Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

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SHATTERING FALSE INTERPRETA TIONS OF HAPPENINGS IN INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

Steel Tumbles, and Wages to Share in It-The Excuse for Government Bureans Of Trust Jumping on Sword "Charity" Abroad, Neglect at Home.

Capital's brotherhood to Labor is one more proof that about to receive nd to silence the confound ed noise of Socialists concerning that "irrepressible conflict" they are ever ranting about. The cut in the price of steel, which is causing break upon break in steel stock, is to be followed by a reduction of wages. Brother Capitalist, g his profits reduced, will not tolerate so unbrotherly a state of things as to feel a pinch without his Brother Labor being pinched also.

The "great speech" pronounced by Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas on last January 26, proves just one thing the truth of the Marxian principle capitalism has as much to fear from orance that it cultivates as from telligence that Socialism proes. Imagine a Senator of the United States declaiming for democ racy, and at the same time weeping weeps because "the great law of sup ply and demand that should regulate the price of all commodities has been destroyed"! The "great law" upon nocracy of Senator Davis is planted is the law obedient to which the price of labor-power must, shall and in honor to democracy should go

Pully six pages of the Congressional Second are taken up with the speech of tepresentative Andrew H. Peters of Massachusetts estensibly with "a plea-for the children." In fact it is a plea for the establishment of one more bureau which shall furnish fat jobs for some breau of Labor and Commerce, is officered by Labor exploiters, proposed Children's Bureau is in-led to take ears of politicianc, while, to the children, their condition will ie to be that depicted by the lines

of Mrs. Browning:

It is good when it happens,
Say the children,
That we die before our time.

Even if the retrial of the Standard Oll Company of Indians, just starting in Chicago, fail to result in "sqeezing cash out of the octopus," it began by squeezing out of the concern something that is more valuable than cash—LIGHT. The who had been su amoned to jury nty. One moment the Standard Oil tien's sheet anchor. Now the farmer is objected to without rehabilitation for the "rioting workers." Standard Oil abould be tried by a jury of Standard

Coffee, sugar, flour are "mercantile A man who lives on the proeds of the sales of "mercantile inter ests" is disqualified from the office of Secretary of the Treasury. This being thus, Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, who is a wholessle grocer, and also a director of a bank, will qualify for Secretary of the Treasury by selling his "mercantile interests" as a groceryman, but he can retain his stock in a bank that loans out money coffee, sugar, flour, etc.—Never did late lamented Barnum exhibit a conted Barnum exhibit a conmist that could hold a candle to the capitalist politician,

A number of laymen and not a few ergymen are rushing into print with ne question, Of what use has been the vigation of the globe by our Navy! Of several uses. One use was t nish a market for cont; Another use was the furnishing of occupation to a lot of idlers whose naval titles people were inning to believe were useless,

ma Goldman is reported to have said in Spokane, referring to the ele ment in that city that strove to expunge the political clause from the L. W. W. Preamble, that Spokane was cradie of the Revolu special correspondence to The People to this issue, from Spokane, throws

ome valuable light on the kid in that

Something like the smile, that the Roman Augurs are said to have exchanged whenever they met, must have been exchanged between the Seattle "Socialist" and the other privately owned papers of the Socialist party when the former, commenting upon th composition of the newly elected S. P. National Executive, whines over its nonproletarian make-up-Hillquit and Work lawyers; Berger and Floaten, the former a business man conducting an Insurance Agency," the latter "a small business Simens, Spargo and Hunter, 'literary men."

The Open Letter, addressed by the Society for the Advancement of India to President Roosevelt calling him to account for his recently bestowed praises upon British rule in India, is rather an Open Letter by the Associa tion to the Association itself. It is therein stated, and truthfully stated, that the periodically recurring famines of India are not God-made, but manade. "The basic cause is the poverty of the people; they have nothing to buy food with," although "there food enough in the land ,even in the famine areas." Ditto, ditto, right here in America. What does it mean when with an "India" at their very doors some people associate to remove the wrongs of an "India" that lies beyond

Mr. Robert Hunter advances the bio ogic theory that the race suicide comnitted by the old stock Americans is due to the floods of degraded immigrants. Miss Mary Dean Adams, antioman suffragist, advances the psychogie theory that "the immigrant woman a fickle, impulsive creature, irresponsible, very superstitious, ruled absolutely emotion, and intensely personal in er point of view."-Query: Did Mr. ter sit at the feet of Miss Adams, or did Miss Adams sit at the feet of Mr Hunter?

Demoralized as the Steel (stock) Market has been since the trust decided to cut prices on its output, Wal Street reports for the 23rd inst. showed just before closing time a "partial rally from the lowest figures." Rumor, all painted tongues, has it that this 'partial rally" was the result of the ncreasingly definite reports of the wage adjustment" which is "bound to come to at least half a million steel workers." For "readjustment" read the plain working-day term "reduction," and the secret of the rally is a secret no longer,

Another pointer-and no "accident"s the leading place to be assigned to New York's Seventh Regiment at the nauguration of Taft.—The Seventh New York was the only regiment of this State that refused to go to war during any's counsel objected to the farm- the war with Spain. The reason given by these heroes was that they were needed at home to quell "Labor riots." ts to the working class as "rioters" The Seventh Regiment is the "crack est contributors to the tuberculosis York plutocratic youth who are distinguished as leaders in cotillion dances.

> sharper who played on lawyers' eredulity, using some client's name as a bait by which to wheedle out of the er money to bet on race horses which, of course, was never bet-is the latest in the line of "legitimate pusiness enterprise" to break into no-Doth not the old zoology say: Big fleas have little fleas, and other fleas to bite 'em,

And these again have other fleas, and so, ad infinitum"?

Senator Gary of South Carolina thinks the fraudulent inducement of mmigration by the steamship companies is "traffic in human ficsh." exploiting and merciless grinding which the immigrants receive at the hands of their factory-railroad-mineowning taskmasters after they land here, sits, lowever, easily on the Senator's shoulders and is not "traffic." . Is it because he owns stock in these latter enterprises, and none in steamhoats?

Those who have adopted at their business that of "patching figleaves for the naked truth" should get their needles ready for work in Niles, O. A trolley collision at that place in which a conductor lost one leg, a motorman both legs, and a second conductor was severely crushed internally, is now cnown to have been caused by unnageable brakes. Here is a truth that needs to be vigorously fig-leafed.

If too many such truths get abroad in

"STRIKE THE BALLOT BOX WITH AN AXE!"

ngaged in criminal conspiracy, keeping faith with one another, few, if any, criminal conspiracies could be brought to justice. Hunters of crime bank upon that. Hence the reward speedily offered for betrayal. The conspirators, each udging the others by himself, hasten to ecure immunity by "peaching." Somewhat the same principle holds good with conspirators of stupidity. There is no onspiracy of stupidity imaginable withsome conspirator "giving away the snap." However "eleverly" the leading conspirators may imagine they have woven their web, stupility being the law of such a web's existence, someone of them, if not several, will find it impossible to "keep his shirt on." Off will go the shirt!-and exposed stands the se

The despatch from Seattle reporting

the land in their nakedness, what will

become of our pretence of directorship?

"As thou camest into the world so

shalt thou go out of it," will soon be

raised to the dignity of a maximum in

the Proletaire's Creed in the Religion of

Capital. In San Luis Obispo, Cal. 22

Chinese workingmen are found smuggled

into the country, to exploitation, in a

sealed box car. On the same day in

Ontario, seven track hands, killed in a

premature dynamite explosion and their

days of labor ended, are sent to their

graves in another box car, having been

rst thrown into rough packing cases.

Somebody is, or several bodies are

surely licking their chops in silent glee.

The Anti-Vivisection Society proposes a

aw of "police inspection" that takes

rank with the publications that make

their bow to the public with the remark

Long-needed, with quite a num-

that they come "to fill a long-needed

ber of people, is a law that may fur-nish new channels to spies and informers

and blackmailers. Most other channels

"The \$6 girl is only a dummy," de-

clares Mr. Greenhut, head of the Green-

but department stores. Seeing that he

and his confreres savagely resist every

attempt of their girls to enforce a raise

of wages, it appears that it is the

the workers in a state of dummy-hood

office of that capitalist class to keep

"None shall profit by his own wrong

s a time-honored principle of equity.

All the same, such principles are not

supposed to apply to the Plutocracy.

How wholly free the Plutocracy is

from the application of the principle

may be judged by the praises that are

being sung to Mrs. William K. Van

derbilt, sr., for bestowing \$1,000,000 to

fight tuberculosis. The Vanderbilt

"Interests" promote tuberculosis.

These 'Interests" are among the larg-

wrong is allowed to continue, and to be

turned into a pedestal for Mrs. Wil-

liam K. to pose upon as a benefactress,

The second of the plays written by

Richard Koeppel, the Editor of the

Cleveland "Volksfreund."-"Ein Verlor-

ner"-excels the first production of the

clever Socialist author. There is pathos

and humor in the swiftly moving scene

and the humor and the pathos are not

secured at the expense but, on the con-

trary, by reason of the sound sociology

upon which it is planted. Von Schweitzer's attempt to dramatize the

Labor Movement is eclipsed by Koep-

Lady Constance Steward Richardson

the is now doing an entrancing bare

foot dance in private parlors here, cor-

rectly photographed prudes and pru-

lishness when she reported as follows

the whispered remark of one of those

who objected to her unclad toes: "Oh.

this is not so bad; I had so hoped it

Sir Edward Clark is opposed to en

they would divide the candidates into

dears' and 'wretches,' and the 'dears'

would get their votes"; which is so much

worse than dividing the candidates into

'breweryites" and "anti-breweryites"

and voting for the "breweryites," as is

now being done in Indiana, that it is a

wonder how anyone can hesitate between

was going to be dreadful!"

pel's.

and receive credit as such.

are already clogged.

Bum" hallelujahists, illustrates the point with regard to the conspiracy of the pin-heads, centered in Bush Temple, Chicago, who sought to transform the I. W. W. into an Anarchistic, bombthrowing concern.

The plump and plain announce of the purpose was, of course, not to be thought of by the schemers. The purpose was veiled under a tissue of fine spun theories regarding "political ction." Though the term is one well understood, the schemers sought to twist it out of shape in such way that their real purpose-pure and simple physical force-should not suffer, and yet at the same time shield themselves from detection. Here was stupidity in double dose -apart from the stupidity of conceiving the Social Revolution as the possible

would, or could keep the secret long.

It is of secondary importance whether "I-am-Bum" Wilson gave correctly his own and his fellow "I-am-Bum" Walsh's biography as that of thieves who have served their terms in penitentiaries. Interesting, in this connection, though the fact be of the glorification of theft, in short, of slummery, the leading fact is the plump and plain advice blurted out by the said Wilson to "strike the ballot box with an axe."

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!-It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every in telligent, and admitted by every honor able man since the Chicage I. W. W. convention, is now established by the "peaching" done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was fruit of a conspiracy, the stupidity of circumstantial. Now it is direct.

SPOKANE 1-1-1'S.

THEIR METHODS, THEIR NEW RE-CRUITS AND THEIR ACHIEVE-MENTS

Stray Lights on the Inner Springs of the Late I. W. W. Convention-Gems from Physical Forcist Orators-"Strike the Ballot Box with an Axe"-Glorification of Theft and Thieves, as at the Convention-Restaurants and Insurances That Neither Insure Nor Restore-Doing the Capitalists' Work.

Spokane, February 17 .- If you poke stick at a snake he will always strike at the stick, never at you. The same ap plies to a dog. He will bite at the stick not at you. Result: they strike at the effect, not at cause. The same line of easoning seems to permeate the addled grey matter of the Hallelujah I am a Bum crowd in this town. They are always fighting effects, not causes.

Their entire fight has been concern trated on the Employment Offices in this city for the last ten months. Last April when they started the fight on the Employment Offices there were ten offices in this city. Now there are thirty-one offices. So much for fighting effects. This month twenty-nine of the offices formed an Association. They ought to allow the 7-1-I's," as they are known here, a com-

These I-I-I's have a new recruit a speaker here. His name is Gatewood. He was a member of the Socialist party and an ex-sky pilot from Colorado; claims to be a member of the Western Federation of Miners. He was a soapooxer here last campaign. He sent in a bill for services to the State Committee of the Socialist party, but the bill was not allowed. Gatewood thereupon got out; said he did not want to belong to an organization which was composed o millionaires on the one hand and grafters on the other.

The second installment of the Revolu tion arrived yesterday noon. One Macho, an Employment Agent, posted a notice calling for 200 men to work in a steel gang. A crowd of I-I-I's men gathered round the office and hooted and shouted all the afternoon. Last night they pa raded the streets, marched up one stree and down another. The police stood on the corners and watched them. Finally they started to throwing bricks and broke the plate glass fronts in eight different offices. About 7 o'clock, when the night shift of police assembled for duty, the Chief sent them out in bunches o 7 and 8. They started and charged the I-I-I crowd which "bravely" dispersed and the police kept them from centering in one place. Six arrests were made Walsh came out on the street and held a talk with the police. He finally got a box and spoke to the mob and led them all to the I. W. W. Hall,

The following are some of the gem delivered from the I-I-I's box here by Gatewood: "The I-I-I's is founded on Science, Eco

omics and Class Consciousness." "I saw a man to-day after my own heart. This man followed a bakery wagon. The driver went inside to deliver some goods The man had a sack and helped himself to pies, etc., while the driver was gone If you fellows have not sense enough to help yourselves, why you ought to starve."

Here are some gems by Walsh:

dollars per day is a scab."

"There is lots of labor skates in this country and the dirtiest of the whole bunch is Daniel De Leon of New York. I organized a gang of 19 overall stiffs in Portland last summer and went to Chicago with them to throw that bunch of dirty politicians out of the I. W. W. convention and we did."

"We have an insurance 'n our organ ization. It costs, fifty cents per month, \$6 per year. You receive \$100 per year benefit."-A big lumberjack who stood alongside of me remarked: "Hell, that would not keep a fellow in a Spokane ospital over four weeks!"

Here are some gems from James Wil on while speaking on the street:

"The workingmen have been voting ince 1777; they have gained nothing by the ballot. The politicians tells you to strike at the ballot box but I tell you the only way to strike at the ballot box is to strike at it with an axe."

On February 2, 1909, he said on the

"There was so much stealing going on n our hall before we put up this sign that all employment agents, Pinkertons, and members of the Socialist Labor Party were not allowed in the hall. We was losing electric light globes and fuses and chairs right along. We don't lose them

Further on in his speech he said: "You fellows should join the I. W. W. am a professional thief and Fellow Worker Walsh has served a term in the penitentiary at Walla Walla. Now take note of that. If you don't think you can get any benefit from the I. W. W. don't join it. Don't join anything unless you can get something from it now. I am a professional thief; I am in the I. W. W. for that."

At the close of the street meetings, one Stark of the Walsh I-I-I's shouts: "This way, boys! The quick route to get your ham, and eggs!" and leads them to the Walsh restaurant.

Walsh, Wilson & Co. are doing what the police and military would be unabl to accomplish in so short a time-drive all bona fide proletarians out of the country without using a semblance of HARRY AUSTIN.

MINISTERS SUBSIDIZED WITH CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Madison, Wis., February 28.-That omething over \$13,000 of campaign expenditures in the account of United States Senator Stephenson's managers is still not itemized was brought out in the examination of R. H. Sackett be fore the Senatorial Primary Legislative Investigation Committee yesterday. Sackett was of the opinion that some of his workers had not turned in detailed statements. The day was spent in an effort by the

committee to learn what work had been done or expense detailed for a large number of checks. Many checks were issued for the payment of newspaper space. About a dozen checks, aggregat ing \$600 and issued during August before the primary, went to preachers. The Rev. J. J. Ryan of Milwaukee got \$400; the other checks, ranging from \$7.50 to \$30, presumably went to Lutheran ministers.

Sackett could be no more definite than to state that he "presumed" they had nothing to do with the campaign. A large number of the checks could not be

"Any man who works for less than ten month, second, the day, third, the year. I "dangerous" and "disorderly" person.

EYESIGHT RUINED.

Committee on Prevention of Blindness

The Special Committee on the Preven tion of Blindness, which has its headquarters at Fourth avenue and Twentysecond street, in N. Y. City, has rendered a partial report of its work up to the present time. The committee's work so far has been devoted to gathering facts and data concerning the different subjects with which it deals. From the nature of the facts gathered it can be seen that a number of occupations are directly the cause of increasing blindness among working people.

Dr. George A. Hubbell, the executive secretary of the committee, states particularly the amount of blindness result ing from industrial accidents:

The loss of evesight as the result of certain occupations, directly or indirectly, is by far the most complex subject with which the committee has to deal. Investigations so far go to prove that many dreadful accidents are due to the greed or carelessness of employers.

It has been often stated that explosions and other accidents do not occur so frequently in European workshops because machinery there is equipped with proper guards, while in this country safety appliances are omitted. In some cases in this country machines are provided with guards, but the employers know that when it is set up for work the American operator must remove the guard in order to make any kind of

In some instances the guard decreases the speed at which that piece of machinery may be operated, and to reduce the speed cuts down the pay in piece work.

Few people know that a man with weak eyes, who goes into a "lead" occupation, will probably lose his sight. Lead fumes and particles have a paralyzing efare weak the paralysis will attack the need from five to twenty men each. optic nerves. This applies not only to that of a furrier, where lead is used in preparing the furs.

Certain dyes used in artificial flowers have a bad effect on the eyes, and this, aided by neglect, frequently results in loss of sight.

There is also the question of eyesight gradually undermined by poor lighting in workrooms. Many offices in this city use artificial lighting all the time, and the strain on the eyes is very trying. But it should also be remembered that a too bright light is more constructive, according to Dr. Hubbell, than a burner which is too dim. This side of the question is being worked out by lightng engineers, who make it their special ousiness to see that buildings or offices are properly lighted. When this much has been done it still remains to persuade employers that it is their duty not to destroy eyesight by bad light-

"FORWARD" WRITERS IN MASS MEETING

Reporter Tells of Editorial Policy in Suppressing Reports of Unions.

"Forward." a N. Y. East Side daily newspaper supporting the Socialist party, held a crowded mass meeting last Sunday afternoon in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. J. Entin, who was chairman, told of the outrages and abuses which the writers were compelled to undergo at the hands of Schlesinger, the manager of the Forward. He stated that the nen were called "bums," and were sworn at, and that they were driven like slaves

M. Friedman, who reported on th Forward," stated that time and again the union reports which he brought in were suppressed. Friedman said that he had to continually run up against the complaints of labor organizations who demanded to know why their affairs were not published. But he himself was not responsible. He had done his work faithfully, only to have his reports intercented in the editorial office

Schlesinger is the same person who, few years ago, held forth as a champion of "union labor," and persecuted several members of the I. W. W. cloakmakers by causing them to lose their positions.

JAP LABOR EDITOR "DISORDERLY." Honolulu, February 28 .- Y. Soga, editor of the Nippu Jigt, which for several weeks has waged a fearless campaign for a strike of Japanese plantation laborers for higher wages, and advocated that Watch the label on your paper. It all Japanese leave the Hawaiian Islands will tell you when your subscription if their demands were not granted, has expires. First number indicates the been indicted by a Grand Jury as a

JOBS ARE MYTHS

ND LABOR SCARCITY HOWL A FAKE, SAYS BOWERY MISSION

Secretary Earl Tardily Learns That Aim of Cry for Labor Is to Knock Down Wages, and That Boasted Labor, Markets of West Are Already Glutted-Still 150,000 Out of Work in New York He Says.

That the periodical howls of "labor scarcity" which go up in various parts of the country are mere fraudulent outeries to attract men to an already glutted market in order to heat down wages some more, is the lesson now being tardily learned by John C. Earl, financial secretary of the Bowery Mission, New York.

"In an effort just made to place a number of the unemployed men in the Bowery Mission bread lines on farms in Nebraska and the West I find that there is a vast difference of opinion between the newspapers, State officials, and farmers of the west as to the need of more help from the East," said Earl a week

"For instance," Earl continued, indignantly, "on February 10 there appeared in two papers published in Omaha, Neb., stories with flaring headlines telling of the crying needs of farmers for help. These stories were based on an interview with Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture W. M. Maupin of Nebraska, in which he said he 'knew of cases enough to give employment to 1,000 men from the East' if they could be obtained. In the course of his interview Maupin gave the names of twentyfect on the nerves, and if a man's eyes | five farmers, who, he said, he knew to

"A few days after this story appeared lead paints, but also to such trades as in the papers I received a communication from A. W. Frick of Fentonville, Neb., in which he inclosed the clippings from both of the papers, and said that if the York who were running people of New the Bowery Mission bread line wanted to they could place a number of men on these Nebraska farms, where help was

so badly needed. "Frick also intimated, as has been ione by lecturers and certain newspaper writers, that the Bowery Mission bread line was composed of a lot of drunken loafers who did not want to work, but were satisfied to remain in New York for the bread and coffee daily.

"I immediately wrote Frick and asked him to send me the addresses of any farmres who wanted help. I wrote the two newspapers, asking for the same information, and sent a similar letter to Deputy Commissioner Maupin. Then I wrote to each of the farmers whose names and addresses Maupin had given. In reply the newspapers say they have no addresses,' Frick says that since writing all of the farmers have been supplied with the help they need, and Maupir replies that there was 'all the help needed in the State just now.' This he says despite the fact that he asserted two weeks ago that the farmers were in nee of help, and that 1,000 men could be placed. The farmers said they were supplied.

"This is a trouble we are constantly having. Newspapers print stories that help is badly needed in certain sections of the country. We offer to furnish nonest, industrious, sober men who are willing to take any kind of work, since they have been out of employment for months, and then we find that the work is not there.

"During the last twelve months the free labor bureau of the Bowery Mission has sent out 3,500 men to farmers, and from reports we have received less than one-half of one per cent, of the men failed to arrive at their destination and the greater part of them have given satisfaction. Of course there have been some complaints of the men sent, but these complaints are based entirely on the inability of the men to do certain technical parts of the farm work, such as milking a cow or operating a mowing machine immediately upon their arrival,

"In addition to this a very large proportion of these men have of their own accord written us of their safe arrival and of their satisfaction at the place we found for them. This we regard as very gratifying, for the temptation to the nen if they were not honest in their purpose would prove very great. We require the farmers to send the price of transportation. Then we give the men a ticket to their destination and money with which to buy their meals en route."

(Continued on page 2)

Rebel Against Corruption in Their Local Organization.

Seattle, Wash., February 6 .- "Suppressed Facts" is a paper just issued by some members of Local Seattle, Socialist party, and it is administering some body blews to the Dr. Titus element in that organization. In scanning the contents of "Suppressed Facts," the reader cannot but conclude that things are "rotten in Denmark," otherwise, the Socialist party of Washington. The headings of the various articles will give one a good idea of the nature of the propaganda carried on in the name of Socialism by the S. P. Such headings as "Krueger's Dirty Work Shown Up," [Kruger is State Secretary of the Washington S. P.] "Party Treason to the Core"; "Another Titus Lie Nailed"; "The Way Alleged Socialists Do Business"; "Invasion of Tacoma by the Ring," occur throughout the pages of the paper; certainly a choice collection of expressions, but all no doubt fitting the Party recurrently brings against that

The following are two articles printed in full which "Suppressed Facts" publishes. Some paragraphs are also attached.

PARTY TREASON TO THE CORE

Krueger, Titus and Callaham.

A meeting was secretly held at the Labor Temple in Seattle for the purpose of forming a political party. Some of those present were Richard Krueger, secretary-treasurer of the Socialist party of the State of Washington; A. R. Callaham, Arthur Jensen, national committeeman, and Korthagen. Callaham made a mistake and invited Mr. and Mrs. Sadler, who are comrades from Philadelphia; but the Sadlers are Socialists. and protested against any such treasontacties against the party.

. About this same time there was other gathering at the office of Dr. H. F. Titus, at which this organization was considered, and the scheme to capture the votes of organized labor in Seattle by allowing no admittance to this political fantasmagoria except wage workers who were organized. Of course, this is not treason. It is only Titus-Krueger tactics, guided by a subtle mentality.

The comrades in Washington will wake up some day, and when they do, Titus and Krueger will be laid politically at peace, sweet peace, and then the Socialist party of Washington will have a little peace, and grow.

THE REASON WHY.

If the circumstances were not exceptional we would meet with silence and ntempt the gross and malignant false-ods that these political degenerates are ng out of their own brains, and using on the platform, in private, and through the columns of the "Seattle Socialist" and the public press, in a deste attempt to vindicate themselves. perate attempt to vindicate the and retain their hold on the Socialist party of this city and State for their secured a temporary ascendancy in the city through such fraud and misrepren as no honorable comrade not absolutely 'enowing the facts would be lieve possible in the members of the Socialist party, nor indeed in any others outside of associations of crooks and thieves; being thoroughly organized such a machine-like way as could be de to work wonders for the party's good, if used for that purpose; and pos such a power for the general disination of falsehood through their lute control of the "Seattle Socialist" there is a real danger that they may he able to mislead many of our wellining comrades who have no means of ng themselves at first hand, and thereby prolong the domination of ay selves to retain control of any organization-no less corrupt because the stakes

Being consistent Socialists, we know that the truth shall ultimately prevail. it may require some time to ascertain the truth through the mazes of cleverly arranged falsehood. And conis of being in the right, and sure of the final outcome resulting in an endorse ment of our position by all our real com rades in the party, we are personally well content to patiently bide our time; but in the hope that we can aid the party by preventing even the temporary asbe to the party's detriment, we feel it ent on us to use our utmost means to correctly inform the members, and bring them to a thorough under-

standing of the conditions against which we have so long been in revolt.

SUPPRESSED FACTS.

THAT the stickers in the recent cam paign were used that the "Seattle Socialist" could get into the State treasury.

THAT Titus did not dare publish Down with High Rents, vote for me on ny platform," until we smoked him out.

THAT Socialists who advocate "Down with High Rents," "Last Call to Get 'My Policies,'" "Stick Me to Any Old Thing," "My Platform Is All Mine, Vote for Me," may have been vaccinated for Socialism, but it did not take. The middle class virus of preacher and opportunist is too strong in them.

THAT the Party Press Fund of ten cents per month from each comrade is being turned over to the "Seattle Socialist," a privately owned paper which is used to control and run the party and destroy the usefulness of all comrades who will not sanction "Down with High

From the foregoing it can be seen that S. P. men themselves are proving some of the charges which the Socialist Labor S. P. organization. The corruption and sacrifice of Socialist principle which the Seattle S. P. men complain of are the nevitable consequence of the abandoning of revolutionary Socialist principle which the national organization, the Socialist party, is guilty of. The same charges of the Washington men can be brought against that organization in other locali-

There is only one political party in the United States that has a clean record both in principle and in practice: that is the Socialist Labor Party. It behooves the workers of the land to stand by the S. L. P. and hasten the day of emancipation.

JOBS ARE MYTHS.

(Continued from page L)

Earl said that there were now in this city 150,000 men out of work and that large number of these are being assisted by their families or friends. He said that the Bowery, Mission bread line now averages about 2,000 men per night.

"Most of these men are willing to go to work if we can find places for them and they are being sent out of the city to farms in the nearby States as fast as applications are made for them," said larl. "Of course, we have applications for help that we cannot fill," he con-"Some farmers write us for practical farm hands who must be able o do any kind of farm work: Now, on the bread line there are mechanics of all kinds, some clerks, some drug clerks, others who have never been outside of a city to work. Of course they cannot do the work offered them, so we are called down for offering help and then not furnishing it. The only thing we offer to do is to furnish help to farmers in the shape of men who are willing to make a try at any work given them. We have thousands of letters from farmers to whom we have sent help thanking us for having done so, but the continued 'knocking' of the bread line by certain charity workers on the lecture platform is hurting our work, for the farmers think we can only send them a lot of drunken, worthless men, which is not the case.

"During 1908 I wrote the Governor of every State in the Union, offering to rsonal ends. But having already supply help if he would send the ad-From these letters I did not get a single reply showing that there was any great demand for farm hands."

विदेश है। इस देश है। इस देश है । EDWIN MARKHAM'S THE MAN WITH THE HOE

IS A CONDENSED DESCRIP-TION OF THE DEGRADA-TIONS OF THE PROLES TARIAN, SYMBOLIZED IN. AND INSPIRED BY, JEAN FRANCOIS MILLETS PAINTING OF THE HOE-MAN. ITS PATHOS CAN-NOT HELP BUT APPEAL TO THE SOCIALIST.

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MUST

STUDY THE QUESTION OF SOCIALISM AND JOIN THE RANKS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

There are times, anxious times, per plexing times, when this significant thought enters our minds. To some it may be only a sub-conscious thought unrecognized and unanalyzed; to others it is a persistent, vivid, intensely conscious matter. But subconscious or intensely conscious, it assails every one of us, proletarian or bourgeois. For whether we are proletarians or bourgeois, we are all human; and the things, the ideas, that pertain to our common human nature agitate, disturb us ALL, in a greater or less degree. And so the question, "What must we do to be saved?" is an old, old question, and yet it is ever new. The thinking man, of any social class, cannot escape or avoid it. It is one of the burning questions of life, "What must we do to be saved?" The religion mongers have been exploiting this great matter for many a long day, but yet, despite all this, it is a great philosophic question, and ever of great human interest."

Whence springs such a momentous question? And here we must halt and ponder. But having duly pondered and considered we arrive at the conclusion that it springs from the recognition conscious or sub-conscious, that our life is not well-ordered; that it is chaotic and anarchic and that it needs to be conducted in a rational and scientific manner. Therein is the crux of the question. We aspire to free ourselves from the crude blunders of a thoughtless past. We aspire to be free, whether we know it or not,-free from our blunders, misconceptions and "wrong" actions. We wish to be saved from them, for we have become aware of them, and that is at the bottom of this our great yearning for salvation.

When a man begins to perceive that his "house" is not in order, he begins at once to desire "to right the wrong," for until he has done so there is no more peace for him. From disorder. from chaos, from anarchy, we must be saved-from thoughtless habits and action. I read in a bourgeois book that "half the world is out of place, and tortured with the consciousness of unfilled destiny, Civilization will reach its highest point when every man finds his place and fills it." This is a truth recognized not only by the scientific Socialist but by thoughtful people in bourgeoisdom. But the Socialist alone knows what is the pre requisite the foundation, of a completed, harmonious life. It is, again and again, we declare-Economic Freedom! There is no other name given under heaven by which we can be saved. Saved from economic uncertainty and anxiety. Even the topcapitalist, aye, Rockefeller himself, is confronted by this spectre. This, then, economic freedom and security is the corner-stone upon which must be reared a harmonious, well-ordered, worth-while life.

Not until we have the Co-operative Commonwealth can we hope to attain our object, a real, ideal life. "Cease to do evil; learn to do well," philosophers have shouted to us through many centuries, but neither the ruler, nor the ruled, the master nor the slave, has been able to give heed to such worthy advice. The conditions are not right, as the "mediums" say. Look at a Marcus Aurelius, the "noblest of Roman Emperors." What noble aspirations he had! How he yearned to see a happy, harmonious humanity! But he was balked and bound to be balked, by the economic conditions of his time, which did not permit of such a laudable state of affairs. He, an emperor, magnanimous and admirable instances the fact that human nature is not inherently perverse; rather does ne prove in his life and character the attested fact that, in the happy words of De Leon, "the human heart is golden!"

A friend of mine, a "physical forcist," smarting under the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," clamors for revenge against the master class And yet he claims to understand economic determinism, and how environ ment molds and makes each of us what we are. Truly do we all need to have philosophy as our guide. "To understand all is to pardon all."

To understand that this present economic system, this awful system of wage slavery, is not the result, the work, of a huge conspiracy on the part of the dominant class, or its agent, the government, but rather the outcome of an inevitable economic evolution, is to prevent us from "flying of the handle," and utopianly harboring will tell you when your subscription desires for revenge-"an eye for an thought, together with its actions is the literary agency of the Socialist eye, a tooth for a tooth." It is natural

By H. S. Carroll, Los Angeles, Cal. | individual master, the class in general, | that has oppressed and degraded us, yet, on philosophic reflection, we must admit that they also are governed by economic and social environment. 1 hold no brief for the capitalist class But the truth-let us calmly recognize it, and act and think accordingly. Remove the incentive to evil and it will vanish like morning mists before the

> This, then, be your mood, your attitude, towards this burning question. Then you will avoid the pitfalls of irrational spite and puerile revenge into which the superficial "physical forcist" has so woefully fallen.

Material interests rule the world. When the interests of those who now hold sway over us are changed, then there will be "a new earth and a new heaven." If we workers would be saved, we must to work-right, manfully to change these evil conditions which hold us in their intolerable power. We must "scorn delights and live laborious days" unto this end. This stern matter calls for wholesome, self-imposed discipline on our part We must avoid mental indolence; avoid wasting our precious hours of scanty leisure in indulging inconsequential chatterboxes and scatter brains. Whilst wage slavery remains for us, and whilst we are strenuously fighting to wipe out the infamy, let us make the best out of our life, and guard against anything that tends to debauch us or dissipate our energies. Therefore, try to awake, ye slaves of an industrial inferno: struggle to taste of the Tree of Knowledge, of the intellectual fruits in the luxurious Garden of Life. Strive. now strive, to resist, by might and main, the forces that make for your

Some day, that some blessed day, we shall have won our freedom. Look to it that vou shall be so equipped. mentally and physically, as to be numbered with the "heaven-born band" that proclaims our Emancipation. "Gird up your loins!" "Quit ve like men, be strong!" are no meaningless sayings. Adown the years, from age o'age, the virile of manhood have thus admonished us, bidding us to "fix upon that course which is best."

Why should I not preach? Too long have we been hamboozled by hireling pulpiteers, teaching us false economics slave-engendering theories and "clotted bosh." Not the least of the task of the Socialist Labor Party is the inspiring of our class with a rational and worthy philosophy of life even now while we are still in our chains. So then, in order to answer our question "What must we do to be saved?" wo must first ascertain what it is we would be saved from.

Our investigation has shown that whosoever would be saved from ignorance, from "crime," from all those things that mar human life, he must FIRST be saved and freed from economic slavery, the first link in the chain of all our evils. And the way to such emancipation is unerringly pointed out by the Socialist Labor Party. But we who count it our privilege to be members of such an organi- The bank reports are given with a loud ourselves are not sufficient to accomplish our emancipation without the help, the actual assistance of that vast mass who "sit in darkness and in the the opportunity for paying investments valley of the shadow of death;" who are careless and indifferent, but whom, however, we urgently need for our pur-

In that admirable little book, "Two Pages from Roman History," in the tenth canon of the Revolution, on page 86, we find these words: "The proletarian organization that means to be tributary to the large army of proletarian emancipation cannot too strenuously guard against aught that may tend to debauch its membership. It must be intent upon promoting the character and moral fibre of the mass. Some of us who have been active in the Socialist Labor Party, and, especially in the Industrial Workers of the World, have observed how low ideas, not only of the Movement, but of life itself, have been the undoing of many a fellow worker who otherwise would have been a host in himself for our cause. I have seen it and lamented it. There was a time when I, myself, was in the danger zone. But, happily, I pulled together in time.

Boris Reinstein has spoken to us lately in no uncertain voice, of slumdom and all that is implied thereby. It was an opportune lecture, showing that slumdom and all its habits of

lence. I thank Reinstein for the timely hint. Well then the question "What must

we do to be saved?" saved from economic serfdom, primarily, can only be answered in this manner: So live our life every hour that we will always be in our full physical and mental vigor, capable to give our best energies of mind and body towards the Movement of which we are or ought to be a part: let the inspiring message of Socialism. that has in it all that is dear to us all that is ennobling, grip our very being and dominate us; let us go onward and upward, accomplish our emancipation; set up for good and all the new regime, the Socialist Republic, and then we can continue our glorious human progression.

Come, take a hand in this redem tion, all ye that are weary and heavy laden. Line up with us in the Socialist Labor Party and prepare to do battle for freedom. "Join all the stout of heart and clear of mind!"

"Ho! Genius. He! Honor, the torches are lighted.

wealth-buried manhood the search has begun. From the tombs of privation, new pilots

invited. Shall turn the prow of this ship to

way for the willing, a door for the An era of honor to Labor we bring!"

WORK OR BREAD

The unemployed of this city (San Francisco) who have reached the end of their resources, have appealed for assistance to the principal organized bodies here. We appealed to the churches in vain. We appealed to the unions, and have been told that they are supporting out-of-work members in their own ranks to the extent of their resources. We have appealed to the mayor, and have been told that the city officials could render no assistance because they were bound by the iron rule of the charter that made no provision for rendering assistance to citizens in case of great

So the unemployed without means have no choice left but to beg, steal, or starve. There is a law against begging, unless it is done by organized beggars, like the Salvation Army and institutions of like character. Petty stealing and robbery by force will naturally increase in an environment where men who are willing to work cannot get work to do.

Society, as it is organized to-day, virtually declares war on the man out of work. Imagine the temptation that besets a man with a brave spirit, who has a wife and children that he loves, who, after earnestly seeking work in vain, finds himself in a position where he has a chance to steal and thus provide himself and loved ones with what they reed. Imagine the difficulty the average "uplifter" would have to persuade that man that he was morally wrong.

Every organized force in society finds its interest opposed to an unemployed movement. For instance, here are the business men of the city displaying signs to the effect that "business is good." less give good reasons why more workingmen should come to San Francisco Now, if the banks are full of money and is good, the unemployed of the city ask of the business men, "Why not put us to work first before you ask others to come here?"

The churches do not care to see an unemployed movement; it is a reflection upon them, because it shows that after all their preaching and praying, they have failed to teach to their followers who own nearly all the wealth of the land, that it is wrong to allow people who are willing to work to starve in the midst of plenty.

The politicians and statesmen do not want to recognize an unemployed move ment-it is a reflection on their management of our affairs. Surely, poor statesmanship has something to do with a condition like this-on one hand, the richest country; on the other, millions of unemployed.

The organized charities are naturally opposed to us, as a movement of this kind not only reflects on them, but, worse yet, diverts revenue from their coffers. So the unemployed are compelled to depend for support on that class of people who would rather do for the right than play a policy game.-"Voice of Unemployed," San Francisco

The New York Labor News Company must be avoided by the industrial pro- Labor Party. It prints nothing but month, second, the day, third, the year. I that we should feel bitter towards the I letarian as he would avoid the pesti- I sound Socialist literature.

SET FOREST AFIRE TO GET TOBS PUTTING OUT FIRE.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., February 28 .officials of the town of Lewis, Essex County, have adopted a plan designed to discourage arson in the Adirondacks. In an official communication to the Forest, Fish and Game Commission the Town-Auditor says:

"You are hereby notified that we have this day fixed the price for fighting fire at seventy-five cents per day. We have sifted this thing to the bottom and there is not a shadow of doubt but what the game law and the price per day paid our fire wardens and fire fighters has caused the destruction of every acre of forest timber in our town, in cluding some of the finest timbered lots in the Adirondaeks belonging to the State. Besides, it has brought a burden on our taxpayers that is well nigh unhearable

"They therefore demand of us that we fix a price so small that there will be no incentive for setting fires to get a job, which they are postive has been done. If the game law and the fire law is not immediately repealed our beautful Adirondack forests are doomed to destruc-

ADDRESS

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Of the

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fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Wednesday and Sunday. Open every Hungarian educational meetings every Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

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IMPLE TUDIES in OCIALISM

A BRIEF HISTORICAL AND EXPLANATORY OUTLINE.

By WM. H. CUSACK.

REWARD OF GENIUS.

It is often remarked that Socialism will not reward genius. . This is one of those ridiculous conclusions which al-ways spring from false premises. Those ald such epinions usually don't know the first thing about Socialism. As a matter of fact, it is the present system which neglects its geniuses. Tous with a garret and poverty. Most of the greatest inventions are products of men who lived and died in poverty. effve per cent. of inventors die eming lawyers and the capi poor. Scheming lawyers and the capi-talist class rob them of the fruits of their labors. The history of inventions proves this. The writer is acquainted ith several people who have brought "skinned" out of them by schemers

aliam will be the only system of society that will encourage and reward uses. The past has always neglested and fleeced genius. Lester F. Ward says: "The whole history of the world shows that those who have achieved have received no reward. The rewards of achievement have fallen to those who have achieved nothing."

In speaking of genius and its reward Louis Blane said: "Genius should assert its legitimate empire, not by the at of the tribute which it will levy on society, but by the greatness of the Kirkup reminds us that alism could not, even if it would, repay the genius of a Newton. Newton had his just recompense in the joy of 'secorering the laws by which worlds re governed. Exceptional endowments set find development and a fitting re-rd in the exceptional services they

DISAGREEABLE WORK. agreeable work under So-This question is usually actake it seriously. Under Socialism there is no doubt but that the dirty and disable work will be dealt with by machinery. When it became illegal to was invented for sweeping them. ost every day that some form ed, either by machinery or better methods. The water closet, sewer

system, etc., have certainly done away with lots of disagreeable work. Prof. Ely (Socialism and Social Reform) says in this connection: "It can y be questioned that under Socialism the inventive powers of men would be atimulated to provide machinery to greeable work, and to render ow disagreeable as agreeable as capital, and not chiefly to render the task of the toiler as light and pleasant as possible." Then he goes on the that the reason machinery is not introduced to do this kind of work, is that

proportion as you make men valu-machinery does disagreeable work." wever, most of this kind of work ald be made attractive by making the other pleasanter occupations. It is fact that much of the work which is considered unpleasant, is so esas and long hours of toll which is

now the rule. It seems that the more eable an occupation is, the smalle compensation, whereas it should be opposite. Under better conditions quite likely that a strong vigorous would just as soon do a little hard as anything else, as it could be a healthful and pleasant, and the s of labor could be reduced to a

sculties are found to be more ot than real, and exist mainly in on. It is quite reason ne that with the advent of Sosnobbery will vanish, and all useful and necessary work will be hon-ored, no matter how dirty it might be. a which usually goes along with it. useful it may be

SOCIALISM AND THE FAMILY. tailst class, its press, and its n by rational argument, become

frantic and misrepresent and slander it in a petty and disgusting manner. One of the favorite slanders they resort to is that "Socialism will break up the family." They are well aware of the fact that the family is a very delicate inby slandering Socialism in this way they might cause people to look suspiciously at the Socialist movement. In answer to this charge Thomas Kirkup (Inquiry into Socialism) has the following to "It is still by many believed that So

cialism tends to subvert the family and the Christian ideal of marriage. Some of the leading Socialist writers have in deed enunciated theories at variance with these institutions. But it should be remembered that such opinions are not peculiar to Socialism, and that they have been most strenuously opposed within the Socialist schools. As a theory of economic organization we cannot see that Socialism can have any special teaching adverse to marriage and the family. On the contrary, it should tend to purify and elevate both by eliminating the mercenary element so commo in the marriages of to-day by relieving the drudgery of women, both indoors and out of doors, and by abolishing prostitution-that vilest plague-spot of the existing society. Its effect should be to promote a more general form of nurture and education for both sexes, and to make woman the happy and cultured friend and companion of man, and especially so to organize society that marriage should be a life union of man and woman endowed with kindred aims and dispositions, and not, as it so often is, a calculated arrangement dictated by convenience, wealth, and social position in which youth is wedded to decrepitude and beauty to capital. At present love, marriage and the family are too much perverted by the mercenary spirit which it is a chief aim of Socialism to repress. To what baneful extent the Christian family has been injured by the employment of women, especially mar-ried women, in factories and mines, we need not repeat here. The economic reforms and ethical tendencies of Socialism should directly and powerfully tend to remove the worst evils connected with the mutual life of men and women."

The Encyclopedia Brittanica says in part that Socialism "enunciates no special doctrine on the relation of the sexes," and that "Socialists generally advocate the equality of the sexes and the emancipation of women; they object to the mercenary element so common in marriage; and they abhor prostitution as one of the worst and vilest of existing

Prof. Ely (Socialism and Social Reform) says that "no Socialist has claimed that there is anything higher than the pure monogamic marriage of man and woman resting upon love." Again he writes: "Whatever view we take of the evolution of society, it would not seem to follow of necessity that Social ism would, if successful, do anything is, in the church sense. The church has pected. As a result such men never reis cheaper than machinery, and more than purify and elevate the family.

The differences among Socialists in re-The differences among Socialists in reafter it has disappeared, are no greater

than the differences among other men."

Herr Paul Gohre in his book, "Three Months in a Workshop," tells us that "instead of bewailing the obvious decline of the old Christian ideal of the family, and inveighing against Socialism, we ought rather to co-operate in putting an end, definitely and forever, to the economic causes of which the present situa-tion is the inevitable result." In speaking of the degradation of the workingman's family he says: "I repeat that it is primarily a product of our present

In this book, Gohre clearly shows that the traditional form of the family no longer exists. He narrates the terrible plight of the worker's family under the resent system.

On every hand we see evidences of the disintegration of the family. The "shetowns" of New England, and the "hetowns" in the mining districts show how the worker's family is torn asunder. In speaking of divorce it is well to note that according to government reports one marriage out of every twelve in the United States terminates in the divorce court. This report states that divorce is the to-day are so perverted with con-tional notions that they consider it a this country than it was forty years ago. ce to do such work no matter how To prate about the family is like speak ing of the dead. It is almost a thing of the past. Wherever modern capitalism exists, the family has become disinfegrated. This is a result of the employ

ent of mothers and children In concluding this chapter we might add the following, taken from an address delivered before the World's Fair Labor Congress in Chicago by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, on August 30th, 1893. He

"Everyone that has gone through the cotton mill towns of New England and the South has seen house after house locked up, and little faces peering out at the windows. The mother has gone to work in the mill and left her baby in the house. The father is working somewhere else, probably in another State. I submit that a family is pretty well disintegrated when this is its normal condition-the everyday life of the family. I have walked along rows of factory tenement houses, and found three out of five deserted by father, mother and all the children big enough to work while the babies are left to do the best they

Plainly, then, it is the present system which is breaking up the family. Socialism cannot be charged with the "sins" of capitalism.

SOCIALISM AND RELIGION.

And they shall build houses and inhabit them: and they shall plant vineyards, and cat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat.-Isaiah LXV.,21, 22.

The Encyclopedia Brittanica states that "On religion as on marriage, Socialism has no special teaching." Again, it says: "the ethics of Socialism are closely akin to the ethics of Christianity, if not identical with them." This is the position taken by the Christian Socialists. However, it must be remembered that the term religion is altogether too flexible to be treated carelessly. The distinction between religion and churchism is too great to be overlooked. Adherence to a creed or dogma is not necessarily a religious expression. Just beause a person attends church, and pretends to believe everything that a preacher tells him about such things as Paradise, or Hades, and because he repeats long prayers, and goes through all the ceremonies of the average church, it isn't said that that makes him religious. This kind of religion is the most prolific source of hypocrisy and

However, churchism is fast exposing tself, and the world is about to retire it to history. As Emerson tells us: "There will be a new church, founded

Ingersoll said: "I belong to that great church that holds the world withn its starlit aisles; that claims the great and good of every race and clime; that finds with joy the grain of gold in every creed, and floods with light, and love the germs of good in every soul." It would seem that Ingersoll was as religious as anyone could be. He certainly belonged to a fine church, much superior to the average church of dog-

John Stuart Mill declares that "the world would be astonished if it knew how great a proportion of its brightest ornaments, of those most distinguished even in popular estimation for wisdom and virtue, are complete skeptics in re-

Skepticism in religion is as old as the hills. It is a fact that the more intelligent and progressive a people become, the more "irreligious" they become, that seen fit to dabble in politics, and the most orthodox never let an opportunity go by without slandering and malicious ly misrepresenting Socialism and the Socialists. In such cases the Socialist is more than justified in striking back at the church, and I must say that it is very easy for anyone who has read history to strike back, and strike hard. Of course, when a Socialist does this the clergy never tire of howling about it, but they always forget how much they have unjustly denounced Socialism.

The Christian church has been prating about universal brotherhood for nineteer hundred years, and has opposed every movement that aimed at bringing about this very ideal. The history of the church is sufficient to convict it of insincerity.

In closing this chapter, we might say with Arthur Morrow Lewis, who says in part: "We now feel at liberty to ask the church, what it has meant by this two thousand years of cant about the brotherhood of man. What a slim mouse your mountain has brought forth after all these centuries of labor. Nay, gentlemen, you are not in earnest. You have forgotten your mission, if you ever had one. The world is weary of your pretenses. It no longer fears your fulminations. You have had your chance, and you have always brought ridicule and now progress requests you to step aside, and give room to earnest men and sincere women, who really believe in, man brotherhood which you have others without personal exertion. reached so long in sniffling tones, and which in your hearts you have always

A DEADLY TRADE THAT THOU: SANDS OF MEN DIE AT.

Work Is Filled with Millions of Particles of Metallic Dust. Which Clos the Lungs and Ruin the Constitution -Buffing No Better.

We had known that there was some over our wheels in the mornings and the wheels got to turning at the rate of 2,000 revolutions per minute-toward us -the fine dust of abrasive from the wheel and metal from the article we were holding against it began to spout in our faces. . Every breath we drew in was filled with millions of particles, and by the end of a ten-hour day we were in a

Men could not stand steady to work at the business. They would work a week and then lie idle for a week. Breathing dust all day long gave them an oppress ed, stifled feeling and splitting headache with thirst, and they drank a good deal.

Everybody knew that there was a great deal of discomfort attached to the business, but no one knew that it was equivalent to slow suicide till the inestigation of which I have spoken,

When the results of that were made cnown and realized there were many who thought that the business should be stopped altogether. It seemed brutal and uncivilized to allow it to go on attracting boys in, only to strangle and slaughter them before they even reached middle age.

Practically, in polishing, every article ment. The workman must study before he begins just how he is going to do each job, what wheels he is to use, etc., and how he is going to get at different

In polishing the baser metals-iron prass, copper, etc.—the principal abrasive used is emery, which comes in many different degrees of fineness, some as coarse as granulated sugar and some as fine as flour, called "flour emery." It is very black, sharp, hard.

When a man stands over one of these mery wheels holding an article to be colished, the particles flying up from wheel and metal are red hot on account of the great speed of the wheel and the severe friction. These particles burn their way into the flesh of the operator, perhaps in the lungs, perhaps in the face. Each splinter sticks till a little festering sore forms around it, when it become dislodged and falls out. The metal polisher may be recognized on the street by his pimpled face, caused by these particles. The pimples look bad and cause some discomfort, but the real damage is done by the red-hot splinters that enter the lungs. I believe that the most deadly metals are brass and copper. I never worked on them, but the results of my investigations prove that this is so, and when one considers that after being a metal polisher for years a man's lungs and digestive system are lined with brass and copper, it is easy to be sure that considerable verdigris must form. Some of these men working on the baser metals have their stomachs washed out, and the washings show the terrible conturn to the work.

working on the baser metals would receive more pay than those employed on gold and silver, where the effect on the health is not so bad; but this is not the case. They earn only from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, while those handling gold and silver earn from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day.

The buffing process is practically all the same, no matter what the metals. The buffs are woolen cloths sewn together in the shape of a wheel. Tripoli

despised."

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

Another "argument" against Socialsm is that it would abolish all private property. This is proved false when we recognize the fact that Socialism only demands that the means and machinery of production and distribution, etc., shall be owned and administered in com mon. No one cares to have a common ownership of tooth-brushes, or clothing, or anything that is necessarily private. Private ownership of tooth-brushes could not be used as a means of labor exploitation. Socialism will socialize only those things upon which the people in common depend. Just because the Post Office is collectively owned, the people upon the best there is in your faith, have not abandoned private ownership of letters and other matters sent by mail. Socialism will abolish private property in so far as it enables one to and labor to realize that doctrine of hu- gather an income through the toil of

(To Be Continued.)

and paraffin are used on them for cutting the metal. These wheels revolve at the rate of 3,000 revolutions a minute, always toward the operator, and the lint from the wool can be seen adhering to everything in a polishing room, walls, ceiling, etc., and it only takes one sweep of the hand along the walls of any pol-

"Coloring up" the metals is like the buffing process, but the buffs in this case are made of canton flannel, and rouge is used upon these, just as oil is used upon an oilstone. Though the abrasives used here are not as sharp-cutting as emery, thing the matter. The moment we got pumice stone or even paraffin, they are just as deadly, because the lint, com-

bined with the rouge, forms a cloud of

ishing room to get a handful of lint

which is finer than the finest wadding.

dust which clogs all the air passages. A man engaged in "coloring up" changes all his clothes when he goes to work, even to his underclothes and shoes, for fear that he may carry off some of the precious particles. In Tiffany's polishing room there is an iron matting on the floor to protect the dust there from disturbance. Twice a year walls and ceilings are swept down, all the dust collected and sold to an assayer.

The dipping process to remove the "fire" is also deadly. The articles needing the treatment are dipped in nitric acid, and the acid fumes penetrate all through the factory. I have seen factories so full of these fumes that the men had to put their heads out of the windows in order to breathe.

A stranger to the trade might expect that lunch time would bring some relief to the men, but in that he would be greatly mistaken. Lunch in these hell ioles (some of which are underground) is among the most deadly of all the contrivances for shortening men's lives. In nearly all factories the men are

only allowed thirty minutes for lunch. Can any one picture a man taking a bath, changing his clothes from head to foot, going out, getting his lunch, and returning to his lathe in thirty minutes! Of course that is impossible, so the men take half a wash, sit in filthy polishing rooms where the dust has not yet settled from the morning's operations and there eat lunches which in most cases they have brought to work with them. It is no uncommon sight in a polishing room to see men eating sandwiches turned red by the rouge, or black by the grease that is all about them. These lunches have been in a factory filled with smoke and acid fumes for five hours before they are eaten. Just to give an example of the condition caused by this terrible atmosphere I will mention that I have seen polishers spit red three hours after leaving the factory. It looked as though they were spitting blood, but the red was caused by nothing else than the rouge vapor they had been inhaling all day long. Another testimony is given by men's underclothes; I mean the underclothes of those who work upon the baser metals. When these underclothes are washed they turn green, and the longer they are worn the greener they

In the days when I was working at the trade the fumes often made me feel so ill that in spite of trying to hold out I would be compelled to go to the foreman and inform him that I had to go home. When I got out in the street the fresh air would revive me and then I would be ashamed to go home and say I was ill. I wasn't ill. There was nothing the matter except that the fumes

Matters have recently been growing worse in the trade. For instance, when I worked, sixteen years ago, they did not the man that was finishing was away from the lathe ten hours on a twenty hour job, stoning and scraping the fire away. To-day a similar job takes only fifteen hours, but the man is at the lathe all the time. The acid process is a comparatively new wrinkle.

Matters are worse, also, because more of the shops are underground than was the case twenty years ago. Under any conditions the underground rooms would be bad, but, as used for metal polishing, they are simply murder shops,

One would think that such conditions would only have to be exposed to secure instant remedy, but that is not the case. The masters are opposed to exhaust fans because they cause expense to install and operate them, even though provision has been made to guard against the fans stealing any of the precious dust by making them gather it into boxes. But the masters find that they can preserve all the dust by keeping the windows and doors closed, and the fact that this hastens the murder of their men does not disturb them .- A. Hellthaler, in The

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PLATFORM

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

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

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

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery

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

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

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

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

the Capitalist Class. The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evelution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive ten-

dencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to

organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to con-

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

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

SOCIALIST YOTE IN THE UNITED

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SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1900.

The multitude which does not reduce itself to unity is confusion; the unity which does not depend upon the multi--PASCAL. tude is tyranny.

TWO PICTURES.

James Wilson, charged with larceny in this city, pleaded guilty, and, being centenced to five years in Sing Sing beaved a sigh of piteous and profound relief accompanied with words of thanks to the Assistant District Attorney.

"What are you so grateful to me for?" asked the prosecuting officer.

"Just for assisting me to go some where where I shall be taken care of. I am an unfortunate man. I committed burglary before this. Served out my term, I then tried to be honest. I tried to get employment. But my record always came up before me, and I could no ways earn my living."

Now turn to this other picture,

The New York Central is convicted of relating and fined \$120,000. The Standard Oil Company is on trial in Chicago for the same offence, and the United States District Attorney broadly intimates that the fine upon the inevitable conviction will be \$720,000.

Rebating is a crime. It is in the na ture of blackmail, extortion and persecution combined. It is a fraud committed against the life of competing concerns. It may be compared to arson, in that it virtually burns down the business of the non-favored firm. The criminal character of rebating may be judged from the circumstance of its being legislated against. It is many crimes in one

Now, then, did the New York Central grandees lose cast because of their conviction! Or are the Standard Oil Princes in danger of any such affliction? Not in the least. Admired before conviction, they continue and will continue to be admired afterwards. Their offence is heinous. Yet will it never "come up before them" to interfere with their living, or their social standing. Quite otherwise, and to the contrary.

Compare the two pictures—the petty criminal and the big one. What moral does capitalist society preach through the fate of the two?

It preaches the promise of immunity It thereby sets a premium upon brigand-

age of first magnitude.
It preaches still another moral-"DOWN WITH CAPITALIST SO-CIETY."

SUFFRAGE IN LUCK.

Mrs. Philip Snowden only hinted at a great truth when she declared about a month ago that she welcomed the activity of the women who opposed the suffrage movement. She welcon cause they really added fresh impulse to her cause. Those who read the report of the February 24 hearing at Albany, where the women "antis" appeared in strength to oppose d of woman for the suffrage must have felt that the "Antis" have, ed, a mission to perform—the mission of shaking up the men to the real-ization of the fact that they must be up and doing, and hasten to the intel-

tual salvation of womankind. ches of the "Antis" amounted to this: "Lo and behold the pitiful mental state to which 'conservativeness' has ght us. For pity's sake give no ear to us, but yield to our sisters who and the suffrage for us all."

If any there be who think this is an exaggerated statement their attention is politely called to this clinching argument in the speech of the Mary Mary Dean Adams, Investigator for the New State Commission of Im-

migration. The lady said: "A few weeks ago I asked a man labor organizer what effect he thought suffrage would have on his countrywomen. He laughed. 'Ha! Ha!' said he. Why, she would sell her vote for a pound of macaroni!"

And the lady was not ashamed of herself, nor were the other "Antis". who fetched her along. This sort of thing they took for argument, and were proud of their joint achievement.

The suffragettes are in luck. Their foes are convicting themselves out of their own mouths. "All the more are they in need of freedom!" was the exclamation with which the in these days oft quoted Lincoln met the objection that the Negroes did not want freedom. The spectacle of Miss Mery Dean Adams uttering with the approval of her fellow "Antis" so baroque an argument as the one sho got off at the Albany hearing is proof positive that "disastrous to woman's comanliness" as the ballot may be anti-ballot has left nothing worth saving-with the "Antis."

THE INTERNATIONAL TRICK.

The British "Amalgamated Engineers' Monthly Journal" for February contains this notice:

"The crimes of the poor, as all the world knows, are endless, but the principal ones are drunkenness and lack of thrift. These are complaints always heard when the unemployed dare to raise their voices in mournful chorus for work. But when Socialism protests that the poverty of the millions is brought about by the extravagance and predatory habits of the few, we are confronted with the fact that, according to latest returns 31.703.617 inhabitants of these favored isles own as members of building societies, Trade Unions, friendly and co-operative societies, Post Office, trustee, and other saving banks, no less a sum than £426.809.890 at which the man in the street ejaculates 'Prodigious.' This bluntly is a variation of the confidence trick played on the workers by the shirkers and recently exposed by Mr. Chiozza Money, M. P. A level-headed analysis works out as follows, 'The total wealth of the United Kingdom is £12.-000,000,000 owned by 44 millions. But the sub-division works out as follows, 33,000,000 own £450,000,000, and 11,000,-000 own £11,550,000,000 or to put it in another way the manual workers of this country own £13 per head of its wealth while the middle and upper classes own £1,050 per head.' The confidence trick is only safe when it is played on the grand

Substitute the £ marks with 8 marks: substitute the figures of population in Great Britain with those in America; substitute the British amount of wealth with the American; -in short make the obvious adaptation, and the facts and reasoning will apply here as there, and elsewhere

Capitalism being international, its confidence trick knows no nation, race or country.

A WORD FOR TAMMANY.

The bugaboo cry of "Tammany!" has already gone up from the camp of the "anti-Tammany forces," that is, from the camp of the "Respectability." The cry arrived on schedule time. This year a Mayoralty election is due. Before summer is over the cry will be in full

What does it mean?

What Tammany is, that is to say, cal conduct, nobody needs be Waste, graft, inefficiency, "pull," in short robbery, legalized and otherwise, these are features of Tammany. They are hereditary features. But, after all this is said, the essence of Tammany is yet untouched; it is a feature concerning which the anti-Tammany "Respectability" are suspiciously silent-silent in their public declamations; surely quite loquacious in their private and confidential talks among themselves.

What feature may that be?

Tammany is essentially Tweed. That, in turn, brings up the question, what was "the essence of Tweed"

To those who look upon Tweed merely as a more or less Napoleonic plund the moral lesson, taught by Tweed, is

Tweed was the idol of the populace He was no skinflint of a curmudgeon He was a liberal "giver to the poor." Capitalist society produces two distinct types of plunderers one the stonyhearted plunderer, who plunders in order to hoard; the other the tender-hearted plunderer, who plunders to enjoy liberally. The former is a miser; the latter generous. Both are products of that cial science" whose motto is "Do others, or you will be done by them." Taught that there is no way of "getting there" except by capitalist exploitation the pupils of capitalism start in to plunder, each according to his particular capacity. Some become door-mat thieves, others highway robbers, so to speak. The

who is a naturalized allen and active of separation lies in in their geniality, or lack of geniality.

The genial ones become Tweeds. Their geniality determines their methods or tools, consequently also their conduct. They gather the disinherited around their standard, organize them, drill them, lead them, plunder wholesale, and return or divide bountifully with their cohorts.

This is the secret of the silence oberved by the Respectables upon the esence of Tammany or Tweed.

It must be admitted, if the political economy that the Respectables preach, and that both they and Tammany stand upon, be correct, Tammany has the beter cause. Capitalist economies being Presbyterian in the sense that it holds wealth, like grace, is for the few, pinching poverty, like hell fire, is for the many, then, "grab who grab can and how he can" is legitimate. If length of possession cures the original flaw in the moral title of the Respectables, then there can be no inherent immorality in to-day's plunder by Tammany. Time runs for Tammany as for the Respectables. The present flaw in the former's title time will heal, exactly as time is supposed by the Respectables to have healed the flaw in their own title.

All honor to Tammany-from capitalist premises!

Capitalist premises being conceded, fools are the masses who would raise the Respectable upon their shields. The only sensible thing to do is to boost up Tammany-and then put out hats for a shower of coin, such as Tweed regularly and bountifully bestowed upon the poor "whom he always had with him."

"STANDARD OIL METHODS" IN THE MILITIA.

Henry H. Rogers, Jr., son of the oil magnate, being charged with using "Standard Oil methods" to force or purchase his election to the Lieutenant Colonelship of his militia regiment, the Sixty-ninth of this city, certain other militiamen are reported to be "stirred," and to have asserted that "the esprit-de corps of the National Guard in this city is assailed by influences which have no business meddling with the affairs of the militia."

If honest, these militiamen are mistaken. Granted the right of private ownership in the tools of production, these influences have every business to meddle with the militia's affairs. That is just what they should do.

The state militia, or so-called Na tional Guard, had its origin at a time when property holders, or prospective property-holders, joined the organization for the purpose of combinedly protecting their own property. That was in the early days of the country, when everyone either owned his home and piece of land, or his shop-his means of living, or hoped to soon,

To-day the complexion of things has changed. The property-holding class having shrunk to an ever pettier and pettier, percentage of the population, the militia is now mainly made up of utterly propertiless men, to join for the privi-lege of protecting the property of others. * From a league for mutual defense, the militia has now become a purely vicarious affair-he who hath not, fight-

ing the battles of him who hath. From an organization of freemen banded together to protect hearth and home, it has now become a drove of slaves, shouldering arms to protect the

dividends of their masters. What more fitting, then, than for the masters whose dividends are to be sheltered behind the bayonet-hedge, to "meddle in the affairs of the militia"? told. If the body is to shoot down its brother in the interests of those above, must it not be officered from above? may not these officers buy and sell their commissions as they buy and sell everything else, in business and social life?

Once the right to own the mean whereby a people must live is granted to a numerically insignificant fraction of the population, that insignificant fraction cannot logically be denied the right to bolster its power in any way it may see fit. Not the least of these is the trafficking in, and debauching of, military offices.

One day in the week-Sundays or Saturdays, according as they may be Gentile or Jew, and only a few hours on such Saturdays and Sundays-our ruling, class, in Church or Synagogue assembled, mumble and render external homage to the moral principle of aiding the afflicted. At all other days and hours these gentry live up to the principle: "Another's affliction is your opportunity." Whatever the texts of this week's Sabbath sermons, the text actually hugged to the heart of the prayerful rulers is taken from the financial reports, to wit: "The meager stock of wheat in the whole world's granaries, and the persistent mutterings of war in the grain-growing Balkan States have caused wheat to rise to the spectacular height of \$1.26 per bushel," to which the prayerful rulers respond with religious unction: "Oh, Lord! latter divide into two categories—the keep up the dearth, and promote the Tweeds and the Respectables. The point war.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN

AUSTRALIAN UNIONISM AND "LA BOR" POLITICS-A LITTLE MORE MUDDLED THAN IN AMERICA.

·Wales.

Recent disturbances in different parts of Australia have given a good opportunity to study the trade union movement in a wider perspective, allowing, therefore, a larger field of observation and criticism. The pure and simple unions are identical to the American type in their structure, character and methods of warfare in resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, plus the fact that many are affiliated with the Political/Labor League, a political organization which received its birth through the defeat of the maritime workers in the great strike of 1890. The Political Labor League, being the political 'expression of the trade unions, the one hangs on the other. This fact was very prominent in the recent disastrous strikes

One is struck with the fact that the workers take a great interest in politics, the least detail of the previous night's sitting in the State Legislature being the absorbing conversation in the workmen's trains in the morning. This is because of their admiration for the "Labor" members and the fact that the franchise is universal.

The Shearers' Union is said to be the largest in Australia, embracing the whole continent within its ranks, but there are separate miners' unions in the separate states and even in the same state which results of course, in the usual organized scabbery. The average pure and simpler, having no greater ambition, than a steady job sectional strikes in the mining industry give them the opportunity to quote the adage, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

The miners in the Newcastle district are organized in the Colliery Employes' Federation. This organization does not include engineers or firemen, who are organized in the Shore Drivers' Union. The wheeler boys are unorganized, yet are the best organized, paradoxical though this may seem, for though they lack a concrete organization, they instinctively act by the principle that "An injury to one is an injury to all," striking immediately one of their number is injured by the boss.

At the recent convention of the Colliery Employes' Federation a resolution was carried and later endorsed by a referendum vote, and has since been several times carried out. "That miners take the place of the wheelers when they go on strike." This is one of the stipulations in the "sacred contract" with the mine owners. President Peter Bowling, the John Mitchell of Australia, recently called the striking wheelers "hoodlums and larra-

Arbitration Act No Solution.

In 1902 an act was passed known as the Arbitration Act, amid the exclamation of joy of the pure and simplers. They claimed that they were "entering upon the era of industrial peace," meaning, of course, that the Arbitration Act had throttled the class struggle, and had given Labor "the opportunity to settle its little differences with the masters, who are very decent only too evident, is the sum total of the knowledge of the Australian worker regarding the capitalist systeni. The arbitration act contained a penal clause for the purpose of compelling arbitration, else punishment would be inflicted by fine or imprisonment, but this clause became obsolete in July, 1902, when a new act with similar intent, but different in details came into force. This act, known as the "Industrial Disputes Act." contained the same penal clause to prevent strikes or lockouts.

The street car system is owned, or rather operated, by the New South Wales Government. The motormen and conductors are organized in the Tramway Employes' Union. A few days after the panacea for strixes, contained in the new act, came into force, this union declared a strike against the "spotter" system in vogue, one of the conductors getting fired without an opportunity to refute the statements of the spotter. At mid-day the signal to strike was given and the men left their cars immediately, abandoning them in every street just where they happened to be. The railroad manager had given orders to take each car to the barn when he heard of the impending strike, but the men forestalled him by quitting several hours earlier. Then organized scabbery asserted itself and the tragedy came to an end in five short days, being the most ignominious defeat that the trade

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, New South, years in Australia. The strike started with great "Hurrahs." Red flags were worn, and red banners carried about. The men shouted, "Are we downhearted? No!" But the obstacle of craft autonomy stood in the way. In the powerhouse, the engineers were members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Marine Institute of Engineers, and while these two unions were trying to come to an agreement to assist the strikers the men went down to defeat.

> The capitalist press lashed the strikers as heing "Disloyates Government Servants," "Unfaithful Servants of the People," etc., etc. It jeered at them as fools for throwing up "steady government jobs with good pay," and characterized the scabs on the cars as "lovalists." This press had a fund raised from public subscriptions to reward the "loyalists" who so "nobly" stood by their duty and the Government. The unions employed in the same sub-division of the transportation industry stayed at work, while the coal handlers at the docks offered to come out at a moment's notice. There were great talks about this and that union coming out in sympathy, especially the tailoresses.

> The fifth day of the strike the mer held a mass meeting in Centenary Hall. They were addressed by Johnstone, Chief Commissioner of Railroads, who told the strikers they were "naughty boys," and should go back to work. Johnstone was offered a vote of thanks though his actions had been the cause of the strike. A vote to continue the strike was carried. Then a stampede began, the strikers making for the employment office in scores to be reemployed. The orders taken out by the Chief Commissioner from Judge Heydon, the "Solomon" of the Industrial Court, to prosecute the leaders of the strike, were not enforced. Thus ended the strike.

> Recently an increase of twelve cents per may was granted by the Industrial Court to the conductors and motormen, but the strike leaders have all been victimized and thrown to the wolves Don 1 1 1 1 100

"Riffe Diet" Not Unknown.

The panic in America affected the mines here. Owing to the drop in price of silver and lead the mine owners intend to seize the chance as an excuse to force a reduction of wages. Recently a carload of policemen were sent to Broken Hill to "maintain law and order," though telegrams were received from the Chamber of Commerce and Broken Hill Town Council that the presence of extra police was unnecessary and would only create resentment. Information also leaked out that arms and ammunition had been secretly sent to Broken Hill Thus the workers at Broken Hill will get the "rifle diet" so dear to the hearts of the mine owners of Colorado.

The principles of the I. W. W. seemed to have taken hold there, as the unions had combined for the purpose of better fighting the mine owners, all negotiations taking blace with delegates from all unions représented in Broken Hill. But whatever revolu-Hill has been temporarily quenched by the referendum vote, the decision being in favor of registering under the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration

In the smelting industry the largest plant is owned by G. and E. Harkins in Lithgow, a town in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales. This company attempted to force a reduction of wages until a bonus was given by the Government for production of iron, but the workers refused and the plant was closed down. A howl went up from the press about the "foolhardiness" of the workers in refusing to accept a reduction, it saying "that a half is better than no bread." Though the Premier of N. S. W. has since boasted that "the law was only in force one month when he took action against an employer," no prosecution has yet taken place and Hoskins has gone scot free

"Labor" Members Seek Cover.

The Rock Choppers and Sewer Miners' Union declared a strike against one of their members who had been fined \$5 by the union for using racka-rock, an explosive dangerous to the health of the rock choppers. He refused to pay the fine, and 500 men struck. The officers were arraigned be fore Judge Heydon and the secretary was fined \$150 or six months in jail; the president, \$200 or two months in jail: the recording secretary, \$150 or six weeks, and one member of the mior movement has seen for many executive, \$150 or six weeks in fall. I the monarchy,"

Then the rumpus began. The Industrial Disputes Act had been condemned by the Sydney Trades and Labor Council, and resolutions carried instructing unions to ignore it. Still preference was shown for the Arbitration Act, now annulled, which contained the same penal clause for striking. Then the "Labor" members of the Legislature performed all kinds of parliamentary circus tricks to draw attention away from the fact that they had voted for that Act and all its provisions and were responsible for its place on the statute books.

Misleading S. P. Press.

Many of the brain-muddling paper which advocate "Socialism" in America, prate about the wonderful benefits derived from "Labor" representation in Parliament in Australia. "Wilshire's Magazine" especially rants about "Government ownership is a logical step to Socialism." but under Government ownership of street cars in Australia the workers have no more say in the management of the trans portation than the workers in a corporation in America. In fact here the men are prevented from being active in any political organization. Transgression of this rule lands them on the outside. Therefore the "Appeal to Reason" and the "Social Democratic Herald" talk utter rot when they talk about "Labor's power in Australia."

Great indeed is Labor's power in Australia, Out-of-works are on every hand, the economic standard of the workers sinks lower and lower, child labor and prostitution is on the increase, "Conciliation Acts" don't conciliate-such are the conditions that exist.

Take heed, ye workers of America. Government ownership is Capitalism: Municipal ownership is Capitalism; neither is a necessary step to Socialism. The necesary steps to Socialism are revolutionary political and economic organization. Wherever the Arm and Hammer of the fighting Socialist Labor Party is swung, utopian schemes are smashed with irresistible logic. Any other tactics than those of the S. L. P. will land the proletarian movement in the bogs of reform and reaction.

FOUR THOUSAND MINERS KILLED.

Washington, February 27 .- Mine disasters and the necessity of discovering some method of preventing them has been this week a subject of debate in the House of Representatives. Douglass of Ohio wanted to increase the appropriation for continuing the investigation of the subject now under way from \$100,000 to \$150,000 for the next fiscal year. He told of his observations in Belgian mines last summer and the tests conducted there to control the explosion of mine gases,

4,000 Killed Since June.

These tests, he said, had been of in calculable benefit to coal miners and he pleaded for an extension of the work in this country. Since July 1 last, he said, nearly 4,000 miners had lost their lives in the United States by explosions.

The additional \$50,000 was voted. The total amount appropriated for the geological survey was \$1.342.390

WILL SERVE MEN. OR BOSSES?

Paterson, N. J., February 27 .- The services of Charles A. Miles of the United Textile Workers of America have been secured by the striking hacklers in the jute mills on Spruce street in an effort to bring about a speedy settlement of the difficulties. The men declared a strike because a change in the working conditions was highly detrimental to their welfare. A committee called upon Miles and presented the matter before him. It was decided to make an effort to have the dispute settled by arbitra-

REVOLUTIONISTS' CONGRESS. St. Petersburg, February 22 .- A four

days' congress of the revolutionist party of the National Socialists has just come to an end in this city.

In spite of precautions taken in connection with the funeral ceremonies resterday and Saturday of Grand Duke Vladimir, the delegates asembled daily under the very eyes of the police. This party is a branch of the Social Revolutionists, and it works especially among the peasantry.

The discussions concerned the best methods of conducting a propaganda among this part of the population The most interesting decision reached was concerning the attitude of the party toward the throne. The delegates are all Republicans, but it is alleged to have been set forth that they had found the monarchical feeling among the peasantry so strong that it was inadvisable to continue to preach openly against the Czar and



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN - Hurrah or free trade! Down with the tax on

UNCLE SAM-Hurrah fiddelsticks! What do you want the tax on sugar lowered for?

B. J.-Why indeed? A pretty question! Sugar is an important article of alet, a necessity. Now then, if the tax on sugar is high, the price of sugar will be high, and the workingman whose wages are only scanty anyway will not be able to buy the sugar he needs.

U. S .- Suppose the tax on sugar were lowered and thereupon the price of sugar were reduced. Do you know what would result?

B. J.-Of course I do. We could then pay less for our sugar and save the difference.

U. S .- Nixy. Under capitalism, either the cost of other commodities would be advanced to make up for the difference, or more likely, our wages would be cut Either way you would be no better off.

B. J.-How does that come about? U. S .- Very simply. Under capitalism the share of wealth that the workinguien enjoy depends upon the law of wages, which you know is regulated by the cost of production, just as with any other merchandise. Lower the cost of the necessaries of labor, and it follows the price of labor will sink proportionally. Lower taxes, lower the cost of necessaries of labor, consequently, low taxes will send still lower down the percentage of the share that Labor will keep under this capitalist system, of

the fruit of its toil. Say that the workingman needs just one loaf of bread to live. If that loaf of bread costs five cents, his wages must be five cents; he produces one hundred cents' worth of wealth, out that he received the five cents for the

loaf, and the employer keeps ninetyfive cents profits. Say the cost of the loaf is raised to twenty-five cents because of a tax of twenty cents on it. The cost of labor now becomes twenty-five cents and his wages must rise to that point or he dies. What is the situation? The worker produces one hundred cents, receives twenty-fivé cents as wages; he is no better off than before, because that twenty-five cents can only pay for one loaf, just as the five cents did

before. But the employer only keeps

seventy-five cents profits, whereas be-

fore he made ninety-five cents. Who paid the taxes, you or he?

B. J .- He, by Jericho! U. S .- And say that taxation is lowered and the loaf costs only one cent Will you be in twenty-four cents? No. As the cost of labor has come down to wages, while the employer will then make ninety-nine cents profits. Are you in either case better off or worse?

B. J. (smiting himself on the forehead)—In no way. Heavens, houthose reformers have played me for a sucker! U. S .- No doubt, they have,

B. J.-All their jabber about Labor being crushed by taxes was bunco! U. S .- Nothing else. By understand-

ing that Labor is robbed in the snop. the voter will devote his energies to vote himself into the possession of the shop: he will not be caught in the trap of the lie that HE pays the taxes; he will not be the cat's-paw for "reformers" and other capitalist swindlers. That is why it is so important to emphasize the fact that, under the capitalist system. Labor does not pay the taxes; but they are paid out of that part of the product of Labor that the working class is robbed of anynow wy the capitalist class.

B. J. (as mad t lie stick)—The first reformer or hener who talks taxation to me will get his nose punched.

U. S .- Won't do him any harm.

FIVE MINERS KILLED AT JOPLIN.

Joplin, Mo., February 27.-Five men have been instantly killed and two others probably fatally injured by a cavein at the mine of the West Seventh Street Mining Company. The men were crushed under tons of rocks. The men were timbering the roof when the stone



Correspondents who prefer to ap- | press our er in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be consideration and loyal support they recegnized.]

NOW BREAKING THROUGH IN WYOMING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:hope you will excuse a Socialist party member for taking this liberty, but I am becoming more and more interested and pleased with the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. I must admit that the Socialist Labor Party stands on firmer ground than the Socialist party, which becoming more of a bourgeois party than anything else of late. I have quite a number of S. L. P. books and pamph lets and also the Weekly People to which I am now subscribing and which were furnished to me by an S. L. P. man, and also have debated with S. L. P. men and have always been defeated; but I consider the defeat a victory for me, because it has opened my eyes on a good many points which were heretofore obme.

The history of the birth of the Socialist party is not yet quite clear to me, and the Moseses of that party are very shy about information of that kind. I like to get more light on that subject. If not too much to ask, kindly inform me, for the S. P. privately-owned press give so many different views, that I can't get a clear idea on that point. I also wish to inform you that a Local

of the I. W. W. was formed here a onth ago and promises to be a winner. We owe thanks to the couple of S. L. P. men for the good work they did to help the young organization.

Louis Moreau. Chevenne, Wyo., February 13.

[Such a dig as the above into the ribs of the "animiles" is of a nature to sel into renewed agitation the pens of the bureaus of guttersnipes within, or in the suburbs of the S. P., who will now hasten, by means of "private and confidential" epistles to our correspondent to ascertain whether he is a fit receptacle for the nasty product that their envious tory turns out.-ED. THE PEOPLE.

A STERLING LETTER, AND ITS LESSON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-"Dear Sir:-

"In behalf of the trustees of the Belleville Free Public Library, L.desire to thank you for the set of Sue books received through Mr. Raymond Van Kirk. We believe they will prove a valuable addition to our Library, not only for their literary merit, but also as a means of education. In fact, the books have had a large circulation even now, through the book committee, before reaching the shelves. "Yours truly,

"James Gibson, Secretary. "Belleville, N. J., Jan. 21."

This letter I received a few days ago and speaks for itself. If the comrades or Party Sections would utilize it, there solid education of Eugene Sue's masterly aeries, by placing them, by gift, if not by sale, on the shelves of the public libraries now springing up in every town district. Why not take advan'ige of the opportunity?

New York, Feb. 10.

A CARD FROM PRESTON AND SMITH

To the Editor of the Daily and Weekly People, Dear Comrade:--It having come to our knowledge that unauthor-ized parties representing themselves as having charge of the Smith-Preston Defense, and the fund raised for that defense have been and are collecting and receiving donations under the pretense of applying them to that defense, we ask publish this letter.

These parties have failed up to the render an accounting to the ral Officers of the Western Federaur defense and the tion of Miners, who have entire and complete charge

These parties have in no wise received our consent or sanction in their actions. We wish to warn all those who may posed to donate something to our that the only persons authorized to receive such donations are the Secretary of the Western Federation of Ernest Mills, 604-607 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo., and such agents as are appointed by the General Officers of the W. F. of M. Any others attempt-ing to collect such donations may be ing to collect such donations may

gratitude and apprecia tion in so far as language may express our feelings to all our comrades, brothers and friends for the generous have rendered us in our time of trial We have suffered several unavoidable reverses, but feel hopeful and confident that the able efforts made in our behalf will prove effective. Our comrades, friends, and brothers have shown a confidence in us and a belief in our innocence that gives us much comfort and

consolation and we thank you. Hoping that we may prove worthy of the confidence placed in, and the support given us, we remain, yours for freed Joseph W. Smith,

M. R. Preston. Nev. State Prison, Carson City, Nev. Feb. 9.

LEARNING TO APPRECIATE THE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People: The S. L. P. men of this section of the country recently had an inspiring experience. They had been invited by some S. P. friends to attend an S. P. meeting, the desire being to know something of unity of the two parties The S. L. P. men accepted the invitation. At the close of the business proceedings, the S. P. chairman called upon Ch. Larson to take the floor and express his views.

Larson seized the opportunity and made a comprehensive talk. He started with the early German movement and traced developments step by step up to the present time. He astonished his audience when he dwelt upon the radical differences between the Socialst party and the Socialist Labor Party. for those present had only been accustomed to hearing one side of the case treated, the S. P side, of course. They got their information from 'the "Appeal to Reason," "Call," and the "Chicago Daily," all of which papers find space for "skin them alive" advertisements, but never mentioned anything of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The speaker caused some criticism by attacking the methods of S. P. papers He showed, however, that the S. P. membership had no say in the management of the press, whereas the S. L. P. could point to a party-owned journal and one which turned out the clearest articles on the question of Socialism.

J. A. Ayres also spoke. He made good talk, and praised the grand "old S. L. P.," which stood by the Marxis motto, "Workingmen of All Countries Unite." Ayres showed the fallacy of craft unionism, and he scored of straight point when he quoted a passage from the New York "Call." He referred to the "Call's" account of the dinner where Warren S, Stone told the assembled capitalists that all that stood between them and Commune days was the pure and simple unions. Our comrade pointed out that this admission by Stone was cause sufficient to discredit the craft unions, and it re flected upon that S. P. which upheld those organizations. These remarks all went home, and produced no little clarification. The S. P. men here are realizing that we of the S. L. P. occupy a strong, yes, an impregnable position,

J. W. A. Juniata, Pa., February 11.

WORKERS NOT REGARDED AS "THE PEOPLE."

To the Daily and Weekly Peoplerl lately came across an article on "The People," written years ago by the English essayist, Wm. Hazlitt. Hazlitt reems to draw the line between royalty and the rest of humanity, and insists that those not royal are the "people." This probably fairly illustrates the feeling in England at the time Hazlitt wrote, but the writer is as badly muddled as Bryan or Roosevelt, and, like these, either ignorantly or intentionally fails to make himself clear.

I want to tell a little story to illus trate this point, which should make it so clear that no one need get mixed up on this matter. Once, in the sum mer of 1900, I camped in sight of the Pacific Ocean, so near as almost to be able to hear the breakers-with a man who had come out from Maine to buy timber. He was a bright fellow, about 45, and said that he was a merchant in a factory town where there were two or three big shoe factories, having several thousand employes. In speaking of conditions in his state at that time 'he said, "The people are very prosperous. They are buying planes and organs, and sending their children to college, and getting along very nicely." I asked him how they could do

factories was less than \$400 per year? | them in." He draws his main support Note the answer, which came quick and sure: "Oh, Hell, you can't count lians; he succeeded in taking in sixty or them as people."

This lets a lot of light on the ques-

When Rocsevelt talks about the "people," he means the class to which he belongs, wealth inherited, position in society assured, etc.

When Cam Lawson says "peop"r." he appeals to those who have means to speculate in stock When Bryan says "people," he means,

more than anything else, the middle class of which he is the self-appointed leader. All of these, if they should happen to be off their guard, would make the

same break as did my friend from Maine. Here is where the fakirs slip the cut. and lots of sentimental idealistic fel-

lows get sidetracked on reforms that

are to benefit the "people." Nothing that is good for the ple" is good for the laboring class, for the prosperity of the "people" is the difference between what we produce and what we get. Any change that would give us more of the product of our labor than we now get would be bad for the "people" and they would

F. H. Conant. Auburn, Wash., February 15.

instinctively oppose it.

RESENT THESE INSULTS!

To the Dally and Weekly People:-An item in the Los Angeles Times of February 18, reads: "There is another influx of hobos, and the police are kept busy ridding the town of undesirable citizens. The word has been passed along that Redlands is without a jail. Hence the sudden rush. The industrial wood yard, recently opened by the Associated Charities, is proving a convenient place to keep tramps. Meantime the city jail is being rushed to completion as fast as possible." Tacked on to this piece of news is the further information that "the town is now well filled with tourists from the North and East, and every train adds to the num-Now, I know Redlands, I worked

there picking oranges in the early part of last year, and afterwards in a jam factory for several months. I know the personnel of the workers who flock to Redlands during the orange season There may be a few "weary willies," as the paper calls them, among these men, but the majority of the men are hard-working, seber and industrious. The orange season is now on, and these men are gathered there to pluck the golden fruit for the benefit of the idle master class and the non-producing, worthless, surplus-value-squandering tourists. These tourists revel in the gorgeous Casa Loma Hotel, whilst the producing wage-slaves live in tumbledown shacks or camp in the open until they have a chance to make a little money. There have been heavy rains of late, and this prevents picking. But the men stay around there waiting patiently for better weather and with the hope of being successful in gets ting jobs. This is the real state of affairs there. Yet the insulting state ment, that these workingmen come to Redlands because it has no jail, and that they can loaf there better, is published by the local press.

Fellow workingmen of Redlands, how ong are you going to tolerate such a system wherein you are mercilessly ere outcasts and pariabs when out of jobs through no fault of your own, and then insulted with the reproach with being idlers, loafers and hobos? And this by a class that you feed and clothe, permit to own you, body and begin to respect you.

Let your answer be in the form of joining at once the political and industrial organization of your class. Organize in the revolutionary industrial organization of your class; join the revolutionary working class political party, the Socialist Labor Party! Come, ye "undesirable" citizens, the bossclass has shown its contempt for you Take notice, therefore, and line up in one mighty, solid union, and prepare to fit yourselves to regulate YOUR own industrial affairs. Let that be your answer to this outrage, workers of Redlands!

H. S. Carroll. Los Angeles, Cal., February 18.

WANTED: AN AUSTRIAN PAPER WITH THE STRAIGHT GOODS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The "Halleluiah, I'm a bum" brigade, under the "able" leadership of J. H. Walsh is certainly practicing individual expropriation on a large scale here in Spokane. There are several thousand Austrian Slavs in this locality, but as o member of our Section speaks the Austrian language, we are considerably handicapped in our work. J. H. Walsh this when the average wages in those of the bogus I. W. W. is trying to "rope

here from the Austrians and the Italseventy of the Austrians about two weeks ago, and promised them a job. They got no jobs after paying him their dollars, and now they are kicking like steers. If you know of an Austrian paper that teaches the straight goods of the S. L. P. let us know of it, also an Italian paper of the same character, and we will soon put J. H. Walsh and his individual expropriating business down Harry Austin. and out. Spokane, Wash., February 3.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Things are humming nowadays in the political world in the Badger State. "The legislature is still in a deadlock over the vote on the United States Senator. Mr Stephenson, better known as "Uncle lke," the present United States Senator, is again the candidate for the same office, but it looks as if it would take a great deal of political engineering to land him again in his seat.

Stephenson has extensive lumber in terests in northern Wisconsin and elsewhere. His election expenses as a candidate for the nomination for the office of United States Senator at the primary elections amounted to \$107,793.

Senator La Follette is opposed to Stephenson's election. Some papers claim that it is gross unfaithfulness of "Bob" to go against Stephenson, for it is said it was chiefly with the dollars of "Uncle Ike" that La Follette gained prominence as a politician.

The Social Democrats have again something novel up their sleeves. They have introduced anti-Socialist resolutions in the legislature up this state. If these ever become law they will exclude Japs and the "Asiatic hordes," as Guy Miller, S. P. national committeeman calls Oriental labor, from these shores.

Why the Social Democratic "states men" are to eager about the exclusion of foreign labor is not clear to us. Social ism spells internationalism in the broadest sense. Already capitalism has become international. It has settled everywhere on the face of the globe. It is there fore a ludicrous spectacle, if not downright treason, for the Social Democratic "statesmen" acting as they do.

The Social Democatic members of the Wisconsin legislature have taken steps that only "union" labor shall be employed on the new capital building at Madison. But when their opponents come back with the retort that there are among their own office-holders nonunion men, that "union labor" is to them a vehicle to further their political ambition, and that it is the industrial union which they fight and the craft organizations they uphold, then we get a differ-

ent view of their activities. According to the report of John Reich ert, secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union the consumption of the union made cigar is on the decrease. The records of secretary Reichert show that for sev eral years the average number of labels disposed of has been about 40,000 a month, or approximately 500,000 a year. During the year 1908 there was a decrease in the number of labels amount ing to 50,000, or in other words a decrease of 50,000 boxes of cigars. As each label represents a box containing fifty cigars it means that there were 2,500,000 fewer union made cigars smoked in 1908 than in the year before in this city of Milwaukee.

The decline in trade in the union made eigar must be attributed to the fact exploited when working, wherein you that numerous trust stores are springing up all over town.

Boston, where he has debated "Scien tific Socialism with some college profes sors." This news item was given out in several local papers. We hope that soul. This insult should be answered the eastern folks got wiser since the by you in a way that will make the Milwaukee apostle left. We know there idle, bloated master class of Redlands are few to impart knowledge of "scientific Socialism" equal to the gentleman in question. The S. P. organization here bears witness to the fact and proves it! H. B.

> Milwaukee, Wis., February 15. HUSTLING ON LITERATURE AND PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Enclosed find money order for six dollars as payment on bundle orders o Weekly People. Comrade Roth and held an open air meeting last Sunday night selling thirteen books and twenty papers. We are very busy just now preparing the way for Gillhaus; halls are being engaged and all arrangements attended to so that when he arrives in the city on March 6th everything will be in shipshape for him during his stay.

Our Commune Festival is taking up the rest of our time, same will be held in Workman's Hall on March 14th, and we are in hopes of making it a success including Gillhaus' meeting.

Chicago, Ill., February 23.

Chas. Pierson.

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

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

TREAL, CAN .- Correct! Always proceeding from the normal; and leaving perturbing causes to be separately considered, taxes are merged in the cost of producing labor-power. The central principle is, accordingly—the lower the taxes, the lower is the exchange value of labor-power; the higher the taxes, the higher the exchange value of labor-power. From which results that the capitalist class and not the working class pays the taxes, and also that high or low taxes do not affect the share that Labor receives as wages. A seriously perturbing circumstance arises from the fact that, with the commodity labor power, the increased supply is not, as with other commodities, a consequence of lower exchange value; it is the cause of a lower price (wages), and that causeincreased supply-being a permanently working one, it steadily lowers the standard of living. Hence wages are seen to decline, despite any rise in taxes.

F. E. M., GRANITE, OKLA .-- An answer to the question whether the proletariat is degenerating or not depends upon whether one proceeds upon the theory that at least the majority of the proletariat must be above the minimum of mental standard necessary for emancipation, or not. Majorities never did anything in social movements: the proletariat will be no exception. A larger number of proletarians are becoming submerged. From this it would seem that "the proletariat is degenerating." It is not. A larger number of the swelling proletarian army is rising above the minimum mental standard necessary for emancination. This portion of the proletariat is a minority of their class. That minority is growing in numerical strength: It will cast the die, and pull its class along-the hoodlums, of course, excepted. Thus, "the proletariat is not generating."

Next question next week.

B. D. G. Ithis is as near as your name can be made out, signatures should be written clearly. All others take notice], NEW YORK .- The best condensation on the subject of State and municipal ownership is to be found in the passages of Bebel's "Woman" that deal with the Socialist Commonwealth.

A. V., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Cheap ness is not a working class interest. The cheaper goods are, the lower will be the exchange value of labor, consequently the price of labor-power -wages. On the other hand, with sellers of other commodities, whether they be big or small capitalists or farmers, the cheaper the things they have to buy, all the more money they save.

T. R., SIDNEY, N. S. W .- There is nothing to despair about. An organization no more than the human body can avoid secreting impurities. Everywhere-in Europe, Australia and here in America—the experience is the same. People who find that their pilferings of money are found out, are first seized with languor, and then become violent foes. They never were Socialists. Their activity in the S. L. P. was merely for what they could get out of it. Being unfit even for a regular office, they push themselves into activity at celebrations, etc., where they have a chance to steal little stealings. Soon as found out their interests cease—and they have a "grievance." This covers quite a number of instances. Other instances are of men who-look for jobs. It all cuts no ice. Nothing to despair over. A healthy body throws off disease,

J. V. McK., TORONTO, CAN.-Subscribe for the Daily People, and if not, then at least for the Weekly People, For further literature connect with Frank Martin, 43 Salem avenue, in your city.

M. B. PASADENA, CALIF.-An increase in the production of gold indicates either that the veins yield more readily; or that mechanical methods have improved in mining, smelting, etc.; or both. In any case it is a sign that the quantity of labor-power, crystallized in a certain quantity of gold, has become less than before. That implies a reduced exchange value of the gold; and that, in turn, is reflected in a reduced price for the gold, whether coined or not. Stick a pin there,

The next point to consider is that capitalist "commerce" is still barten

"MARXIAN STUDENT." MON- 1 The fac is disguised by the medium of "morey," which must have, or represent, value in exchange. When a ceat is bought worth \$10, what also happend is that the \$10 was bought with the coat. The transaction is a barter if wealth for wealth.

Now hen, taking the two points to gether-if the exchange value of gold declines and the exchange value of coats, ir other commodities, remains the same, the fact will be reflected in the general price of commodities. It will require more gold than before to buy the same goods-prices will

G. F. SEATTLE, WASH .- If a mem ber of the S. L. P. is a member of the main body and at the same time a member of an affiliated language branch he has only one vote-he votes either in the language branch or in the main body on all questions on which both bodies vote.

Next question next week.

T. C., SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.-The charge is too indefinitely made. Specify the speakers, the place and time, and quote as near as possible the expressions used. Whether the speaker complained about be S. P. or S. L. P. matters not. Justice requires definite-

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.-Now to your fourth question-

Kings did not always encourage towns. As a rule they did. They did so very much for the same reason that they encouraged (very frequently) the settlement of Jews. Towns and Jewish colonies were ready quarries from which to get money, Hence towns and Jews stood nearer in their affection to the King than to the feudal nobility.

Next question next week.

C. P., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.-Now to your last question-

The S. L. P. and the L. W. W. are well aware that the capitalist class is watching our "every move with keenest eyes.". We are, however, not ready to accept the view that the capitalists are "powerful enough" to checkmate us. "Ready and willing" to do so they are: and unquestionably they check our work. But that is all. The Spirit of the Age is a material force that the capitalist class is bound to respect, and that prevents them from doing what they would.

L. M., CHEYENNE, WYO .- Now to your second question-

No wonder S. P. folks and press play shy of the issue about the split in the S. L. P. The cause of the split is the many pointed rock on which the S. P. will suffer shipwreck.

The S. L. P. maintained that the economic organization was necessary and the political organization, however indispensable, was not enough to accomplish the Revolution. As a consequence, the S. L. P. demanded that the unions be educated for the revolution. That did not suit the labor fakirs; they pulled the wires of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation, privately owned concern, and through them they reached the shyster lawyers and other barnacles. The one and the others were bribed, and threatened with discontinuance of patronage. They began to bore from within in the S. L. P. to have the S. L. P. give up its revolutionary demands in the unions. Their boring from within failed. They then sought to capture the party's press-The People-and the party, too. They were whipped all along the line, and then they rushed to join the Social Democracy which Debs had just started as a colonization plan. The two sets made common cause. Hence the sharp line that divides the two bodies-the S. L. P. moves in unison with the International decision that the economic and the political movement must go together; the S. P. is pure and simple political. Hence the S. P. attitude against immigration, to please the reactionary unions which support Taft, anyhow, while the S. L. P. declines to cater to ignorance and insists upon correct education. Fi-

nally the S. L. P. insists that its press

shall be owned by itself, and that it

shall lever be used by anybody as a

means of speculation, while the S. P.

dares lot insist upon the same princi-

ple lest the owners of "its press" walk

away with the party. Thus the funda-

mental cause of the solit is one that the

S. P. foks necessarily fight shy of. It is

an investory of their sins."

Next question next week.

Quite possible that the Bourgeoisis may initiate a counter revolution; and quite possible that many of the wage slaves may flock to that standard as did the serfs at the time of the Norsa invasion in France. But this is not the year 800. This is 1909.

R. C., SPOKANE, WASH; G. A. M., TORONTO, CANADA; J. B. G., CAR-SON CITY, NEV.; O. F., COLUMBUS, O.; S. H., COLUMBIA, NEV.; F. W. S. BRIGHTON, ENG; J A NEWPORT NEWS VA; S K., ATLANTA, GA.; D. B., PASADENA, CAL.; C. H. C., J. M. F., DU QUOIN, ILL.-Now to NEW YORK, N. Y .- Matter received.

What Is the Meaning of the Phrase! Business men are generally credited with possessing the ability of administering things and affairs in a way that the average mortal cannot. The term "business methods" is referred to to indicate a way of doing things with accuracy and knowledge. Not alone is this accepted by the average bourgeois

and bourgeois-minded persons, but So-

cialists and even members of the S. L.

P, will casually use the term in fullest

belief. Some of our friends who op-

pose us in everything we do, will tell

"BUSINESS ABILITY"

us that we do not do things "in a business-like way." As for myself I plead guilty to the charge. I have been connected with business for about twenty years of my life as a wage slave and have been on the other side of the fence as well. In a recent article written by Debs in the "Appeal to Reason," appealing to the readers of that paper for subscriptions as a reward for their imprisoned business manager, he extolled this man's virtues by stating that he possessed great 'business abilities." So great were the gentleman's "business abititles" that Debs was sure they would fetch a high

to Socialism. The idea is popular that business is somewhat sort of an art or a science, or something of the sort which only few can master. Among Socialists of all shades I have heard the belief expressed that most capitalists possess great business abilities, and that in a workers' republic we would have to employ these modern capitalists to carry on our administrative affairs.

price in the market where capitalists

buy such things. But Warren was "a

Socialist" Debs went on to say, who

preferred to give his business talents

I do understand the importance of "executive ability," but that is not synonymous with "business ability." The greatest executives, and men of tact and sound judgment are usually high-priced wage slaves.

What I am most desirous of ascertaining is this: Has any one up to now defined what particular knowledge business men possess? What particular thing is this "business ability," anyhow?

My own conception of business ability is for instance, that of some lazy loafer who has never made an honest dollar in his life, but who discovers a device that would defraud some of his more successful brethren; makes an effort to place it on the market, but, unfortunately for him, comes across the wrong people, the Daily People, for instance. They expose him, and that puts an end to his career as an able "business man." That is what I would call an unsuccessful business

man. Again, a good-hearted, soft-headed young man, by pinching himself, manages to get together a few shekels and he has what the capitalists call "an original accumulation." He innocently launches his boat upon the sea of capitalist life. He does not understand the tricks of capitalism and goes under. He may also be called an unsuccess-

ful business man. · On the other hand, we may take an example of a successful business man, John D. Rockefeller, Read his life history by Miss Tarbell and one will soon discover that his business abilities are somewhat similar to our first unsuccessful business man. Another example of a successful business man is a former vice-pri ident of this nation. Read De De Leon's "What Means This Strike; and you will find out something about Levi P. Morton's business abilities. And so along the

"Business ability" is a defusion, there is no such thing in existence. It is impossible for one to be a good business man and a good Socialist at the same time. It seems that the ancient Greeks and Romans had a better understanding of what besiness men and their abilities consist of. Mercury was the God of business men and thieves. Retall Clerk.

your third question-

we can best spread the Party's propa

ganda, and how best build up the Party

organization. Year after year we have

met and passed resolutions endorsing the

Party press and literature; but resolu

tions alone, no matter how well they

may be worded, produce nothing unless

behind them there is the resolve to do

From the reading public which we al-

ready have it should be possible to pro-

cure material, for the strengthening of

existing Sections, and for the establish

ment of Sections in many places where

none now exist. We do not recommend

the getting in of members for the sake

of membership; what we need is the

clear cut revolutionist, to aid us in

spreading the Party press and literature

for the enlightenment of the working

In the measure that we push our po

litical agitation, in that measure will the

industrial organization appear, and the

unity of the workers for their final emancipation be accomplished. The

workers are in a receptive condition, op-

portunities to reach them confront us on

every side, all that is needed is for us

In closing a word should be said with

regard to our Party press. We are

glad to be able to say that our press has

weathered the severe stress of the indus-

trial depression. Our State, though, has

not done as much in the past year to

safeguard our Party press as we could

wish. Our best efforts should be given

to help place our press on a secure foot-

ing. Day by day the influence of the

Party's official organs is being felt in the

ranks of the S. P., the walls of ignor-

ance and prejudice, reared by pure and

simple business interests within the

S. P., are toppling, and we are confront-

ing the rank and file who gladly take

up the cry that not to capitalist ordained

millionaires but to itself must the work

ing class look for emancipation. We of

the S. L. P. should be particularly busy

in bringing our press and literature to

Trusting that your deliberations to

day will result in hastening the onward

sweep, in an ever-widening current, of

the movement which we all hold so dear,

Fraternally, The New Jersey S. E. C., S. L. P.

George P. Herrschaft, Secretary,

The report of the secretary was re

eived and the convention adjourned to

At the afternoon session the commit

tees reported. The recommendations of

the Committee on Rules, as to time

limit in speaking, and the granting of

the privilege of the floor to non-dele-

Organization.

The Committee on Organization re

commended that a fund be created to

send Comrade Rudolph Katz to Passaic,

Bayonne, Trenton, New Brunswick, and

other unorganized towns. The commit-

tee reported that Comrade Katz was

willing to undertake this work as the

State Executive Committee might direct.

There are many readers of Party papers

in places where we have no connection

deavor to get in touch with them and

thus extend the Party organization.

Party Press.

The Committee on Party Press and

Literature recommended that the S. E.

C. endeavor to procure a man to look

after the interests of the Party press in

the State, the S. E. C. to finance the

same by allowing such agent commission

and by helping financially. They further

recommended that comrades, who for

any reason cannot get subscriptions,

should contribute to the Daily People

Operating Fund as their means will per-

called attention to a letter from the

Cleveland Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeit-

ung bearing upon the importance of this

The convention adopted the recom-

endation with instructions to the S. E.

The Committee on Ways and Means

recommended that the Sections and

branches do their utmost to at once fur-

nish the S. E. C. with funds to carry

on certain immediate work, and the new

S. E. C. is later to develop plans where-

by the Sections may make a concerted

effort to raise funds for the S. E. C.

The Committee on Resolutions report-

ed that as there is no State or national

campaign this year it did not see the

The auditing committee reported find

C. to consider the possibility of combin-

ing it with the plan of organization. .

feature of Party press work.

In support of the agency plan they

This was adopted.

gates, were adopted.

rive the committees time to work.

the notice of S. P. men.

to bring them the light.

the things set forth.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary. 28 City Hall Place. CANADIAN S. L. P. National Secretary, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency.) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City. Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The State Committee of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania met February 14, at 2509 Lebanon street, Pittsburg, with Weber as chairman. Present: Grav. Weber, Mueller, Pearce and Rupp. Absent: Clark Drugmand, Clever, Zikmund and Brucker.

Minutes of last meeting approved as

munications were received from augustine, enclosing due stamps or-ed; from Robert Richardson, applition for charter for Section at New a, order for due stamps vote on seat of State Committee and State Secre-H. Lightbourne, New York city tary, and asking for information about N: Van Kerkvoorde, Belgium for agitation. Communications received, acted on and filed.

on by Rupp and Mueller that rier be granted to Section Beaver County, carried.

Motion by Gray and Pearce that vote for sent of State Committee and Sec etary be declared closed; carried. on by Rupp and Gray, that call fions for seat of State con-

Bill for rent and bill of Markley for trie to New Brighton ordered said. Banks, Rupp and Gray were appointed a committee to try and arrange for ne excursions or outlags for this

W. H. Thomes, N. E. C. member gave a report on the January meeting of that body. Motion to adjourn, carried.

L M. Barbydt.

NEW HAVEN LECTURE.

On SUNDAY March 7 Mr. G. M. ce will deliver a fecture on "Lain Union Hall, Orange street, at 3 p. m. All invited. Discussion and questions allowed. Lecture will be un-der the suspices of the Workingmen's ational and Literary Club.

BROOKLYN LECTURES.

The following lectures will be held Section Kings County, S. L. P., adquarters, 762-4 Broadway, Brook-

SATURDAY, March 6, 8.50 p. m. (Jewish.) Subject: "Pages from the Jewish Labor Movement in America." Lecturer, Joseph Chalken. SUNDAY, March 7, 8.30 p. m. (Eng-

lish) Subject: "Roonomic Changes from the Inauguration of Lincoln to the Inauguration of Tatt." Lecturer, Jes. T. Hunter.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM LEC-

The following public lectures by Sonities and non-Socialists will be held nities the enspices of the Labor Ly-cum of Section Eric County, S. L. P., very Sunday afternoon, I o'clock, at ce Parlors, 527 Main street. An a series of lectures this winter at their hatruetive general discussion follows each lecture. All renders of this pe-per use invited to attend and bring triends.- Admission is free. Schedule:

March 7.—John Shillady on "Postal meanship of the Press and Mails." sarch 14-Attorney Arthur W

March Si.—Boris Reinstein on "Paris ommune and the Lessons It Teaches.' March 28—Attorney Wm. J. Shields

abject to be announced.

Auril 4 Willard C. Vincent on "How Shall the Working Class Organize?"

GILLHAUS IN CHICAGO.

august Gillhaus, national organiser the Socialist Labor Party, will speak in Chicago as follows:

SUNDAY, March 7, 2:20 p. m., Claremont Hall, 1730 N. Clark street. TUESDAY, March 9, 8 p. m., et He-brew Institute, Taylor and Lytle street. Subject: "The Two Conceptions of the Tabor Movement." Admission free.

CHICAGO COMMUNE CELEBRA-

ne festival in com moration of the Paris Commune will held under the auspices of the al-d Branches of the Socialist Labor etion Cook County), at Workn's Hall, 13th and Waller streets 00, SUNDAY, March 14, 1909; at Good speakers in all lan-flokets twenty-live cents a

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Previously acknowledged

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Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

BOSTON WORKINGMEN!

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will be given SUNDAY, March 7, 8

Tremont street, Boston, Mas. All are

LECTURES IN ST. LOUIS.

The Socialist Labor Party will give

seadquarters, 1717 South Broadway, second floor, St. Louis. Lectures be-

March 7-The Difference between

the Socialist party and the Socialist

March 31-Does the Bocialist party Represent the Interests of the Work-

SLAVONIAN AND CROATIAN PA-

The members of the S. L. P. are sereby notified that the "Working-

en's Struggle," 2446 St. Clair avenue

Cleveland, Ohio, is being published by the South Slavish branch of Section

Cleveland, and that it is a strictly &

L. P. publication in the Slavonian and

troatien language. The paper should the all support possible from S. L. P.

Richard Koeppel, Editor, Volksfreund and Arbeiter-Zeltung.

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New York, New York City-

B. Jensen Connecticut, West Haven— J. Marek M. Stodel H. Guna C. Sundberg

elected to fill out the term.

get nomination petitions printed and circulated. The work of getting petitions filled was more difficult than heretofore but it was accomplished nevertheless.

This State being entitled to two dele

the national convention.

in the way of agitation but did what it could. Considerable local agitation was earried on in Paterson, Elizabeth, Newark, Plainfield and Jersey City. Congressional nominations were made in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th districts. The head of the ticket polled 1196 votes in the State. August Gillhaus addressed

dition as we could wish. The panie dism., at S. L. P. Headquarters, 1165 in the industrial depression. Section Elizabeth, which had fallen away, was Fallath. Improper method of organiza-tion and disturbance created by an eleson hold together; and Section Plain-field has continued its work uninterrupt-

> The Party vote in the State being far in excess of the Party's ability to get in touch with it and the readers of the Party Press being far in excess of the Party membership and practically unknown to the organization it was decided to make an effort at getting in touch with voters and readers by establishing a Correspondence Bureau with a paid secretary. The experiment received the endorsement of the Sections, but through nability to finance the project it was

The vote for N. E. C. member for the 1909 term resulted in the election of Rudolph Katz, who attended the January session. Through him the S. E. C. pre-sented a document to the N. E. C. which aided materially in the drafting of the address adopted by that body.

This convention has no nominations to make, and, so far as we are aware, no differences to handle or dispose or; the

MEETING HELD SUNDAY FEBRUARY 28TH-MATTERS PERTAINING TO AGITATION AND ORGANIZATION RECEIVED MUCH ATTENTION-

"THE WORKERS ARE READY, LET US GET BUSY" THE KEYNOTE

Newark, N. J., March 1 .- The given to an earnest consideration of how State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey was held in Newark, Sunday, February 28th. Delegates were reported, by Burgholz and Gerold, the Credential's Committee, as

OF THE DISCUSSIONS

Essex County-Herman Hartung. Hudson County-Fred. Gerold, D. H. Schonleber,

Passaic County-John E. Dietrich. Michael Butz, H. Diamond,

Union County-P. Merquelin, William Carroll, B. Burgholz.

For the S. E. C .- John Hossack, Rudolph Katz, N. E. C. member; the officers of the S. E. C.; and a number of Party members, not delegates, were also pres-

John E. Dietrich was elected as tem perary chairman, and John Hossack as temporary secretary; they were continued as the permanent officers of the convention. Committees on Rules and Regulations; Organization; Press and Literature; Ways and Means; Resolutions; and Auditing, were elected.

The Secretary of the S. E. C. submitted the following report.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

S. L. P. OF NEW JERSEY. The State Convention, Newark, Feb-

ruary 28, 1909.

The State convention of 1908, held in this city, nominated presidential electors; adopted plans on organization and agitation to be carried out by your S. E. C. and we are now to give account of our etewardship. The last convention changed the seat

of the S. E. C. from Passaic county to Hudson county. The new S. E. C. organized April 12th; Hossack, secretary, Gerold, financial secretary, and Schwenck treasurer, they having been elected by referendum vote of the membership. During the term Hossack, owing to ill health resigned and George P. Herrschaft was

The first work of the S. E. C. was to

gates at the national convention, Comrades Katz and Oatley were elected as the New Jersey delegation, and ably rep-resented the New Jersey membership in

Your S. E. C. was not able to do much several good meetings in the State.

The Party organization in New Jersey is not at present in as flourishing conpersed many of our comrades and by financially crippling others rendered them more or less inactive. Our Newark comrades, especially, suffered severely although it received a severe blow recently in the serious illness of Comrade ent not in accord with the Party led to the reorganization of Passaic county. and that Section, freed from the element which hampered its work, is again in good working order. Section Hoboken has been inactive for some time, the efforts of the S. E.C. have not resulted in awakening the members. In Jersey City, the two branches of Section South Hud-

need of drawing up any resolutions. The convention concurred in this report time of the convention can therefore be ing the books of the financial secretary

and the treasurer correct; a balance of \$12.91 in the treasury, and 96 due stamps on hand Comrade Katz, N. E. C. member, gave

a report of the January meeting of the N. E. C. He said that the work of the session was well handled and that there was practically unanimous action on all matters. He remarked that it was now clear that there had been a widespread direct actionist conspiracy to kill the S. L. P., in the hope that the conspirators would come into possession of the Party's plant; but that owing to the wideawakeness of the national editor the conspiracy had been smashed, and instead of the Party being killed it had laid the conspirators away in the graveyard of the Socialist movement.

Katz urged the delegates to see that their respective secretaries place in the hands of the thinking members of the working class the address to the workers that was adopted by the N. E. C. at the recommendation of New Jersey and Michigan. He declared that at this time the most important work before the Party is that of propaganda, for which work the Party is well equipped. Agitation, he said, must precede organization, and the prime means of agitation is the printed page-newspapers and pamphlet

Newark was selected as the seat of the S. E. C. and as the place for holding the next convention. A motion to elect the officers of the S. E. C. from among the membership at large, instead of as formerly, from the membership at the seat of the S. E. C. was carried unani-

Under good and welfare several good suggestions were made, among them the regular holding of discussion meetings to interest new people; also plans for pushing the Sue books; Comrades Burghols and Zeirer have sold \$15 worth in one shop by collecting installments in advance of the delivery of the books. The discussion under good and welfare brought out the fact that the consensus of opinion was thta that it is our fault if the movement does not grow more rapidly. The workers are more ready to listen than we are to carry the message to them.

The convention was harmonious, and it did us all good to be there. It is to be hoped that the delegates will carry back to their Sections some of the spirit that was manifested, and that as a result we shall see some good work under way from now on.

The work of the convention being completed it adjourned sine die. Secretary.

DENVER WORKINGMEN, ATTEN-TION.

Locals and Branches of the Socialist Party of Denver having refused to debate the following question:

"Resolved, That the Socialist party with its present principles, tactics and lack of discipline cannot emancipate the working class,"

The Socialist Labor Party now offers this subject for public discussion to all Socialists and workingmen interested in uniting the Socialist forces into an organization than CAN and WILL emancipate the working class Come to Trades Assembly Hall, Club Building, Sunday afternoon, 2 p. m., March 7. Everybody invited.

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BUSINESS NOTES

Do something for the Party Press now 30th and 32nd A. D.'s, New York 3 prodded to activity by some one else.

will because we felt that there was a W. Kusta, Santa Margarita, Cal. 2 mission to perform in emancipating the J. R. Maley, Youngstown, Ohio 5 working class from wage slavery. We M. Engel, San Francisco, Cal. 2 may enjoy the fruits of our labor in our Theo. Zollner, Duluth, Minn, 2 time or they may accrue to our posterity, J. Peterson, Elizabeth, N. J. 2 but in either case our labor will not be T. Schade, Newport News, Va. 3. in vain. By exerting all your efforts H. Reingate, Toronto, Canada 5 now to accomplish this end you are B. Dulle, Maplewood, Mo. 2 shortening the distance between your- M. Cody, Gorgona, Panama 9 selves and the ultimate aim. Agitate, educate and organize. Spread the Party Press and literature. Buy prepaid subscription cards to the Weekly People and solicit subs from your fellow shopmates, and when you are once on the run, don't regulate your speed by the last man. Be a shining light in the movement; get there first.

Those sending in two or more:-

of your own accord. Don't wait to be Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio 5 James Doyle, Louisville, Ky. 3 We became Socialists of our own free S. L. Katzoff, Atlanta, Ga. 5 H. Long; San Francisco, Cal. 2 A. Gillhaus 2 H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn 2 Geo. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich. 2 22nd and 24th A. D.'s, New York 3

Prepaid Cards:-Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, La., \$1; F. A. Uhle, Pittsburg, Pa., \$5; D. B. Moore, Granite, Okla., E. Moonelis, New York 4 85; Theo. Seimer, Stommgton, Conn., Louis C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. . . . 3 \$10; J. W. Stewart, Tueson, Ariz., \$5.

J. Isaack, Cincinnati, Ohio 2

I. H. Nosovitch, Mt. Vernon, Wash. . 2

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

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashlon, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallie 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, teiling 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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