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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST THOUGHT

CALLED UP ON REVIEWING EVENTS OF A WEEK.

Shortcomings of Reform—Trouble as Lewis, Miners' President, Sees It—Hypocrisy of Congressional "Reformers" Exposed—Bryan Bars at the Moon.

The fact that the building of the Chamber of Deputies in Mexico City was burned to the ground on March 23rd, without fatalities, but utterly destroying the archives and records for the past twenty-five years, may pass unnoticed to-day. The day is, however, at hand when the event will be found to be important. Recently, in our country, corporations under investigation were saved a deal of trouble by a timely fire which, without any fatalities (God Capital always protects his pets), "utterly destroyed books, papers and records." The same Black Hand lies on both countries.

Jules Guesde's Paris "Le Socialiste" quotes from a contemporary a passage that has singular application to what Congress is now doing in response to the demands of "reformers":—

"The reformer rarely gains his end. He puts me in mind of a certain starving man who knocked at the door of a house and requested the woman who opened the door for something to eat. She went down to the cellar and returned with a pair of old shoes. He looked from the one to the other. 'Madam,' said he, 'I can not accept them: I am a vegetarian.' This is the reformer's plight. What does the 'freedom of commerce,' 'protection,' 'high or low tariff,' the 'abolition of child labor,' 'municipalization' or 'nationalization'—what does any or all of these concern you, workmen, the class which produces all wealth, if you receive but barely your own cost of production? Not an iota."

Commenting upon the passage in the address on Thibet, delivered in Berlin by Sven Hedin, to the effect that in Thibet sometimes three men have two wives in common, the Berlin "Vorwaerts" observes that the Berlin bourgeois, who likewise practice polyandry, were not startled in any wise. Neither would the sanctity-of-the-family-observing American bourgeois.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, accompanied by Madame Jusserand, was one of the diplomatists to see Roosevelt off on his steamer. The ambassador is reported to have exchanged a few confidential words with the ex-President. What they said is not reported. Judging from the looks of Roosevelt and the ambassador, and inferring their words from the motion of their lips, these were the short sentences they exchanged:

R.—"What's the matter with the postal employees of your country?"
J.—"Oh, Monsieur le ci-devant President! Those yellow are utterly oblivious to the salutary maxims you taught and enforced, and which the postal employees of your country have learned to live up to—submissiveness to official kecks."
R. and J.—"Alack!" "Mon Dieu!"

Whoever reads Theodore Roosevelt's article on Socialism in the "Outlook," and remembers the utterances of the identical gentleman, made in 1894 when he was the Republican candidate for Mayor in this city against the then Labor nominee Henry George, whom he took for a Socialist—those who compare the two sets of statements must agree that the "Outlook" article is not so much on Socialism as it is on Roosevelt, and the thing may be summarized in the short sentence: "My purpose is to prove in 1909 that I have learnt nothing since 1894." The proof is conclusive.

Daniel D. Friable, Assemblyman from Schenectady, contributes his mite to the Socialist warning not to be carried away by the word "Justice," however loudly cried, and always to look back of the cry, and ascertain the special material interests that the cry happens to be the reflex of. Assemblyman Friable makes his contribution in the shape of a resolution pronouncing "most unjust" the proposal made in Congress to tax inheritances. Speaking for the heir of \$10,000,000 who would have to pay \$100,000 tax, and be left with a pittance of only \$9,900,000 the justice-loving Friable justly indignates.

"If there is any trouble," President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America is reported to have said at

the adjournment of the recent convention in Scranton, "those miners who are not members of the Union are to blame for it." Such an utterance sounds oracularly mysterious. It is, however, mysterious not at all to those to whom the fact has not escaped that, whatever set of propositions President Lewis has made to the operators, one demand was ever there—the demand that the employers perform the function of financial secretaries to President Lewis's Union by checking-off the men's dues from their pay-envelope. From which this state of things appears—the bulk of the miners have no use for Lewis's organization; the only way to get them in and keep them there is to have the employer whip them in line; one time the employer found his account in doing so; that time is passed. With the bulk of the men beyond Lewis's control, there is sure to be trouble for Lewis, and the trouble will come, not from the members, but from those who are not members. Right is Lewis.

If the national organization of the Socialist party take the tip given by the Ohio organization, it will remove its headquarters to Washington. The Ohio S. P., in this Convention assembled at Columbus this month, decided to locate its headquarters at Columbus for the reason that "the party officers would be on the ground and be able to lobby in the legislature on primary and other bills." Seeing that S. P. men among the lithographers are promoting petitions to Congress in favor of a high tariff "in the interest of labor," it is clear that these lobbyists should have permanent headquarters in Washington to extend the sphere of their—degradations.

It must be admitted that Senator Nelson and others in Congress, who set their faces like flint against factory provisions restricting child labor and other legislation in the interest of the workers in the District of Columbia, come out in a pretty good light after the revelations made concerning the girls employed in the Federal Bureau of Printing and Engraving. It turns out that these girls are really sweated, to the tune of sweaters' starvation wages, and in working localities that undermine health. The revelations prove the "reformers" in Congress to have been a lot of hypocrites. In shops over which they have complete control, and where they could improve conditions, they leave bad enough alone, but seek the glory of reformers in shops over which they have nothing to say. Among a lot of rascals the bold bad ones stand in better light than the crawling bad ones.

Bryan angrily denounces the twenty-three Democrats who did not stand against Joe Cannon as men who "can not say they did not know." Of course they cannot. They know—and so does every mother's son, Republican and Democrat, know just what he is doing. Each is looking out for himself by the light of his knowledge, and trimming accordingly.

How familiar the note! Manila dispatches announce that the leaders of the strike against the Manila street railways have called the strike off, and that these leaders "have announced plans to reorganize along lines which will lead to great sympathy between labor and capital." The dispatches break off right there. What is left undischarged is that the Union in question are rotten-ripe for the A. F. of L.

Judge Charles C. Nott's book, "The Mystery of the Pinckney Draught," devoted to proving that the Constitution of the United States was substantially taken from a draught presented by the South Carolina delegate Pinckney to the convention which framed the Constitution proves in fact that the Notts and their critics have not yet emancipated themselves from the savage ancestral mental status of fetish worship. What does all this minute inquiry into the sources of each separate clause and word in the Constitution prove but that these gentlemen worship the Constitution as a fetish, imagining that it is the cause of the country's wonderful development! Our clothes react upon us and contribute to what we are; that is true; but our clothes are not the source or the cause of us. Men make their clothes, not their clothes them. Emancipated bourgeoisdom made the Constitution, not the Constitution the triumphant bourgeois rule of to-day.

Christian Rudowitz, the Russian political refugee whom the Czar tried and failed to pull out of the United States, having been approached with a bribe by the Socialist party to leave the Socialist Labor Party, refused. Even if Rudowitz had proved as much of a weakling as several others have, and had succumbed to the bribe, the S. P. might as well try to drink up the ocean as expect to kill the S. L. P. through bribery. If all the millionaires of capitalism can not scuttle the S. L. P. what show is there for the few of their fraternity in the S. P. to do the job?

THE EMPEROR HAS NO CLOTHES ON!

Everyone remembers that keen story of Hans Christian Andersen's, in which a self-satisfied ruler takes off one garment after another, and then believing himself most gorgeously clad in mystical raiment, struts forth in parade, until one little innocent cries out "Why, the emperor has no clothes on!" Like emperors, which embody and epitomize their systems, may be systems themselves. For two centuries the Old Regime in France kept at the task of disrobing itself, casting off successively the garments of honor, nobility, humanity, etc., it had in its early days striven to wrap itself in, till at last the people cried "Why, the Old Regime has no clothes on!" and abolished the Old Regime.

At this present day another system, in another land, America, is going through the identical process. One garment it had, that of justice

and equity. But the evidences of class rule and class discrimination became too manifest to be denied. It was even seen that the worker received less than one-quarter of his product. Off came the coat of justice and equity. Bountiful this system claimed to be. Then developed the chronic unemployed problem, thousands dying of tuberculosis caused by underfeeding, whole families committing suicide because they could not get food, a virtual famine in the land, although there was plenty in the storehouses. Off came the vest of bountifulness. Humane did this system pretend to be. But those who looked with eyes to see beheld lipping children driven to work in mill and mine, adult men and women exploited to the last limits of human endurance, pitiless speeding up and pitiless disregard for them when worked out being the badge of their

servitude. Off came the system's shirt of humanity. One last garment it clung to, long and desperately clung to—its unmentionables, which it called law-abidingness. Then issued government reports of meat packing, canned goods poisoning, western land frauds, eastern bank scuttling, middle-western capitol grafting, New York policy-holder robbing, San Francisco dive-keeper preying, Panama Canal scandals, Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. absorptions—till at last there was not a law on the statute books of the land through which a coach and four had not been driven. Off came the trousers of law-abidingness. Naked now stands the system, its last shreds of assumed respectability discarded, its last excuses for enduring thrown to the winds. The system of capitalism "has no clothes on." Soon will the workers recognize it for what it is, and bury it.

GILLHAUS MEETINGS

NATIONAL ORGANIZER S. L. P. DELIVERS THREE LECTURES IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Audiences Well Pleased with Masterly Addresses and Show Approval—Gillhaus Staunchly Defends Use of Ballot and Routs Opponents.

Minneapolis, March 21.—August Gillhaus, National Organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, held three finely attended meetings in Minneapolis on the evenings of Tuesday, March 16th, Thursday, March 18th, and Saturday, March 20th.

The first meeting was held in Union Temple and the speaker took for his subject, "The Working Class, Its Mission and How It Must Organize to Fulfill It." The speaker vividly portrayed the effect of the capitalist system of production upon workingmen, the effect of machinery on them, the appearance of the army of unemployed, the growth of woman and child labor, and he touched upon many other points of vital interest to the proletariat.

The burning question of unionism absorbed the greater portion of the speaker's discourse. Gillhaus showed that the industrial form of unionism has sprung into existence as a direct outgrowth of modern industrial conditions under which whole industries are owned and controlled by one set of capitalists through the medium of a trust or combine. He also showed how the craft union, through its connection with the Civic Federation, can become a party to one sided "arbitration" schemes and to "craft agreements," and a means of preventing the aspirations of the working class being realized, while it strengthens the power of the capitalist class to oppress it.

When questions were called for those put to the speaker mainly revolved around the question whether the revolutionary army intending to "take and hold" the means of production could best be recruited by rejecting the civilized method of settling social disputes, and adopting instead the principle of physical force only, or should the economic body project its own political party and teach and proclaim its purpose to take and hold freely and openly. The speaker answered the question tersely and showed his auditors what the power of a political body was. He contrasted this power with that of a body that preaches physical force only. His answers were enthusiastically received by the audience.

The meeting of Thursday evening was held in Arcade Hall, 1311 Washington avenue, and this was also well attended. The subject was, "The Relation of the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party to the Labor Movement." After the Thursday night meeting the information was imparted to Socialist Labor Party men that the local adherents of Bush Temple "I. W. W." Chicago, would be out in force Saturday night. They came, but if they never show any greater amount of mental force than they packed into Union Temple with them Saturday night, a benighted proletariat will be indebted to them for a little in the way of enlightenment. The "Kangs" in their palmy days never asked such inane questions nor showed themselves so devoid of knowledge. Gillhaus disposed of them with the ease and expedition much to their dis-

WORKER'S ABILITY

DETROIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY ATTESTS TO FACT

That Men in Shops Possess Inventive Genius, and That Brains Are Not in Heads of Idle Owners—Mechanics Are Asked for Suggestions on Improving Company's Product—Will Get Small Reward.

Detroit, Mich., March 21.—The Briscoe Manufacturing Company of this city is knocking a hole into the "directing ability" theory of the Mallockians, and incidentally proving that the horny handed sons of toil have some good ideas as to how to successfully carry on production. The company has placed in the hands of each of its employes a circular asking them to hand over suggestions as to how to improve the quality of the company's output, and to cheapen its cost of production. It would seem that the company is well aware that the brains of its business is not confined to the craniums of the aristocratic owners.

As an inducement to the men to deliver up their valuable ideas gratis, small money prizes will be distributed at the end of each month, and the company will make more profits on its output. Furthermore, the men will later be made to feel the effects of their helping the company to reduce the "cost of production" and "improve working conditions." The "improvement" that the firm is after is not meant to benefit the men, but is meant to redound to the advantages of the employers. The bosses probably think that while their men have brains enough to hit upon inventions, they haven't intelligence to see how the new scheme will work against them.

The statement which the Briscoe company has issued follows:—
To the Employes of the Briscoe Mfg. Co. In order to enable the officers of the Company to get into closer touch with the factory employes, we are going to try the plan of putting up boxes in which may be placed written suggestions from employes. These suggestions will be considered by the directors of the company and at the end of every month three prizes will be given—a first prize of \$15.00, a second prize of \$10.00 and a third prize of \$5.00 for the three best suggestions that have been made during the month. These suggestions should be such as will tend to do any of the following things:

- 1—Improve the quality of our product.
 - 2—Improve our service to our customers.
 - 3—Cheapen the cost of producing our goods.
 - 4—Improve working conditions in the factory.
- These prizes are not open to officers, office employes, or superintendents, but are open to all other men employed anywhere in the Detroit plants.
- In case more good suggestions are offered than there are prizes, the company reserves the right to use any or all of them.
- It is hoped that employes will take an interest in this monthly contest and that it will be the means of bringing the men in closer touch with the company's officials and its product.
- Yours truly,
Briscoe Manufacturing Company,
By Frank Briscoe, President.
- Suggestion Box can be found in the clock room.

SO-CALLED SOCIALIST PARTY HERE THANKFULLY ACCEPTS THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AS A MEMBER OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Now, the Socialist Labor Party has only this to state to the workers of St. Louis, that they should do their own thinking, and not be misled by such actions of a would-be Socialist. As nothing can be gained by the working class in this spring election and as the only true party of Socialism, the Socialist Labor Party through circumstances beyond its control, will not appear on the official ballot, we request the workers to assist us in the work of educating our fellow-workers, and not to participate in electing capitalist tickets.

JAN POUREN RELEASED.

Revolutionary Russian Peasant Proven to Be a Political Refugee.

Jan Janoff Pouden, the Russian refugee who has been twice tried in extradition proceedings, was ordered discharged on March 30 by United States Commissioner Samuel Hitechook, who heard the testimony in the second trial. The peasant revolutionist has been fighting for his freedom since December, 1907, when he fled to this country to escape the czar's soldiers. In October of last year Commissioner Shields found him guilty of the offenses charged by the Russian government and ordered his deportation. This decision was subsequently changed by order of Elihu Root, at that time head of the State Department. In the second trial which has been terminated by this discharge, Commissioner Hitechook found that he had been guilty of the crimes charged by the government of Russia, but that he had acted as a revolutionist and not with criminal intent.

Just after the outbreak in the Russian peasant districts had been suppressed in 1907 Pouden followed the example of a number of other revolutionists and sought asylum in this country. He was detained at Ellis Island by an order from the Russian government asking for his extradition in accordance with the terms of the extradition treaty existing between the two countries.

This treaty, however, gave immunity to those who had committed political offenses. Every one of the offenses alleged to have been committed by the peasant, Commissioner Hitechook found, were committed prior to the official end of the revolution. The outbreak was finally put down in November, 1906, and the alleged crimes of Pouden had been committed before August of that year. He furthermore brought out of the mass of testimony the fact that Pouden had not acted for personal gain, but to aid the revolutionary party.

"However revolting these acts may have been, we must still consider that they were committed while the country was in a revolutionary state, and were more or less justified," Commissioner Hitechook found.

SCORES "LABOR" LAWS.

Dr. Devine Says Liability Law Sadly Inadequate.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, professor of economics at Columbia, in a lecture on "Out of Health," before the School of Philanthropy at the New York Charity Organization Society, on Tuesday, March 23, declared that, in his belief, the present employer's liability law was worse than no law at all. He explained what he called occupational diseases, and made a plea for preventive measures for those laws which a "conspiracy of silence" kept from general discussion, and which he said were responsible for most sterile marriages. The doctor well understands that the basis of the diseases from which society suffers is due to economic distress.

Touching upon this point he said: "Misery, springing from disease, which is essentially economic, will continue among us until workingmen will be able to have a reasonable amount of light and air in their homes, until they are able to restrict the household to its natural members, to withhold children from gainful occupations, until they have been prepared and have the necessary strength and maturity, until they are able to take a reasonable amount of recreation and to enjoy their holidays."

"Misery will continue among us until the workingman will be able to work without overwork and to consult a dentist and a physician, and, if necessary, a specialist, in time, and to have an income sufficient to provide for all these things as every workingman under American conditions should have and may have."

"The loss to the family of the wage-

earner who is killed," continued Dr. Devine, "is of two kinds, personal and economic. These things are part of that misery which I attribute to maladjustment. A careful investigation has shown that wages do not cover the risks of industrial accidents, whatever the legal assumption to the contrary is. It is a serious question whether the employers' liability laws in New York and in Pennsylvania are not really worse than no law at all."

"During 1908 251 persons were killed by accidents in factories, quarries, and tunnel construction in the State of New York; at least 1,663 were permanently disabled, 1,541 others seriously, probably permanently, injured, and 10,474 temporarily disabled."

"Furthermore," added the lecturer,

(Continued on Page 4)

LOS ANGELES ISSUE

A Collection of Guilty Consciences De-nounce Guilty Brother.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 17.—"The Recall," the latest political fad, has been pounded fore and aft by all the daily screeches in Los Angeles. Three of capitalism's ulcers, the social evil, gambling, and private graft, grew so callous and nauseating that they had to be trimmed off and covered up a little by the sly dame capitalism herself.

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Mayor Harper, unable to satisfy all these vicious capitalists, by jailing Socialist men and women for exercising the right of free speech, by helping, on flimsy pretext to keep Magoon, Ricardo, and Villereal, the Mexican patriots, in jail here, by catering to owners of Tenderloin property, etc., finally trampled on some rival capitalist's corns by organizing some mining and oil companies.

Suddenly a great discovery was made. There was vice and gambling in Los Angeles. This discovery could only have been equalled if some workman had discovered the prosperity Taft had promised before election. So two newspapers, the pious element, and Y. M. C. A. adherents, who employ young girls and women for \$3 to \$6 a week, proposed to recall the Mayor.

There is hardly a hotel, rooming house or cafe here which could pay its rent if it were not for vice. The rents in the business district would drop one-half if it were not for the evil. In fact, the social evil is one of the main sources of profit to capitalism here.

It is infamous gallery play on the part of these recall papers to shout "prostitute," "gambler," etc., at dwellers of the Tenderloin. The "public press" is much more a prostitute than the harlot of the red light district.

Thomas Malony, district organizer for the Federation has been very busy lately chasing all foreigners off the public works. These men go down to Walsh who will tell them how shamefully they have been treated.

Workingmen of Los Angeles, and elsewhere, organize in industrial unions. Do not support craft unions, where one set of workmen are pitted against the other, but stand by integral class unions.

Press Committee, Section Los Angeles, S. L. P.

READ THE DAILY PEOPLE. Readers of the Weekly People in New York and vicinity can secure the Daily People by placing an order with their newsdealers.

CHIEF I-AM-A-BUM Lets Eastern Associates Paddle Own Canoe.

Spokane, March 20.—The "Spokane Industrial Worker," official organ of the Walsh-Heslewood combine, has made its appearance, and Walsh is about to realize his ambition to become Grand Chief and High Mogul of the Western Association of "I am a Bum" union and to have that "drunken-beer-soaked-Dutchman," as Heslewood used to call Trautmann, play second fiddle along with the Eastern gang.

Walsh was arrested for speaking on the street. He had been declaring that no I. W. W. man, when arrested and fined would pay the fine, put up bonds, or work on the rock pile.

Walsh then got the rank and file to go out and speak on the street, and about forty were arrested and sentenced to 30 days on the rock pile and fined \$100.

Walsh was arrested for striking a policeman, but was turned loose and discharged the next day without a trial.

After about forty were arrested, the Chief of Police gave notice to all citizens who did not have business in the particular parts of the city to keep off the streets as serious trouble might occur at any time and the police were prepared to meet any eventualities that might arise.

Some of the A. F. of L. unions in the city were about ready to go to pieces last winter, and the members were going to join the I. W. W., but the disgraceful slum tactics of Walsh and his bunch has caused the honest rank and file in the A. F. of L. locals to turn away in disgust.

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UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

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

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
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FAMILIES CUT IN HALF

STRIKING REVELATIONS OF NEW CENSUS DOCUMENT.

Reports of 1790 and 1900 Compared, to Great Disadvantage of Latter—Due to Economic Causes, Family Has Steadily dwindled—Twenty Million More People if Old Rate Had Been Maintained.

Washington, March 28.—That, due to economic causes, the family of to-day in America is so badly broken up as an institution that the proportion of children to adults is only one-half what it was in 1790, and that there would now be 20,000,000 more people in the country if present families were as large as those of a century ago, are two of the striking revelations made by a new census volume soon to be issued, entitled "The Census of 1790."

The average size of families in 1790, says this document, was 5.3 persons. The variation shown by the states enumerated in 1790 ranged from 5.4 in Georgia to 6.4 in Maryland.

Size of Family.	Per Cent. of Total.	1790.	1900.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person	3.7	4.4	1.0
2 persons	7.8	15.9	4.8
3 persons	11.7	18.4	7.4
4 persons	13.8	17.4	8.9
5 persons	13.9	14.3	10.9
6 persons	13.2	10.7	12.6
7 persons	11.3	7.4	14.1
8 persons	9.0	4.8	15.8
9 persons	6.5	2.9	17.4
10 persons	4.2	1.7	18.9
11 persons and over.....	4.9	2.1	19.9

In 1790, families composed of no more than three persons represented but one-fourth of the entire number of families, while in 1900, families of similar size contributed nearly 40 per cent. of all families.

Had the number of persons who composed the total number of private families in 1900 been grouped according to the average size shown in 1790, there would have been 3,307,000 less households than were actually reported.

The number of children under 16 years of age to each white family, as shown by this report, was 2.8 in 1790, as compared with 1.5 in 1900.

Robert Clausen.

SPEEDING UP IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

II.—THE "STOCK" OR "PROFIT-SHARING" SWINDLE, THE BONUS, AND THE WAGE CUT GOOD, ALL OR WHICH ARE EMPLOYED WITH INHUMAN CALCULATION.

It should be clearly understood that the bonus plan is distinct from the Steel Corporation's scheme of issuing preferred stock to employees. Both plans were inaugurated at the same time in 1903, though a less inclusive bonus system had been in operation in the Carnegie Steel Company before the consolidation.

Whatever a man's earnings may be, whether high or low, he adjusts himself to that basis and it becomes his minimum of comfort.

London, March 26.—The following extracts from an article published in the London Times relative to an agreement between employes and laborers concerned in British shipbuilding show how completely the traitorous craft union leaders here have tied the men up to the bosses' chariot wheels.

When the joint conference, which embodies the authority of the Employers' Federation on one side and the whole of the 26 unions on the other, decides a question it is not likely that either side will disregard the verdict.

The agreement is to continue in force for three years, and shall thereafter be subject to six months' notice on either side.

men who are paid by the hour or by the day instead of by the ton, have had their wages advanced in recent years, while the earnings of tonnage men were declining. This fact is significant. All workmen whose efforts have a direct appreciable bearing on the day's output, are paid by the ton.

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unskilled laborers receiving not over 16 2/3 cents an hour. It would be somewhat nearer the truth to say that sixty per cent. of the employes receive less than \$2 a day of twelve hours, three or four per cent. receive over \$5 and the remaining thirty-six or thirty-seven per cent. receive somewhere between \$2 and \$5 a day.

Wage cutting, then, the twelve-hour day, the seven-day week, abnormal heat conditions, relentless speeding,—these are the features in the industrial situation in the steel districts that stand out with greatest prominence, now, at the period of greatest development in the history of that industry.

English Shipbuilders
Their Traitorous Union Leaders Have Them Tied up Tight for Bosses.

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Will You Do This for Us?

IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING!

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE depends upon the efforts of its friends to extend its circulation. There are many of our friends, however, from whom we do not hear. There are also many workmen, Not in Touch with the Movement, whom our inactive friends could give the Chance of learning how to get in Touch by bringing the WEEKLY PEOPLE to their attention, and getting them to subscribe. See if you can't carry the light to just ONE man, and send in his subscription, using this form:

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Inclosed find \$..... for which send the WEEKLY PEOPLE for to

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The WEEKLY PEOPLE is ONE DOLLAR a year; fifty cents for six months.

"PASS IT ON."

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Watch the label on your paper. It expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

Socialist Literature

Scan This List and See If There Is Not Something on It That You Want.

Collectivism and Industrial Evolution— By Emile Vandervelde, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Belgium. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State— By Frederick Engels. Cloth, 50 cents.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific— By Frederick Engels. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Positive School of Criminology— By Enrico Ferri. Cloth, 50 cents.

Social and Philosophical Studies— By Paul Lafargue. Cloth, 50 cents.

Ethics and the Materialistic Conception of History— By Karl Kautsky. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Making of the World— By Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer. Cloth, 50 cents.

Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History— By Antonio Labriola. Cloth, \$1.00.

Socialism and Philosophy— By Antonio Labriola. Cloth, \$1.00.

The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals— By M. H. Fitch. Cloth, \$1.00.

Revolution and Counter-Revolution, or Germany in 1848— By Karl Marx. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Economic Foundations of Society— By Achille Loria. Cloth, \$1.25.

Ancient Society: or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress; from Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization— By Lewis H. Morgan. Cloth, \$1.50.

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A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1909.

To a new truth nothing is more harmful than an old error. —GOETHE.

LUXURIES.

Champ Clark, the minority leader in the House of Representatives, is engaged in the bootless task of bringing home to the majority leader, Seno E. Payne, that the proposed tariff bill cuts into the necessities of the people.

Clark asks, is history, the cost of which is to be increased 30 per centum, a "luxury"? Clark might have added, are peas and split peas, the rates of which are to be raised from 40 cents to 45 cents per bushel—are peas a "luxury"?

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ences only aggravated the situation. It was then decided to hold an extra party convention. The same took place at Deventer. There a proposition was introduced to attach to, and issue as a supplement of, the Daily "Het Volk" a weekly Marxist paper.

Evidently encouraged by the great strength that they developed, the Troelstraitees thereupon adopted, successively two resolutions purporting to interpret the proposition that was carried.

All judgment of the wisdom or lack of wisdom that is animating the Troelstraitees on the one side, and the "Tribunists" on the other is, at this distance, and at this stage of the game, risky. Suffice it here to quote from "Het Volk," the organ of the parent organization.

Mrs. Van Holst-Roland's estimate is disputed by "Het Volk." Her words, coupled with their criticism by "Het Volk," sound ominous.

Metz and Tillman. 'Twas only the other day when the Socialist was regularly met with the objection that, whatever poverty, whatever suffering existed, was due to ignorance, and that none had anyone to blame for being ignorant but himself.

What is it that is "biting" the Metztes? It is the identical problem that Southern capitalists are facing.

In the South the thing is called "race problem." Comptroller Metz, whose language means exactly what Tillman means, reveals the fact that the problem, North and South, is the Labor Problem; and that that problem is summed up in how to keep Labor in focus with the traditional standpoint.

THE ACME OF SHAMELESSNESS.

Every well read person knows of the posture of the Southern slaveholders in and out of Congress who demanded slavery "in the name of the Negro and for the Negro's good." That was shameful.

Nevertheless, the acme of shamelessness is not reached by any of these worthies. It was left for the women, who are said to be back of a certain manifesto now issued against a certain schedule in the proposed tariff bill.

By financial or industrial crises political economy does not understand a breakdown that engulfs the whole of society. The crisis is a technical term. It is a social phenomenon that makes its first appearance when capitalism comes of age.

Does the broad-based mountain range of capitalist shamelessness boast of any peak more shamelessly-insulting than this?

Four Thousand Furnacemen's Wages Cut

Bethlehem, Pa., March 24.—The companies, operating the iron furnaces in the Lehigh Valley have decided to reduce wages of furnacemen 10 per cent. This reduction will apply to 4,000 workers.

The proposed reduction will put wages back to the low level of 1905.

General Cut for Steel Men.

A general reduction in wages in the steel industry is expected to follow another cut in steel products just made.

Boston, March 26.—An effort to organize the teachers in the United States and Canada, numbering nearly half a million, will be made under the auspices of the North American Teachers' League.

CRISES

Occasionally a critic answers the doubly useful purpose of not only affording by his error the means by which to illustrate sound economics, but also of affording the means by which to correct and illustrate false methods of reasoning.

Our critic denies what The People has not said, and he admits what The People did actually say. His error in reasoning lies in the loose conception he has of the word "crisis," hence the false reasoning he thereby slips into.

By financial or industrial crises political economy does not understand a breakdown that engulfs the whole of society. The crisis is a technical term. It is a social phenomenon that makes its first appearance when capitalism comes of age.

There are several facts to be noted in this connection, viz.:

1. That the product was appropriated by the owner of the implements of production, and that this is still done.

The position is, then, that the workers are devoid of the opportunities of becoming individual owners of implements of production (1) on account of the size of these implements, and (2) on account of the monopoly of them; they are compelled to be, therefore, lifelong wage-laborers; they appear on the labor market to sell their labor power to the capitalists.

What The People said is correct. What our critic finds fault with The People did not say—the capitalist can, and, whenever he thinks the right moment has come, he does give the battle known as the "crisis," whence he emerges all the more powerful; the capitalist has the power to smash up things and engulf society in ruin, but that however, he will not exercise because that would be even worse than "to cut off his own fingers."

The People's is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

UNEMPLOYMENT

IT MERELY MEANS THAT THE WORKINGMAN IS UNABLE TO FIND A PURCHASER.

Whenever unemployment is spoken of, what is meant is, that social problem which faces us in the shape of a large number of proletariat seeking to sell their commodity—laborpower—but who are unable to find capitalists who will buy the commodity which they offer for sale.

Many political quacks are abroad explaining to their own satisfaction, if not to the present writer's, the causes, and what they consider to be the remedies of this particular evil.

What are the causes of unemployment? The proximate causes are many, but the primary root-cause is to be found in the ownership of land and of the machinery of production by a small section of the community.

Under our present system every single capitalist tries to produce as much as possible, because, other things being equal, the more goods, the more profit; only his estimate of the extent of the demand and his own capacity to enlarge his capital limit the extent to which he will produce.

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ducing Surplus Value which passes in the form of Profits, Rent, and Interest, to the owners of the means of production. The products of Labor are divided roughly speaking into two portions—profits and wages, and the greater the portion of the production which is allotted as profits the less will be the portion allotted to wages, and vice versa.

It is to the interest of the capitalists to keep wages down. To do this necessitates their having at their command a large reserve army of unemployed workers, and as Mr. Charles Booth stated in his memorable work Life and Labor: "Our modern system will not work without some unemployed margin—some reserve of labor. Thus it will be seen that the capitalist flourishes on the unemployed; for monopoly-wealth is rooted in labor's poverty, the workers being mere counters in Mammon's game of greed.

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UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I heard last evening a remarkably sound argument put up by a pure and simple physical fornicist against the Socialist Labor Party.

UNCLE SAM (putting a hand at each ear)—Let me hear it, by all means. It will be the first sound argument I would have heard advanced against the S. L. P. by pure and simple physical fornicists, or anybody else, for that matter.

B. J.—Well, he started saying that the S. L. P. objects to "boring from within."

U. S.—You mean to say he "started lying"?

B. J.—Doesn't the S. L. P. object to "boring from within"?

U. S.—The S. L. P. objects to "boring from within only." The S. L. P. is neither a scattered-brain concern that does not know what it says, nor is it a bankrupt concern looking after shekels, and parrot, for the sake of shekels, every nonsense that some fool may say, hoping to propitiate fools.

B. J.—Well, what does the S. L. P. say on the matter of "boring"?

U. S.—Being a sane body, the S. L. P. knows that some people may be so situated that they cannot pull out, and bore "from within." They will have to do their boring "from within." Being an intelligent body, the S. L. P. knows that no amount of boring "from within" will do any good if there are not others who go favorably situated who can bore "from without."

B. J.—Then the real S. L. P. position is—

U. S.—Bore from within and bore from without—bore wherever you can.

B. J.—Then the rest of that pure and simple physical fornicist's argument breaks down. It was grounded on false premises.

U. S.—Like all pure and simple physical fornicist argument. All the same, I'd like to hear the kind of reasoning that he reared on his false foundation. What was it?

B. J.—He argued that the S. L. P. contradicted itself. It was against boring from within, and yet it believed in boring from within the capitalist government by voting for and trying to elect S. L. P. representatives in Congress.

U. S.—Just as I expected. I expect to see the sapient, pure and simpler not only start from false premises, but draw conclusions that are false, even from his own false premises.

B. J.—Are his conclusions false, even if his premises were right?

U. S.—Absolutely false. A body may be against "boring from within," and yet be justified to elect Congressmen. The reason is simple. To "bore from within" means to try and convert people who are within. The election of S. L. P. Congressmen by no manner of way means "boring from within." Congress, because it cannot be the object, surely not the expectation of any sane man to convert Rep-Dem Congressmen to Socialism.

B. J.—Why, then, would the S. L. P. set up candidates for Congress, and campaign for them, and try to elect them?

U. S.—For the obvious reason that the principal reason of "political action" is the preaching of the Social Revolution along the civilized lines marked out by the ballot. Such agitation would not be bona fide if it did not accept the theory of a possible peaceful solution of the Social Problem.

Amal Carpenters Turn on Brotherhood. Chicago, March 25.—The Amalgamated Woodworkers Union has adopted resolutions which declare for non-affiliation with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

B. J.—Ah, I see clearly. It follows that S. L. P. political action is not "boring from within," but a most emphatic "boring from without."

U. S.—Just so.

B. J.—Yes; that pure and simple physical fornicist put his foot into it doubly—by his conclusion which is false even from his own premises.

U. S.—Exactly; and I do not know a single pure and simple physical fornicist who does not start wrong; slips into a bigger absurdity, and keeps it up in that way a bumpy-bumping, until he is utterly at war with facts and reasoning, with history and experience—a deplorable perambulating tangle of Nonsense. It is this fact that warrants some people in calling themselves Anarchists.

Canadian Coal Miners Win Demands. Winnipeg, Man., March 24.—There will be no strike of coal miners of southern Alberta and northern British Columbia. Miners forced the operators to an agreement at McLeod, Alberta, last night. The miners get better wages and hours.



Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications...

FARMERS ENDORSE THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This is an out-of-the-way place for S. L. P. men; there are in proportion two Democrats to one Republican in the country...

S. L. P. PUBLICATIONS SELL WELL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The works of Eugene Sue and the book of August Bebel, all published by the Socialist Labor Party, find ready sales out here in California...

PLECHANOFF CONGRATULATED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Do you know the first thing I did after reading in the Weekly People that fine spanking that Plechanow gave the Unterermanns...

attract workmen into their churches. He caught on. D. Rudnick. Forest Park, Ill. March 23.

'ORGANIZED LABOR'S' DESPICABLE TRICKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It would be pretty hard to beat the 'Jobs Are Myths' story, in the 'Weekly People' of March 6...

Yes, it would be hard to beat it! For all that, I came across a piece of news, a week or so ago, which, for downright meanness matches it.

We know very well what is behind the 'scarcity of labor in the farming districts' cry. We know that the liars who do the dirty work of capitalism, seek to obscure the fact that there is little or no work to be obtained by hundreds of thousands in the cities...

It may be that the insult thus heaped upon injury will be rammed down the throat of capitalism and its spokesmen some day. As Tom McClelland said in a historic moment in the Cripple Creek war...

Mr. Earl exposes the fraudulency of the advertisements for men to work in the fields of Nebraska. A little while ago the character of similar advertisements, appearing in Denver and Salt Lake daily papers, was also shown up.

Just as Mr. Earl found that the Nebraska jobs were myths, so did the unfortunates, who spent their last dollar getting to the Coast, or who beat their way, begging food en route...

Investigation developed the fact that they were the victims of men in the pay of the unions of Denver and Salt Lake, the object of whom was to unload the menace of non-union men on the cities of the Coast...

One of the results of the enquiry was the indictment of one Hall, of Denver, a business agent of the unions, on the charge of fraudulent use of the mails. It is said that other indictments are pending against the Salt Lake men who perpetrated the outrage.

It would be easy to moralize at length on the foregoing, but a few remarks should suffice. We are inclined, sometimes, to place the responsibility for this and crimes of a like nature on the callous shoulders of the man with the india-rubber conscience...

I must confess that it makes me laugh whenever I read of tricks of this nature being played in the name of 'organized labor.' But the laugh is a bitter one.

Lake, are 'brothers' to the unionists of the Coast. Yet they hesitate not a moment in deluging them with a frumgy and penniless horde of unemployed. Unionism, this? Organized labor, this? Noah Webster had better come to earth again and revise his dictionary...

Elizabeth Nesbitt. Scugog, Canada, March 16.

'OUR VIRTUOUS' POLICE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is not a novelty to a Socialist to see police club the workmen back to work when on strike. But if there is anywhere a limit they have certainly overstepped it in the instance of the striking bakers of the Bronx...

Here is an illustration: I was standing in front of the strikers' headquarters at No. 750 Wendover avenue on Monday last, when I saw Mr. Fishler (one of the bosses), run after a striker and assault him.

Before I had time to interfere a 'cop' came on the run, grabbed the striker (not the boss) and began to beat him. I protested to the captain and got punched and arrested for my trouble.

H. J. Brimble. Boulder, Colo., March 9, 1909.

A WORD TO LITHO WORKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In yesterday's issue of the Daily People there is quoted a statement made by Wm. A. Coakley, President of the Litho. Feeders' Union...

Upon being asked by my lawyer what he did when he saw me do all these things Captain Gray answered: 'I told him to please go away.' Then he went on saying that I went in front of the headquarters and made a speech...

John S. Kandel. New York, March 18.

COMMUNE FESTIVAL IN CLEVELAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Commune festival of Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, is a thing of the past. While this festival is a 'well established institution' with the Section, always drawing big and enthusiastic crowds...

John D. Goerke recited, with appropriate expression and deep feeling, the beautiful poem, 'The Promise of the Future,' for which he received prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

The 'headliner' of the program, however, was the one act social drama, 'Ein Verlorener,' (A Ruined Life) by Richard Koeppl, in connection with which a grand tableau, 'At the Anvil of the New Time,' was presented.

'The production of the dramatic sketch, 'Ein Verlorener,' by members of Section Cleveland at the last Commune Festival, has proven one thing conclusively. In my conception of things theatrical, the author (Richard Koeppl) will never be a successful playwright.

There is no market for such intellectual product-to-day, and to cater to the distorted notions of morality of present society seems impossible for an exponent with pure ideals. No credit is due the author for his desire to portray the perverted, filthy and hypocritical conceptions of religion, law and order, respectability and morality of capitalist society...

to have some faithful friends who are agnostics.

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and know that those who took part in the production, have talent of no mean degree. Ed. Hauser did well as usual, but—memorize your lines, Edward, and you will be surprised what an impression you could make as 'Robert.' Koeppl, as 'Heiser,' had a difficult character to portray, and he did splendid. With the exception of one or two false attitudes his playing would have made one believe he was a professional. It is saying much for an amateur who can draw tears from an audience...

Cleveland, O., March 25.

THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE RE- LIGION OF ISRAEL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Every Socialist is familiar with the argument derived from the Marxian materialistic interpretation of history. As a very pregnant illustration let us cite briefly a point in the early history of the Semite race. The progenitors of Judaism were nomads, differing but slightly in manner and modes of thought and life from the wandering Arab and Berber tribes of the present day. Each clan or group had its tutelary deity, who was regarded as a member of the clan, and was in point of fact very frequently a deified ancestor of the chief...

THE RUSSIAN PROLETARIAN MOVEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There are various views regarding the political affairs of Russia. Each has his own conception concerning the present crisis in the revolutionary camp of the Russian proletariat. Considering myself among those who are interested in the struggle for freedom, which the Russian people have been striving for, I would like to express my ideas on the present reaction among the Russian proletariat. The average American citizen considers the internal affairs of Russia in the following light: The activity of the revolutionists has slackened for the last two years, consequently, the desire for freedom among the people has waned, and for this reason the reactionary forces of the empire have decidedly taken advantage, and have gained absolute control in the struggle for a despotic political rule in the country...

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.

'ANXIOUS,' TORONTO, CAN.—The Fabian Socialist Society derives its name from Fabius Maximus, who was appointed dictator at Rome after the first disastrous defeat administered to the Romans by Hannibal, and whose military tactics consisted, never in aggression, but in harassing manoeuvres. Fabian Socialism differs from S. L. P. Socialism in that the latter is militant, whereas the law of the former's existence, being indefinitely prolonged, becomes abstract star-gazing.

T. C. J., BRIGHTON, MASS.—The number of volunteers for any class of work determines the hardness of the work. The lighter the work the more numerous the volunteers; the harder the fewer, if any. Hence, under Socialism, the relative value in exchange of 1 hour's work in any department is easily settled by the relative number of applicants in other departments. Say that three times as many volunteers would present themselves for one class of work than for another, this would be proof that three hour's work of the former would equal one of the latter. The shorter hours of the latter would, in turn, draw more applicants. Equilization would follow.

A. H., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Pope who first suppressed the Order of the Jesuits was Clement XIV. He did so by bull on July 12, 1773. The bull is known as: 'Dominus ac Redemptor Noster.'

J. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—The line of least resistance leads neither downward, nor upward, nor sidewise. It leads in the direction where resistance is slightest. In some cases that may be upwards, in other cases otherwise.

T. G., CHICAGO, ILL.—There is no reason to believe that 'the cowering' which the Socialist Labor Party is administering to the Socialist party' on the subject of immigration will improve the latter. The S. P. in national convention one time declared that the A. F. of L. was 'nobly waging the class struggle.' The S. L. P. wailed the S. P. for such a corrupt statement. The S. P. felt the castigation and dropped that resolution. But did it improve its practice? None the least. It will be no better in the matter of immigration. It took Hercules a full day to clean the Augean stables. It would be a Sisyphus job to attempt to clean the S. P. stable.

A. S. A., PEORIA, ILL.—Conservatism is not wholly bad. It is a way station, where the train of Progress stops until it can go safely forward. The sanely conservative instinct will, for instance, rest at Capitalism until the move forward can be made to Socialism. There will be no half-way station of half-baked Socialism. For the same reason also our working people will remain at the present craft union stage of organization, or disorganization, until ready to move forward into true Socialist or Industrial Unionism, uniting upon the political as well as the economic field. There will be no half-way station on that either.

S. P. B., STAMFORD, CONN.—Ben Tucker's 'Liberty' is the only really good Anarchist paper. All the others we know of are stupidity stupidly advocated. 'Liberty' is stupidity very entertainingly advocated. Unfortunately it appears only 'once in a while.'

J. B., NEW YORK.—The Labor News publications.

W. H. S., AVA, MO.—The money power is with the S. P. Hence it attracts the large number of mienials who...

Such an unexpected blow to the poverty-stricken masses of Russia caused discouragement, and directly aided the brutal might of the Czar's forces. This is the main reason that hindered the progress of the revolutionists and caused despa in the country.

Taking into consideration the treatment which Gorky received in this country, the conclusion is justified that the capitalist class, with its press, acted as agents for the Czar, to befool the name and character of the Russian revolutionist so that his influence should not affect the conservative disposition of the American, as such might create a desire to render some help to the Russians. Such hypocritical and vicious conduct of the capitalist class was allowed to pass by the working people of this country. The American working people have been misled to such an extent that another crime had been committed under the grotesque appearance of passiveness and indifference. When the Czar appealed for financial aid, the capitalists of...

are all things to all men, lest the money power be scared away, and pay decline.

H. S. C., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The only good thing the convicted Bush Temple Slum Anarchists did being to kill themselves so dead that their paper sputters regularly only at irregular intervals of from 2 to 9 weeks, preparatory to giving up the ghost altogether. The People does not feel charitably enough disposed to lend its columns to the propagation of confusion by means of an interminable thrashing and rethrashing of old straws. There must be an end to dispute. That end has been reached and passed. The Cause of Labor can rest its case against Bush Temple upon what Bush Temple itself has published.

T. S. C., NEW YORK.—As a figure of speech, what objection can there be to calling Moses a Labor Leader? He certainly engineered a big strike. True enough he did not act as the labor lieutenant of the Pharaohs, nor did he ever seek to get the Pharaohs to check-off the dues of the Jews, nor did he do any of the things common to pure and simple labor leadership. But he did the right thing by his people, who were of his class.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—Now to the eighth and last question—If by 'early American democracy' is understood the early New England colonies, its economic foundation was communism, so stated in their early documents.

If by 'early American democracy' is understood the democracy that sprung up with independence from Great Britain, its economic foundation was infant bourgeoisie.

F. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—Now to your third and last question—Translated are all the 19 stories of the Sue series. Published in book form are now 9. In the bindery are two more about to come out. The remaining eight will be turned out as fast as mechanical facilities will allow. Besides the two now in the bindery, there will surely be out two more during the current year, if not three or four.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—All your remaining questions are answered in the Address issued by the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. at its last (January) session. It must have reached you shortly after your letter was written. The day of the Socialist vote is not yet.

'X. Y. Z.,' ERIE, PA.—If the wages of Labor are in excess of the exchange value of Labor at any given social stage, then Labor would be receiving back a portion of the surplus value which it produced. What is the point aimed at?

P. O., DENVER, COLO.—It is not strength that moves the men seen resisting truth. It is weakness. Hence such people will ever be seen leaning upon and taken in by crooks. 'He that takes truth shall be the dupe of lies.'

C. L., ALTOONA, PA.—Shall be attended to.

ALL OTHERS.—Next week.

R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; W. T. L., MONTREAL, CANAD; B. H. H., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO. D. S. L., CENTER BARSTEAD, N. H.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; G. A. M., TORONTO, CAN.; S. A. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; J. E. F., NORTH BAY, ONT.—Matter received.

France and England readily helped him out.

This proves to my satisfaction that the capitalist class of this country and Europe are closely allied with the monarchy of Russia, consequently there is international unity between the exploiters.

Now, when I review the situation of the working class I see nothing else but disruption and disunity. Let the fact be remembered that due to the indifference of American citizens towards the appeal of the Russian proletariat, Russia may for a while continue its rule, and oppress the people more than before, thereby causing much hardship and misery. We may have to ask for help of our foreign brothers in the future. It can't easily be imagined how they, on the other side, will respond.

Max Biel. Pasadena, Cal., March 16, 1909. When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P. National Secretary, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duquesne Ave., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. (The Party's literary agency), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place on Wednesday evening, March 24, with Malmborg in the chair.

Minutes of February 10th and 24th adopted. Minutes of the last session adopted as read.

Financial report: Receipts, \$39.98; expenditures, \$45.95.

Hall requested to be excused for non-attendance at the last session, he being compelled to work overtime. Request granted.

The national secretary submitted a draft of the National Agitation Fund stationary which is to be sent to the Sections and members when received from the press.

A report was rendered by the national secretary on his visit to Boston in behalf of the Daily People. Though the mission was a successful one, the result did not meet expectations, only one-half of "Arbitrators" indebtedness being liquidated.

A copy of a circular letter which the national secretary sent to the Party Sections was submitted for approval. The letter dealt with the indebtedness of Sections to the Party's institutions, and other financial matters, and demanded immediate action. The letter was approved.

Correspondence: From Section Rosendo, Va., financial report for the last six months. From George Franklin, Seattle, Wash., reporting trial of a Party member and requesting that the proceedings be published. It was moved by Deutsch and seconded by Gollerstepper, "that the national secretary be instructed to write to Franklin, and inform him that his letter cannot be published as all grievances must be settled within the state organization." Carried. From Section Portland, Ore., regarding election of officers, and reporting preparations for Gillhaus' visit to that city.

From Section Philadelphia, Pa., regarding election of officers, and reporting preparations for De Leon's lecture which is to be delivered in a large theatre on April 11. From Section Pittsburgh, Pa., requesting information. From Indiana S. E. C., reporting condition of the S. P. in that state, and prospects for S. L. P. organizing. From Connecticut S. E. C., sending money in answer to circular letter sent out. From California S. E. C., regarding preparations for Gillhaus tour through that State, and their plans for co-operation with the Washington S. E. C. in the work of organizing the State of Oregon.

From Minnesota S. E. C., regarding Gillhaus agitation in the State. From Texas S. E. C., ordering supplies, and reporting plan to raise finances in order that an organizer and canvasser may be sent through that State, and requesting that the National office recommend a man for the position.

From S. L. P. of Canada, requesting information and ordering a set of Section books. From E. Katz, N. E. C. member from N. J., regarding vacancy on the Sub-Committee. From Gillhaus, Duluth and St. Paul, Minn., regarding Party Press and favorable prospects of organizing in that locality.

From Leo L. Lambrigger, Niobrara, Neb., formerly of the S. P., reporting conditions in that locality and pledging support to the S. L. P. and its press. From J. P. G. Noonan, Greeley, Neb., formerly of the E. P., requesting information regarding the S. L. P. George H. Wilson, member of Section New York, appeared before the Sub-Committee to explain a plan that is being undertaken by his Section to carry on agitation to increase the membership of the Party, and to get the members of the working class in closer touch with the Party; he also requested that the "Simple Studies in Socialism" be published in leaflet form. It was moved by Gollerstepper and seconded by Rosenberg, "to refer the matter of publication of leaflets to the National Secretary for investigation." Carried.

Deutsch resigned from the Press Committee, and it was moved by Rosenberg and seconded by Gollerstepper, "that the resignation be accepted." Carried.

Moved by Rosenberg and seconded by Gollerstepper, "that Lafferty be elected to fill the vacancy on the Press Committee created by the resignation of Deutsch." Carried. Adjournment 10 P. M. Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

NEW YORK S. E. C., S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Friday, March 19, at 28 City Hall Place, at 8 p. m., with Scheurer in the chair, there also being present Walters, Kuhn, Donohue and Moonelis. Absent, Moskowitz and Lynch. Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence: Received letter from Viscosi, Gloversville, increasing bundle order for Weekly People and advising Section had at its regular meeting perfected arrangements for proper collection of moneys on Operating Fund; filed. The Secretary reported having sent out notices to all members to attend; sent letter of explanation to D. B. Moore, Granite, Okla., regarding donation; sent out additional lists received from Manager of "Der Arbeiter," Jewish Party organ, to different Sections; wrote Ensign, Rotterdam Junction, regarding local organization; wrote various sympathizers at Auburn regarding subs. to Weekly People; requested information from Sections as to dates and number of times per month of regular meetings; sent out for final vote in the State at large names of candidates for new S. E. C. vote to close Saturday, April 24; visited Section Richmond County, and discussed with members present matters of general interest in connection with Party organization; visited Section Kings County's General Party meeting, which was well attended and have set on foot plan similar to that adopted by Section New York, that of sending out paid canvasser for Weekly People, who, in lieu of wages, is to keep entire proceeds of subs., and the Section to settle accounts with Daily People management; received letter from Newburgh, asking for speaker at Highland Falls, but owing to misunderstanding speaker was unable to go; submitted draft of financial report form, and Secretary authorized to have printed. Report received and actions of Secretary approved.

Meeting adjourned. Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the Connecticut State Executive Committee was held March 15 at headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford. J. Brewer elected chairman. Chas. Backofen of Rockville absent. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The following communications were received, acted on, and filed: From Section Stonington, sending \$5 for State Agitation Fund, \$6 for due stamps, half yearly report, and nominated Bridgeport as seat for next state convention. From J. C. Custer, Bridgeport, regarding headquarters and unity. From Section Rockville, sending \$6 for due stamps, and nominated Hartford for next convention. From Paul Augustine, regarding financial matters. From Wm. Giesers, Glastonbury, \$1 for due stamps. From Section Hartford \$6 for due stamps. From Section Kensington \$9.96 for due stamps. Financial report, income \$24.96; expense, 70 cents.

It was decided to loan to N. E. C. \$50. J. Marek, N. E. C. member, reported about the last minutes of N. E. C. meeting. Bill from J. Marek \$11.50 ordered paid. No further business on hand the meeting adjourned. Frank Knotek, Rec. Secy.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session March 28. Rudolph in the chair. All members present. Minutes of last regular meeting and special meeting of March 2 adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Downey, Section Norfolk County, regarding no votes in his district last election. From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, regarding above and asking for data. From Organizer Mueller (Richmond), to N. E. C., on same lines, making charges against S. E. C. and Norfolk County, also from Mueller to S. E. C. on same matter. From Organizer Schmidt, Section Roanoke, on general party affairs. The S. E. C. considered communications received from Paul Augustine on Norfolk County matter. No action taken, as we were in receipt of no official decision of the N. E. C., who have now the matter in hand. Ordered that the State Secretary be instructed to reply to Mueller on the various points raised in his letter. There being no further business the meeting adjourned. Receipts, \$5c.; expenses, \$7. Fred Burton, Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the Minnesota S. E. C., S. L. P., was held on Saturday, March 6, at 838 Edmund street, St. Paul, Minn., with M. J. Cikanek in the chair. Present: Samuel Johnson, C. J. Smith, Hans Carstensen, Thomas Doherty, Herbert Johnson, State Secretary. Absent: N. J. Peterson.

Motion that minutes of previous meeting be approved as read, carried. Correspondence: From Section Minneapolis, announcing that Section cast 4 votes for G. H. Campbell for member of N. E. C. From H. Brandborg, Hennings, Minn. From Section Minneapolis, announcing 2 votes cast for Theodore Zollner for member N. E. C. From Section St. Paul, announcing 12 votes cast for G. H. Campbell for member N. E. C. From Sturgeon Lake, Minn., announcing 1 vote cast for Theodore Zollner for member N. E. C. Motion that State Secretary be paid 60 cents for postage, money order, and stationary expense, carried. Motion that Minneapolis members be paid 40 cents for carfare, carried. Motion that report of State Secretary be accepted, carried. Motion to loan Section Minneapolis \$10, carried. Motion that State Secretary notify G. H. Campbell, of Winona, Minn., of his election as member of N. E. C., carried. Motion that State Secretary send credential for G. H. Campbell to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, carried. Motion that S. E. C. Auditing Committee be instructed to audit State Secretary's books before next meeting, carried. Motion that \$150 collected on national campaign list be forwarded to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, carried. Financial report: income, \$1.70; expense, \$12.50; balance on hand, \$16.60. Motion that S. E. C. meet again April 3, at 275 Duke street, St. Paul, Minn. Motion to adjourn, carried. W. E. McCue, Recording Secretary.

THE FUND GROWS.

Help Bring It to a Quick Finish—Then Push the Prosganda. With receipts to the Operating Fund this week as good as last week we will have received the emergency sum for which we asked. To those of our friends able and willing to help, and who have not yet done so, we would suggest that they let us hear from them without fail this week. We are now feeling the benefit of the help thus far extended and hope that others who intend to help will do so quickly, and then—then keep at the work of propaganda so that we do not fall back again. The receipts for the week are as follows:

Table listing contributions from various sections and individuals, including Gillhaus, St. Paul, Minn., M. J. Cikanek, St. Paul, Minn., J. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn., etc.

ATTENTION PHILADELPHIA!

Daniel De Leon of New York, editor of the Daily People, will deliver a lecture on SUNDAY, April 11, at 2 P. M., in the German Theatre, corner Franklin street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, on "The Fundamental Principles of International Socialism and the Two Socialist Parties in America." Readers of The People and Party sympathizers are requested to make this known to their friends. The admission will be ten cents for any seat in the house. Come early and secure good seats. Doors open at 1:30 P. M.

BOSTON, ATTENTION!

A Concert and Dance will be given by the Socialist Labor Press Committee of Greater Boston, representing Section Boston, Scandinavian Socialist Clubs, and the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation. Proceeds go for the Operating Fund of the Daily and Weekly People. The benefit will be held on THURSDAY evening, April 8, in Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street, near Kneeland street, Boston. Tickets, twenty-five cents.

TIME EXTENDED

Several comrades having requested further time to canvass their friends on the below offer we have decided to extend it until April 10th when the offer will positively be withdrawn. A Bargain for You. Precisely because of subsequent events the First Convention of the I. W. W. becomes a landmark from which to date a long step forward by the American labor movement. We still have a number of Reports of the First Convention. In order to give all who wish to have a copy, the opportunity to get one, we will for two weeks—from Saturday, March 13, to Saturday, March 27,—make the price 30 cents a copy, postage paid. Present price is \$1.00. The book is 530 pages, cloth bound. This is the chance for you to add this book to your library, so send along 30 cents and it is yours. New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall place, New York.

SCORES "LABOR" LAWS.

(Continued from page 1) "44 persons were killed in accidents in the steam, Subway, elevated, and surface roads subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of New York City, and, in addition, 2,147 were seriously injured and 32,469 other persons injured in a less degree. And on the railroads of the United States for one year ended June 30, 1907, 111,016 persons were injured and 11,839 persons were killed in consequence of railroad accidents."

BETTER RESULTS

PROPAGANDISTS WERE UP AND DOING THE PAST WEEK—KEEP THE BALL A ROLLING. We are glad to be able to report greater propaganda activity the past week. We had an increase of fifty-one Weekly People subscriptions over the previous week, and listed more subs than were cut off. Join the Active Brigade, everybody, and make needless our call for Operating Funds. Those sending two or more were: A. Gillhaus, St. Paul, Minn., 7; H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn., 4; "Friend" Norwich, Conn., 7; A. C. Warner, New Haven, Conn., 4; F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 4; N. Dufner, Lynden, Wash., 3; J. Isaack, Cincinnati, O., 4; J. Breuer, Hartford, Conn., 5; H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal., 3; J. H. Morgan, Page, W. Va., 3; E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn., 2; A. S. Carm, Chicago, Ill., 2; J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky., 2; G. Larsop, Chicago, Ill., 3; W. F. Doyle, Marlboro, Mass., 4; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 3; L. Olson, Tacoma, Wash., 2; W. F. Rohloff, Buffalo, N. Y., 2; R. Katz, Paterson, N. J., 2; C. Bronner, Corning, Ia., 2; H. Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich., 3; C. F. Roberts, Hartford, Conn., 2; E. Barstow, Detroit, Mich., 2; B. Burgholz, Elizabeth, N. J., 2; M. A. Wood, Brantford, Ont., 2; M. Molloy, Schenectady, N. Y., 2. Prepaid cards sold Detroit, Mich., \$28; Denver, Colo., \$7.25; Rockville, Conn., \$5. Orders keep coming for the May Day issue of the Weekly People. Be sure that your Section places an order for that special issue \$1 a hundred copies; 500 copies at 75 cents per 100.

LABOR NEWS NOTES

We have cleared off a couple of shelves of the Report of the First I. W. W. Convention at 30 cents a copy. Several of our comrades having advised that they are canvassing their friends for this book we have decided to extend the special offer for one week longer, or until April 10th, when the special price of 30 cents a copy will be positively withdrawn. We want more orders for the N. E. C. Address. It is a timely document to get into the hands of those who are puzzled at the outcome of the last election. Ten copies for twenty-five cents. The important orders during the week were: New Orleans, La., \$ 6.00; Cincinnati, O., 7.20; New Castle, Pa., 5.30; Canton, O., 7.65; Brooklyn, N. Y., 12.30; Paterson, N. J., 3.05; Henning, Minn., 3.30; Du Quoin, Ill., 2.90; Buffalo, N. Y., 5.35; Boston, Mass., 2.00; Chicago, Ill., 2.50; St. Paul, Minn., 1.60; 30-32 A. D.'s, New York, 2.40; So. Norwalk, Conn., 2.10; Denver, Col., 1.50; Fort Collins, Colo., 1.00; Norwich, Conn., 1.00; Faribault, Minn., 1.00; Rochester, Pa., 1.00; London, Ont., 1.00. If your Section or Branch is not shown in the field of activity, isn't it up to you to determine why?

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM LECTURES

The following public lectures by Socialists and non-Socialists will be held under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum of Section Erie County, S. L. P., every Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Florence Parlors, 537 Main street. An instructive general discussion follows each lecture. All readers of this paper are invited to attend and bring friends. Admission is free. Schedule: April 4—Willard C. Vincent on "How Shall the Working Class Organize?" April 11—Mr. Frederick Almy, of the Charity Organization Society, on "Some Problems of Socialism." April 18—Leander A. Armstrong, on "Social and Political Evolution of Man." April 25—Attorney Lewis Stockton, on "Should Socialists Demand the City Charter Proposed by the Referendum League." May 2—Boris Reinstein, on "International May Day and American Labor Day."

BIG MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT COOPER UNION, N. Y.

International Labor Day will this year find the Socialist Labor Party celebrating its clear-cut record of the past and proclaiming its antagonism to capitalism and to the insidious foes of Labor. These are stirring times and the Socialist Labor Party is called upon to be in the forefront of the battle. The Party therefore calls upon its staunch army of loyal supporters to help point out to the American working class the clear road to their emancipation. May 1 will see Labor assembled throughout the world to let all who care know that the banner of revolt has been raised against the tyranny and oppression of capitalism, and to demand the Industrial Republic for the great army of the world's workers. Rally, comrades and sympathizers, and join with us in the celebration of International Labor Day at Cooper Union Hall, Eighth street and Third avenue, SATURDAY, May 1, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of instilling in the minds of the workers the fact that the present economic system must go if they desire to be free, if they desire their rights, if they desire the full product of their labor. With a view to widely advertising our May Day meeting, comrades should secure a supply of throwaways, for distribution from L. Abelson, 29 City Hall Place and attend the meeting en masse and play your full part in celebrating the worker's International Labor Day. It will be good news to know that our old stalwart, Chas. H. Corrigan of Syracuse, N. Y., will positively be one of the speakers. Daniel De Leon and Jas. T. Hunter will also speak. Other speakers will be announced later. Remember Labor's Day! Remember you are a Socialist! Do your duty! N. Y. County Executive Committee, S. L. P.

SECTION CALENDAR

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines. Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street. Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night. Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue. Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 23 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J. Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedman's Hall, a.e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited. Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040. All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn. Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

FOR THE HOME

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Something good for our German reading comrades and friends.

Two dramas from proletarian life by Richard Koeppel. "EIN VERLORENER" (A Ruined Life.) Price 15 Cents. "DER TRUNKENBOLD" (The Drunkard.) Price 15 Cents. Instructive, Interesting, Entertaining, Enlightening. Real Socialist Literature. Cleveland Labor News Agency, 1366 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

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