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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XX, NO. 37.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1910.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

STRONG RAYS OF LIGHT

CAST OVER EVENTS, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

Tax Dodgers in Spain Show Nearness to Bourgeois Republic—Portugal Prime Capitalist Government—Unnamed S. P. Galaxy at A. F. of L. Convention.

Signs are cumulating that Spain is ripening, if not ripe already, for a bourgeois republic. Latest despatches tell of moves made by the Minister of Commerce against the "tax dodgers" in the Rio Tinto mining company. Tax dodging is a typical bourgeois beauty spot. No doubt the days of the bourgeois republic are approaching in Spain. Nothing can resist it.

London despatches have it that a proof of the heartening effect of Mr. Balfour's referendum tariff declaration is "the general rise in consols and other British securities." Would a "general rise in wages" have a similar heartening effect upon the ruling class? If not, why not?

As stated in these columns, at the time that the feudal institutions of Portugal were overthrown by the firing of the monarchy and the setting up of a republic, that the Labor or Socialist Movement, which had not yet begun in that country was now bound to spring up, the railroad employes have set the ball rolling by striking for better wages. As also stated at the time that the Republic would speedily assume the repressive role of the class that it dethroned, the bourgeois government has called out the troops "to keep order."

If the military and naval circles of the United States, who are so anxious for a war with Japan, would take their eyes off "Japan's naval armaments," learn economics and pay more attention to "Japan's commercial armaments," these military worthies would find more solid sources of comfort. The latest information concerning Japan's move to start steamship lines to carry cargoes direct from the Atlantic cities of America and to return laden with Japanese goods, this information is more fraught with vistas of war than all informations concerning naval armaments.

The regulation farce, every time a big capitalist is elected to office, of "severing connection" with his business is now on again unblushingly. John A. Dix, the banker, director of corporations, and owner of factories, who was elected Governor of this State, is announced to be "severing all private business relations" before entering in his office. The bourgeois fiction of a capitalist in office exercising his office disinterestedly, without being affected by private business, is the sping of a feudal principle. As with all apings, the ape never can be the man he apes. Not unless a tall pension for life goes accompanied with every office, can it be expected from a bourgeois in office that he really "sever connection" from his business interests. Like the skin on his body, his private business interests will stick to him closely whatever the sphere he moves in.

The Lincoln, Neb., "Commoner" for last November 25, quotes the Socialist party leader, Mr. Max Hayes of Cleveland, as holding the following language at the late convention of the A. F. of L. in St. Louis:

"A few years ago we had but few members with the workers. In 1900 there was but one or possibly two that dared voice their convictions. Look at us to-day. We are represented here by eighty-five men."

Pity Mr. Hayes broke off there where his speech threatened to become of lasting interest, and failed to enumerate the names of "The Eighty-five." It would have been of lasting value for present and future enlightenment to have had the authentic list—scab-herder John Tobin, of course, among the number.

The surest symptom of an active man's collapse is his retiring within the shell of philosophic contemplation. A still surer symptom is his seeking solace in monastic maxims. Ex-Senator Hale of Maine, seeking comfort for the black-eye administered to himself and his party in the monastic maxim that God loveth those whom He chastises, betrays sentiments which the Democratic road

used in the chastisement may safely relish.

According to "The Call" of last November 30, Dr. Karl Liebknecht said: "America is the land of foolish dreams." If this is so the good Doctor speedily caught the disease. There is no more wildly foolish dream than the dream that the recent Socialist party vote is an indication of its tactics being right, and of its ultimate success, when the fact is that "them tactics," if persisted in, can lead to disaster only for the working class—and to the injury even of the International Movement at large.

The wittiest of the many witty things said at the Carnegie Hall commemoration of Mark Twain on November 30, was said by Speaker Cannon. Said Uncle Joe: "Tom Sawyer is the most natural boy between covers, and Col. Sellers is a daily visitor at the national capital."

When one reads in histories of the Middle Ages about the Guild of Prostitutes, and how the guild duties were performed by and the guild privileges duly regarded towards such a guild, one is apt to ascribe such things to the dark state of medieval mentality. And yet to-day, under the full blaze of the Twentieth Century sun, no less than five men are reported to have appeared before the Mayor of the Empire City of New York, admitted to be interested in gambling concerns, and complained of certain policemen to whom they had "paid for protection." The guild mentality seems hard to uproot, witness these precious gamblers.

Industrial Unionism was torn to tatters, to very rags at the St. Louis convention of the A. F. of L. by James O'Connell of the Machinists. "Don't go industrial mad!" "Don't go industrial crazy!" cried the worthy. James O'Connell of the Machinists evidently knows that Industrial Unionism hurts his Civic Federation masters with whom he has identity of interests.

Real Estate market reports do not indicate any apprehension on the part of real estate dealers that social conditions stand in danger of being revolutionized. One lease of land in the city is recorded for 999 years, and another lease for 200. This, however, may be an indication of the bat-blindness that seizes Property, a blindness that often deepens in direct ratio to waxing symptoms of danger.

It must be a great comfort to the working class to learn that their demand for lower prices of food is being promptly responded to by the Pullman Company, which has consented to lower the prices of upper berths, and also of some lower ones. Man does not live of bread only, we may presume, the pious principle that guides the thoughtful conduct of the Company.

A "Laboring Man" writes to the Evening Post of November 23 demanding why, if the woolen interests can "keep the wool off the laboring man's back," the laboring man shouldn't "use the government" to keep the threatened power presses out of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. "Laboring Man" is barking up the wrong tree. Instead of fighting more economic and plentiful production, he should encourage it, at the same time bending his energies to cast off that exploiting class which sees to it that all benefits of such economics in production flow to it instead of to Labor.

The Hope Day Nursery for Colored Children, 114 West 133rd street, sends out an appeal for funds for equipping two new buildings, the old one's having been sold over its head to new owners. This means that the capitalist class, finding woman a more profitable wage slave than man, has dragged her out of the home to the factory, and even at that is laggard in sheltering the practically motherless children. A monument to Maternity? What truer monument to Maternity as capitalism has made it could be wanted than this?

Look out, ye wage earners in the Federal employ! The President is ordering his heads of Departments to "cut deeper" than a \$14,000,000 retrenchment in expenses. The cut will not enter the flesh of the favorites of Capital who are bonused with fat jobs. Not they are to bleed. The cut, and the deeper cut will slash the flesh of wage slaves to the bone. Capitalist government is government for capitalists.

THE MEASURE OF FREEDOM

On the occasion of the farewell banquet given to Dr. Karl Liebknecht on November 28 in Brooklyn, the distinguished visitor to America is reported by "The Call" of November 29, under the caption "What 'Our' Freedom Means," to have said:

"Does not freedom in America mean freedom to rob and to exploit—freedom on the part of capitalism to crush out the lives of the workers mercilessly, ruthlessly?"

Obedient to the principle that a half truth is the worst of untruths, the above passage, surely true as far as it goes, embodies a harmful sociologic half-truth. That all there is of "Our' Freedom" is not the bourgeois freedom to rob and exploit and to crush out the lives of the workers mercilessly and ruthlessly, happens to be exemplified, in this instance, in the very person of the German comrade who uttered the words. He is at the close of a two months tour throughout the land, in the course of which he freely castigated the ruling class of America in language, the truthfulness and the emphasis of which the words just quoted from him are a sample. And yet he was left alone, unmolested. Never a policeman ordered his meetings to disband; never an order from the authorities commanded him to leave the country. Would the same privilege have been enjoyed by an American Socialist in the German Empire, or

even by a native? To ask the question is to answer it—and thereby to point to a vast domain of Freedom that is "Ours," and, thereby, to guard against a serious error in social development.

There is an error, shared even in quarters from which better things should be expected, that raises Suffering to the dignity of a social gauge. According to the error, social progress, including freedom, is to be measured by the volume of Suffering extant. According to the error, a diminishing volume of Suffering goes in even tread and step with progress or freedom. According to the error, the scale in which two countries are to be measured is the scale of the Suffering experienced in each—the one that has less Suffering being freer than the one that has more.—A colossal blunder, fruitful of many and serious others.

The measure of a country's freedom is not the volume of Suffering to its credit; it is the OPPORTUNITY that country affords for final Freedom. There is, in point of fact, less Suffering among the Hottentots than there is in the German Empire, this notwithstanding, the German Empire is immeasurably in advance of Hottentotia in point of freedom. Why? Because the social institutions of the Empire are just so much nearer the point where the Socialist Republic can be reached than are the primitive conditions of Hottentotia. Similarly, there is in all probability less

Suffering in the German Empire than there is in the United States, this notwithstanding the United States is visibly in advance of the German Empire in point of freedom—as the untrammelled free speech enjoyed by Liebknecht demonstrates. Why? Just because conditions in totally non-feudal and absolutely capitalist United States are so much nearer the point where the opportunity exists for reaching the final freedom of the Socialist Republic than are conditions in still semi-feudal and only semi-capitalist German Empire.

The Sufferings of a ruled class change, they are not abolished by a change of rulers, even tho' the change of rulers be a step forward toward the possibility of the abolition of class-rule. Under each advancing social order of class-rule there are different modes of Sufferings; each social order of class-rule having its own brand of iniquity, some of which may be more galling even than the brand of some lower order of class-rule. For all this, the measure of freedom increases, as exemplified in Liebknecht's experience, in the measure that a country's opportunities are ripe for achieving the Socialist Commonwealth.

And well it is to keep the fact in mind—lest Socialist efforts be turned awry from the practical to the sentimental channels—lest Socialist standards, fit for one place, be wasted in other places for which they are unfit.

LABOR'S CONSCIOUSNESS

AS A CLASS, GROWING ALL OVER NEW ENGLAND.

Class Lines Growing Ever Sharper—Labor Preparing for Tremendous Revolt, Says Writer Chamberlain—Rough Shed Exploitation Ripens Harvest Quick.

Boston, November 28.—That class lines were growing sharper in New England and that a huge labor revolt was gathering head force, was the assertion made to-day by Joseph E. Chamberlain in an interview.

"I have asked two leading New England Republican members of Congress," said Chamberlain, "whether there is any class feeling, any incipient class revolt against the born-to-the-purple element, mixed up with the recent political changes in front in New England, and they both unhesitatingly declared their opinion that there is. Class consciousness, class resentment, they say, is becoming very strong in Southern New England, and perhaps also in Maine.

"It is not exactly a revolt against the old 'aristocracy,' the 'Brahmans' and the blue bloods. It is rather a revolt of the poor against the rich, of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie.

"Since the distinctly bourgeois Aldrich and Crane came to pre-eminence power, the blue bloods have been compelled to knuckle down to them. In Rhode Island the manufacturers rule everything. The old silk-stocking element is only an adjunct. In Massachusetts Gov. Eben Draper, whose father was a thinker, a writer, something of a radical, and a man of parts, should have maintained at least the traditions of friendliness for the working men. But he is regarded by the proletariat now as a perfect representative of the merely moneyed, mill-owning, labor-exploiting class. The proletariat 'had it in for him' all along.

In Massachusetts and Rhode Island the voting body has changed a good deal in recent years. Many of them feel this same class resentment. The old voting body of workingmen, composed of Yankees of the old race, Irish-Americans and Englishmen, of many thousands were brought to work in the New England cotton mills, also includes a large number of radicals who sympathize with Socialism out and out.

"Those elements not only turned in to beat Draper in the recent elections, but they are looking for future influence on governmental affairs. In other words, class solidarity is becoming more and more a fact in that part of America where conditions most resemble those of Europe.

"Class solidarity among the rich, the capitalists, the employers, the exploiters, in other words, is being answered

THE S. L. P. VOTE

Certainly More Than Doubled—Ten States Heard From—15,000 Increase So Far.

Below is a preliminary table of the vote polled this year by the S. L. P. by States, as reported in advance by the Election Returning Boards. As further advance returns come in they will be inserted in the list. The Party had its ticket this year in twenty states, four more than in 1908. In the ten states so far reported the Party's vote already exceeds the total of 1908 by 7,612. For the corresponding ten states the increase is 15,093.

The vote for Kentucky in 1908 was for State nominees. This year the Party had only a Congressional ticket in that State. Altho' the vote polled is less than in 1908, this year's vote exceeds the poll of 1908 in that Congressional District by 68. In Pennsylvania the Party was compelled by the authorities to appear under a new name:

States	1910	1908
Connecticut	937	608
Indiana	2,974	643
Kentucky	212	404
Massachusetts	2,613	1,011
Minnesota	6,510	...
Missouri	2,229	868
New Jersey	2,032	1,096
Ohio	2,920	721
Pennsylvania	794	1,222
Rhode Island	628	183
Total	21,849	6,756

THE S. L. P. VOTE IN TEXAS.

San Antonio, Tex., December 1.—The following is the vote cast in this State: BEXAR COUNTY—Schmidt 14, Strach 20, Royal 15, Schustler 17, Pope 18, Gray 17, Chernin, 23, Majorana 13. HARRIS COUNTY—Schmidt 16, Strach 15, Royal 13, Schuettel 12, Chernin 14, Gray 16, Majorana 13. BALL COUNTY—Schmidt 1. BOWIE COUNTY—Schmidt 42. BURNETT COUNTY—Schmidt 1. COOKE COUNTY—Schmidt 8. EL PASO COUNTY—Schmidt 3. GOLIATH COUNTY—Schmidt 1. GRAYSON COUNTY—Schmidt 18. GREGG COUNTY—Schmidt 9. KENDALL COUNTY—Schmidt 1. This is the report I have seen in the papers so far. That is 114 so far. In 1908 the S. L. P. of all Texas polled 250 votes. Texas has 245 Counties. When the official returns are all in I have no doubt we polled 3 times as many votes.

R. S.

by class solidarity among the workers. So the arrogance of New England's manufacturing interests may help on the new social and political alignment in this country."

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LIEBKNECHT INTERVIEW

GERMAN SOCIALIST'S CLEAR UTTERANCES ON MANY MATTERS.

Questioned on Young Socialists' Movement, Syndicalism, General Strike, Japanese Immigration, A. F. of L., Ownership of Party Press, Etc., He Reveals Revolutionary Attitude.

San Francisco, November 22.—I waited for the hour of my appointment with Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the lobby of the Palace Hotel. Flunkies in blue and gold flitted about the marble halls on noiseless feet; women, "faultlessly" gowned in the ultra-fashionable hobble moved by with the inevitable jerky glide; men who looked as though they had been cut of character clothes advertisements strolled in and out of the long corridors or were lost amid the green palms and red plush of the world famous Palace Court. And I wondered by what irony of chance, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, propagandist of the proletariat, the mouth of Marxism, had found quarters in the Palace. I thought, "He is a Socialist for revenue only, or a hot-house culture, a dilettante, or a pure and simple parliamentarian, or one of those whose heart throbs sympathetically for the 'poor.'"

But in meeting Dr. Karl Liebknecht, I met a simple straightforward man, with an unaffected cordiality, one who has nothing to hide, one who talks as he thinks. The reception committee from the Socialist party had placed him in the Palace and there he was. His hair, short and curly, is brushed up in a German pompadour, and here and there streaks of gray beginning to show in it. His high forehead slopes back slightly, and underneath a pair of calm gray eyes gaze steady and clear through a pince-nez. Most people look concealed in a pince-nez, because there are those who wear them for ornament. It looks so distinguished, you know. But Dr. Liebknecht wears them for service and they look very natural on his German nose. His moustache, thick-haired and short-clipped, is turned up in the Prussian fashion at the end.

All these details of appearance I noted while the formalities of an introduction were being gone through. When he began to talk, they disappeared and he became merely a voice. Like all clear thinkers, he is a clear talker. His words march from his lips like companies of well-drilled soldiers. Each word is clean-chiseled, individual, enunciated. He has the trick of giving his every word, even the smallest, its fullest meaning. As he talked, he paced up and down, and down, with an easy athletic stride, a stride born of the training gained from the German Turner societies. The Doctor said:

"The Young Socialist movement has been organized in Germany for about five years. At first all manner of opposition was encountered both within the Party

and without. But once the movement was shaped and got under way, its beneficial influence was immediately apparent. The ruling class and the church have long ago recognized the importance of shaping the mind of the growing child. The Social Democratic party gained great strength from the Young Socialists. The most enthusiastic workers were to be found in its ranks. And there is no enthusiasm and faith like that of youth." Comrade Liebknecht paused a moment to smile. "The Young Socialists give lectures, conduct Socialist and science classes, they publish a weekly paper, 'Arbeitende Jugend,' which has a circulation close to twenty thousand.

"But these are not their only activities. The children of the proletariat, cooped up in the cities, with the hard and ugly streets for playgrounds, the youth of the land lashed to the wheel of Industrialism, lose all sense of the beautiful, and they themselves become ugly and deteriorate physically. So the Young Socialists' organize countless excursions into the open country, to the free streams, the virgin mountains and the strength-giving mountains. In the cities they have equipped gymnasiums. The Young Socialists grew and grew. Quite a few of the comrades who had reached maturity, joined our ranks. And this was well, it gave the organization balance. The Young Socialists have spread all over Europe, and in some places they have become very powerful and influential. Thus in Sweden they have to a certain extent shaped the policy of the party."

Liebknecht stopped at the window and paused a moment to gaze out over the blue bay that was embraced by brown hills and tented by a turquoise sky.

"Suddenly the police fell upon us. Our organization was dissolved. We appealed the matter in court but the police were sustained. Further, all under 18 years of age were forbidden to attend political meetings." Liebknecht paused to smile a smile that had all the faith and buoyancy of youth. "Was the Young Socialist movement crushed out under the iron heel of repression? Not any more than was the Social Democracy under the exception laws of Bismarck. It is true that our organization has become looser, but in adversity we have actually gained strength. Do I think that there is room for a Young Socialist movement in America? I think that it is an essential aid to the Socialist movement anywhere. When Socialism gets a new recruit, his head is filled with all kinds of nonsense which has been drilled into him by bourgeois schools and institutions. It takes years to eradicate this and sometimes something still sticks."

Here he was interrupted by a knock at the door, and a woman gushed into the room, all smiles and volubility. She introduced herself as Mrs. B.; her husband was of the firm of B. Brothers. (She mentioned one of the biggest firms of its line in the city.) Yes, she too was a Socialist. Her nephew was one of the editors of the "—" (She mentioned one of the foremost Socialist papers of Europe.) She had read a good deal of Dr. Liebknecht in that paper. "What did he think of San Francisco? Quick to rise from its ashes, eh? The enterprise of the San Francisco people was marvelous, wasn't it? Our capitalists are far more energetic than those of Europe. And the workers were far better off, didn't he think so?"

The Doctor said that the conditions of the working-class are not much different here from those abroad. Capitalism was international and the greatest leveler ever known. It reduced everything to a uniformity. It was true, America was a young country, rich in natural resources and, here and there, primitive conditions still prevailed. It was because of its matchless resources that America developed with such unheeded rapidity. As for the brains, enterprise, pluck of the capitalist, they would be found, upon analysis, to consist of unscrupulousness, consciencelessness, craft and cunning. To call this intellect would be an insult to the human race. The lady had said everything was better. Better for whom? For the capitalists, perhaps. The American proletariat yielded more richly than those of any other country. However, in some directions the rope that bound them was longer. They had the framework of a popular government, for one thing. But in other directions they were far

(Continued on page two.)

SHOE-WORKERS REVOLT

MUST FIGHT TOBIN UNION AS WELL AS BOSSES.

Brooklyn Strikers Confirm Weekly People's Charges of the Boot and Shoe-Workers' Union Scabbery—Their Statement on Tobin's Treachery.

Over in Brooklyn a number of shoe-workers are in revolt against the combined tyranny of the bosses and their trade union supporters in the form of the officials of the Boot and Shoe-Workers' Union, Tobin's scab-herding concern. This is a case where the facts, alone and of themselves, rise up to accuse and smite those Union officials.

The strike is rather extensive, involving over 500 workers, and embracing the important shops, Straughback's, on Lee place, Lataman's on St. Edward street, Craig's on Jay and Johnson, and Griffin & White's on Pearl and Prospect streets. The men in these shops, numbering 800, are unorganized, but are standing firm in revolt. The main fight, however, is on in the shop of Wickert & Gardiner, the workers of which are "organized" in the Boot & Shoe-Workers' Union.

The men in the Wickert & Gardiner shop, 300 odd, have a double battle to fight. They not only have to fight the bosses, but they also have to contend against the organized scabbery of the Tobin bunch. To a reporter from the Weekly People, the strikers gave the following statement relative to the twin-aspects of the case:

"Two and a half years ago the Executive Board of the Tobin Boot and Shoe-Workers' Union made a pact with the bosses of Wickert & Gardiner, drew up a contract with that firm and got four men working in the shop to sign it, without our consent. The contract was forced on us by the Union officials. That contract is to expire the first week in January next, and before a new contract can be signed, three months must elapse giving time for 'negotiation,' and a new wage agreement can not go into effect earlier than April 15.

"Due to the increased cost of living, we found that the prevailing rate of prices was unable to provide us with sufficient money to provide for ourselves, and for our wives and children, and we decided to ask for an increase in wages. "As members of the Boot & Shoe-Workers' Union, we appealed to the Executive Board to grant us permission to hold a shop meeting (such meetings can not be held without the Board's consent) and discuss the question. The meeting was held, with the Executive Board members present. After a thorough discussion, the workers present decided to send a committee to Wickert & Gardiner asking for an increase in the price list.

"To this, however, the Executive Board of the Boot & Shoe-Workers' Union objected, as the contract had not yet expired, and we were told to wait for the said expiration before taking action. And in spite of our requests for action the Board REFUSED ABSOLUTELY its consent to the election of a Committee to confer with the bosses.

"This action in ignoring the workers' interests is but one of numerous other such acts. The Tobin Boot & Shoe-Workers' Union has always shown itself to be an organization in the interests of the bosses; we have been forced to pay dues (\$13.25 yearly) to it, but have never received anything, not even decent consideration, in return. Our requests have been ignored, and we have been sneered at by the Executive Board and the officers as 'dagoes.' If any of us protested against the officers' traitorous conduct, influence was exerted by the officers with the bosses to have us discharged.

"In view of these facts, and in view of the additional fact that a 'contract' is of no value in comparison with our life and material security and happiness, we decided to take things into our own hands. We called a shop meeting without the consent of the Executive Board, and elected a committee to go to Wickert & Gardiner, and present our demands. The company refused to grant our demands; and we went on strike, over the heads of the Boot & Shoe-Workers' officials.

"While we have been on strike, the Boot & Shoe-Workers' Union has been sending 'Union' scabs to fill our places. Unable to get its own members, who are becoming wise to Tobin's traitorous leadership, the officers have been picking non-union men in Boston, Philadel-

phis, and other places, providing them with 'Union' cards, and sending them to Brooklyn to break our strike.

"We are out to win this strike, and our men are remaining firm. The decision in our ranks is unanimous to never again affiliate with the Tobin crowd of scabs,—otherwise known as the 'Boot & Shoe-Workers' Union.'

"Charles Linfonto."
The men showed that in unorganized shops the workers were getting more money than in the "organized" Boot & Shoe-Workers' Union shops. The workers in Lataman's, for example, went on strike for more money a few weeks ago, and before their strike they were receiving more than the Union workers.

For years the Weekly People has exposed this very treachery of Tobin and his crowd. Now his dupes are beginning to see the light also.

The Brooklyn strikers sent an official statement of their case to the N. Y. "Call," and not to The People. The reporter of The People was voluntarily, without asking for it, given the floor, and explained the matter to them; showed how The People had waged steady war on Tobin, and how the "Call" and its S. P. organization had denounced the S. L. P. organ as "against unionism" and its supporters as "scabs." In view of this, said The People representative, it is rather odd to embrace one's enemy, and ignore one's friend.

The men present explained that it was through an oversight that a copy of their statement had not been sent to The People. They all admitted that The People had done great work in exposing the Boot & Shoe-Workers' scab concern. They said that the statement to the "Call" was sent as a reply to an article by Tobin attacking them.

In most of the shops not yet affected by the strike the men have demanded of their employers an increase of 50 per cent in the price list. And there seems bound to be a strike soon.

The shoe manufacturers are distracted, and are seeking to thwart the efforts of the workers. On November 28 several of them held a meeting in the office of Weil and Co., at De Kalb and Steubin streets. Fifty manufacturers were present, those absent being Julius Grossman, Wm. Lane, Krieger Shoe Co., Jul. Pincus, Kasak and McLoughlin. The problem of how to circumvent the workers was discussed. A motion to lockout the men was made; but no definite action was taken, the matter being referred to a committee of seven. As members of said committee were John Garside, J. Lataman, Sr., J. Wickert, James Crotty and Geo. W. Baker.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the reading of a letter sent by John H. Tobin, President of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union to Wickert & Gardiner. In this letter Tobin assured Wickert & Gardiner that his organization would spend \$100,000, if necessary, to restore order in their shop, where 300 men who have repudiated Tobin are on strike for higher wages. Tobin is partially making his boast good, for he is providing non-union men with "union" cards, and sending them to Brooklyn to scab.

Tobin also in this letter put the proposition up to the manufacturers to allow him to unionize their shops in the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, and that if this is done, no danger of any trouble occurring will exist.

The Wickert & Gardiner strikers have now been out for three weeks. They are spending a good deal of money paying the return fare of the Tobin scabs who have been sent to Brooklyn. Though their funds are low, and though the pinch of hunger is being felt in their homes, they are remaining firm, vowing they would rather black shoes or shovel snow than return to Wickert & Gardiner under the old Tobin terms.

SHOE WORKERS OF ALL TRADES! READ THIS AND PAY HEED!

Strike on in Brooklyn, N. Y. Men are striking for more bread in the following shops: Wickert & Gardiner, Chas. Stroughback, John Lataman, Griffin & White, Kreigs, and others. Stay away—Don't hire out. Don't listen to any labor mialaders! Don't help the bosses! Be men! "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Strike Committee, Shoe Workers' Union No. 168.

Just a Reminder to our friends, to say that we expect them, one and all, to do something for the Movement. That something we would prefer to be a subscription to either the Daily or the Weekly People.

WAS JESUS A SOCIALIST?

MINISTER MIXES UP QUESTION, AND IS TAKEN TO TASK.

On Sunday evening, November 27, the Rev. Harvey Graeme Furbay, Ph. D., delivered a sermon or lecture on the above subject at the First Union Presbyterian Church. The gist of the lecture consisted in citations, some from Marx and Engels' "Communist Manifesto," and from Kautsky, and in one or more citations from John Spargo. Quoting the passages from Marx, Engels and Kautsky, all of which referred to the proletariat as against the bourgeois, the lecturer said: "If this is Socialism then Jesus was not a Socialist. Jesus did Marx, Engels and Kautsky do not represent a world force for the regeneration of the race, for virtue, moral and spiritual uplift." Quoting John Spargo, the lecturer said: "If this is Socialism then Jesus was a Socialist. John Spargo was against no class but declares Socialism to aim at the regeneration of the race."

After the lecture several questions were put followed by answers from the lecturer, who then invited criticisms. No one offering to make any—the audience was small—Daniel De Leon rose and said in substance:

"It is not quite fair to criticize a lecturer 'on the wing.' One has heard him reading rapidly. One has had no opportunity to read the lecture. One may have understood the lecturer correctly; and one may not have understood him correctly. With this caveat I beg leave to submit the following criticism."

"If I understood the lecturer correctly, he quoted several passages—from Marx, Engels, Kautsky,—foundation authorities on Socialism, in which passages discrimination is made between class and class. If I understood the lecturer correctly, basing himself upon those passages he declared that Marx, Engels, Kautsky, were not engaged in a world-force to regenerate the race, whereas Jesus was. Now, then, Jesus declared that it was as easy for a camel to go through a needle's eye as for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God—it seems to me that somebody is 'discriminated' against in this passage: somebody is 'left out.' There are other passages that occur to me. Jesus called the Pharisees a 'generation of vipers'—it looks to me that this element of the human race is left out. I also recall the passage where Jesus said, 'I have not come for peace but as a sword to bring'—I am no theologian, I do not recall the exact word here used but it was not a word denoting 'peace,' it was a word denoting feud—to bring feud between mother and daughter, father and son, etc. While I do not pretend to quote the passage literally, I believe the lecturer will agree I quote it with substantial accuracy. Now, then, if the passages quoted from Marx, Engels, and Kautsky, are enough to bar them from credit for being engaged in the rejuvenation of the race, then, the passages I cited from Jesus would bar him out likewise.

"Now, the fact is, that Jesus, like Marx, Engels, Kautsky, was a revolutionist. The word 'debts,' which I was pleased to hear to-night inserted in the so-called Lord's Prayer, instead of the word 'trespasses' very commonly found there, help to tell the tale that Jesus was engaged in a political-economic movement, in behalf of the bankrupt class, whose debts clamored to be canceled. There is no revolutionist who does not aim at a race rejuvenation. Nor is there any revolutionist who does not feel bound to oppose a certain element of his times.

"Neither have the allusions, made by the lecturer against Marx's materialist conception of history, any foundation. The materialist foundation of human action was no Marxian invention. Marx only ascertained the law, and worded it, which underlies the acts of the mass of the race, and which knowingly or unknowingly is observed by all—even by those who declaim against it. What, for instance did the passing of the plate to-night mean but a recognition of material necessities—even for this, the lecturer's church?"

"Whether Jesus was a Socialist or not, is not to be determined by any such considerations. I, as a Socialist, find great fault with many of my fellow Socialists for saying Jesus was a Socialist. They confuse the issue of the day. I hold Jesus was not a Socialist—could not be me. He could not be a Socialist for the same reason that he could not have talked through a telephone, or ridden from Bethlehem to Jerusalem on a railroad train. There was not in the days of Jesus any telephone to talk through, or railroad to travel on. Before one can be a Socialist the material conditions must be there for Socialism. The material condition for Socialism is the existence of the giant tool of production that compels co-operation. As I look around at the carpentering of this very church it bears the unerring marks of such production—large production—co-operative

production—a system of production unknown and unknowable in the days of Jesus—the days of small craftsmen's production.

"Socialism is the adjustment of production on and distribution to this modern system of industry. Socialism proves that the leaving of production and distribution subject to a system of industry that production and distribution has outgrown, pauperizes the masses, and breeds the Exploiter and the Exploited—the capitalist class and the proletariat. Marxian Socialism, accordingly, by the very fact of planting itself upon a material basis, is the chiefest promoter of race-rejuvenation. All others preach race-rejuvenation while they ignore or uphold the existing social system, thereby making race-rejuvenation impossible. Marxian Socialism bends to the work of laying the material foundation for the rejuvenation of the race."

In attempting to reply to the above criticism, the lecturer acted like one who felt the need of rehabilitating himself with his audience. He launched into a multitude of irrelevancies. Obviously, anxious to escape the issue, and the logic that had made splinters of his lecture, he sought, by the use of big words and the names of philosophers, to save what he could of the wreck of his effort. Among the funny things that the lecturer said was: "Edward Bernstein made Marx look like a silly school boy"—this said with all the assumption of infallibility and the slickest mannerisms of fairness that are typical of the ecclesiastic, the fraternity that deals in whist Goethe called the "Hexen Ein-mal-eins"—the witches' multiplication table.

LIEBKNECHT INTERVIEW.

(Continued from page one.)

worse off. The frightful and wanton slaughter in the American mills, mines and railroads was without parallel anywhere. Such things as the Colorado outrages and, more recently, the Times investigation outrages were impossible in Europe. "When we in Germany think of California, everything shimmers; we see purple hills and golden sunsets and the glitter of green trees and flowers. How different is the reality! I saw Pacific street, the Barbary Coast, with its street fights. I saw an open and unmolested flaunting of vice and a white slave traffic that would put even the unspeakable Turk to shame. I saw police brutality that would make a Berlin policeman grow green with envy."

The lady took her departure, still smiling and chattering. She had not understood.

I took up my interview again. "Which do you consider the more important to the Socialist Movement, the economic or the political wing?"

"Why even an angel couldn't fly with one wing," laughed Liebknecht. "But seriously," he continued, "I consider every form of Socialist organization valuable; political parties, economic organizations, Young Socialist and every other possible form of organization that conditions may dictate. The two main forms are of course the political party and the union."

"Has Syndicalism found a friendly soil in Germany?"

"If you mean by Syndicalism, pure and simple economic action, I must say no. Pure and simple economic action in the light of history and Socialism is idiotic. How dangerous this one-sided view is could be seen in the fact the Syndicalist movement was becoming more and more Anarchistic."

"What do you think of the General Strike?"

"It all depends upon the use it is put to. I have long advocated the General Strike as an auxiliary weapon. In 1904, at the Bremen Party Day I was the first one to advocate the General Strike for political purposes. It was there too that I first advocated anti-militarism and the necessity of a Young Socialist movement. On all three propositions I was fought by everyone from Bebel to Katzenstein. All three propositions have become live issues since. To come back to the General Strike. It is absurd to advocate it as the sole means of accomplishing the emancipation of the workers. It is a weapon and powerful, but a single weapon is not an arsenal nor are bayonets effective at a thousand yards."

"What do you think of the Japanese Immigration Problem?"

"Organize the Japanese if that is possible." "Here I informed the comrade that the Chinese butchers of San Francisco had applied for a charter from the A. F. of L. and that Japanese had several times tried to get a charter. But all in vain. They had been refused. I told him that the Japanese were getting longer wages and shorter hours than the so-called "white men" in the fruit and hop fields and that these despised yellow men were absolutely merciless to the boss when they had maneuvered him into a tight position. Then I informed him of the Socialist

NEWARK'S FIRE HORROR

EVER PRESENT AND GREAT RISK OF WORKING CLASS UNDER CAPITALISM.

By A. W., Newark.

The great factory fire in Newark on November 26th with its appalling loss of life, 24 dead and several mortally injured, is the latest illustration of how wantonly the members of the working class are sacrificed on the altar of capital for profit. There are laws in this city providing for proper fire escapes on factory buildings, but this awful calamity discloses the fact that these laws have been disregarded by the owners, and that our capitalist officials did not enforce the laws. This particular factory building was long regarded as a fire trap and the authorities now admit that they knew of it. "The building was nothing more than a fire trap. I predicted that there would be a big fire there if once it started," said Newark's fire chief.

What a commentary on the capitalists, the self-styled upholders of law and order, and the capitalist office holders who are sworn to enforce capitalist laws. Here we have a case of capitalist owners disregarding their own laws and capitalist officials neglecting to enforce the law. And this is not an isolated case by any means. The same conditions prevail elsewhere in this very city and all over the country and will continue to prevail while the capitalist system lasts. Greedy for profits, the capitalist owners of factories and mines will continue to neglect to provide proper safeguards for the protection of the life and limbs of their wage slaves, and, corrupted by the thieving, bribing capitalist, the officers of the law will continue to neglect to enforce the law against the capitalist.

It is distinctly up to the working class to decide how much longer they will continue to suffer injury to health, and loss of life and limb, before they will rise in their might and destroy the iniquitous system responsible for all their woes and wants.

This holocaust upon the altar of commercialism furnishes another lesson to the working class. It proves how hypocritical and false is the claim of the capitalist when he claims that his enormous wealth, the lion's share of the wealth produced but extracted from the workers in the factories and mines, is rightly his because of the great "risk" which he takes when investing his capi-

tal. Witness this latest gruesome horror in Newark.

It is a fair question to ask, who ran the greatest risk on this occasion? the capitalist proprietors of the factories or the poor working women and girls, dead and injured? Where the capitalist risks his money only, the worker risks his life. The capitalist undertakes his risk voluntarily for the sake of profit. The worker must work in order to live and is compelled to accept employment regardless of the risk he runs. If there is to be a greater reward for greater risk, who should receive the greater reward? Clearly the worker, for he runs the greater risk.

But the workers toil incessantly their whole life long and their reward for both their labor and the risk they take while employed is but a miserable pittance, barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. A few facts compiled by Mr. James M. Reilly of the Board of Trade of this city will help to illustrate the matter. "Newark factories give employment to 63,370 operatives, and pay annually in wages \$41,765,700," says Mr. Reilly. This figures out to barely \$600 per worker per year, or about \$10 per week. With the prevailing high cost of living these are truly STARVATION WAGES. And this is the reward of labor for both the labor and the risk to life and limb while working.

But how about the capitalist? Ah! that is another story. Mr. Reilly says: "Newark factories produce a finished product yearly aggregating \$105,509,234 in value." This is almost five times the amount paid out in wages to all the workers of Newark, and the capitalist does no useful work for all this huge amount of wealth.

When we consider the small number of capitalists and the many millions they divide among themselves, even after making all due deductions for the cost of the raw material, it becomes evident that the reward of the capitalist is enormous.

In view of these facts all arguments in favor of the present system of society appear but thinly veiled excuses for the robbery, murder and other outrages perpetrated by the capitalist class upon the working class.

Workmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain!"

FROM THE SOCIALIST VIEWPOINT

Capitalist Science—and Art.
"The boss works hard." Oh yes, they work—

That is they work the workers. 'Tis said 'tis quite a science, too, 'Moust' the smug and scheming shirk-ers. But science teaches men to know, Art teaches them to do. So 'tis an art and science both—And the mob they "do" are you!

Take the Tip.
"Speed," says the hero of a recent novel, "Speed is the greatest thing in the world. What's a railroad? Speed with capital behind it. What's an ocean liner? The same thing. And the faster they go the more they make. Get speed and you get everything. You fellows are handling it every day."

"Then why ain't we all rich?" "Because you don't own the speed. That's the reason. You're just working for a man who does own it."

Now, boys, what's the matter with that? Why not decide to own it? The capitalists are speeding you up all along the line. Your speed is their profit. Organize to "take and hold." Speed on the industrial organization of the workers.

Religion and Business.

One Rev. Williams spoke at a local Y. M. C. A. Hall a Sunday or two ago pushing the foreign missions wheelbarrow. A capitalist paper comments thusly: "It was a stirring utterance, and carried conviction amongst his hearers as to the value even from a business standpoint of the 'work of the missionaries.'" Exactly! "Business is business, mein boy," even when disguised as soul-saving and psalm-singing. Christianize the poor heathen and so render him more docile for his "brothers," the white exploiters, to extract profit from.

Your Part in Life.

Recently Balfour, England's ex-Premier, speaking in the House of Commons, said: "It is a most intolerable thing that we should permit the permanent deterioration of those who are fit for real good work . . . is it not very poor economy to scrap good machinery?" That's the capitalist view-point of the working class—"real good" bullocks, "good machinery"! Of course Balfour loaded his speech up

PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

with a lot of "sympathetic" talk, but the truth forced its way through the politician's word-mist. These fellows know their game, and how the worker is robbed. They are class-conscious. Listen to another of the tribe, Birrell, now in the British Ministry: "The capitalist at most only risks his money. The employe contributes his bones and sinews, and risks his life. In case the enterprise turns out a success the capitalist makes a fortune, whereas, however successful the concern might be, the workman gets out of it just sufficient in the form of wages to maintain himself, and bring up his family to lead a life of equally arduous and strenuous toil as that which had bent his own back and shortened his days." You see? The other class, the plunderers, know all about it and are quite conscious of what they are doing. But do they propose to alter it—to give you justice? Not by a jugful! You must make your own freedom. You must TAKE justice.—Sydney People.

Chicago Protest for Fedorenko.

Chicago, December 5.—More than 2,500 residents gathered yesterday in mass-meeting and entered a protest in behalf of Sava Fedorenko under arrest in Canada at the instance of the Russian government.

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 - Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members-at-large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and answering other questions on said application card.
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By GUSTAV BANG

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Translated from the Danish by ARNOLD PETERSEN

Continued from last week.

II. The Reformation.

(Continued.)

ely conservative was the en-
lival social system, with no
for progress. The power
as to revolutionize society, had
from without. It was not the
rd or the bishop, living on the
product of the peasant who
the future in his folds; it was
chant arriving as a strange
beginning to buy and sell.
world-trade began to expand.
of the old feudal society was
ad.
y in the eleventh century
an increasing commercialism
appear in Italy. The Cru-
increased it tremendously and
to it the rest of Europe. For a
f hundred years one army of
s followed another to the
ristian empires under Euro-
ines were formed, and the
ts followed in the wake of the
Knowledge of Oriental cul-
cultured new needs, new demands,
uld only be satisfied through
Ever more trades-connections
ablished with the peoples of
Asia, ever greater masses of
acts of the East were carried
to Mediterranean to the Ital-
rts, whence they were shipped
rious European countries and
d for their products. Gold
r, hitherto forged into tank-
drinking cups, etc., were now
circulation as money; prod-
menced to pass back and forth
lodies; and from one gener-
another this movement went
ever increasing ratio. Prom-
se rose along the highways of
e. The international credit
etween the great commercial
s perfected. These extended
to throughout unexplored re-
the world. Italian merchants
the interior of Asia, and oc-
as far as the Chinese coast.
the march of the Turks
his part, the commercial ef-
ame mixed with adventurous
and the voyages of discover-
enced. In the year 1492 Co-
reached the New World, and
later the sea-route to India,
Africa, was found.
from the cities of northern
it this movement emanated,
an early date the coun-
th of the Alps were forced
And Germany in particular
great part in this wonderful
ent, which effected a com-
eaval in all social relations.
e commercial highways of
an ever increasing mass of
des were transported from
Germany, from Germany to
ountries. The cities of south-
many controlled the passes
e eastern Alps, and entered
relations with Venice, and
quantities of Oriental products
signed to them, which they
to other places; the north-
cities, the Hanseatic towns
middle of the thirteenth cen-
ter commercial supremacy
Baltic states, Scandinavia and
And from the west-German
lively trade was maintained
ce. The city which became
a of this rich commercialism
lkfurt. Here all the wares
needed. At the Frankfurt
gathered all the merchants
Netherlands, from Flanders,
Poland, Bohemia, Italy and
from almost all Europe they
their goods and conduct an
trade," as a report from
it.
mercial activity which thus
oped was purely capitalistic.
e commercial houses which
n took the form of a kind of
ow how far-reaching this
commercialism" of the 13th
centuries was, it may be
t in Stockholm, Sweden, the
pus Smek (about 1350) de-
t the Town Council should
an equal number of Swedes
and. So numerous were the
merchants. (Translator.)

stock-company operated with an enor-
mous capital and through a many-
branched mechanism of office-workers,
agents, buyers, commissioners, sailors,
etc. Tremendous profits were piled up.
How far the capitalistic spirit of specu-
lation had been developed is best
shown by the repeated attempts at
monopolizing certain commodities for
the purpose of forcing the price up
and appropriating enormous "extra-
profits." Again and again the com-
mercial houses in the German cities
were merged into "rings" for the pur-
pose of creating artificial increases in
the prices on grain, wine, iron, leather
or other commodities; again and again
the monopolists effected a ruthless on-
slaught on competitors who interfered,
by offering commodities at a lower
price. And here, as everywhere, the
economic forces were stronger than
the juridical barriers. All injunctions
against monopolies were absolutely
ineffective.
It was this economic transformation
which took place at the close of the
Middle Ages, and it led to entirely new
relations in the domain of social life.
The products of labor assumed an
entirely new significance; they were
different from those in former days,
where there was no use for more than
the household could consume. Now
they could be sold, transformed into
money, and for the money new costly
objects, fine garments, Oriental spices,
foreign wine and many other commod-
ities could be procured. There was
now an incentive for the peasant and
the laborers to intensify their labor in
order to increase their products; the
more they could produce, the more
money they would have. But they were
not allowed to keep them. For now
exploitation by the upper classes, the
princes, the nobility and the church
began to increase. Formerly it had
been sufficient if the peasant brought to
the feudal lord as much grain, butter,
cheese, meat, etc., as was needed by
his family and household; anything
beyond that had been useless. Quite
differently now, when everything was
a commodity, the value of which was
expressed in certain monetary terms.
"The more the better," became the
watchword.
The medieval, semi-patriarchal re-
lations were changed into a system
of exploitation most merciless in char-
acter. Taxes, tithes etc., were con-
tinually increased and ever new meth-
ods were invented to extract more sur-
plus wealth from the peasants, to de-
mand ever more of the natural prod-
ucts, which the seigneur then would
change into florins and ducats. The
seigniorial management of the land in-
creased as the lords gradually con-
fiscated one tenant farm after the other.
Thus a proletariat of cottars appeared
and the peasants who were allowed to
keep their farms were tormented with
an ever increasing socage on the
seigniorial fields. And not only were
the burdens of the peasants increased,
but their opportunities of procuring
the necessities of life were further
limited. While they formerly were al-
lowed to fell trees and to chase in the
forests, to fish in the streams and en-
joy the right of sending their cattle
to the common pastures, they were
now denied these privileges; these now
represented something which could be
turned into money and the feudal lord
now sequestered them. These priv-
ileges, through all kinds of juridical
legerdemain were now interpreted as
the private rights of the lord, and the
peasants were barred out.
The old stagnant, unconcerned feel-
ing of well-being among the peasants
now disappeared, and it booted them
but little to have the usurers help them
through their immediate difficulties; it
only made bad worse. The poverty
and oppression increased from one
generation to another. It was this in-
creasing exploitation and oppression
which throughout Europe gave rise to
the great Peasant revolts at the end
of the Middle Ages. The peasants,
armed with spears and axes, rose
against their tormentors and demand-
ed their former privileges. In France
a peasant war broke out as early as
the 1350's; in England in the 1380's;
in Germany there were disturbances
throughout the fifteenth century, and
the movement reached its climax in the
Peasants War, 1525. In Denmark the
hellish peasants of Jutland and

Skane* rose and fought during the
"Count's War," the last desperate
fight for freedom. Everywhere the at-
tempt was crushed and the peasants
brutally punished, and new, improved
methods of exploitation and fleecing
were applied.
While the antithesis between the
peasants and the secular and eccles-
iastic lords was the most pronounced
of all such, arising as a natural con-
sequence from the growing capitalistic
commercial life, it was by no means
the only one. As if by an earthquake,
deep chasms had been created through-
out society. There was the antithesis
between city and country sharper than
before; the antithesis between the no-
bility and the merchants; the nobility,
who in spite of their increasing in-
comes gained at the expense of the
peasants, went deeper and deeper into
debt to the capitalists of the cities,
and looked upon these with envious
eyes and revenged themselves when-
ever opportunity offered itself by way-
laying the traveling merchants, reliev-
ing them of their moneybags; the an-
tithesis between the nobility and the
princes—these princes, who sought to
strengthen their own positions and
add to their possibilities of exploita-
tion, and who, therefore, above all else
had to humble the nobility and seize
upon the authority which the seign-
iors formerly exercised; the antithesis
between the merchants and the arti-
sans struggling for supremacy in the
administration of the affairs of the
city; the antithesis between the mas-
ter mechanic and their journeymen,
which latter, as the guilds gradually
became imbued with the spirit of cap-
italism, began to develop in the direc-
tion of the proletariat, property-less,
and with little prospects of bettering
their lot. Everywhere a medley of
conflicting interests, of new antithe-
ses, of new class-struggles.
But right through this confused
mass of various oppositions there was
a single dividing line which was
drawn in such a manner that behind
it could gather the various social lay-
ers of the population to mutually fight
against a common enemy. This was
the OPPOSITION TO THE CATH-
OLIC CHURCH.
It follows, that not only for the
peasants and the nobility in the coun-
try, but also for the merchants and
the artisans in the city, the church,
with its secular power naturally ap-
peared as a hostile power whose yoke
it was the particular interest of all
concerned to throw off. Rome had
again become the great international
exploiter, just as it had been fifteen
centuries previously. And the Chris-
tian teachings which originally had
been the religion of the exploited
masses, the poor and oppressed, had
become an instrument for the exploi-
tation of the entire world. With the
increasing development of the prod-
uction of commodities and the universal
use of money as a medium of ex-
change, the church was taken up with
tendencies toward exploiting the rest
of society, and by virtue of the posi-
tion which it gradually had acquired,
it could conduct this exploitation to a
great extent and with an enormous
pressure. On the other hand, by so
doing, it created a feeling of hatred
and bitterness among those who were
made to suffer. The church was the
largest landholder in the various
countries and the torturing of the
peasants on its estates was by no
means inferior to that of the real
feudal lords. It was not only the
wrath of the peasants which was turn-
ed against them; the nobility and the
princes looked with greedy eyes upon
the immense treasures of the church,
and realizing the booty which would
fall to them, they, too, began to share
the dreams of the reformers. And
among the bourgeoisie the sentiment
became more and more hostile against
the church. What would it not mean
to commerce and exchange if the rich
treasures, now used as altar vessels,
chandeliers, etc., were made into
money and thrown into business;
what effect would it not have upon
the productive activity if the multi-
tudinous holidays were abolished and
the great swarms of mendicant friars
and all kinds of ecclesiastics were put
to useful labor? And fancy the effect
upon society if the vast sums, now
spent on reguems, indulgences, etc.,
were put into commerce, shipping and
manufacture.
Throughout the countries this sen-
timent had manifested itself in the
* This latter now a province of
Sweden. (Translator.)
** So called because of the promi-
nent part played by Count Christoffer
of Oldenburg, who—while pretending
to fight for the cause of the deposed
King Christian II, the "friend of the
common people"—in reality was aim-
ing at the crown himself. A secret
treaty was made between the Count
and the city of Lubeck. (Translator.)

COMMUNIST MANIFESTO

AIMS OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT MADE CLEAR, AND SOME OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

The theoretical conclusions of the
Communists are in no way based on
ideals or principles that have been in-
vented, or discovered, by this or that
would-be universal reformer.
They merely express, in general
terms, actual relations springing from
an existing class struggle, from a his-
torical movement going on under our
very eyes. The abolition of existing
property relations is not at all a dis-
tinctive feature of Communism.
All property relations in the past
have continually been subject to his-
torical change, consequent upon the
change in historical conditions.
The French revolution, for example,
abolished feudal property in favor of
bourgeois property.
The distinguishing feature of Com-
munism is not the abolition of prop-
erty generally, but the abolition of
bourgeois property. But modern bour-
geois private property is the final and
most complete expression of the sys-
tem of producing and appropriating
products, that is based on class an-
tagonisms, on the exploitation of the
many by the few.
In this sense the theory of the Com-
munists may be summed up in the
single sentence: Abolition of private
property.
We Communists have been reproach-
ed with the desire of abolishing the
right of personally acquiring property
as the fruit of a man's own labor,
which property is alleged to be the
ground work of all personal freedom,
activity and independence.
Hard-won, self-acquired, self-earned
property! Do you mean the property
of the petty artisan and of the small
peasant, a form of property that pre-
ceded the bourgeois form? There is
no need to abolish that; the develop-
ment of industry has to a great ex-
tent already destroyed it, and is still
destroying it daily.
Or do you mean modern bourgeois
private property?
But does wage labor create any
property for the laborer? Not a bit.
It creates capital, i. e., that kind of
property which exploits wage-labor,
and which cannot increase except
upon condition of begetting a new sup-
ply of wage-labor for fresh exploita-
tion. Property, in its present form, is
based on the antagonism of capital
and wage-labor. Let us examine both
sides of this antagonism.
To be a capitalist, is to have not
only a purely personal, but a social
status in production. Capital is a col-
lective product, and only by the united
action of many members, nay, in the
last resort, only by the united action
of all members of society, can it be
set in motion.
Capital is therefore not a personal,
it is a social power.
When, therefore, capital is converted
into common property, into the prop-
erty of all members of society, per-
sonal property is not thereby trans-
formed into social property. It is only
the social character of the property
that is changed. It loses its class
character.
Let us now take wage-labor.
The average price of wage-labor is
the minimum wage, i. e., that quantum
of the means of subsistence, which is
absolutely requisite to keep the laborer
in bare existence as a laborer. What,
therefore, the wage-laborer appropri-
ates by means of his labor, merely suf-
fices to prolong and reproduce a bare
existence. We by no means intend to
abolish this personal appropriation of
the products of labor, an appropri-
ation that is made for the maintenance
of labor, an appropriation that is made
for the maintenance and reproduction
of human life, and that leaves no sur-
plus wherewith to command the labor
of others. All that we want to do
away with, is the miserable character
of this appropriation; under which the
laborer lives merely to increase capi-
tal, and is allowed to live only in so
far as the interest of the ruling class
requires it.
In bourgeois society living labor is
but a means to increase accumulated
labor. In Communist society accumu-
lated labor is but a means to widen,
to enrich, to promote the existence of
the laborer.
In bourgeois society, therefore, the
past dominates the present; in Com-
munist society, the present dominates
the past. In bourgeois society capital
is independent and has individuality,
while the living person is dependent
and has no individuality.
And the abolition of this state of
things is called by the bourgeois abo-
lition of individuality and freedom!
And rightly so. The abolition of bour-
geois individuality, bourgeois indepen-
dence, and bourgeois freedom is un-
doubtedly aimed at.
By freedom is meant, under the pre-
sent bourgeois conditions of produc-
tion, free trade, free selling and buying.
But if selling and buying disappears,
free selling and buying disappears also.
This talk about free selling and buy-
ing, and all the other "brave words"
of our bourgeoisie about freedom in
general, have a meaning, if any, only
in contrast with restricted selling and
buying, with the fettered traders of
the middle ages, but have no meaning
when opposed to the Communist abo-
lition of buying and selling, of the
bourgeois conditions of production,
and of the bourgeoisie itself.
You are horrified at our intending to
do away with private property. But
in your existing society private prop-
erty is already done away with for
nine-tenths of the population; its ex-
istence for the few is solely due to its
non-existence in the hands of those
nine-tenths. You reproach us, there-
fore, with intending to do away with a
form of property, the necessary condi-
tion for whose existence is the non-
existence of any property for the im-
mense majority of society.
In one word, you reproach us with
intending to do away with your prop-
erty. Precisely so; that is just what
we intend.
From the moment when labor can
no longer be converted into capital,
money, or rent, into a social power
capable of being monopolized, i. e.,
from the moment when individual
property can no longer be transformed
into bourgeois property, into capital,
from that moment, you say, individu-
ality vanishes!
You must, therefore, confess that
by "individual" you mean no other
person than the bourgeois, than the
middle class owner of property. This
person must, indeed, be swept out of
the way, and made impossible.
Communism deprives no man of the
power to appropriate the products of
society: all that it does is to deprive
him of the power to subjugate the
labor of others by means of such ap-
propriation.
It has been objected, that upon the
abolition of private property all work
will cease, and universal laziness will
overtake us.
According to this, bourgeois society
ought long ago to have gone to the
dogs through sheer idleness; for those
of its members who work, acquire
nothing, and those who acquire any-
thing do not work. The whole of this
objection is but another expression of
tautology, that there can no longer be
any wage-labor when there is no
longer any capital.
All objections against the Commu-
nistic mode of producing and appropri-
ating material products, have, in the
same way, been urged against the
Communist modes of producing and
appropriating intellectual products.
Just as, to the bourgeois the disap-
pearance of class property is the dis-
appearance of production itself, so the
disappearance of class culture is to
him identical with the disappearance
of all culture.—Communist Manifesto.

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22 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 123 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

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 VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,093
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	35,954
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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

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

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

Subscribers will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1910.

It is a paltry evasion to say that the
workers are free to consent or to refuse
the terms of the employer. It is, as
Dickens says in "Hard Times," "An
evasion worthy of the man who asked
permission of the Virgin to rob her of
her necklace—and then did it, taking
silence for consent." The laborers have
to consent.

—LAURENCE GRONLUND.

TOBIN, SCAB-HERDER.

The reports published in these columns
of the upheaval among the shoeworkers
in Brooklyn and vicinity are living pages
from the Labor Movement. They cast
light, not on one, or two, or three fea-
tures of the Movement. They cast light
on all its numerous aspects—on the em-
ployer; on his go-between, the labor
fakir; on the employed; on their long
and blind subjection to the tyranny of
the boss and to the fraud of A. F. of L.
leader; on their awakening; on their
stumbleings; on the chicanery that sur-
rounds them; etc.; etc.

Workers in unorganized shoe shops
gather themselves together and make
demands for better wages. The spirit
of the class-instinct spreads, seizes and
shakes up the workers "organized" in the
A. F. of L., or Tobin's Boot and Shoe
Workers' Union. They also make de-
mands, and go on strike. Immediately
the discovery is made that the wages
of the Tobin men are lower than the
wages of the unorganized men,—were
kept lower by Tobin "Union" devices.

"Unionism"—the ideal that the unorga-
nized men had been awakened to, and
which the "organized" ones had blindly
believed in—receives a staggering blow
in the minds of both sets; simultane-
ously it rises into loveliness in the mind
of employers of the unorganized, and into
increased loveliness in the mind of em-
ployers of the Tobinly "organized." Fifty
of these employers meet in the factory
of one of the lot, and, there, another
of them reads a letter from Tobin to
him. It is Tobin's chance. Long had he been
laboring on many of these employers to
convince them of their interest lay in
"Unionism"—A. F. of L. Tobin "Union-
ism." They would not listen. Now they
are doted to listen. Tobin's letter prom-
ises speedy settlement, if he is allowed
to "organize" the shops, and, as an earn-
est that the writer means "business," he
declares himself ready to spend \$100,000
to reduce the men of his "Union" now
on strike, back to submission. How, he
needs not explain. The scabs—picked
up here and there up-State and in New
England; furnished post-haste with
Tobin "Union cards"; their traveling ex-
penses paid by the Tobin "Union"; and
foregathering in the shops on strike;
—these scabs, delivered as per "sacred
contract," render superfluous all explana-
tion as to how the Tobin victims now on
strike are expected to be reduced back to
submission by Tobin.

Such is the picture that Tobin "Union-
ism" is drawing of itself—the shield and
staff of the capitalist class, the betrayer
of the working class. Such is the pic-
ture of Tobin, or Gompers Civic Federa-
tionized "Unionism" that the Socialist
Labor Party has been unmasking—and
will continue relentlessly to unmask
until that ulcer on the American Labor
Movement is finally lanced, and cauter-
ized. Finally, such is the "Unionism,"
the sores of which, like a veritable
lazar, the Socialist party makes a
specialty of licking; for the un-
masking of which the S. P., with
impudent mendacity, denounces the
S. L. P. as a "Union Smasher"; and in
payment for which denunciation the de-
nunciator receives hard cash.

If many thousands, then they will be
a howling mob. The goal, with which the
Right to Picket is so closely connected
an avenue as to be an integral part
thereof, is a goal that requires, that de-

its manifold Doers, never be lost sight
of—compels it to reproduce itself till,
thoroughly known, every hideous line of
its countenance identified at sight, it be
done away with branch and root, and in
short order.

KNOCKING OUT ITSELF.

From an unexpected source there is
just now pouring down upon the people
a flood of first class literature which is
calculated feelingly to persuade all at-
tentive readers against capitalism as an
impossibility, and in favor of Socialism
as the only way out. That source is the
Woolen Industry. The statement
sounds incredible. Yet, once more, fact is
more wondrous than fiction.

It being pretty well settled that the
new Congress will direct its attack first
upon the Wool Schedule, manufacturers
of woollens and wool raisers seem to
have organized themselves into an Acad-
emy for the free imparting of informa-
tion. The contents of the literature
that does the imparting may be divided
into two categories—one, theoretical, on
economics; the other, practical, on the
technique of the industry.

As to the first part, it is of little
value. What is sound therein the So-
cialist press and other Socialist litera-
ture is teaching much better. What is
unsound in it does not harm, and is eas-
ily disposed of by anybody with ele-
mental powers of reasoning.

It is the second part that is of ines-
timable value. No one can read through
any of those articles, treating upon the
"shrinkage" of wool, the "amount of
wool available," the "grease in wool," the
yield of the average sheep, the keep of
flocks, the "wastage in wool," etc., etc.,
without he does a number of things—

- 1st. Admit that an accurate knowledge
of the technique of the many branches
of the industry is a prerequisite to de-
cide whether the Woolen Industry is or
is not fleecing the "consumer";
- 2nd. That to acquire this knowledge
much time and careful investigation are
necessary;
- 3rd. That it is in the interest of pri-
vate interests to lie about the facts;
- 4th. That, in so important a matter,
a nation may not place reliance upon the
statements of interested parties;
- 5th. That the only way to mete out
justice to both producer and consumer
is to eliminate the element of interest-
edness from the contest; finally
- 6th. That there is no other way out
of the dilemma than the collective own-
ership and operation of the Woolen In-
dustry—as collective as is the consump-
tion of the output.

GOAL AND MEANS.

"Peaceful Picketing Defense League" is
the name given to itself by a Los
Angeles body that has organized to re-
sist the anti-picketing ordinance of that
city. In pursuit of its purpose the
"League" issues circulars announcing
that "thousands of men are wanted" to
go to Los Angeles and assist the
"League." As an inducement and en-
couragement, the circulars set forth that
"the winter can be spent in pleasant and
exciting fashion," "the climate being
excellent," and that "no pleasanter or
more profitable occupation can be found
than enlistment in the army of freedom
in Los Angeles." The circular closes with
an appeal to "you thousands" to make
their way to Los Angeles, and, by their
coming, to contribute "largely to disen-
cer the enemy."

The circular's substance may be
summed up in these words—

"The worst of means to reach the
best of goals";

or—

"The best of goals queered by the
worst of means."

That every abridgment, let alone in-
fringement, of the Right to Picket must
be resisted goes without saying. Where
the Picket becomes a crime the Union is
a bauble. No Picket, no Union; no
Union, no Industrial Republic, or Co-
operative Commonwealth, or Socialist
Republic,—or whatever name one may
choose to give to that order of things
where those who work shall live, and
those who don't, because they won't,
shall be free to die agreeable to all the
variations of their individualism. How
vital the Right to Picket is to the Labor,
or Socialist Movement, was imperishably
entered in the Movement's annals by the
Socialist Labor Party's presidential nom-
ination for 1908—virtually a proclama-
tion that went thundering into every
nook and corner of the land.—The goal
of the Los Angeles "League" is ideal.

But the means!?!

How many can be enticed to a spot,
however uplifting the goal, with no Com-
missary Department, or prospect of any,
other than "pleasant and exhilarating
climate"?

How many thousands, then they will be
a howling mob. The goal, with which the
Right to Picket is so closely connected
an avenue as to be an integral part
thereof, is a goal that requires, that de-

mands, that dictates Organization, Order,
Discipline. No mob, howling or other-
wise, can achieve that Goal, or even
"disconcert the enemy."

If only a few respond, then Impotence
takes the place of Mob—with failure, if
not disaster, in either case—not the "dis-
concerting" but the heartening of the
enemy.

The means proposed by the "Peace
League" is too small for an Army, or too
large for Peace—either way a hollow
reed to start with.

The correct understanding of a Goal
ever is reflected in the fitness of the
means thereto. The conclusion is justifi-
ed that the Los Angeles "Peaceful
Picketing Defense League" has no more
conception of the goal it proposes than
a Choctaw savage, with Niagara in sight,
has of the geologic past and future that
monumental spectacle presents to his
staring gaze.

BANANA ANNA.

Mrs. Anna A. Sturla, once a boarding
house keeper at Hazlet, N. J., changed
her residence to New York, and also her
occupation. The lady's new pursuit
was original. She carried a banana skin
or an apple core in a handbag wherever
she went. She managed to drop either
skin or core at a railway station without
attracting attention. It was her custom
to fall loudly, but she always retained
enough presence of mind to indicate to
witnesses that her fall had been caused
by stepping on a skin or core. The rest
followed of itself. She collected by this
process from one railroad company after
another sums ranging from \$100 to
\$1,000, until her career was brought to a
full stop by the Alliance for the Preven-
tion of Accident Fraud.

The feat of the Alliance for the Pre-
vention of Accident Fraud is hailed as a
distinctive feature of "American public
spirit." Is it?

Anna, now named Banana, was a fraud
to be sure. Hers was a case of raising
money under false pretenses—a criminal
offense. But how much money did she
raise, or does all her breed put together?

Surely not a tithe of the money annually
raised under false pretenses on the com-
munity by any one of the railroads
whom she cheated. She took in an occa-
sional \$100, on one occasion even \$1,000.
These railroads, however, by means of
their watered stock and multiple other
devices scoop in \$50,000, or \$500,000, and
even \$5,000,000. The little sinner is
caught in the web of the law; the big
sinners escape the meshes with impunity.

The boasted "American public spirit"
does not seem to be public; that is, broad
enough to run down the big felons.
This circumstance illumines a fact that
deprives the aforementioned "public spirit"
both of its name and its pretenses. Who
makes up the Alliance in question? Who
sets it up, inspires and maintains it? Oh,
cruel hand of Fact that teareth all myth!

The Alliance in question is the creature
of the very railroad interests that are
daily guilty of mammoth frauds. It is
they who appoint and select the member-
ship of the Alliance, and who finance that
"public spirited" concern.

Anna Banana did not succumb to "pub-
lic spirit." A public that is cheated,
knows that it is cheated, and yet re-
mains prone is not going to exert itself
against fraud—accident or other. Anna
Banana succumbed to a decidedly pri-
vate spirit—a spirit so private that it
considers the exercise of fraud its private
privilege, and will tolerate no trespassers,
whether of the Banana, or any other
botanical, zoological, astronomical, or
other variety.

OVERALLS AND LEISURE.

While the Wise Men of old came from
the East, in these unregenerate days it
would seem that only from the West can
pure, unalloyed wisdom flow. In the
Los Angeles Times of November 13 Gen.
Harrison Gray Otis's book reviewer
makes the startling allegation that the
"real leisure class wear overalls and
carry picks."

Writing newspaper articles takes time.
Writing libellous articles against the
Labor movement hinged on the fact that
one's printing plant blows up as a con-
sequence of one's own reckless neglect or
criminal conspiracy, may take a great
deal of time. Yet the writer and pub-
lisher of such articles does nothing for
society. As far as society is concerned,
he is an outsider, adding nothing to its
wealth but only taking from it, living
upon it without replenishing the store
he depletes—the career of a parasite, a
"man of leisure" par excellence.

And this creature has the hardihood to
hold up to Labor the mockery that the
"real leisure class wear overalls and
carry picks." What the toil of the pick
and shovel man is, everybody knows. It
is ten hours a day, in sun or drizzle. It
is to have a foreman at your elbow,
continually swinging the whip of threat-
ening discharge and unemployment over
your back. It is to lose your identity
and individuality in a brass tag or an
epithet. "No. 10, you ———, hustle
that load in quick, or you'll get your
time!"—and you hustle. It is to con-
sume so much body-tissue in the course
of the day's work that nobody will take

the job unless it is the last thing on
earth he can find to do.

But that is not all. As man lives not
by bread alone, so a "leisure" class must
not be judged by its work alone. Real
"leisure" implies education, social advan-
tages and pleasures, travel, cultured
tastes, artistic home surroundings, relief
from the carking cares of to-morrow. Of
all the sages Gen. Otis (or his book re-
viewer) is the first to discover these in
the home of a workman. The work-
man's education—it is dulled in school
by underfeeding, and nipped short to
meet the cost of living. The workman's
social pleasures—they are confined to the
most inexpensive and unattractive. The
workman's travel—it is done without en-
joyment, feverishly and worryingly, in
search of a job. The workman's culture
—it is killed by the poverty-stricken
surroundings in which he is brought up.
The workman's freedom from anxiety—
like the deep sea fish which explodes
when brought to the surface, the work-
man would now be in danger of collaps-
ing if the accustomed load were too sud-
denly lifted off him. It surely takes the
"hustling West" to produce a man who
can see a "real leisure class" in that.

If, however, he sincerely does; it were
easy to prove. All these gentlemen of
the Otis type are on the hunt for culture,
affluence, and all the good things that
leisure implies. If then, the "real leisure
class" is that which "wears overalls and
carries a pick," let them all forsake their
newspaper offices, brokerages and stock
exchanges, don the blue denim, and
shoulder the lusty steel. Why do they
hesitate?

THE TOILER, THE 20TH CENTURY KING.

By Henry Coyle, Boston.

No spider preying on his kind,
An idler and a parasite;
No autocrat of people blind,
Ruling his slaves by right of might.

No plaything of a by-gone age,
A picture pleasing to the eye,
Strutting for one brief hour the stage,
A foolish, useless butterfly.

But one whose hand is brown with toil,
Whose face is tanned by wind and sun;
Who beautifies and tills the soil,
Whose crown by right divine is won.

A toiler, not a useless drone,
In the world's busy hive of men;
His scepter is a tool, his throne
A symbol, and his sword a pen.

He wears a laurel wreath for crown,
And throughout all the land men sing
His good deeds, praises and renown—
The twentieth century king!

THE NEW NATIONAL HYMN.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Land where things used to be
So cheap, we sing,
Land where folks once could buy
Things that are now so high:
To thee, with many a sigh,
Our memories cling.

Some of the children swear
That what they eat and wear
Isn't fit for dog.
Others avow that they
Eat only once a day
And for it cannot pay,
So help them God.

Thy people humbly crave
To pull from out the grave
At least one leg.
We do not ask to dine
On flesh of beef or swine,
But give us, Lord divine,
One good, fresh egg.

Our Fathers' land, with thee,
Blest home of liberty,
We choose to stop.
We don't exactly like
So soon to henceward hike,
But we must hit the pike
If things don't stop.—Exch.

HOLDS SMOKER IN CHURCH.

Pastor's New Idea to Draw Men to
Deity.

Port Jefferson, L. I., December 3.—
Fifty men will puff cigars to-night at a
"smoker" in the basement of Christ
Episcopal Church of this place.

The Rev. Dr. J. Morris Cour, the re-
ctor, has long been troubled because so
many men of the village never attended
church service. Finally he hit upon the
idea of giving a smoker after the Sun-
day evening services.

Last Sunday about forty-five men
who had received written invitations
gathered in the church basement and
joined the rector in social and religious
chat while smoking the good cigars he
had provided. He has increased the in-
vitations for to-night.

CUMULATED TRAVASSOSISM

Some people may have wondered to see
the Republic, soon as it took possession
of the seat made vacant by the Mon-
archy in Portugal, turn its attention to
the priests, monks, nuns and "religious
orders" and chase many of these out of
the country. The wonder surely grew
at the reports describing the bitterness
that, in many instances, accompanied
the process. Why such hurry, why such
a display of rancor? probably is a ques-
tion put by not a few. The more recent
occurrences at the Portuguese settle-
ment of Macao in China, where the marines
on board Portuguese battleships, striking
for better conditions, placed at the head
of their demands the expatriation of the
"religious orders," and themselves pro-
ceeded to enforce that particular demand,
probably intensified the wonder still
more.

Only the least thoughtful of wonderers
will leap to the conclusion that the con-
duct of the Portuguese in these several
instances and widely separate localities
is an evidence of perverse wilfulness. The
more thoughtful will realize that indi-
viduals may be guilty of wilfulness, not
mass organizations; and that, when acts
that seem tainted with wilfulness are
committed in such instances there must
be a reason, a good reason, that must
be looked for deeper down.

There was no wilfulness in the Portu-
guese acts. There was deliberateness,
wisdom and justice. The point may be
best understood here in America by ac-
counting for the Portuguese acts against
the "religious orders" and the clericals
as the inevitable consequence of "Cum-
ulated Travassosism."

Readers of The People will remember
the case of the Portuguese priest in
New Bedford, Father Travassos, and the
sequels thereof. Travassos sought to
break up a family among his parishion-
ers by falsely stating to the wife in the
confessional that she lived in concubinage
on the ground of her not having been
married by the church. He pronounced
the civil marriage null and of no effect,
and so wrought upon the woman that
she left her husband. Fortunately she
was not wholly the priest's dupe, and,
upon being informed by other sources
that her marriage was legal, returned
to her husband and confessed to him
what had happened. The husband, al-
though also a Catholic, but neither being
a dupe, forthwith instituted proceedings
against the priest. The priest's state-
ments in the confessional were allowed by
the court and the priest was mulcted.
The matter did not end there. What
may be called "The Travassoses" then
sought to have a law passed in Massa-
chusetts rendering inadmissible evi-
dence upon what a priest says in the con-
fessional. The attempt failed of course;
and, so far, "Travassosism" has been
blocked.

Otherwise in Portugal, "Travassos-
ism" has there had its own way. It was
a law unto itself. The clergy placed
itself above the law. What the conse-
quences were one can easily figure to
himself by considering what the conse-
quences would be in America if Father
Travassos had prevailed in Court, or if
"Travassosism" had succeeded in a legis-
lative scheme whereby, not the penitent's
confession would be inviolable, but the
priest's illegal and criminal man-
oeuvres. The consequence would be
that in the long run, not one person or
a dozen, but the majority of the people
would bear the marks of a whip wielded
in secret by a virtually political body
that enjoyed immunity. When such
practices have had time to multiply,
then the cumulation of mischief becomes
national, then a sentiment is engendered
that causes masses to move as one man
with directness, precision, relentlessness.

When, to the "Travassosism" herein out-
lined, the additional fact is added that
the so-called "religious orders" are but
mercenary associations under the cloak
of religion; when the natural conse-
quence is considered that such associa-
tions exploit the mantle by becoming the
most merciless oppressors of their pro-
letarian victims;—when all this is con-
sidered then it is obvious that the hour
was bound to arrive when the sufferers
would RISE against that combined des-
potism of politics and business ambushed
behind religion. What followed was free
from wilfulness. It was Redress.

The conduct of the Portuguese marines
at Macao, of placing the removal of the
"religious orders" at the head of the
list on a list that contained the demand
for higher wages, is a pathetic page in
history. By the light of that page is re-
vealed the deep social, political and eco-
nomic evil at bottom of the recent scenes
in Portugal—scenes that have been en-
acted before in other places, and that are
bound to be re-enacted wherever Travassos-
ism is allowed to cumulate.

Woman Is Chief Labor Investigator.

Albany, November 30.—Miss Frances
Keller of Brooklyn, to-day was formally
appointed by State Labor Commissioner
Williams as chief investigator of the bu-
reau of industries and immigration in his
department. The salary is \$2,500 a year.
Miss Keller stood first upon the civil
service eligible list.

**LIEBKNECHT
IN BALTIMORE**

IN ADDRESS TRIES TO AROUSE
LABOR TO SENSE OF DUTY.

Baltimore, November 29.—If any-
thing can stir the enthusiasm of Bal-
timore Socialists, it must surely have
been awakened last Saturday night by
Karl Liebknecht's brilliant address. One
is usually well satisfied with a speaker
if he but present his subject in a passably
interesting way; those men who influence
their hearers through some indescribable
force of personality, being few and far be-
tween. But Liebknecht is one of these
men. His response to the hearty greet-
ing he received from the audience was
to say that their friendliness was not
for him personally, nor because he was
the son of his father, but because he
came as a Socialist, a representative
of an idea so tremendous as to wipe out
of consideration the individualities of
the men working for it. Throughout his
speech he remained true to the impres-
sion of frankness and solidity of position
outlined in this remark: "Here at last,"
one could say, "is a man who has got an
intellectual grasp on the subject of
Socialism, a man who sees in it some-
thing big enough to make him willing to
sink in it his own personality, and not
one who intends exploiting it for his
special interests, which is the spectacle
too often before our eyes to-day."

The idea uppermost in Liebknecht's
mind Saturday night seemed to be the
desire to stir the American workman
out of the lethargy into which he has
sung himself by the oft-repeated lies as
to the conditions which exist here. The
German Socialist party, he said, began
to make progress from the time when the
proletariat first realized that it must
brush aside the dogmas handed down to
it from the "upper classes," and do its
own thinking. To-day, he said, German
Socialists can no longer be fooled, so
seriously have they taken in hand the
business of understanding conditions
as they really are. The obstructions
in their path, such as the remnants of
feudal institutions, a hereditary aristo-
cracy, a government run in the inter-
ests of the capitalist class, supported
by police and army, and a church which
is also antagonistic to the interests of
the people, all of these obstacles lose
half their menacing aspect from the fact
that each and all have been examined
critically by the Social Democrat and
understood by him. Anyone putting forth
that threadbare principle of the unity of
interests of capital and labor, for in-
stance, receives only a derisive laugh
for his pains. In other words, the
German workman is getting experience
with his eyes open.

In this country, on the other hand,
Liebknecht said he received everywhere
the impression of a people who believed
themselves to be in a "dream-land,"
each man holding the secret hope that
he may one day become a capitalist,
hence unwilling to spoil those chances
by joining a movement for the over-
throwal of the whole system. In this
state of mind it becomes an easy matter
for those to whom a united working class
is a menace to keep them divided and
hence weak. Liebknecht brought for-
ward innumerable instances taken from
every part of this country, to show the
tremendous power of the capitalist class,
and the corresponding degradation of
labor. In the face of this though, he
said, more than one Socialist here had
said to him, "Yes, I believe in Socialism,
but I am going to vote the Republican or
the Democratic ticket so that my vote is
not lost altogether." In this stupid way
the American proletarian becomes the
dupe of his own superficial thinking,
he will actually vote for his enemy
rather than not have his vote "count"
at all. It was not in this way that the
victories of the German Social Democ-
rats were won. They are in their present
position of strength, Liebknecht said,
because they dared at one time to be
weak in numbers and to vote doggedly
for the principles they knew to be true,
regardless of their minority at the polls.
So his final appeal was for the Socialists
of this country to organize into a genu-
inely class-conscious body, capable of
thinking and acting in a clear and
relentlessly logical manner, and cap-
able above all, of carrying on an in-
corruptible campaign for the improve-
ment of the conditions of life for their
class.

Cary Fink Angulo.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—Hurrah for
tariff revision! Down with the tax on
sugar!

UNCLE SAM—Hurrah fiddlesticks!
What do you want the tax on sugar
lowered for?

B. J.—Why, indeed? A pretty ques-
tion! Sugar is an important article of
diet, a necessity. Now, then, if the tax
on sugar is high, the price of sugar will
be high, and the workman 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 dif-
ference.

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 workman
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 ne-
cessaries of labor, and it follows the
price of labor will sink proportionally.
Lower taxes lower the cost of necessar-
ies 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 workman 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 of that he
received the five cents for the loaf, and
the employer keeps ninety-five 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 pro-
duces one hundred cents, receives twenty-
five 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 em-
ployer only keeps seventy-five cents
profits, whereas before he made ninety-
five cents. Who paid the taxes, you or
he?

B. J.—He, by Jericho!

U. S.—And say that taxation is lower-
ed and the loaf costs only one cent.
Will you be in twenty-four cents? No.
As the cost of labor has come down to
one cent, one cent will have to be your

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters must be addressed to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

PROVIDENCE HITTING IT UP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find \$5 for seven subscriptions to the Weekly People.

We have resolved to repeat the propaganda of the last two weeks in the two weeks to come, or before next meeting. Section Providence's discussion meeting last Tuesday night was highly interesting. A large attendance heard Leach give a good interesting talk. McGuigan will be the speaker next time. Good results from these agitation meetings are looked for. A great deal of this new enthusiasm is due to De Leon's recent visit and lecture here.

B. J. Murray.

Providence, R. I., November 24.

S. P. OBJECTIONS INSINCERE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been favored with one of the ballots from the Board of Supervisors of El Centro, Calif. Many times when I mentioned the fact that candidates on the Socialist party tickets also ran as candidates of the capitalist tickets, the sneering remark would be passed out by S. P. men, "That's another from the Daily People. Who would believe that?" To prepare myself to nail these people I sent for a copy of the St. Louis ballots, showing the fusion in 1909, and used them to prove the correctness of the statements in The People.

Now, the Imperial County ballot is before me, with the following record: The first candidate on the S. P. list, who is also on the capitalist tickets, is for sheriff, Mobley Meadows. He runs on the S. P. and Democratic tickets; the next is for County Clerk, F. G. Havens, also on the Democratic ticket; the next S. P. on the list is for Treasurer, William Kelly—on the S. P., Prohibition, and the Independent tickets; then comes E. E. Forrester for Justice of the Peace, also on the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition tickets; following is A. W. Franklin, on the four tickets with Forrester, and last but not least comes C. D. Bryon for Constable on Republican, Democratic and S. P. tickets.

I showed this ballot to an S. P.ite in Paterson and he said, "Well, if the people of those communities think so favorably of the S. P. members, I think it is to the honor of the S. P. men."

J. C. B.

Paterson, N. J., November 27.

ACQUAINTS HOQUIAM WITH S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People: In spite of the rainy weather some more good results have been accomplished for the S. L. P. here in Hoquiam during the past week.

With the co-operation of local comrades we succeeded in landing one sub for the German paper, two for the Arbeteren, one for the Daily and fifteen for the Weekly People.

We were to hold several outdoor meetings, but the rain knocked us out.

Two new members were added to the Section at its meeting last Wednesday night, and two more will come in at the next meeting. A committee has been elected to look up a hall, and if a suitable place can be found, an S. L. P. headquarters is assured for Hoquiam.

We have some good, live hustlers here in Comrades Cook, Christianson and Spelman, and with no bogus S. P. to contend with the future look bright for the S. L. P. in this neck of the woods.

Hoquiam, like all the cities on the Puget Sound, is a lumber town; millions of feet of lumber are shipped from here every year to almost every part of the world. There are some fifteen sawmills located here and in Aberdeen, just a short distance away. When working full time something like six thousand wage-workers are employed. Just now the lumber market is glutted with that commodity, so the mills are beginning to curtail production. The Northwestern mill, located here, has already cut the wages and hours of labor of its wage slaves down; and they are now working eight hours for the princely sum of \$1.60, and when one considers what the cost of living is out here on the Pacific coast, it can easily be seen what these poor \$1.60-a-day slaves are up against. I have canvassed any number of sawmills during the past six months and I found the slaves in them, especially the natives, to be a timorous, docile and submissive

lot.

It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when in some way we may be able to reach these men with our literature, and make of them true rebels for the cause.

I will leave to-morrow morning for Portland, Ore., and while there will hammer away for more subs for our Party papers.

Charles Pierson.

Hoquiam, Wash., November 21.

INTERESTING LIGHT ON MEXICO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A Professor Munsen, who has traveled extensively in Mexico, delivered a lecture on that country Tuesday night before the American Geographical Society. In view of the present turbulent state of affairs in Mexico a few statements which the professor made might be of interest. Among other things he stated that about \$800,000,000 of American capital is invested in Mexico, and that Americans as a rule are very much disliked there because of their aggressiveness, rudeness, and ruthlessness.

He also said that the Mexicans are building railroads across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, between the Gulf of Tehuantepec and the Gulf of Campechy, which in time will consist of 4 lines, and according to the professor's statement be a serious competitor to the Panama Canal. He informed his audience that the population of Mexico was about 16,000,000, out of which only 2,000,000 were white, the rest mixed or Indians. He emphasized the fact that Mexico has progressed immensely, as he said "more than any other country," during the incumbency of Porfirio Diaz, to whose efforts, he said, it was due that Mexico had been raised to the "sisterhood of nations" but adds cautiously—"it is possible that he has ruled too long."

The lecture was supplemented by a series of beautifully colored illustrations which showed not only the natural beauty of the country but also the life and customs of the people. Roman Catholicism is predominant, which is evidenced both by the large number of magnificent churches and cathedrals, some of which date back as far as the time of Cortes, and by the intellectual status of the people. They are grossly superstitious and ignorant. Despite this fact, the peons and Indians in some parts entertain the audacious idea that to live is more important than to increase the profits of their exploiters.

The professor mentioned an incident in proof of this: A certain rich farmer employed a large number of Indians reaping his fields. Learning of the invention of a harvester, by which much labor could be saved, he acquired one. The dissatisfaction among those who subsequently were displaced was so great, and the peculiar idea about the right to making a living so strong, that our enterprising farmer thought it wiser to return to the old conditions! The harvester was left to rust.

A. P.

New York, November 25.

HOW IT WAS "DID" IN MINNESOTA

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The sound principles of Socialism, advanced by the S. L. P., seem at this time to have aroused the sympathy of the working class of Minnesota, and perhaps quite a number who are not of the working class now, but who realize the fact that it is not long before the pressure of the capitalist system will soon crowd them into the ranks of the proletariat.

For several years past the S. L. P. has been kept off the ballot by the Democrats, aided by the rotten tactics of the Civic Federated Public Ownership party, but while those fellows were doing this, and distributing hundreds of thousands of Wayland's get-rich-quick Appeal to Reasons, while scores of worn-out pulpit pounders and while such traitors to the labor movement, as Guy Williams and Thos. Van Lear (a cheap A. F. of L. skate organizer), with their income tax and eight-hour platform, were not asleep, but succeeded in getting our Socialist literature to the scores of S. P. locals scattered over the State, and the result is we have them all smashed to smithereens, and have scattered the seeds of uncompromising Socialism to thousands of workmen outside of that mercenary concern.

During the present campaign we put out 25,000 S. L. P. platforms and Industrial Unionism manifestoes, with thousands of the "S. L. P. vs. the S. P." All this educational work has had its effect, and the official count of the last election of 1910 gives the S. L. P. in

this state, 6,510.

In this (Rice County), the official count gives the S. L. P. 84 votes, to the P. O. P. 29. In this city (Faribault), the official count gives the S. L. P. 69, and the P. O. P. 19.

One thing we are thankful for is that we do not have to spend two months of our time getting signers, to petitions to get on the official ballot, which the P. O. P. is so sorry for.

The work of education to Socialism has just commenced in this State.

E. B. Ford.

Faribault, Minn., November 27.

PATERSON SILK INDUSTRY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Among the silk manufacturers things are not the same to-day as they were a few years ago. With the advance of the high speed looms, ribbon is produced so cheaply and the manufacturers are so cutting prices on each other that all are sitting up and thinking how to overcome the lower prices and yet make the same profit as before. Of course, the only way they figure on helping themselves in this matter is by taking it out of labor, that is, by cutting the cost of labor or by increasing the amount of work; for they are not going to take less profits. And yet, considering the present state of the market, this is not going to help them much, because the market is becoming glutted with cheap goods and only spasmodic sales for them.

Some of the factories are using wood-pulp silk to cheapen their goods. These goods, if they become wet must not be touched when wet or they will fall apart. Goods of the same weave, if all silk, can be washed and pressed and made to look like new.

Broad silk goods used for dresses are also shot with this wood-pulp silk. Besides this kind of filling, the warp silk is heavy with weighted matter which destroys the pure silk and brings such material for dresses into disrepute.

Now, all this deterioration is bound to react on the silk workers, so that eventually they land in that category conveniently called tramps by the "public press." There will probably be strikes among the silk-workers, strikes along the outworn A. F. of L. lines, and prove of no avail. The one thing for silk-workers to do, as well as for all other wage workers, is to organize politically and industrially for the overthrow of a system which places a premium upon fraud and which deprives honest toil of a worthy remuneration. To do that they must join the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World.

J. C. B.

Paterson, N. J., November 27.

TWO QUESTIONS TO LIEBKNECHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After reading your second letter to Dr. Carl Liebknecht, and yesterday hearing his masterful address on the class struggle at the Labor Temple here in Los Angeles, I want to offer this criticism of his address as an amendment to your article.

I have always read with feverish interest the reports of the Party's delegates to the International Congresses. I could not understand why they did not receive overwhelming support in their fight against the sham Socialists. Here in this address of our visitor Liebknecht I found the cause, to wit, the European leaders are not informed of the true conditions here in America. I wish to take this charitable view. Here follows the proof of my assertion:

Liebknecht said that trade unions without class-conscious political action were useless. Their experience in Germany had been the same as here. In strikes they were always up against the capitalist's police, city officials, and courts. They must elect to office their own men. To this fact do the trades unions in Germany owe their strength. There was harmony and class-consciousness between the Unions and the Political wing.

He called attention to the fact that the recent general strike in Philadelphia was not followed up by a general labor vote—exactly the assertions of the Socialist Labor Party.

Other illustrations of the same point can be found in the present brewery and metal trades strikes. Both are lost. The courts have declared the anti-picketing law constitutional. The right of a striker to address a non-union worker is denied. But did these unions fight the capitalist judges last election? Oh, no, they sent a legal representative to the national convention of the A. F. of L., asking financial assistance to continue this lost strike.

And what did we see in Kansas this last election? The railway workers working and voting for the regular Republican nominee against the insurgent Republican (read middle class). Knowing that the Regular intended to grant the raise in railroad rates, the workers expected that their raise in pay would be granted without a struggle. These

unions have their advisory legislative committees, which recommend certain candidates for office. These unions have contracts with the railroads, signed schedules, those of different crafts expiring at different dates. These job trusts can not strictly be called unions. They are lodges, with women non-worker auxiliary branches, and paying death benefits.

Any union which does not start up and fight for the whole loaf, compromises the position of the revolutionary proletariat.

Tell us, Doctor Liebknecht, can the Socialist movement of America establish cordial relations with such unions, without compromising principle?

Do you think it right for a Socialist movement not to attack such unions?

The 60,000 Socialist party votes of California were not class-conscious votes, but a hysterical protest against lost strikes, high cost of living, and a sign of the spirit of unrest. The granting or even the insertion of some immediate reform demands by the other parties will attract this vote, or else it will be attracted by the establishment of a state Labor party, which is prospective.

A. Kruse.

Los Angeles, November 21.

DOINGS IN CANTON, O.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is characteristic of the Socialist Labor Party to be always on the go, and Section Canton is no exception to the rule. Some of us attend the Socialist party meetings. On one of these occasions one of the S. L. P. men was given to understand that he should stay away from their meetings as his presence was not wanted. However, when these meetings are over, we mingle with the rank and file who so far have proved themselves honest men. They ask such questions as: "What is the difference between the S. P. and S. L. P.?" "Why don't the S. L. P. unite with us?" "Why do you call our leaders dishonest?" and other pertinent questions. When we start to answer questions, along wheels a side-wheeled fakir who proceeds to divert the attention of the seekers of truth. But in spite of the abuse heaped against the S. L. P., we meet with workmen in the S. P. who are seeing the light that the grand old S. L. P. sheds into the darkness.

It has been stated by petty capitalists in the S. P. that we, the workmen, are too dumb and ignorant to emancipate ourselves. When the S. L. P. men, who heard these statements, tell the toilers of this piece of injustice to us it goes against their grain, and they become indignant. And well they besee. When we show the rank and file of the S. P. from their own official stenographic report of their national congress of 1910, that their convention voted down Industrial Unionism, they look at us in amazement and want more information about the Industrial Workers of the World. We explain to them the difference between the bogus concern, with St. John and Trautmann as standard bearers and show them of the genuine I. W. W. with headquarters in Hamtramck, Mich.

On one occasion when we visited the S. P. meeting, uninvited of course, we walked to the front row of seats and sat down. We immediately proceeded with pencil and paper, to take notes of the doings of the meeting. One individual who sat in front of us began to sweat and fume until he couldn't contain himself any longer. Finally he turned round to us in anger and howled.

"What! Are you here again taking notes of this meeting?" He was answered simply, "Yes." Another explosion of anger soon followed. He again asked the question more angrily than before, and he again received the same answer. The two S. L. P. men retained their seats, watching for further developments. Soon our disturbed individual stood up and wanted to know: "Who rented a new hall for us?" "At what meeting was action taking to rent this hall?" He stated that he had read in a paper that a new hall was rented; it was somewhere on East Tuscarawas street. Someone called out and told him that the Socialist Labor Party rented that hall. Down went Mr. Questioner with a grunt; he and his anger collapsed.

Another standpatter stood up, when the subject of admitting men into their local came up, and spoke to this effect: "We should not allow any obstacles to stand in the way of these applicants. We want these men here; that is what we are here for." And yet at the close of their meeting we heard certain individuals discuss the proposition of throwing out S. L. P. men who might present themselves at their meetings thereafter. I guess that is placing a premium on free speech and the right to peacefully assemble.

The S. L. P. of Canton is preparing for greater work. The brawny arm of Labor, with the mighty hammer, which they are learning to wield, will flatten out these political and industrial labor fakirs. Spread the light!

S. L. P.

Canton, O., November 27.

A SONG OF SLAVES.

O, slave of the Needle and Thread!
O, slave of the Sewing Machine!
Your crust of bread ye earn with dread
Lest hunger lurk between.

O, slave of the Factory and Loom!
O, slave of the Mill and the Mine!
Ye weave your doom, ye dig your tomb,
For toil alone is thine.

O, slave of the Spade and the Hoe!
O, slave of the Harrow and Plough!
The seed ye sow, the grain ye grow
Another reaps than thou.

O, slave of the steam-breathing, Steed!
O, slave of the Tender and Train!
The demon speed ye needs must feed,
The hungry ye remain.

O, slave of the Bellows and Fire!
O, slave of the Furnace and Flue!
Your limbs perspire, your muscles tire,
Ye forge your chains anew.

O, slaves, is't not more than time
That your servile chains ye broke?
Your brother calls from every clime:
Arise, and add your stroke!

—Thos. C. Auld.

LEOPOLD FOURNIER.

Died October 4, 1910, at Chicago. Leopold Fournier, a member of Section Los Angeles, Cal., S. L. P.

Comrade Fournier at the time of his death had reached the age of sixty. He became imbued with the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. about three years ago. Although it was in the last few years of his life only that he came to know and was convinced that the Socialist movement was right, he never doubted the ultimate realization of the inspiring ideals of the international Socialist movement. The comrade was a native of sunny France. He was of a hopeful and impulsive temperament, and was always staunchly loyal to the organization. A year ago his health began to fail him, and some months later he went to his daughter's home in Chicago. Good care and kind attention, however, were of no avail to him, and finally his disease developed into dropsy, from which he died on the date above mentioned.

At the last meeting of Section Los Angeles, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Comrade Leopold Fournier Section Los Angeles has lost a true comrade and a valued member, and we deeply deplore his death.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his relatives in the loss of a kind father and a worthy friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Daily and Weekly People, a copy sent to his daughter, and that they also be inscribed on the minutes of the Section.

J. C. Hurley, Committee.

COST IN LIVES BY BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Nobody will ever know how many boilers blew up in the United States in 1909, but any one who will take the trouble may learn that at least 550 of them did, says a writer in the "Technical World Magazine." That is at the rate of an explosion for each sixteen hours and six minutes in the year. In those 550 boiler explosions 227 persons were killed outright and 422 others were injured.

There is one class of boilers, and one only, concerning which official statistics exist, and even these are incomplete; and this is the locomotive boiler. The Interstate Commerce Commission is able to announce that from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1909, 265 persons were killed and 3,656 were injured in explosions of locomotive boilers; but not even the Interstate Commerce Commission knows how many boilers were blown up to accomplish this result.

From unofficial sources it may be learned that in 1907 there were 57 locomotive boiler explosions, which means that one out of each thousand in use that year blew up, killing 101 persons, or nearly one-fourth of the total killed in boiler explosions that year, and injuring 68. In 1909, there were 42 explosions of locomotive boilers, which was 7.6 per cent. of the total number of explosions, in which 44 persons were killed, which was 19.3 per cent. of the total number killed in explosions, and 60 were injured.

Sawmills, which have a pretty hard reputation in such things, scored 34 explosions; but then sawmills are not nearly as numerous as locomotives. There were 45 persons killed in these accidents, which was one more than was credited to the locomotives, and 41 were injured.

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.

S. S., NEW YORK—Berger and Mayer Seidel are Socialists of the same stamp. Whether the Congressional opportunities offered to him will enable Berger to develop remains to be seen.—Next question next week.

S. A., BERKELEY, CALIF.—Of course any evil that might be discovered after the fundamental idea of Socialism is established, could and would be speedily corrected by legislation. But the evil that may arise, in the mind of a man who says that, seeing Socialism will guarantee property to the worker, "therefore the landlord will arise," is not an evil that can arise except in the imagination of one who reasons falsely. No one will work for another if he can work in the Socialist shop and keep all his social share without having to yield profits to an employer. Hence no capitalist can arise under Socialism. For the same reason no rent-squeezing idle landlord can be imagined.

A. W., PHILA., PA.—The Socialist Labor Party rejoiceth at the increased vote of the Socialist party, especially seeing that the S. L. P.'s vote increased still more, more than doubled. It is a good sign of the times. Wait for the publication of the address "Bankruptcy of the Socialist Party," delivered in your city since election. The why of the wherefore is elaborated there.

C. F. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—The article "Cumulated Travassostism" covers the point of the difference of treatment the political and business concern known as the Roman Catholic Church receives in Europe and is not yet receiving in America.

J. D., LEEFIELD, MASS.—The questions will be answered jointly when the vote in this State shall be officially announced.

J. W. I., ATLANTA, GA.—Both parties grew greatly in votes, the S. L. P. relatively more than the S. P. The S. P. had over 400,000 in 1908; it grew in all probability over 50 per cent. bringing it above 600,000 this year. The S. L. P. had a little over 14,000 in 1908; it has this year surely more than 25,000 if not 30,000—over 100 per cent. The S. L. P. vote is decidedly satisfactory and encouraging. No one votes the S. L. P. by accident, or because he does not know of the S. P.

W. J. G., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Going from left to right—Those standing are: Paul Augustine, National Secretary; Members of the N. E. C.: Thomas (Pa.), Marek (Conn), Reimer (Mass.), Kircher (O.), Weinstein (Lettish Federation), Olive M. Johnson (Calif.), and Reinstan (N. Y.); Daniel De Leon, Editor Daily People. Sitting down are the Sub-Committeemen. On bench from left to right: Weiss, Signarovits, Mittleberg, Schrafft, Lefkowitz, Machauer, Rosen-

berg, and Ball. On the ground: Sweetney, Schwartz, and Lafferty.

E. J. H., PHILA., PA.—The idea of expropriating the capitalist class by a gradual increase of wages is as much a case of "dementia zoologica" as the idea of "expropriating" a tiger in his lair by a gradual pulling out of his fangs would be a case of "dementia zoologica."—Next question next week.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Your signature is so utterly unrecognizable that not even the initials can be made out. The question with regard to "Il Proletario" must await your name—readable.

R. S., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—This office is of the impression that Liebknecht spoke in Los Angeles also.

I. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Here is a sample of Tolstoyan retrogression into monasticism: "Such a mighty force [the existing Russian Government] cannot be broken by force. The evil without us will be destroyed only when it is destroyed within us."

E. E., SPOKANE, WASH.—The S. L. P. does not deny the mission of the Sinclairs and other sentimental agitators in a party of Socialism. What the S. L. P. does deny is that that sort of agitators and agitation is all that a party of Socialism needs.

G. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Aristotle was the Greek philosopher who considered slavery inevitable so long as the tool of production had to be operated by the human hand.

S. G., NEW YORK—Apply to the County Clerk in St. Louis, Mo.

J. A., BALTIMORE, MD.—Take up the synthesis. Combine the line of argument, used to show how the individual's social share is ascertained in the Socialist Commonwealth, with the fact that barely four hours work 100 days in the year would, under Socialism, afford the individual an amount of wealth equal to what today it would take \$10,000 to purchase. The synthesis will answer the question about purely intellectual work. Four hours work a day is healthy exercise that the brainless of men will find it advisable to go through. The exercise will afford him all the material means, thereby leisure, to give his intellect full play.

A. M., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; C. W. S., GALVESTON, TEX.; H. McG., MANCHESTER, N. H.; M. R., PHILA., PA.; E. J. B. G., MALDEN, MASS.; S. A. J. S., HARTFORD, CONN.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; E. W. C., LANE, ILL.; A. S., NEW YORK, N. Y.; K. O., KANSAS CITY, MO.; H. W., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; L. C. H., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; J. G., NEW YORK, N. Y.; L. H., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; J. M., CHICAGO, ILL.; F. C., EL PASO, TEX.—Matter received.

DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

DAILY PEOPLE

Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

Its readers are posted, right up to the minute, upon matters pertaining to Socialism—Political and Economic.

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Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

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

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at Party headquarters, on November 23, with Rosenberg in the chair.

The minutes of the previous session were read and adopted. Financial report: Income, \$115.90. Expenses, \$114.91.

The delegates to the Hungarian "convention" reported that H. D. Deutsch had been added to the delegation and that credentials were issued to him by the National Secretary.

Whereas, The officers of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation refused to comply with the demands made by the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. in July, 1910.

Resolved, That the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C., S. L. P., acting in accordance with the power conferred upon it by the N. E. C., hereby repudiates the organ of the said Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, "Nepakar," as an organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The national secretary reported the sending of a congratulatory letter to Hjalmar Branting, chairman Executive Board, Social Democratic party of Sweden, Stockholm, Sweden, on his 50th anniversary.

Remittances for International Socialist Congress Assessment were received from Sections Indianapolis, Ind., Kansas City, Mo. Contributions were received for the General Agitation Fund from Sections Portland, Ore., Worcester, Mass., Allegheny County, Pa., Contributions and loans were received for the Special Fund from Section Passaic County, N. J., Tacoma, Wash., and J. D. DeShazer, Durango, Colo.

The following S. E. C.'s expressed themselves in favor of a directory of State organizations to be published in The People: New Jersey, Minnesota, Texas, New York and Pennsylvania.

Communications on matters pertaining to agitation from S. E. C.'s of New Jersey, Illinois and California, Sections Philadelphia, Pa., Altoona, Pa., and from A. E. Reimer, So. Boston, Mass., William Adamek, East Pittsburg, Pa., E. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.

Other correspondence received was from Virginia S. E. C., sending amendments to State Constitution for approval of the N. E. C.; a letter from Section San Francisco was received regarding nominations for N. E. C. member; the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation sent invitation to Party to send fraternal delegates to coming convention.

referred to next meeting: correspondence of sundry importance from George Howie, Manchester, N. H., Philadelphia, Pa., German Branch, Herman Spittal, Erie, Pa., Section Passaic, N. J., G. F. Weinstein, South Easton, Mass., H. D. Deutsch, New York City, J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz., E. Belenstein, Buffalo, N. Y., F. E. Passonno, Troy, N. Y., J. J. Phillips, Springfield, Mass., N. W. Jemette, Hibbetts, Ohio, N. Malmberg, Englewood, N. J.

Adjournment 10:30 p. m.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. in Virginia met in regular session with Schade in the chair. C. Rudolph absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Norfolk Co. on general party matters. From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, in re amendments to State Constitution.

From E. Schade, Newport News, in re election of N. E. C. member and ordering stamps.

From A. Mueller, Richmond, on same lines and giving unofficial voting results.

All Sections were asked to devise ways and means to create an agitation fund, by organizing socials, etc., for the next election.

The financial report was then read and adopted after which the meeting adjourned.

F. Buxton, Rec. Secretary.

CHICAGOANS, TAKE NOTE!

To the members, friends and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party in Chicago and vicinity. Greeting:—

The Socialist Labor Party here as well as anywhere else is aware of the fact that the working class of the land is ready and anxious to receive the true message of revolutionary Socialism.

The condition of the working class is getting worse every day and they refuse to be fooled any longer. They are awaking to the fact that some thinking of their own account will have to be done.

On all sides, dissatisfaction with present conditions is manifested. But we must remember, that this dissatisfaction will not lead to class-conscious action unless it is taken care of by the proper agitational work of the Socialist Labor Party.

It is the sacred duty of every class-conscious workingman and workingwoman to help in this work. It is your mission in life and it is your duty to fulfill this mission.

The movement needs more, many more active propagandists to go out on the highways to drive home the message of revolutionary Socialism.

Your duty is plain. Enroll yourself with the Socialist Labor Party. If there is no organization in your locality, organize or help organize one.

Spread the Party press and literature and contribute to the agitation fund. There are a thousand other ways to do your duty.

The Socialist Labor Party of Chicago is determined that the work of agitation, education and organization shall be carried on in an effective way, and we will stop at nothing to make this work permanent. Will you give us your co-operation in this work? Let us hear from you. To carry on this work costs money. The Section has arranged an Entertainment and Ball to help the agitation fund. The ball and entertainment will be held on SUNDAY, December 18, at Schoenhofen's large hall, Ashland and Milwaukee avenues.

We have to impress upon you that it is very essential that the moneys for tickets sold should be settled for not later than December 14, 1910. All moneys should be sent to the treasurer, to whom requests for further tickets should be made.

The Entertainment Committee, Section Chicago, S.L.P., H. H. Kuckenbecker, Treas., 1027 N. Winchester Ave.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL PRESENTS.

The following is a list of presents, acknowledgment of which was crowded out of our last issue, which were received for the Daily People festival in New York on Thanksgiving Day:

F. Frankel, Cleveland, Ohio, one amber-piece pipe; Mrs. C. Vonderleits and H. Mahland, New York, various pieces of fine crockery and two pictures; Mrs. Jennie Bama, New York, one artistic match-holder, one amphora, two fancy paper baskets and one receptacle; Mrs. J. J. Wells, New York, one pretty hand-made pillow; Miss J. Schlicht, New York, chiffonier cover; Mrs. H. Feige, a feminine article which defies our comprehension; Miss Rose Epstein, New York, beautiful sofa cushion; the Misses Loven, Brooklyn, picture, bead necklace, and two fancy trinkets; Sarah and Belle Rosenthal, Brooklyn, various pieces cut-glass crockery; T. J. Dechee, Troy, N. Y., pair of fancy slippers; unknown, Cincinnati, Ohio, one fancy bag and two aprons; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wolfe, Manchester, N. H., braided waist; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, fountain pen; F. W. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal., two neckties; T. J. Holmes, Cleveland, Ohio, copy of Liebknecht's "Memoirs of Karl Marx," in a beautifully embossed full-leather binding; Fred Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., tobacco set; Mrs. Louise Langner, Milford, Conn., shell basket; Mrs. Sherrane, New York, six fruit napkins, table napkin and center-piece; Mrs. H. Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass., crochet baby coat and hood; L. O. Medick, Pittsfield, Mass., "Infant Skull," "Iron Trevet," "Brass Bell" and "Pilgrim's Shell"; Herman Koeppel, Pittsfield, Bebel's "Woman"; Madeleine Rabenstein, Pittsfield, handsome cover for pillow; Lettish Federation, New York, compass, paper basket, fancy match-holder, mandolin, glass cake platter; R. F. Erhart, St. Paul, Minn., center-piece;

Mrs. M. Mueller, Wilkesburg, Pa., two aprons; Mrs. C. Carlson, Bridgeport, Conn., round table cover; J. H. Wilton, Richmond, S. I., two aprons, fancy plate and fancy hat-pin holder; H. W. Miller, Newark, N. J., fancy album; from S. L. P. Ladies' Society of Cleveland: cushion cover, baby jacket, hat-pin holder, two brooches, two hat pins, two jabots, two ash trays, pair sleeve holders, pair Turkish towels, two center-pieces, fancy towel, three doilies, pair bed slippers.

Mrs. J. Hammer and Mrs. Robbins, New York, fine large doll and various fine articles; J. Ungar, New York, canary bird and brass cage; J. Wolf, Trenton, N. J., two fancy hat-pin holders; Mrs. Kowarsky, various pieces of porcelain bric-a-brac; Chas. Sandberg, Plainfield, N. J., miniature full-rigged ship; Mrs. C. N. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction, pillow and two neckties; Miss Gunn, Schenectady, N. Y., beautiful arm-and-hammer emblem, in burnt wood; Socialist, New York, 1/2 dozen Fancy China cups and saucers, 2 fancy pin cushions, 2 clothes pin racks, 4 black velvet hand bags, 2 red velvet hand bags, 1 box of nick nacks, 8 leather bound books, 1 navy blue whisk broom holder, 1 set of carving knives and forks, 1 light blue silk hand embroidered bag, 2 3/4 yards silk enough for a waist, 1 fancy lawn and lace apron, 4 pair sleeve garters, 6 opera bags, 2 button bags, 1 bon bon box, 1 orange whisk broom holder, 1 leather brush holder, 1 red velvet watch holder with engraving, 3 fancy pillows, 5 tapestry pillows, 1/2 dozen linen napkins, 8 dozen neckties, 1 water colored picture (Dutch scene), 2 ladies bust pictures, 1 hand embroidered pillow navy, 4 dozen ladies belts.

Entertainment Committee.

REINSTEIN IN CLEVELAND, O.

Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, who reported for the Daily People the convention of the American Federation of Labor, recently held at St. Louis, will speak at a public mass meeting arranged by Section Cleveland, S. L. P., on WEDNESDAY, December 14, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Headquarters, Acme Hall, 2416 East Ninth street, near Scovill avenue. Subject: "The Recent Convention of the A. F. of L. and Its Effect Upon the Socialist Movement." Admission free. All readers of the Party papers are cordially invited to attend and are requested to bring their friends and shopmates, as the speaker, no doubt, will have something of the most vital interest to tell the audience.

GERMAN MASS MEETING IN AKRON OHIO.

Richard Koepfel, Editor of "Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung," will speak on "Causes of High Cost of Living." A German mass meeting, called by Section Akron, O., S. L. P., will be held SUNDAY, December 11, 3 p. m., at Central Labor Union Hall Walsh Block, South Main street, Akron, Ohio. Richard Koepfel, of Cleveland, editor of the S. L. P. German Party organ, will speak on "The Causes of High Cost of Living." After the lecture, general free discussion. Admission free. Readers of The People, who understand German, are especially invited, and are requested to call the attention of their German friends and shopmates to this meeting.

15TH ANNIVERSARY OF SECTION CLEVELAND'S SINGING BRANCH

The Singing Branch of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., the "Socialistische Liedertafel," will celebrate its Fifteenth Anniversary on New Year's Eve, December 31, at Acme Hall, 2416 East Ninth street, near Scovill avenue. The celebration will commence at 8 p. m. A splendid programme will be rendered, consisting of prologue, festival speech, songs by the Liedertafel and by renowned soloists, serious and humorous, complete theatrical performance, etc. This will be followed by a Grand New Year Ball.

Tickets, in advance, 25 cents a couple, can be had from all comrades and, at the office of the German Party organ at Acme Hall. Tickets at the door 50 cents.

The "Socialistische Liedertafel" is a directly affiliated branch of the Section and has in fifteen years of its existence rendered valuable service to the Section. It therefore deserves, in turn, the fullest support of all comrades, friends and sympathizers of the S. L. P. in Cleveland. At its anniversary, its "day of honor," none of our friends and adherents should be absent, but a "packed" house should greet the brave singers. Come, every one of you, and enjoy a few delightful hours in the midst of our German comrades, who understand excellently how to arrange festivals and to give their guests the best of entertainment.

LOS ANGELES LECTURES.

Section Los Angeles has arranged the following course of lectures: DECEMBER 13—Hayden Morgan. Subject: "The Class Conflict." DECEMBER 20—H. J. Schade. Subject: "Money as a Commodity." DECEMBER 27—Wm. B. Coak. Subject: "Trade Unionism."

PHILADELPHIA LECTURES.

Sunday afternoon lectures will be held regularly, by Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, on Sundays, 2:30 p. m., at Morning Star Hall, Ninth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia. The schedule as arranged so far is: December 11, A. J. Carey, "Socialism and Religion." December 18, T. Wyham, "Socialism and Capitalist Exploitation." Everybody welcome.

LECTURES IN THE BRONX.

Beginning with Thursday, December 1st, and during the whole winter, the 33rd and 35th Assembly Districts of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, will hold free lectures in Claremont Casino, Park and Wendover avenues. THURSDAY, December 15—"Who Pays the Taxes?" J. S. Kandal. THURSDAY, January 5—"Class Consciousness and Fanaticism" N. Trochman. THURSDAY, January 20—"The Burning Question of the Unity of the Socialist Movement in America." Dr. A. Levine. Everybody welcome. Questions answered by lecturers.

SECTION NEW YORK LECTURES.

The annual lecture course for the winter months, held under the auspices of Section New York, S. L. P., will start one month earlier than usual this year. The schedule for December is as follows: TUESDAY, December 13th, 8 p. m. Subject: "What Is Socialism?" Lecturer, Edmund Seidel. TUESDAY, December 20th, 8 p. m. Subject: "The Socialist Movement in the United States"; an historical sketch. Lecturer, Louis C. Fraina. TUESDAY, December 27th, 8 p. m. Subject: "The Present Socialist Situation." Lecture, Daniel De Leon. The lectures, which will be held at Arlington Hall, 23-25 St. Marks Place, will start at 8 p. m. Questions pertaining to subject will be answered by lecturer.

The members of Section New York are urged to advertise these lectures extensively. Throwaways can be had from L. C. Fraina, 28 City Hall Place. If ALL the members do their share of the work, the lecture course will be the great success that it ought to be.

ON TOWARD 1912

The election results are not yet completely in, but it is plainly to be seen that the old S. L. P. has again struck its stride. The upbuilding of THE revolutionary political party of Socialism in the United States is now only a question of reaching more and more of the workers with the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party.

The campaigning being over, there can be no reason why financial support should not be concentrated toward the National Office's GENERAL AGITATION FUND to enable it further to meet the expenses of National Organizer Katz's tour, and place additional organizers and agitators in the field.

The results of Katz's work and his experience has shown that organizers and agitators are needed to make the S. L. P. and its aim known, and that as soon as our position is made known to the workers, the difference between the S. L. P. and the bogus Socialists is plainly acknowledged and the vast superiority of the S. L. P. brings the workers to us, despite the "big" vote of the bogus element.

In 1912 the Socialist Labor Party will again enter the national election with candidates for President and Vice President. In the election just past the Party's supporters had an opportunity to vote for it in TWENTY STATES. WITH CONSISTENT EFFORT AND FINANCIAL AID THE PARTY CAN HAVE TICKETS IN DOUBLE THAT NUMBER OF STATES, besides making it possible to increase the S. L. P. vote in the present twenty States.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IS NOT TOO HIGH A MARK FOR REVOLUTIONISTS TO SET THEMSELVES TO ROLL UP, WHEN IT IS A QUESTION OF SENDING THEIR PROPAGANDA THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE LAND. MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE WORKING CLASS TO VOTE THE REVOLUTIONARY BALLOT OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IN 1912 BY CONTRIBUTING TO THE GENERAL AGITATION FUND. AIM HIGH—AIM FOR A \$10,000 INCREASE BY 1912.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, P. O. Box 1570, New York, N. Y.

PHILA. RADICAL LIBRARY LECTURE.

On SUNDAY, December 11th, 8 p. m., at the Radical Library, 420 Pine street. E. J. Higgins speaks on, "The Greatest Crime on Earth, from the Cradle to the Poorhouse."

NO ROYAL ROAD

PERSEVERANCE IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL PROPAGANDA.

That "many hands make quick work" is an old saying that expresses the advantage derived from co-operative effort. Many hands engaging in the work also adds zest to whatever is undertaken.

Comrade Arnold of Louisville, Ky., a tireless sub-getter, tells of the effect upon himself when others join in the work of propaganda, when he says: "I observe with much pleasure that the 'Roll of Honor' is growing. Every S. L. P. man should be proud indeed to have his name appear on that roll."

Ten thousand new readers this winter. An easy possibility to the organized forces of the S. L. P. What are you doing to make it an actuality? What is your organization doing to make it a fact?

We are frequently asked the question: "How does So and So get so many subs? What is the secret of it?" Our experiences with the good sub-getters makes possible but one answer: "How?—by going after them. That is the whole 'secret.'"

Comrade Fellermann of Hartford, Conn., bears us out in this when he tells us "how" Frank Knotek does it. "There is no gathering," says Fellermann, "where Knotek will not get some subs. Either he knows a man or is introduced to him, then he presents the merits of the Weekly People, 'a paper that every workman should read.' If the person approached shows the slightest bit of interest there is no escape, Knotek will land him."

Of course there are not always meetings to be taken advantage of, "then," says Fellermann, "on Sundays Knotek hustles out on his wheel, and travels from end to end of the city. At such times the work is harder for he mainly comes in contact with people singly, and who are utter strangers, but even so, if he arouses a man's interest, it means a subscriber.

"Knotek keeps track of all his readers. When a sub is about to expire he gets after the renewal and seldom loses a reader. He is systematic in his methods; and is rather a quiet sober minded man, the secret of whose success is indomitable perseverance."

Not all, perhaps, are gifted with the perseverance displayed by comrade Knotek. But who is there of the S. L. P. who will say that he cannot get ONE new reader per month?

And, comrades, that is all you are asked to do in order that 10,000 new readers be added to the Daily and Weekly People ere the spring rains warm the earth again.

The Roll of Honor, names of those who sent two or more subscription during the week, follows:

C. J. H. Berg, San Francisco, Cal. ... 2
Section El Paso Co., Colo. 2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 6
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill. 2
J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind. ... 3
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky. 2
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. 2
F. Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn. 5
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. 3
H. Scott, Lincoln, Neb. 3
E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y. 5
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. 2
L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y. ... 2
G. M. Conover, Canton, O. 3
W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O. 4
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 4
G. W. Ohls, Pittsburg, Pa. 2
R. Strach, San Antonio, Texas 8
J. P. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah ... 3
D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va. 3
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Previously acknowledged 6,754.21
Grand total \$6,756.21

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SECTION CALENDAR.

Standing notices of Section headquarters or other permanent announcements. Five dollars per year for five lines.

Los Angeles, Cal., headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings every Tuesday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Duboce avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club, at 49 Duboce avenue.

Denver, Colo., Section meetings the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Hartford, Conn., Section meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 24 Elm street.

Chicago, Ill., Section Cook County meets every second and fourth Sunday, at 2 p. m., at 816 Milwaukee avenue, one block north of Chicago avenue. Workingmen and women are invited to attend. Open every evening. Secretary, Jacob Bobinsky, 1514 Washburn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston, Mass., Section meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Minnesota S. E. C. All communications should be addressed to M. J. Cikanek, 278 Duke street, St. Paul, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., Section meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2515 West 21st street.

St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., Section holds a regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Passaic Co., N. J., Branch I (English) meets every first and third Thursday in the month at 817 Main street, Paterson. Readers of the Party press are invited.

Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., Section Headquarters at corner Liberty and Pleasant streets. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday of the month.

Cleveland, O., S. L. P., Section meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

Portland, Ore., Headquarters of S. L. P. Section and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224 1/2 Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

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

Providence, R. I., Section meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

Seattle, Wash., Section Headquarters, 1916 Westlake avenue P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m.

Spokane, Wash., S. L. P., Section Headquarters and free reading room, 107 S. Monroe street. Section meets every Sunday, 10:30 a. m.

Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Section Headquarters and free reading room, Room 304 Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

Boston and vicinity are pushing the work of organization; so is Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, B. C. The bogus concern has blocked itself effectively.

In the glass industry in Pennsylvania the work is progressing; the I. W. W. is pushing hard to fulfil its mission in spite of all capitalist opposition.

Sound industrialism means more than a full stomach. It means an enlightened working class fighting for all that its social labor produces.

Join the I. W. W.! Give your share toward organized work!

H. Richter.



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD:

Chas. E. Trainor, Transportation Industry; Herman Richter, Building Industry; Robert McLure, Public Service Industry; Frank Knotek, Metal and Machinery Industry; Harry B. Simpson, Metal and Machinery Industry.

General Secretary-Treasurer, H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.

Send all communications, contributions or other matter intended for the General Organization of the I. W. W. to H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich. Send for literature and particulars on how to join the Industrial Class Union.

I. W. W. NOTES.

What are you doing to invite all the wage workers into one great industrial union?

You are in favor of such a move; you endorse I. W. W. principles and methods, as enunciated in 1905. That is one essential step in the right direction. But more are steps needed to bring to full development the industrial class union.

As a means toward emancipation to organize the industries, speakers, literature and other aids are necessary. Who do you expect to furnish the money, distribute literature, and meeting notices, etc.—the capitalists? or the worker still controlled exclusively by capitalist ideas and influence? Certainly not! It must be done by Socialists, by industrialists.

Letters are reaching headquarters from North, South, East and West. They read usually as follows: 'I want to join the I. W. W.; enclosed find \$1, \$2, \$5. You may apply the rest where it will do the most good. I am through with the A. F. of L.' Or, say others, 'we know the bogus concern, the I-am-a-bum element. To listen to their speakers shows us no difference between them and Gompers. Both sing, 'eight hours, higher pay, organize, organize.' This, in every case, is a meal ticket for the fakir, and greater misery for their dupes.'

Arouse, you men and women! To the work of education to stop this tragedy.

Get some leaflets for distribution; \$1.75 a thousand, twenty cents a hundred. The wage workers are anxious to learn.

As sound industrial unionism depends upon knowledge for success, we must aid the wage worker to acquire the same.

Collect some funds for meeting and speaker, if you cannot secure them without funds. We must learn to act, along the lines of the motto of our class: "By our own effort we shall be free!"

The Polish locals in Detroit, Mich., are at work to issue a paper with which to push the work of education and organization among the wage slaves of that tongue. All papers of that language have so far not upheld the workers' class interest. All Polish wage workers throughout the land should support this move. It is an effective means to suppress the fakir and frauds that now block progress among the Polish workers.

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