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BLOWS FROM THE SHOULDER

AT THE MISERY-PRODUCING SYSTEM OF CAPITALISM, AND ITS FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS

The motto observed by the President, and his adorers, and the class he represents, is: "Unto everyone that hath shall te given, and he shall have abundance: but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." While the workers of the land will have to satisfy themselves with visions of turkey, the Presidential Thanksgiving turkey is jubilantly announced as weighing 28 pounds. From those who had not, even that title was taken and is given to those who have,

The little brain of Mr. John M. O'Neill and his associates—all of "proletaire rab-ble" celebrity—must be now cudgeling itself for the next excuse to postpone that "October 1 Convention." That convention" was to "reconstruct" the . W. W. "Reconstruct" meant to attempt to carry out the wreckers' work which Mr. O'Neill and his anti-"proletaire rabble" failed in at the 1906 convention of the I. W. W., to wit, A. F. of L.-ize the I. W. W. The October 1 sun rose over the Eastern and sank below the Western horizon without lighting that convention." The excuse was that the United Brewery Workers had asked its ponement to "the first week in sary, 1908." Now that the United very Workers have been re-admitted Brewery Workers have been re-admitted in the A. F. of L., some new excuse will isve to be found for still another postsement, to a still more indefinite date.

Visionariness is the stamp of the ignorant. When distress is added to ignorance the will-o-the wisps seen by visionary are too numerous to Autocratic Russia, thoroughly thrashed by Japan, besides being steeped in ignorance, sees visions of fighting Japan under the American fiag." and is now crowding the ante-chamber of Taft. The visionaries are too ignorant to know aught about, or

In the Fifties and early Sixties the trenchant pen of Artemus Ward exposed to ridicule the freaks who disgraced principles—sentimental abolition-who made of the Negro not only brother,' but also our 'Aunt in the country"; scatterbrained reformers who woman's rights," not on facts. out on hymns; addle-brained bunches of serves, who, incapable of understanding the cause of conjugal intelicity in cap-italist society, made "Free Love" the panacea. Oh, for an Artemus, to-day, to estigate with ridicule—the rod of reason d be wasted on such folks-the freak-frauds who disgrace the Socialist Movement with "Helicon Hall Caravans," and such other mountebank contrivances
"to propagate Socialism!"

The rebuff administered by his conregation to the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple of London is a orful sign of the times. When the Rev. Campbell endeavored to addle the brains of his hearers by endeavoring to argue away the biblical passage h showed the necessity of physical food, he was roundly interrupted with cries of "No!" "No!" There is a limit, ncoln would say, to the "perpetual humbugging of all the people."

The report that the Havana branch of the American Tobacco Company contemplates moving to Tampa, Fla., in order to escape labor troubles on the sland is most probably true. What better place than Tampa can there be scapitalist asylum? Was it not in ripa that the Resistencia Union was broken up by constables furnished by Gompers' Cigarmakers' International Union? And was it not in Tampa that the officers of the Resistencia were shanghaied and then marooned on little by all means!

At the time of the financial depression of about eleven years ago, a wiscacre political economist ascribed the hard times to the prevalence of sun-spots. That was funny enough. But there is no limit to the drollery that the heads of the spokesmen of capitalism are capa-ble of. Professor Felix Adler discovers that there is a close connection between the sent financial depression and what be calls fa'se conceptions regarding "Marriage and the Family"—whereby b nders himself personally guilty of the

Again we sound the warning and make the prophecy-the Third Duma is not "representative of the people"; proof positive of the warning is the lawless instinct displayed by this Duma in denying "autocratic" qualities to the Czar; the Fourth Duma is stepping upon the heels of the Third; proof positive of the prophecy is the righteous indignation of the Czar's representatives at a Duma so "unrepresentative of the people."

The Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case is beginning to pale before that of St. John. In the case of the former some attempt was made by the Capitalist Class to preserve the outer forms of law and order. In the case of the latter, who had just been elected General Organizer of the I. W. W., no effort whatever was made in that direction. The attempt was murder in broad day; "Paddy" Mullaney, the would-be murderer, is now out on a petty \$2,000 bail, furnished by the "best" members of the Miners' Association.

Senator Foraker's letter announcing his candidacy for the presidency is infinitely more than a political document The war he proclaims on the President is the external manifestation of internal economic war. The significance of the incident lies in the evidence that, even under the present highly capitalized conditions of the land, monopoly is not yet effected. The capitalist Lords are waging deadly war among themselves.

It must be a great satisfaction to the long-headed and practical gentlemen, who joined the scheme of "reconstructing" the I. W. W., to discover they have been used as mere paste board "stage lions" for effect. The "reconstructing" was to be done by a special, specific and particular "convention" on October 1, uently postponed to "the first week in January, 1908," to be held, particularly, specifically and specially with the United Brewery Workers. In the meantime the United Brewery Workers were negotiating peace with the A. F. of L, and promoting their own negotiations with the aid of the afore-named pasteboard stage lions, and stage roars in the rear. The United Brewery Workers having succeeded in their stra-tagem, and been re-admitted in the A. F. of L., the stage lions, together with the stage machinery for stage roars, are dumped into a corner as so much useless trumpery. That's what comes from wanting to be "clever" in matters requiring straightness and bravery.

It looks as if another patch of courtplaster were to be placed on the carcass of the capitalist system in the shape of a new currency law by the incoming Congress. Capitalism is fast assuming have been committed by men over which the condition of an Egyptian mummy, we had no control, and which we very which, when it is unswathed and exposed deenly regret the strike is at an end. to the air, crumbles to dust. Nothing but its bandages now hold it together.

Sir Arthur Schuster, President of the Institute of Bankers, assured his audience of British bankers that the Amer ican capitalists would certainly overcomtheir present troubles-BECAUSE THEIR RESOURCES ARE AMPLE. Whoever reads between the lines will note without difficulty the principal "resource" Sir Arthur has in mind, as available by the American capitalists, is a fleecy working class, that is mainly disorganized, or worse than disorganized eing "horganized" under the mutually scabbing rule of the Civic Federationized A. F. of L.

The Pittsburg, Pa., Police has "struck oil." Its search of the office of a sharper who proposed to negotiate the marriage of wealthy girls to titled Europeans, has placed in its hands the letters of islands in the Gulf of Mexico? Tampa, over 200 "ladies of the elite." Even if, on an average, these ladies do ot pay more than \$50 apiece to rescue their letters, and hush up their names, the Pittsburg Police will rake in at least \$10,000. A pretty good haul for panicky days. And the lackmailers will be safe. The "elite" adies are interested in the safety of the blackmailers, and will be found among their loudest applauders, like Heler Gould, when they crack the heads of "law-breaking" workers on strike.

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

PROLETARIANS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!

emigrated back to their homes in Europe. So strong is the flood back that not all the tactics adopted by the cap-Italist interests of the country have been able to check it. The flood has kept rising steadily despite the raising of the steerage fare from \$20 to \$30. And high-water mark has not yet been reached. Of course, the phenomenal exodus is one of the notes in the orchestra, other notes of which are the suicides of bankers and stockholders, the indictments of Directors, the failures of business houses-in short, the so-called "clearing up of the industrial sky." The particular note, that consists in the swollen exedus of workers, is, however, blg with some interesting social phenomena that the Labor Movement of America may well get ready to witness.

At the evening session of September 21 of this year's convention of the W. W., the anti-Japanese agitation was alluded to by delegate Speed of Locals 92 and 276 of the Pacific Slope. who quoted two statements made to him by California orchardists who are up in arms against the Japanese. One statement was: "When the Japanese are working and they hear the whistle blow at noon, they quit immediately"that was considered a crime.

LOUISVILLE STRIKE

STREETCARMEN'S STRUGGLE ENDS

IN CRUSHING DEFEAT.

Plucky, Honest Men, Misguided by A

F. of H-1 Henchmen, Led to Dis-

astrous Waterloo-Ben Commons,

Most Notorious Figure in Fiasco, Off

to Minnesota to Repeat His Exploit.

Louisville, Ky., November 27.-Register

ie more disastrous Waterloo for the

apure and simple, craft divided and

fakir-ridden American Federation of

Labor. The striking street car men have

The below communication tells the old

old story of a body of plucky, fighting

workingmen, honest but misguided, en-

gaging in a hopeless struggle against the

superior strength of "brother capital,", supported by the whole machinery of the

"Mr. T. J. Minary, President Louis

ville Street Railway Company, City:

Dear Sir-As International Representa-

tive of the Amalgamated Association of

Street Railway Employes of America.

I desire to say, that as far as the union

is concerned, and after the outrages that

"I desire, however, to ask in consid-

eration of this, that you consider the

application of each man who has hereto-

fore been employed by your company

strictly on the merit basis, and if con-

sistent with the rules and regulations

of your company, would ask that they

"You will oblige us greatly and confer

favor upon yourself and the public by

"The outrages" here referred to con-

sisted of an attack on the Fourth Ave-

nue cars Monday night at 5:30 o'clock

by a large crowd of men and boys with

sticks, boulders and brickbats, which at-

tack resulted in three or four passengers,

one or two policemen, one strike-breaker

and three strikers getting a few bruises

and scratches, a number of windows in

the ears being broken, and 19 strikers

getting arrested, 17 of whom are still

The 17 men now languishing in jail.

victims of their own misguided zeal,

furnish one more striking example of the

The American Federation of Labor

keeps its dues-paying dupes ignorant of

their rights and ignorant of their duties,

and still more ignorant of the most

effective means of protecting the one or

The A. F. of L. is a big, corrupt

political machine. Strike or no strike,

the traitor Gompers, and his chief lieu-

terants who manage the machine will

continue to draw their per dien, espe-

cially Gompers himself, his big salary | capital."

in the city jail.

fruits of A. F. of L -isns.

performing the other

"Ben Commons."

agreeing to this. Yours very truly,

be reinstated as employes.

gone down in a crushing defeat.

city government:

PLACES." It is with the second statement we are here concerned, although the first helps to brighten the second.

To the mind of the American captalist a "strike" is a hostile act of workers, WHOSE PLACES OTHER WORKERS STAND READY TO TAKE. This understanding of the 'strike" on the part of the American employing class is quite natural. It is born of the A. F. of L. condition of mutually scabbing workers. To the mind of the American capitalist class habituated to the practices which itself generated in its pet, the A. F. of L., the theory is: "No potential scab, no strike." This frame of mind transpires from the words of the California orchardist who considered heinous the act of Jap workers in quitting work for better conditions, and the reason for whose condemnation of such an act was that "there is nobody to take the places" of the wicked Japs. The capitalists have had to yield so much to the Genius of the Age as to render external forms of respect to the "Strike"; and they were all the readier to do so, seeing that, annoying tho' strikes are, they were not fatal to the capitalist-THERE BEING OTHERS READY TO TAKE THE STRIKERS'

ADAMS JURY DISAGREES

Stands Eight to Four for Acquittal

and Is Discharged.

in the murder case of Steve Adams

was unable to agree and was dis-

charged yesterday afternoon. It stood

eight for acculttal and four for con-

This street car strike in Louisville

illustrates once more the impotence and

fallacy of the craft form of organization

The "union" telegraphers sent the

telegram to Chicago for the street car

ompany calling for strike breakers. The

protherhood of railroad "union" trainmen

hauled the scabs to Louisville, and many

'union" men now on the police force

under our "reform Mayor," James Phari-

sec Grimstead, neted as an escort and

guard of honor for the scabs after they

True union telegraphers having

knowledge of the meaning of working

class solidarity would have refused to

send that delegram calling for scales

True union trainmen, equipped with that

same knowledge would have climbed

down from their train loaded with strike

breakers, and left it standing on the

switch in Chicago. And true union men.

honorable men, true to their class in

the uniform of the police, would have

gone to the Board of Safety, removed

their uniforms and badges and resigned

a big corporation crush the struggles of

their brothers striking for better condi-

Following is a copy of the "Address to

the public" issued by the strike "leaders"

for the benefit of the renders of The

People, especially for the benefit of read-

ers in St. Paul and Minneapolis where it

is said Mr. Ben Commons is going from

here to "do organizing work," so that the

Party workers in those two cities can

warn the street car men in time to save

them from possibly a disaster such as

"The Conference Committee of the

street railway employes takes this

means of expressing sincere thanks to

the patient and generous public for the

support given our cause during the eleven

days' strike. In calling off/ the strike

yesterday afternoon we were mindful of

the hardships the public was subjected

to, and unanimously decided to call off

the strike in order to relieve the condi-

tions that were brought about by the

srike, prevent further disturbances and

further enable the company to restore

the service to which the public is en-

titled. We sincerely hope that the com-

pany will re-employ all of its old, ex-

perienced employes without prejudice.

and hope the public will patronize the

"H. S. Meyer, Chairman; C. K. Jack-

And so "brother labor" gets one more

Jos. H. Arnold.

severe beating at the hands of "brother

son, A. A. Judath, C. M. Bruce, Ben

cars as heretofore.

R. Ratterman."

their brothers have just suffered here:

from the police force

tions for their fellows.

now increased to \$5,000 a year.

viction.

of labor.

got here.

Last week alone 70,000 workingmen | other statement was: "When this | PLACE. The moment, however, the class of workers [Japs] go on strike it | conditions were absent that made the is no strike, BECAUSE THERE IS "Strike" tolerable, the "Strike" became NOBODY TO TAKE THEIR heinous; being heinous it was a crime; being criminal, the "God-fearing" and "patriotic" capitalist felt free to withdraw even the external forms of respect from the "Strike." Thus the Jan striker was OUT-LAWED.

Similar labor conditions, threatened in the East and Central part of the country, threaten similar results. A large exodus of workers, depletes the surplus in the Labor Market. Surplus workers being no more, or greatly reduced, men "ready to take places of men on strike" are correspondingly reduced. These men being no more. their act, formerly respected as a "Strike," ceases to be a "Strike," therefore ceases to be legitimate, therefore renders the men who engage in .lt guilty of crime, therefore OUTLAWS

This is the prospect that is looming up before Labor in America—and it is Labor itself, by yielding to purblind leaders, and also to demagogic fakirs, in enforcing this principle upon their Japanese fellow wage slaves in the West, that is tightening the rope around its own neck nationally

"Proletarians of all countries unite! Every fresh development in industrial society contributes fresh confirmation of the wisdom of the Marxiau slogan.

LONDON LETTER

Rathdrum, Idaho Nov 25 -The jury THE SITUATION IN THE BRITISH OLD LINE UNIONS.

> Rising Tide of Industrialism Makes Fakirs, Big and Little, Tremble for the Future-Coal Miners' Wages-The Recent Railwaymen's Settlement-Arbitration and Conciliation with a Vengeance-The Ubiquitous Industrialist -

> London, November 17.-Interesting developments are working out among the miners of the United Kingdom. The Conciliation Board and sliding scale Great Britain. Their wages go up and down mathematically with the price of coal. When coal is cheap-miners are cheap. When coal rises 50 per cent., miners' wages rise 5 per cent, and so on. They have a rather ingenious way of proving that the miners are enjoying prosperity. The fakirs and the bosses take the lowest point to which wages have reached within the last fifty years and call that the standard wage. In part of England it is the wage of 1879. another part and in Scotland generally they take the 1888 basis. In 1888 Scotch miners' wages reached four shillings their expenses for oil, nitro-glycerine, sharpening of picks, contribution to a "justiceman" or checkweighman to see that the bosses didn't cheat them in weighing, the net balance didn't come anywhere near three shillings a day, or rather less than is paid to the poorest class of unskilled labor. The value to the fakir of taking this figure as the unit or standard is obvious. The miner who is in receipt of the wretched wage of five shillings per day and who is beginning to wonder what precise adtold, "Why, man, you're getting 25 per cent. more than the standard wage.' From 1501 to 1905 the South Wales miners' wages went down 43% per cent.-but were still 30 per cent. above

> the 1879 "standard." Readers of The People will doubtless have followed the Railway dispute that was brought to an inglorious finish a week ago. This has been one of the biggest betrayals in the history of the British Labor movement, and that is saying a good deal. Compared with Richard Bell, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, J. Iscariot, Esq., is a respectable and disinterested person. Judas sold only one person, and he was looking for trouble, anyhow. Richard Bell effected a much bigger coup. He sold over half a million men.

latter figure is reached only by a few

(Continued on page two)

About 580,000 men are employed on the British railways. Their wages vary from 16 shillings a week to £2.

He conjured up in his mind the seer.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC

BIG FELLOWS GOBBLING UP THE LITTLE ONES AS AFFAIRS SLOW-LY AND PAINFULLY CLEAR.

XIII.

NEW FINANCIAL LEADERS.

The panic developed two new financial leaders. The first is A. Barton Hepburn, former controller of the curency, now head of the Chase National Bank and a prominent member of the New York Clearing House.

Hepburn's bank is controlled James J. Hill, the great railroad builder, and its deposits run close to the \$60,000,000 mark. The subject of this sketch is an author of two or three books on the currency situation, and what pleases the Socialist is that he has opinions that run counter to such men as James Stillman, head of the powerful National City Bank, and who hates Hepburn like "pizen" for his independent attitude. He is the only banking man with any backbone, with the exception of J. Edward Simmons who will be touched on in this column later on. He was strong enough to face J. Pierpont Morgan, James Stillman and a few other leading financiers in the dark days of last month and insist that a list of the banks that were hearding gold be made public. This was indeed a bold step for a bank president. Others would have fainted at the very thought. True, the list was not made public, but that was not his fault. He was voted down.

Hepburn is a fighter, and his attitude towards Morgan and Stillman in the crisis just passing stamps him as a leader in the Wall Street arena. Besides that, his institution was a factor in helping the situation, inasmuch as the tremendous influence the Hill interests wield was thrown by Hepburn into the breach, looking to a mending of the panic.

So Hepburn is now classified as one of the new leaders brought out by the 1907 panic

The other man, J. Edward Simmons heads the Fourth National Bank and like Hepburn has an opinion of his own. Simmons is a Democrat, while his colleague is of the opposite political system is universal among the miners of faith. Simmons is an exact reproduction of Hepburn in that Morgan and Stillman's sneezing didn't make him cough.

XIV.

EFFECT OF CRISIS ON SMALL BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES,

Did you ever watch a rooster drive the hens away from the corn thrown to them, and then fill his cron? If you carry this sight with you in treating of the matter before the house. then you can understand the way the fared during the past month. As an example, the American Ex-

change National Bank opened up in one day close to 600 new accounts. This was money withdrawn from the State banks and trust companies during the early part of the disturbance Another bank, the National Commerce, started over 1,300 new accounts one of the days antedating the crash. This institution is controlled by Thomas F. Ryan and the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The depositing of vantage his precious union is to him, is this money in National banks, where no interest is paid, as against the concerns that disburse anywhere from 1 to 3 per cent, according to the activity of the account, was brought about by the selling of names of derositors in these little institutions, by some one of the officials, to the big banks for a consideration, running well into the thousands, depending entirely upon the amount thus thrown into their vaults.

The selling of names by one set of officers to another set in the same line fore he gets his money, and the fact that is a new industry that has grown up in Wall Street during the past five years, and many a small business man, and for that matter many a good sized depositor, could not understand how on earth a canvasser for a certain bank could not only tell what bank or trust company he had an ac- placed at the door of the real estate count with, but could also go further in computing about the sum just at that time on deposit.

desirable depositor banks. Bribe any body and everybody, but get the facts, Then send our canvasser down to see the head of the firm, lay these facts before him and wean his account eway from that institution in order that we may augment ours.

The competition now going on on the part of the big banks to get depositors, is going speedily, in my opinion, to drive all the little fellows out of business. Every weapon at hand is being used by the big fellows to get business, and since the canvasser is only paid on commissions, the more he gets the larger his sti-

Some poet struck it well in speaking of business when he said:

"Show me a successful business man and I will show you a successful thist! That's the banking game, All the rest are in the same boat, but of these let others carol. My task is Wall Street. Of its praises I now am chanting.

XV.

REAL ESTATE-WHAT IT DID TO HELP SMASH THINGS.

The real estate boom that set in years ago and extended from Freg's Legs in Georgia to Feather-bed Lane in the Catskills, had a great deal to do with bringing on the crisis.

The Socialist knows that all the agencies going to build up the capitalist class have within them the roots of their own undoing. So the real estate boom was simply an aftermath of the gigantic speculation in stocks. The same thing took place in the realty line, namely, "hot air" valuations.

The Bronx was a Prices were wisked up there to the point where in transportation line even airships were anticipated. And Charles T. Barney, former head of the Knickerbocker Trust Company and lately a self destroyer, was the heaviest plunger in that section of the greater city.

Long Island felt the boom. So did Jersey. Even sleepy old Staten Island was not immune from the bulge in realty values. Everybody with a few hundred dollars in bank "bought" a house on the instalment plan, which means that after paying for 999 years, they almost owned it.

The East Side felt the inroads of the boom for real estate more than, I dare say, any other section of the country. Hundreds of "pin head" lawyers, senile rabbis, marriage brokers (schatchen), fortune tellers, and in short the whole East Side, helped organize companies with capital ranging from \$1,000 to \$50,-000 on paper to take up second mortgages on city property, develop-outlying districts, and after the second mortgages were liquidated, place an added first mortgage on the property, then increase rents, squeeze tenants into smaller rooms cut down heating of houses by reducing coal outlay to a minimum; all with the hope that they would be able in the meantime to dispose of the property at an enhanced valuation, divide up pro rata the shares and then repeat with ome other building the same operation.

But there came an end to this when the banks refused to advance any more money on what they termed risky investments. To-day hundreds of families on the East Side are out of pocket many thousands (in the aggregate) of dollars. What happened on the East Side is simply a rehash of what took place in many of the big cities of the United States.

Now it is all one. The paper profits have disappeared, and the savings banks, where the "workingman's money" is, are loaded to the chin with mortgages on property that were put out in the boom period and for which this minute they couldn't realize 50 cents on the dollar.

The savings banks now demand thirty to ninety days from each depositor bethe banks are tied up with poor mortgage investments did not receive any attention at the hands of either the press nor of the bank officials themselves.

What can be charged to overcapitalization in the matter of stocks ushering in the panic, can with equal force be gamblers-overproduction of mortgages on property far in excess of its valua-

Truly, a splendid country, and a splen-It was nothing of that kind—simply did and noble capitalist system, my, "business." Find out where the other fellow workers. Claudius, Claudius.

NOTES AND COMMENTS-BY MITCHELL H. SHAYNIN.



(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

To the modern capitalist the workingman is a juicy lemon; squeezed out, he is thrown away. With the intensity of modern labor, the worker is squeezed and becomes old before he was young. So intense is the work that the railroads and other industries established a "dead line." At the age of 40 the men are "oslerized" and a new batch of lemons is put in only to follow the same road. The popular song in the workingmen's quarters—"Everybody works but father" is not an empty dream of an idle bard. It graphically portrays the situation, when the "oslerized" father idly sits round the house, depending on wife and child for support. To-the workingman capitalism is a human slaughter house, with the workers' life as the cheapest thing in the world. Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the American Institute of So-

cial Service, makes this startling statement: "We kill in four years some 80,000 persons more than fell in battle and died-of wounds during the four years of the civil war. I may say there are to-day 575,000 persons in the United States under sentence of death to be executed at an unknown moment during the next ten years—1/100 next week and the same number every week until the ghastly work is complete."

Nine-tenths of the slaughtered are workingmen engaged in hazardons occupations, and it is admitted by the press, that if the capitalist would provide his railroads, mine, mill, and factory with safety appliances, the slaughter would considerably diminish. But safety appliances are an additional expense, and it is money, not human life, that counts with the capitalist. What cares the employer if worker No. 25 is killed and more widows and a few more orphans are added to the many? Worker No. 16 will take his place and nothing is lostthat is, to the capital'st.

"Human lives they count as-naught! Of human souls they take no thought!"

Thus live, if life it may be called, the workingmen who produce the wealth of the nation, and if such life of the majority is a necessary part of our civilization, then we must agree with William Morris that "our civilization carries with it the poison which is ultimately to destroy it." Since we have seen how the workingman and his family-the-wage earners-are being tessed on the rearing flames of this hell on earth, let us look into the public business and private life of those who are taking the profits.

To the student of sacial conditions of to-day not everything appears tragical. There is a great deal of humor in the situation, and it is the representatives of the capitalist class who are furnishing the human. It is positively amusing to listen to the traitle on "morality. Taw and order", when it comes from the representatives of the capitalist class. British capitalism started its "original accumulation" by the illegal evictions of he peasants from the land, and destruction of home industry. American capitalism has begun its career by snuggling and followed it up by depriving inventors of the fruit of their

genins. "The great majority of American colonial merchants were smugglers or slave traders or both," says Sydney G. Fisher in his True History of the American Revolution: "If we could raise from the mud any one of our ancestors' curiously rigged ships we would be tolerably sure in naming her 'Smuggler'." John Hancock only avoided prosecution as a smuggler because the Concord massacre took place on the day for which his trial was set.

Horace Greeley cites the case of Eli Whitney, whom the Southern planters robbed of his cotton gin, ("The American Conflict," by Horace Greeley), and it is a well known fact that the American manufacturers demand of each workingman, before receiving employment, that he sign papers transferring to the corporation the title to all inventions made by him while in its service. Besides, it requires capital to place an invention on the market, and it is the capitalist who has the money, controls the market, and reaps the benefit of the of the inventor's genius. Now, there is no morality in such "original accumulation". The principle on which modern capitalism rests was graphically illustrated by Rockefeller, Jr. In defending the methods employed by the trust magnates, the gentleman said: "As the American Beauty rose cannot be brought to perfection without pinching off ninety-nine buds, so that the one hundredth bud can receive the full strength of the bush, so great industrial organizations are impossible without the elimination of the smaller ones." That Rockefeller religiously followed this principle, the ninety-nine small buds eliminated from the oil industry know to their sorrow. Is it cruel? But cruelty is the hand-maid of capitalism; the latter cannot exist without the former. How the appetite of the capitalists has grown since their "original accumulation" can be judged from the revelations of the Meat Trust, Insurance Trust, Oil Trust, Food Trust, Land Trust, Bank Trust, and anything the people had put their trust in; so that the capitalist system to-day may be summed up under one glaring headline The Vice Trust.

Capitalism is reshaping our political system. The pendulum of centralization is more and more swinging toward Washington, the powers of the federal government are being more and more extended, and will continue to extend, till "home rule" is wanished. This warning was given by Secretary Root in an address delivered at the banquet of the Pennsylvania Society in New York. After the Secretary had pointed out how far the pendulum had already swung, he continued:

"The end is not yet. The process that interweaves the life and action of the people in every section of our country with the people in every other section continues and will continue with increasing force and effect. We are average force and effect. force and effect; we are urging forward in a development of business and social life which tends more and more to the obliteration of state lines and the decrease of state power as compared with national power; the relations of the business over which the federal government is assuming control of interstate transportation with state transportation, of interstate commerce with state commerce, are so intimate and the separation of the two is so impracticable that the tendency is plainly towards the practical control of the national government over both."

That Secretary Root knows whereof he speaks none of us will doubt, and our text-books on Civics may soon need to be revised or perhaps rewritten.

Under capitalism the government is a capitalist government, representing the capitalist class. The members of Congress and Senate do not represent the people from different geographical divisions; they are there representing those who control the industries. There is not one member of either House representing the interests of the working class, and while the "muck rakers" may fill our magazines with convineing evidences of "The Shame of Congress" and "The Treason of the Senate", we are yet to hear that any member of either house became a traitor to the capitalist class and acted in favor of the working class. It is the capitalist that hires repeaters, stuffs ballot boxes, corrupts courts, and bribes legislatures to elect these gentlemen; and let us give credit where credit is due, these gentlemen remain true to the interests of the capitalist class.

Commercialism has penetrated every nerve and tissue of our body politic, and bribes it, pollutes it, and despoils it of everything human. Speaking of the tendencies of the times, William C. Lawton thus describes the ideal of a successful American:

"Business, or high finance', the struggle to amass ten, a hundred, a thousand millions, is the only game which a successful American seriously considers for his sons as for himself. With such a conception of wealth and its ultimate uses, there never can be any surplus for large altruistic, spiritual, philanthropic creation." ("Educational Review," November, 1906.)

Commercialism has made our literature "yellow" or, if possible, something worse. Said Henry Holt: "The literature of our mother tongue has been commercialized to an extent not dreamed of in any time of which I have knowledge; andlet him who will, say post koc propter hoc-within our generation our literature has fallen to a lower estate than it knew for generations before." ("Atlantic Monthly," November,

And before Henry Holt, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton expressed the same thought when she said: "American literature to-day is the most timid, the most anæmic, the most lacking in individualities, the most bourgeois that any country has ever known." ("North American Review," May, 1904.)

Capitalism with its commercial spirit is not only poisoning our brain with its "yellow" literature, but it is poisoning our bodies with its adulterated food. No less an authority than Senator Stewart, in the course of a debate on the Food Bill,

"I do not think the country has any idea of the extent of the poisons that are administered in the food that is sold and eaten in this country. I think it is sapping the foundation of the constitution of our people. If we had to raise soldiers now as we did in 1861, I do not believe that throughout the country we could find as large a percentage of young men fit for hard service as there were at that time." (Congressional Record, December 12, 1904.) This prophecy of Senator Stewart is timely reading just now, when a war with Japan for commercial supremacy and control of the Pacific is looming up on the country's horizon. But the capitalist cares not for country, God, or nation. The interests of the capitalist are international and the only thing that will make him bow his head is the Almighty Dollar.

Let our preachers tell us how capitalism has affected religion. Archbishop Ireland, at the annual dinner of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, in response to the toast "Our Country," after a splendid eulogy of America continued:

"In our material prosperity there is a danger from which we are not holding sufficiently free. We worship material prosperity, material wealth, and in doing so we are losing the sense of the spiritual and moral. Religion does not retain among us the supremacy it once had. Here is a national evil which forebodes disaster."

Rev. R. A. White of Chicago, taking Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" as subject of his sermon, gave his congregation the benefit of his opinion of our present day life:

"There never was a day when we built more churches or de-manded more of ministers than we do now; and there never was a time in the history of America when we taught more about God and believed less in Him than we do to-day. I am not saying this of one sect more than another. I am not saying it because I am a pessinist; I am saying it because I am a student.

"Our great financiers have the Peer Gynt characteristics and the pear Gynt the saying it because I am a student.

Peer Gynt traits. They make their wealth riding roughshod over every fundamental principle of ethics and then they make their peace

with God by building libraries, colleges, schools and churches. The Peer Gynt idea is there. They don't see it and the churches don't see it. They are both blind to what is real in life.

"I tell you, my friends, with all our pride and power, with all our swaggering and boasting, we in America can well take a lesson from the career of Peer Gynt."

The leading Rabbi Scheenfarber took his congregation into his confidence as to his opinion of the matter:

"The great problems of the day are social questions," he said. "Our material prosperity has increased marvelously and the question of the status of wealth confronts us. If we substitute the rule of gold for the golden rule; if we place mammon before man, and money before morals, we seal our own doom. The patriotism of peace de-mands that citizens hold themselves to the laws and not seek by trick, fraud, or jugglery to evade them. They must recognize the responsibility which their swollen fortunes place upon them."

He spoke of the first years of the twentieth century as "the

blackest in the social, economic, and political life of the nation," and declared "the Augean stable of corruption needs a thorough cleaning."

With the growth of capitalism and commercialism the Bible has been thrown aside and the young generation no longer reads it. Professor William Lyon Phelps, of the English Department at Yale, makes the following statement:

"The ignorance of college students in biblical literature is universal, profound and complete. Students at Harvard and Yale, different as they are in many respects from their brothers in small col-leges, resemble them closely here. If all the undergraduates in America could be placed in one room and tested by common examination on supposedly familiar stories of the Old Testament-I mean on such instances as Adam, Eve, the garden of Eden, Noah, Samson, David and Goliath, Moses and Pharaoh—the result would be a mag-

nificent centribution to American humor.

"The experience of teachers with other books is almost never the same in the institutions of learning, but ask any teacher in the United States what luck he has with the bible and he throws up his hands in despair. I inquired of one fine young specimen of American manhood what he thought Shapespeare meant by the phrase. Here feel we not the penalty of Adam, and he replied: 'It was the mark put on Adam for having slain his brother.'

"To another lad, who is every inch a gentleman, I put a question involving an explanation of the word 'Golgotha,' and his facbecame blank. I came to his relief with the remark, Golgotha is a New Testament reference.' The light of intelligence illuminated his

dsome face and he replied: 'It means Goliath.'
"Instances like these two are constant and almost of daily occurrence in the work of the American college teachers.

Is there an instructor in any university that could not add from personal contact with the students to this "magnificent contribution to American humor"? A nation that not only doesn't follow the teachings of the Bible, but even-doesn't teach it to the young can hardly lay claim to the name Christian.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

Visit Productive of Renewed Activity in Section-Lecture A Success.

Cincinnati, O., November 27 .- On Senday afternoon, November 24th, unr the auspices of Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, Frank Bohn book-keepers, etc., is 23 shillings. ke at Cosmopolitan Hall on "Socialsm." The meeting was the most interesting held here for a long time; es-Socialism Is NOT."

sible, even ridiculous

chines," was Bohn's slogan. "The tion is the cause of the enslaved conon of the workers. In the ownerof the tools by the organized workng class—the industrial union—lies the means of obtaining freedom from wage

After the lecture a volley of questions vas fired at the speaker, coming mostly from S. P. men, The "Difference" was again explained, and the "Neutrality" ence of the S. P. shown up in fine

In the evening Bohn addressed a party setting on "Tactics." He aroused much iasm among the members. The plan proposed by the management of The People, one sub per month per ber, was taken up and thoroughly The Section decided to adopt the plan, and it is expected that Cincinnati will set the pace in sub-getting,

A DROP IN THE HOUSE.

Taken judiciously a one-half gallon jug of good whiskey or brandy will last a part of the country, packed in a box and shipped at my risk, for \$1.50.

H. J. FRIEDMAN, Liquor Merchant, 874-876 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ilis.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

engine drivers. The commonest wage and the one received by the biggest aggregate is 21 shillings, while the average wage of all grades throughout the United Kingdom, counting in clerks,

Of course they are split up into seve-

ral unions-eleven, I think, is the exact number-and all these unions have difally noteworthy was that part of ferent agreements and different terms Bohn's address which dealt with "What of notice to give before they can quit work. (The railway companies, I need "Between the working class and liberty hardly say, can dismiss a man at a stands the Revolution, and that must minute's notice). The Amalgamated ne before the workers can be free." Society of Railway Servants, under the said Bohn. He then took up two re- leadership of Richard Bell, Liberalform measures, "municipal ownership." Labor M. P. and bon enfant of the as advocated by Bryan, and "trust capitalist Liberal Party, professes to en-" as advocated by Roosevelt, I roll all grades in its ranks. It is indeed and showed that the first would not one of those unions that are periodically benefit the working class and the second trotted out to speakers of the Advocates of Industrial Unionism as a proof that mion own the land and the our movement is useless and unnecessary. It is quite as good as the I. W. ownership of the tools of pro- W., indeed, much better, as it possesses numbers. By way of making good this modest claim, it starts with rules which prohibit a full half of the 580,000 railway servants from ever becoming members. Boys, clerks, station-masters, laborers, mechanics and various miscellaneous departments, in all about 280,000 men, can never become members of this "Industrial Union." The eleven societies aforementioned squabble over the remaining half. The U. S. R. S. has 90,000. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has 15.-000. The Signalmen have a union of their own, and so on. The trouble began with a general

spontaneous demand from all grades for a rise in wages. From the figures I have given the need for it will be readily understood. Here was the fakirs' chance. A rise in wages was neither here nor there to Richard Bell, but he saw an opportunity for gaining RECOG-NITION from the bosses, of being accepted as an intermediary in all negotiations between them and the men. With this disinterested object in view, You can have it sent to any he set himself to sedulously cultivate the "All Grades Movement." great skill he pushed Fox of the A. S. of L. E. and F., into a corner-so also the fakirs of the other sectional unions;

gies to proving to the employers and the bourgeoisie at large that it was entirely to their interests to hold out the right hand of brotherhood to him; that once they did that, they removed the danger of a strike for all time. He pointed out to them in so many words, that even if a majority of the men voted in favor of a strike, the official bureaucracy of the union could prevent it, as they held the strings of the pursejust as Barnes and the Executive Committee of the A. S. E. smashed the strike of the Clyde engineers in 1903.

The railway companies did not at first see their way to making any deal at all with Richard Bell. Not that they feared him or doubted his honorable and pacific intentions-but they could not exactly agree with his claim that he was indispensable to them. They thought they could get on without him and they knew that by recognizing him they would corral a considerable number of leaders have got the recognition men into the A. S. R. S. who wouldn't otherwise join. By way of pufting the screw on them Bell put out a ballot among the members of this union:-"Are you in favor of sending in your notice to withdraw your labor at a given time in order (1) to secure representation by your society's officials, and (2) to negotiate a national programme decided by your delegates at the conference." (The figures are mine.) The men looked mainly at the latter clause of the ballot and voted in favor of a strike in the ratio of 9 to 1. To Bell, this clause was mere moonshine, a lure to induce the men to play his game for him, the ever unattainable carrot dangled in front of the donkey's nose. What he wanted was recognition-that was all. The ballot scared the bourgeoisie. If

the railway companies were disposed to sit tight, the other sections of the bourgeois interests stood to lose a good deal by a stoppage or a dislocation of the means of transport of the country. They thought that the recognition of Dicky Bell was a pretty cheap price to pay to avert the danger. Accordingly they proceeded to bring pressure to bear upon the companies to make them move in that direction.

Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, called a conference of

conciliation boards, on which bosses and men are to be represented-the national conciliation board to be the final court of appeal. If the latter body offers terms so wretched that the fakirs could not, for fear of the men, consent to them-then an arbitrator is to be appointed. If fakirs and fleecers cannot agree upon an arbitrator, then he is to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons or the Master of the Rolls. All demands relating to wages and hours of work are to be submitted to one or other of the above. If either party wishes to withdraw from this agreement a year's notice must be given-"no such notice to be handed in until six years from the date of the Conference." In other words, the railwaymen are at the mercy of fakirs and capitalists and capitalist arbitrators, bound hand and foot for seven years. But Richard Bell and his fellow labor their souls lusted after. This agreement, in addition to the signatures of R. Bell and several other officials, is signed by the President of the A. S. R. S., J. R. Bell, Justice of the Peace, and a prominent Independent Labor Party "Socialist." The Conciliation Boards are to be composed of representatives of the employers and the men. The unions are not to be directly recognized, but they will undoubtedly collar the representation on the Boards. (1) because they, being organized in a way can act, while the non-union men can not: (2) the expenses of the Conciliation Boards are to be equally divided between bosses and men The union has funds for such payment. The non-union men haven't. Consequently, a non-union delegate would have to attend at his own expense. The pure and simple unions and the

labor fakirs are coming more and more to be accepted as permanent and recog nized institutions in capitalist society just like the church, the lawvers and the press. The capitalist may from time to time growl at these parasites. He may pose as an anti-clerical and call the parsons a "set of damned hypocrites." He may call the lawyers "a parcel of pettifogging rascals." may denounce journalists as a collection of "low blackmailing blackguards." But for all that they are the offspring of representatives of the companies and his loins and he cannot do without them. the unions. Between them the capitalists Similarly with the fakir. The employer and the fakirs cooked the railwaymen's may and does despise him as a mean,

He may abuse him, and rate him and of their members," he said, "that as a he knows that the capitalist knows iteven when most abusive.

The engineering and shipbuilding trade is a pretty fair example of this tendency. The employers are federated in one strong solid body. The workers are, as per usual, divided into various craft unions, the principal being the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the Boilermakers' Society. Since the Employers' Federation settled the hash of the fakirs in the big strike of 1897, the A. S. E. has been as docile as a district, a conference takes place bethere is an infinity of correspondence comes to nothing they proceed to arthis matter of a conference. If that doesn't bring about a settlement, they put out a ballot among the members on the question of a strike. This generally takes a month or two. If the ballot is in favor of a strike, the slack time may be on by this time, making a strike hopeless. In any case the officials have the power to reverse the decision. Generally speaking, a strike on the part of the A. S. E. is practically impossible unless as the result of a spontaneous rising of the rank and file, driven thereto by the madness of despair, a rising volcanic and irresistible in its intensity. end in one way.

of Engineers. The Boilermakers were made to toe the line a couple of months ago. The Employers' Federation threatened a lock-out to enforce the discipline of the central union bureaucracy upon the locals. No local can strike without the consent of the central officials, and the officials must first of all confer with the bosses, which they are only too delighted to do.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, general secretary meeting of the Dumbarton local of his he went to the heart of "Wild Wales."

spit upon him. The fakir can stand it result of the Employers' Federation all, being a patient man and not prone spreading from one end of the country to take offence. But he knows that he to another, they would not be able as a is indispensable to the capitalist. And trade union to get the conditions they had previously got, but, after all, it was wonderful how much goodness there was in human nature when only they got close up to it." And the fakir is the man to get close up to it. No, Mr. Barnes, the goodness of capitalist human nature to his trusty servant, the fakir, is not at all "wonderful." It is

quite easily explained. The only hope of the workers in the engineering and shipbuilding trades is the Industrial Union and the destruction of the A. S. E. and unions of that lamb. When a dispute arises in any nature. The fakirs know that. They feel in their hearts that the end is at tween the local and the boss. If it hand. They know of the approach of isn't settled there, it is passed on to the the industrial union; they can hear the Means This Strike?' etc." central officials of the A. S. E. Then rolling of its chariot wheels and the prancing of its horses near at hand, between them and the local boss and and they are beginning to furbish up the Employers' Federation. If that their armor for the last fight—the twilight of the gods-the Gotterdammerung range for a conference—and the bosses of fakirdom. Our industrial propaganrefuse to let themselves be hurried in dists in more than one district have got semi-official notice from the A. S. E. that the moment an industrial union is Justice. started in that trade they will strike the shop to secure the dismissal of the members. More than that, several of the big unions, alarmed by the spread of the industrialist propaganda, have instituted a new rule within the last twelve months that their members must not belong to another union in addition to their own Just a short anecdote and I am done

There is a legend offered as proof of the ubiquity of the Scotsman to the Even at that, a strike conducted by un- effect that when the Arctic explorers willing and treacherous officials can only at last reach the North Pole, they will discover there a Highlander in kilt and So much for the Amalgamated Society plaid, with a bottle of Long John in one hand and a corkscrew in the other. The ubiquity of the Scot is a myth. The ubiquity of the industrialist is a fact. A friend of the writer, an ardent young industrialist and at the time in question a member of the Social Democratic Federation, went away on his brief summer holiday to renew his health and vigor for another year of wage-slavery. He wanted to get away for a spell from factories and hooters. of the A. S. E., member of the I. L. P., from capital and the class struggle, and "Labor" M. P., was addressing a from fakirs and their fakes. So away got right under the limelight himself. goose for them. The settlement arrang- servile hound living by infinitely baser society on October 12th. "There was a In the course of his vacation he set him- At the came time he devoted his ener- ed for a hierarchy of local and national means than the harlot on the streets. good deal of fear in the minds of many self to climb Penmanmawr, the rocky

Gruffyd ap Morgan, the Pro Wales, made his last stand against Harold Godwinson, the king of the Saxons, until his gory head was flung down the hillside by his mutinous chieftains as the price of their pardon. And what do you suppose was the first object that met the gaze of our would-be recluse? A man with a red button, reading De Leon's speech on the Preamble to the Constitution of the I. W. W.!!!

He got into conversation with the stranger, who, he discovered, was like himself, an S. D. F.-er. He asked him what he was reading. The Man of the Mountain showed him the pamphlet, saying, "Haven't you read it? Our fellows at Burnley have been reading all that literature for the last month or so - 'The Burning Question,' 'What

To give the story a popular melo-dramatic finish, I ought to conclude by saying that they fell upon each other's necks and went. But they didn't. They set themselves to consider ways and means to give an additional squeeze to the crown of thorns that presses upon the bleeding brows of the Editor of

WATCHER

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He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions.. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper us per address given above, and not as

often the case to the Labor News. Frank Bohn, National Secretary. 28 City Hall Place, New York.

give them permission to do so, those

WOMAN AND THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

Mrs. P. H. Taylor, Accrington, Lancashire, England.

fomen have not yet realized the significance of the Socialist moveit. This is proved by the lack of rest taken by women generally in the socialist cause; for most socialist eties and socialist educational and opagandist efforts are chiefly organ-d and controlled by men.

This indifference of women to socialseic ideas springs mainly from two reasons; first, the traditionally fostered individualism of women, and secondly, the antiquated idea still entertained by large number of people that women e born merely for propagation purposes, and to be controllers of domestic affairs. I use the words "traditionally fostered individualism" because I believe that women are naturally comtic but that this natural instinct has been obscured and thwarted by cenes of ignorant oppression. The supwomen was initiated when en began to acquire private property, and when, through the spoils of the chase and the chances of warfare with alien tribes, they began to own land, cattle, sheep and other articles of wealth which gave them power over others less cunning, or less fortunate vate property cultivated a spirit of alism as opposed to the old a of tribal com nism, and having

ted of the sweets of power and fallen tims to the fascinations of ownerp, they wished to perpetuate their ne and their wealth through their This could not be done under the

tribal conditions when the children re entirely under control of the mothliving in her home and taking her e; the identity of the father being

to consequence whatever, under the sedutive influences of tte ownership, which grew more more as the existence of the tribes me more precarious, the old tribal ditions gave way for the establish-nt of a family life, or the home as know it to-day. With the establish-nt of family life the economic envement of women began, for they no longer the simple conditions of e old tribal life to fulfill, but the comex, multitudinous duties of a separate ome to attend to. Woman might be on of honour-if honour there was in ought endless labour with it; for had not only to bear and rear chilen, but she had to spin, weave, brew, essarily confined womer so much to r homes that their outlook upon became very narrow indeed, and ey, with very few exceptions, became ere creatures of domesticity. This dition of Society became a custom; at is, by constant habit and use, evebody looked upon it as a right; so ch so that if any woman dared to out of her so-called domain she as looked up on as altogether unsexand a disgrace to womankind.

However, the evolution of society ogressed and the capitalist era was in, after society had passed ugh the various stages of slavery seridom. The "Moloch" of capiilism had no respect for the sanctity f the home; indeed its capacious maw as opened for any kind of victim, an, woman or child, so long as dragged from them, willy nilly the huge spinning, weaving, and manufactories have taken many heir home industries from them, now, because capitalism grinds n wages to the lowest level of sube, they have to turn out and their labour power for what they in get for it, and thus glut the labour of women from the domestic circle workers in the industrial and fessional world, despite the fact that gs great privation and suffering manity. Humanity, to be liberated and set free, must have n sexes as joint helpers and partitors in the fight to overcome the that he in the way to the land

ng as women remained mere circumscribed by the four walls me, no real practical help for he expected from them. Now that woforced into the world's arena, ideas have become enlarged; and outlook of life becomes broader, and the accumulated dust and rubbish of past training are gradually being on in the corporate life of the . The signs of the times and intellectual activity of women whole civilized countries.

been brought into existence for their social and political emancipation, all go that is necessary to-day abolished, there to prove that the old idea of woman as a mere domestic angel is fast disappearing; and as the principles of Socialism are better understood by society generally, will vanish altogether, never to be recalled. It is a pity that progressive women with high ideals as to life's responsibilities, and who spend so much time and energy in trying to uplift humanity, should, have their efforts wasted in building houses on sand; for this is all their attainments amount to when they have no knowledge of socialism, as they are simply dealing with effects instead of the causes of human degradation. Take, for instance, those women who work for political freedom, or political equality with men. If these women understood Socialism, they would know that so long as Society is governed by a possessing class who own and control the means and life, so long will those governed be in thraldom, or in the power of those who govern, whatever form of political ma-

chinery may be in vogue at the time.

Men and women who cannot even work

for the necessaries of life, unless their

masters give them leave to do so, are

in economic slavery; and to work for

political freedom in order to liberate

economic slaves is like going a thousand

miles to reach a certain place, when

that same place could be reached by

traversing a hundred. The workers need educating in cialistic principles. They should understand the foundations upon which present day society is built, and they should be able to comprehend what Socialism would put in its place; or else political power will be of no avail. And if by some seductive political wiles, or chance, the Socialist movement obtained a majority of all governing bodies-unless the people behind them knew how to direct the political ship into a socialist channel, it would soon be wrecked amongst the shoals and rocks of ignorance and preconceived prejudices. All time and effort spent in the propagation of religious ideas, whether christian or otherwise, amount to the same thing; they simply deal with effects instead of causes. Religious movements appeal very strongly to women-judging by the number of women adherents who cling to, and work for organizations under religious auspices. These wome seem to think that if they can but teach people to love God and their fellow creatures, we shall soon have heaven upon earth. They forget that a system of peace and goodwill and love to all men cannot exist in a society that is rotten with commercial corruptness; and where the making of profit, or the accumulating of wealth is of more importance than human lives. Let those who set so much store on religious influences, first of all strive to bring about conditions that will allow those influ ences to be put into practice. At present it is impossible to practice brotherliness; for men and women argue that they must live, and to live, for most people, means to do things that destroy their moral tone and make religion a mockery.

It is very important that all women should become socialists; because they would gain the most by the establish ment of a socialistic system. At the present time, women are most severely ey could produce surplus value, or present time, women are most severely cont. Women have had their domestic exploited than men, in three ways, mestic life.

In nearly all phases of industrial life capitalism has always looked upon women as legitimate prey for extra profit making. This is owing to the traditional sentiment that places women in through stress of circumstances, employers look upon it as a deed of charity to give them a chance to earn a its train to countless people, will do the women they employ is only in-LOSES by doing a good turn. The women, too, have been to blame for bolstering up these conditions by their docile attitude. Until recently, nothing has been done to better the conditions of women workers: because they, too, have been so imbued with the idea that the home was the place for them, that it wasn't worth while bothering about better conditions; for the sooner they got back to their homes the better it would be, as society only allowed them out on sufferance.

Socialism will do away with the ex ploitation of labour, altogether-either of men or women; because the workers will have their own means of life, and labour being free from the tolls put upon it in the shape of rent, interest and profit, by a wealth owing class, will be able to allot unti itself that which it produces, without difference in this direction. Look at the of sex, or without making odious distinctions as to whether the work done has been done by either men or women, being slaves under capitalism, and have the chance to become something more liberty,

The countless organizations that ex- so long as it is done well. Having no ist for women alone, and which have longer a parasitic class to support, and all the wasteful and parasitic labour would only be necesary labour to perform, which would bring work down to infinitesimal proportions in comparison to what is done to-day. Men and women would no longer be required to be in competition with one another, but all would be required to do their fair share of labour in order to live; and then all their spare time could be devoted to the cultivation of the natural tendencies of their minds-whether they be of a literary, artistic or scientific character.

In regard to the opening of the professions and the universities, this is more a class question than one of sex; for, if they were opened to-morrow for expense atttached to them.

women, only the well-to-do could avail themselves of them, on account of the The social exploitation of women is seen in religious circles: for they can slave to obtain money through bazaars. fetes, teas, etc. and all they get for doing so is praise and admiration for their adeptness in raising vast sums of money for the support of religious institutions. They have to be content with, and submissive enough to take a subordinate position; for, though men do not honestly think that women would be incapable of taking positions of au- We might just as logically assume that industry 951 and 49; leather industry, thority, yet women must not compete with them for certain offices, but leave penter, just because he is a man. Wo- 283. These are the chief industries them to be the prerogatives of the lords of creation. It is the same in political and different ca acities the same as men hours. On the other hand, in the stone life. Women may be hewers of wood are, and the sooner this is recognized and drawers of water; but as to being the better it will be for the human race. on an equal footing with men in regard to places of honour and power, it is out of the question altogether. In most this old bourgeois idea of women's pocountries they are not even thought sition in society. The highest ideal worthy to have a vote! Why is this that some of these can conceive of is Well may we pause and ask our- to be able to keep their women folk us instances of both qualities. Is it because women have not hitherto shown any ability for either the work of government or administration? No! For in both capacities on those bodies where men have deigned to allow them to serve, they have shown themselves as wise and as capable as men. Considering the peculiar restrictions that have been placed upon women from time immemorial, it is surprising that women are as far advanced as they are, and it only goes to prove that given education in its truest sense and liberty of action. women would in time be inferior to none. But this question of equality between the sexes is not so much a sex question as an economic one. Man the supposed breadwinner, or supporter of the family, is dependent and under the dominant power of capitalism. Woman, the supposed manager of the home and family, is both in the power of capitalism and of her male supporters. The first assertion cannot be denied ever about the present state of society: and if anyone doubts the truth of the second, and jokingly alludes to the power and tyranny of women in the home, let him compare the woman who is economically free of men, that is, selfsupporting, and the woman who is entirely dependent upon them for the man beings as living creatures with means of life, and he will see a different minds and bodies, and not merely as attitude in both women. The woman who is economically dependent upon a man has to sink her own individuality in his; and if she wishes to think differently, or act contrary to what he thinks right, it is at the risk of breaking up the harmony of their home. A the home as their natural sphere, and wife may act independently occasionally, if they have to come out of that sphere but if persisted in too much she is called a termagent; and her husband is despised as a henpecked man. Examine the conditions of the majority of little money. The fact that they profit the homes of working men, and you will more by their charitable actions than find that where these men keep their wives at home, everything is done with an eye to conciliate and please the breadwinner. But very few working men are able to keep their wives and daughters at home; for work is precarious, and wages are low, and most working women have to turn out and work to help to increase the family income. This is creating a more independent class of women and people of the old school are shocked at the spirit of independence that characterizes so many of the women of to-day. It is so different to what their foremothers were. They were content to be stupid, and soaked and saturated with domestic details and feminine meeknesses until they

absolutely reeked with them; but now,

this is changing; for women are tasting

unconscious pressure of circumstances

are forcing them to break the chains

of masculine, subjection. Orthodox

thinkers may sneer at the idea of women

being subject to man; but so they have

a little of the sweets of liberty, as the

spoken largely about their freedom and liberties. Nevertheless, the fact cannot be sneered away that where there is economic thraldom there is dependence. When one set of beings cannot even work for bread to live, nor have a home to dwell in unless another set of beings

peings who work by permission are the slaves of those who permit. This analogy holds good with women who are partly, or altogether supported by men: t is economic dependence, and when independence of character and life means a cessation of sustenance, the former will have to suffer. Conjugal love and love for children, of course, softens the subjection of women; but, nevertheless, it is there, and will be there until they can support themselves. To do this under capitalism means great suffering, for, as I have already pointed out, the coming of women into the industrial world floods the labor market with cheap labor at the expense and sacrifice of men's labor. Then, what has to be done? "Exterminate women altogether from industrial life," cries someone, "and make them stay at home. This will drain the labor market of competitive system; and secondly, it woman is born with a capacity for domestic life, just because she is a woman. every man born is fit only to be a car-It is strange what a great number of male Socialists there are who cling to

selves this question, and, if possible, at home in comfort and ease. This is try and get to the root cause of it. Is a very illogical position for Socialists because women have in the past to maintain, because, in the first place shown themselves utterly incapable of they would deny to women what they rising to the heights of heroism and are themselves so anxious to obtaingenius? No! for History has given namely, economic freedom. It may be argued that where there are comfort and plenty and also liberty to indulge in the cultivation of individual tastes. so long as it is done within the boundary of home, there can be no bondage. We may answer by saying-"a gilded cage does not make it any less a cage than a common one would be," and if a caged bird elects to sing it does not hide the fact that it is imprisoned and in the power of its owner. Then, sec-

ondly, most women will never consent to become again mere creatures of domesticity. Conditions under capitalism have spoiled all that; and when women can see that under Socialism they can live a freer life, and have fuller opportunities of development, it will not be likely that they will sacrifice all this for the doubtful happiness of domestic stagnation. However, this is a question the future must decide, leaving the men and women of the future liberty to adjust their. own 'circumstances: but we, in the meantime, can rest assured that by anyone who has any knowledge what- | higher wages and better conditions for men will not solve the economic problem. No, there is nothing but Socialism will do this. The people must own the

land, mines, factories, mills, workshops,

and all means of transit or distribution

This will bring independence to the pro-

letariat, and enable society to treat hu-

can be got. When it is made possible

for us to find time to live properly, we

can turn our attention to revolutionizing

our homes. Look at the senseless way

we have of housekeeping! On washing

days millions of homes are upset, and

wringing machines going, when central

laundries could do the work more hy-

gienically and save the women from

many complaints incidental to washing.

The same with baking and cooking,

Millions of little household ovens or

stoves have to be heated every day,

when central restaurants would relieve

the housewives and give the people

better food. Tons of food are wasted

every year through unscientific cooking

inflicting countless evils upon society

through mal-nutrition. The average

housewife will hold up her hands in

horror at this idea and protest that

laundries and restaurants are frauds

makes them so? Simply the profit-

making system they are worked under

for the good of the people, without any

thought of profit-making, they would

give satisfaction. Think of what a dif-

ference this would make to the homes of

to-day! There is no real home life for

The disciplinary council of the bar has decided to suspend its action against Herve until the result of the trial is known. This is so far satisfactory but really no action should be taken, for, after all, the prosecution is a political one and not a case in which the profes-

At last there appears to be a probability that the Paris Communal Council will allow the ashes of the Communards by the Mur des Federes to rest in peace. It is the least that can be done: these men were true marters in the cause of is to allow them to remain at peace in their graves.

RUSSIA.

At Tiffis the Social Democratic ticket

than mere domestic animals.

Then, women of the world, arouse yourselves to work for the destruction of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism! If you wish for your own emancipation and that of all classes from the misery and oppression that crushed all true life out of them, come into our ranks and work for Socialism for this means economic freedom, and without economic freedom there canno be any true or real moral and intellect ual development. If you wish to be able to develop every side of your nature, either spiritual, moral, intellectual or physical, work for Socialism. If you wish to abolish poverty and all the misery that attends it, and thus give every man, woman and child on God's earth an opportunity to live a free, happy and noble life, have done with tinkering reforms and go in for a social in. Washing, baking and cooking make revolution that was away the up three-fourths of the work of the present iniquitous state of society and will lay for us foundations whereon we

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

TURKEY

Probably for the first time in the cent. of the total vote. history of Constantinople 200 workmen went on strike a few weeks ago, demanding an increase of wages in order at hard labor, in connection with the to enable them to meet the huge in- Sveaborg and Kronstadt uprisings. crease in the cost of living.

AUSTRIA.

The Socialist Trade Unionists have just held their convention in Vienna. More than 500,000 workers were represented. The secretary of the organization is described as the "patient and methodical organizer of a parliamentary victory which has struck astonishment through the world."

Two instructive tables have just been issued of the hours of labor worked in the various Austrian provinces and those in the various trades. They show that, on the average, out of 1,000 workers in the factories 547 work 10 hours and less per day while 438 work more than 10 to 11 hours. According to the surplus labor and be instrumental in trades, these are distributed thus: In raising men's wages." This is no true the printing trade 998 work 10 hours remedy, for in the first place it does and less, 2 work more than 11; in the not touch capitalism with its cursed upholsterers 908 work 10 hours and less, and 92 more than 11; in the machine does a gross injustice to one-half the industry the figures are, 10 hours and human race, for it assumes that every less, 880, more than 11 hours 120; in the metal industry the figures stand 689 and 310; and in the india-rubber 739 and 261: clothing industry, 715 and men are born with different aptitudes where the majority work the shorter industry the numbers in the two classes are fairly equal, 469 and 453; so also in the chemical industry, 497 and 501.

> has been augmented by a new monthly flict), devoted to the discussion of prob-

SWITZERLAND.

for whom the patriotic cry of the bour- interests of discipline. geois parties has proved too strong. The Swiss peasants who have voted for the new law will now have to pay the piper in their own persons. The law provides for placing the railroads under military control. Strikers will then fall under military law, and be subject to three years' imprisonment at hard labor.

FRANCE.

Le Socialisme (Socialism) is the name of a new French Socialist weekly. whose first number appeared on November 17, under the editorship of Jules Guesde. The intended function of the paper is for theoretical and propaganda work. Le Socialiste, the official organ, is to take the place of a Party bulletin; while Jaures' L'Humanite, being a daily, is to be utilized for current news.

They may be frauds to-day, but what If they were run to do good substantial work and produce good substantial food the proletariat. Talk about home life the workers; for the places they live in are simply houses to work in and sleep home, and if these were worked on colsneered at the idea of the proletariat lectivist principles, women would have can build a new and beautiful land of

won a complete victory, with 70 per

In the last week eighteen members of the Social Democracy have been con-

Labor unions in Osaka are making great headway recently. Strikes are of almost daily occurrence. The police are using every dishonest and despicable means at their dsposal to break up the

A Tokio capitalist who imported a large batch of Chinese coolies was compelled by the government to send them back, as he had not received the required license. The Osaka Heiminshimbun, a Socialist semi-monthly, superior to some of the so-called Socialist organs of more the Commune will not have been in vain. "advanced" countries, says, on the affair: "We believe it is not right as possible may have the opportunity to that the laborers of a country should drive away their fellow-workmen of another. We earnestly desire to unite all orders and the offer to hold all the laborers of the world for the emancipation of all the wage-slaves."

Good for one month The fact of an illegal connection between Lieutenant Admiral Gigoro Ito and a workingman's wife was brought to light lately by the outraged husband to any address in the United States and demanding a recompense. The husband Canada for was thrown into prison, while Ito still retains his "honorable" position.

NEW ZEALAND.

A report is to hand respecting the suspension of J. A. McCullough, a tinsmith in the Government Railway Works at Addington, who, because he And in the wood industry, the second had moved a resolution at a Labor Party class, those who work more than 11 meeting was called upon to show reason hours, are in a majority-viz., 539 as why he should not be dismissed for against 441. The same is the case in having "contumaciously taken part in the food industry, where it stands 565 political matters." Modullough has to 421; the textile industry, 590 to 409. been employed in the department for 27 The Socialist press of this country years, during ten of which he has eben active in the political Labor movement, review, entitled Der Kampf (The Con- without, it is said, being aware of the existence of the obscure regulation by lems which could not be handled in the which railway servants and others were daily press. Adler, Kautsky, Winarsky, barred from taking an active part in Pernerstoffer, Boppe and others are on politics otherwise than by voting. A question was asked in the House of Representatives, but leave to move the ad-The new military law has been accept journment was refused. The Premier. ed by the majority of the Swiss people of course, defended the suspension in the

GERMANY.

The German Socialist review, the Neue Zeit, celebrated on the 2nd inst. its 25th birthday. Paul Lafargue was one of the founders in 1882. Karl Kautsky and Emmanuel Worm are now in charge of its publication.

The Prussian Government has follow ed up its policy in preventing Drs. Hilferding and Pannekoech, as foreigners, from teaching in the Socialist Party school, by forbidding Katzenstein from giving a course of lectures, on the strength of a Cabinet order of the year 1834, which makes it requisite that anyone who imparts instruction shall have previously obtained the permission of the educational authorities, i. e., the Minister of Education. Hitherto, it was understood only to apply to children under age: now it is to be applied to

adults. The party press see in it a prelude to a step to prohibit all the attempts enlighten their members in the prin- street, Paterson, N. J. ples of Socialism. It is a worthy fruit Chicago, Illinois.—The tath Ward of the Liberal-Conservative alliance Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets which now rules German politics. The body which represents the organ-

ized force of German capitalism "par excellence," the Central Federation of German Industrialists-popularly known liberty, and the least that we can do as the "Scharfmacher-Verband," because of their influence in sharpening (scharf machen) the anti-labor intention of the Government-comprises the most brutal reactioaries in Germany. The telegram sent by the Federation to the Kaiser is the more noteworthy, because along with the most loyal expressions of devotion goes a very decided threat of what may happen should the Imperial Government venture to do anything in the interests of their slaves or against the sacred principle of "high profits." Among the wishes which these great men expressed to the Government was one to abolish a law prohibiting the nightwork of children in certain denartments

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The following five pamphlets will give the reader the ground work of the principles and tactics of the Socialist movement:

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

AUGUST BEBEL

The rumor that the great leader of the German Social Democracy intends paying a visit to this country has aroused much interest in his personality and work. Nothing better shows the capability of the man than his exhaustive work entitled:

Woman Under Socialism Of which the Labor News has the only complete English translation of the latest edition. Now s the time to sell it. \$1.00 per copy.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBI

Men blame us for the ! our language and the per our attacks. It results from tion. The great mass of can never be made to stay

a long question. They must be made to feel it through the hides of their dels. When you have launched your spear through the rhinoceros hide of a Webster or a Benton, every Whig and rat feels it. It is on this prinals that every reform must take for et the mistakes of great men. -WENDELL PHILLIPS.

"INHERENT ROWDYISM."

Louisville despatches report a collision between Union and non-Union men as the latest episode of the car strike in that city. According to the report, a band of Union men attacked a car that was run by a non-Union crew; fifty shots are said to have been fired by the attacking party, which was finally dis-persed by the police. As a general thing, cautious man will rely upon "news" of this nature peddled by the Democratic-Republican-Reform press. These papers are organs of capitalist interests. Their mission, accordingly, is to convey false information regarding Labor. Nev-ertheless, while the Louisville riot may ertheless, while the Louisville riot may be an invention out of the whole cloth, or a much exaggerated affair, there is strong likelihood of its being true. The likelihood proceeds from the circumstance that just such occurrences, as reported from Louisville, are known to have occurred in other places, and are recurring

Of course, the Republican-Democratic Reform press gloats over these "illustraof what it pleases to call "the inherent rowdyism of Labor," and of what it delights in pointing to "evidence of the necessity" of the iron rule of capitalism. There were other Usurpers—predecessors of the Capitalist Class, whose spokesman the Reform- Recessors of the Capitalist publican-Democratic press now is,-who held similar language about their sub-jects, held similar views about themand finally "laughed at the wrong

faudalism was organizing itself, ested at the internicine feuds rds. The "inherent rowdvism" of these was the standard theme, and fron rule of the King. Royalty and its na little realized that what they complacently termed "rowdyism" was in "struggle for order" and to ascertain the path of progress. That path nd, the wings of royalty were elipped, and constitutional monarchy was

Later yet, when capitalism was at its stage of formation, constitutional royalty never ceased to make merry over the "inherent rowdyism" of the oncoming bourgeois, nor could its sycophants sufficiently dwell upon the evidence furnished by the "turbulent bourgeois" of the ity of the strong hereditary hand of the King. As formerly with autocratic royalty, subsequent constitutional nonarchy failed to perceive the "law of a new order" shaping itself amidst seeming "inherent rowdyism." Its blindness did not check the development that was going on. One fine day confidence was ed into despair; the former "rowdies," having finally ascertained the law tion, threw down constitutional monarchy, and the reign of the bourgeois was set on foot.

ch is the condensed sketch of the and history is repeating itself.

present ruling and usurping class is slum bering upon a volcano. As in the in-stances of its predecessors, the capitalist Pirate is drawing comfort from what, in fact, portends his ruin. Were there, to-day, no "rowdyism" in the field of the Vorking Class, then, indeed, would there

ecurity for enthroned Piracy. fact that "rowdyism" is found the workers is the unmistakable that the wage slave class-like the d lords of old, and, later, the bouris is in that ferment which implies EU a 'struggle for order" and to ascertain

the path of further progress. That ferment and struggle ever proved successful in the discovery and establishment of the principles blindly groped after. From the "rowdyism" in Louisville, and in all the other places where the proletariat is massed, will leap the Truth which the "rowdies" unconsciously are striving after. Through that "rowdyism" the proletariat will discover glimmerings of their goal-the overthrow of the Pirate class of capitalism. The goal once perceived, however dimly, the means will rise tho' also dimly at first, before the eyes. Goal and means, acting and reacting upon each other, will act as mutual clarifiers. Aided by Socialist Labor Party literature and propaganda, the goal will presently appear in all its distinctness of its radiance-THE REPUBLIC OF LABOR; and the means will be equally obvious-the political unity of the proletariat, as the trumpeter and scout, the industrial unity of the proletariat as the Army of Occupation.

The modern despot, the Capitalist Class, may well laugh while it may. The 'rowdyism" of to-day, is but the rungs of the ladder EXPERIENCE. Eventually, if not sooner, thanks to this very rowdyism," the present self-complacent gigglers will be laughing at the wrong end of their mouths.

RAPS AT OUR DOOR.

On the same day that despatches from Europe announce the double suicide of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Good in London, the press despatches from Philadelphia give the details of the suicide of Frederick Lutz, and his attempted murder of his wife and three children. The Goods had long struggled for existence in literature and art, wherein they were of no mean distinction, until finally, overpowered by want, they leaped, clasped together, into eternity by drowning. The story of their frame of mind is concisely told in the letter they left behind -"If you think of us in the future, do not do so sadly. Remember that we shall be asleep together, and what is better than sleep after the long day's work?" Lutz, a loommaker, overcome with the poverty-bringing toil of the wage slave, ended his sufferings by turning on the gas, and sought to end the lives of his mate and offspring also. These are not isolated cases. Hardly a day passes but the domestic press records some such instance of mass-homicide and murder as a result of-what? There is the rub, and the pathos, and, withal, the instructiveness of these "raps

Leaving aside the instances in which

brooding has deranged the mind, it can not be doubted that in most of these instances of suicide and murder, the act is committed in cool deliberation. No insanity there. To impute the act to insanity is to conceal the immediate and real cause. That cause is IGNORANCE Signorance of the social question-ignorance of the problem that faces the toiler-consequently, ignorance of the manner to untie the knot. To the thousands of Goods and Lutzes, the social phenomena present themselves in the omena present themselves to the Hindoo. The effect of these upon the Hinson among the royal favorites for the frightful aspect before whom he cowers. The economic issues involved in the in abject impotence. The effect of the social phenomena upon the Goods and Lutzes is to blot out the Star of Hope be severally and separately considered, from the sky overhead, so that, equally impotent with the Hindoo, but of different stock, they depart from life and take their loved ones along, in order to save these the tortures that are supposed to be unavoidable. In the one case and in the other Ignorance is at bottom. Even pinched. in the instance of the Hindoo, such landslides, as that which recently buried whole villages in Turkestan, need Ignorance for their foundation on which to rear the superstructure of religious abjectness. In the instance of the Goods and Lutzes it is Ignorance of the social phenomena that causes the despair born of a sense of impotence.

Knowledge of the cause of the hardships, against which the Goods and Lutzes struggled, would not generate despair. Knowledge generates the fibre pened. with which to combat and overthrow these hardships. Knowledge shows the "way out": thus Knowledge encourages and vitalizes. The pathos, and withal, to an increase in value, tends to turn the instructiveness, of such mass-trage- capital into the more remunerative dies as those of the Goods and the Lut- channels indicated by the increase in history of the social evolution back of zes, is that capitalist Society is doubly prices. the present sovereignty of capitalism in guilty. It is guilty in that it creates the evils; it is guilty in that it cultivates munerative channels, can not over night State for cause. He said he had no the next night and see who did it. So newsdealers must have a STANDING

the suicides' beloved ones.

The Goods and Lutzes are rapping at the door of every Socialist Labor Party man. These are no fleshless, spirit raps. They are the raps of worn-out male, female and child knuckles, urging us to spread broadcast that information that will dispel Ignorance, that will impart Knowledge, that thereby will light the path to that political unification of the Working Class, without which civilized revolutionary propaganda is impossible, and to that industrial unification of the same class, without which all political action, lacking the physical force to back it, would be barren, if not disastrous.

PURISHKEVITCH AND MITROFAN. The two names that head this article do not sound American. Far otherwise They have a decided Russian twang about them. And so they are-Russian Nevertheless, the suspicion is justified that their bearers were originally called something sounding more like Smith and Brown, and that they have assumed the respective names of Purishkevitch and Mitrofan to disguise their identity, and thereby smooth their path into the Duma. True enough, the kingdom of the usurping class is international; and, the same conditions producing the same results, generate the same trend of thought, expressing itself in the same language. It is an everyday occurrence to notice how similar the language is of the usurpers, whether uttered in Italian. Swedish, German, English, Russian, or what not. Nevertheless, it is difficult to explain the marked identity of utterance, noticeable on the lips of Messrs. Purishkevitch and Mitrofan, with certain utterances of the lay and clerical spokesnen of American usurpation-the identity is difficult to explain except upon the theory that the Russian-sounding names in this instance are disguises for

something like Smith or Brown. For instance, Prince Purishkevitch speaking in this Duma in favor of the continuance of autocracy, and against a constitutional regime, said: "All attempts to establish a Constitutional Regime have failed." Is not that exactly the language of the lay capitalist Smiths in America against Socialism and in favor of the continuance of Capitalism? Do these also not remind us tirelessly that "all attempts to establish Socialism have failed" and, consequently, we should continue capitalism? And is not the brazenness of the impudence and profundity of the stupidity of both like two peas, seeing that the so far "failure" of all "attempts to establish Socialism," like the so far "failure" of all "attempts to establish a Constitutional Regime" Russia is due to the barbaric Smith-Purishkevitch hindrances thrown in the way? Is not the Purishkevitch reasoning cast in the identical mold of the Smith reasoning—an attempt—and the illusion that the attempt can be successful-to impute failure to inherent unsoundness, when, in fact, the "failure' is not other than, or different from the "failure" Civilization has often encountered on its onward march, as it beats its way through Barbarism?

Again, there is Mitrofan. He is Bishop., Speaking on the same side with Purishkevitch, he said: "Every assault on autocracy is criminal." Is not that to a T, the cord on which the clerical capitalist Browns in America harp when they thunder anathema at the Labor Movement by declaring: "Every assault on capitalism is criminal"?

What American capitalist Prince an what, American capitalist Bishop is it that are now masquerading in the Duma under the names of "Purishkevitch" and "Mitrofan"?

A Chicago correspondent inquires: "If the working class, as a class, secures a doo mind is to set his imagination atrot- rise in wages, will not the capitalist ting, so that it conceives a Deity of class raise the prices of necessaries?"

question are numerous. Taking up only the more salient ones these will have to and then jointly, before an intelligent answer can be made.

A rise in wages tends to increase the demand for necessaries, all the more, seeing the working class is at best

An increased demand tends to raise prices.

Considering these two principles jointly, the conclusion is that a rise in wages ould be lost to the working class, not through any arbitrary act of the capitalist class, but through the action of the working class itself-the increased demand the latter would make upon the supply of necessaries

This would be the result of a rise in wages-provided nothing else hap-

Something else does happen: An increase of prices that is not due

Capital, already invested in less receratic royalty, at first, and Ignorance concerning their cause, and be turned into channels that have beopinion on
constitutional royalty, the thereby promotes the despair that culcome more remunerative. The only caplittle of it.

minates in suicides and the murders of ital ready to avail itself of the improved opportunities is capital lying idle. To the extent that such capital is available, it would speedily enter the more remunerative field as a competitor.

A larger application of capital, espe cially competitive capital, in a certain field raises the supply of the goods.

An increased supply tends to lower

Considering the principles under No. II jointly with those stated under No. I, the conclusion is that a rise in wages would at first be lost to the working class, but later, or eventually would be regained.

This, again, would be the conclusion provided, again, nothing happened. III.

Something else does, again, happen So far, the issue has been considered as an abstract proposition in economics. Abstract principles, however valuable when practically applied, are an idle pastime otherwise. The abstract proposition considered under Nos. I and II receive practical qualification in the economic "lay of the land" in America-

What else is it that happens? I. An unparalleled perfection in machinery, an unparalleled concentration of capital and an unparalleled improvement in methods-all tending, on the one hand to displace labor power in large numbers, and thereby lowering wages: on the other, to impart monopolistic powers to the capitalist class, thus enabling it to charge "all that the traffic will bear."

2. An unparalleled stream of immigration (only just now and surely not permanently checked) tending to overstock the Labor Market still more, and impart still greater irresponsibility to the capitalist class.

3. And as a consequence of the above, the perturbing influences on the law of value, which one time were incidental, now extend over long lapses of time.

The immediate practical manifesta tions from the facts at bottom of the line of inquiry under head No. III will be found in recent price and wage lists. A few items tell the tale:

From 1891 to 1892, prices went DOWN two points, while wages went UP about half a point. It would be a mistake to establish from this the principle that the wages go UP because the prices go DOWN

From 1895 to 1896 wages went UP fully two points, while prices did not begin to rise until after 1896.-It would likewise be a mistake to establish from this the principle that wages rise before prices do.

From 1892 to 1893 prices rose two points; during that interval wages remained stationary .- It would be a mistake to establish from this the principle that wages and prices do not affect each other.

Finally, taking a fourth typical instance from the wage and price list, from 1896 to 1898, prices rose four points and wages did not begin to rise until after 1898.—It would be likewise a mistake to establish from this the principle that prices rise before wages

These instances denote a cut-up state of affairs, from which the following summary may be drawn as summing up the situation affecting our correspondent's question:

The capitalist class has the economic situation so well in hand that nothing can now be gained by the workers unless these make each gain the starting point for an immediate advance towards the next gain and so on-whether the gain be in wages or in treatment. It follows from this that the one thing to do is to organize the working class for Capitalist System, and establishing. taking and holding the industrial government of the land. This, in turn, means the unification of the proletariat in one political field, and also in one integrally industrial organization to supplement the agitational propaganda of politics with the physical force needed to render the former effective

PETTIBONE ON TRIAL.

Boise, Idaho, November 27.-The trial Miss?" of George A. Pettibone for alleged complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg began in the District Court here to-day, Judge Fremont Wood presiding.

James H. Hawley, leading counsel for counsel for the defence, arrived from way. Rathdrum during the night and were present when court convened. C. C. rah, was entered as associate counsel with." for the State.

After the jury box was filled, Hawley briefly stated the case and immediately rich people let them die?" plunged into examination of the talesjection to the death penalty.

J. S. D. Manville said he frequently William H. Gabhard was nossed by the

THANKSGIVING SERMON

PREACHED FROM TEXTS NOT FOUND IN PRESIDENTIAL OR GU-BERNATORIAL MESSAGES.

The following is taken from a book, the high fence and walked to the turnip Days of One of the World's Workers." published before the Civil War period. and American conditions before that time.

In the place where Eliza lived English cloth was coming into use and it was English weavers could produce so much that even her hamlet could be supplied. An English gentleman coming to the town, she sought enlightenment frem him. We shall now let the lady pro-

Mr. Fleming went on to tell me about the great manufactories, and the spinning machines, and the looms, and the kinds of cloth they made, and how much a day on each foom. There were towns, he said, that were nearly all factories, and where the noise, night and day, would keep me from sleeping at first when I went into them.

"Buty" I asked " do they work all day and all night?"

"Not the same persons," he replied. "Do women weave the cloth on those ooms as they do here?"

"No, men do it there; women do other things in the factories."

"Do they like to?" I asked, with a kind of doubt that in the great noisy places he described they could not be as pappy and cheerful as Mrs. Peterson was at her loom, singing as she often did so merrily.

"I suspect very few of them like it," said Mr. Fleming; "for they get very little pay, and sometimes don't have work enough, and then they have hard times."

Now I had never witnessed actual destitution: hardly anything approaching to it. The people I knew were generally poor but they had always plenty to live on and the great question of supply had never come into my mind. I had heard an old lady tell about a hard season when her children were all young, in which the cold weather destroyed the crops, and folks could scarcely get enough to eat. I knew, therefore. that hard times meant that people had trouble-had to take care, I thought, to have plenty of everything they wanted; but I had a general notion that in times that were not hard all this came with out care. So I said, "I suppose, they can go visiting then, and do their sewing, and so on?'

Mr. Fleming looked at me, and smiled queer smile and said: "I am afraid they don't feel much like going visiting, as you call it, child. Poor things! they don't get enough to eat and keep them

"Haven't they any friends," I asked, in astonishment, "who could give them some?"

"Their friends are generally no better off themselves. They don't have enough to eat either."

"What! not all day !- not for supper !" "No; not for breakfast, nor dinner, nor supper."

"How many days?" I asked. "They must have enough on Saturdays and happiest and greatest of national holi-Sundays." I felt this because on those days we always seemed to have the greatest variety and abundance, the pantry filled with Saturday cooking was so regular a thing with us that I never less Men and Boys Sleeping in a Truck; doubted it was the same in all homes.

Saturdays, nor Sundays, nor Mondays, men, the booklet tells us, are the victims nor Tuesdays, nor any other days. They are always hungry, and their little children too."

"How dreadful that is!" I said. "Are there no rich people in that country?" "Oh yes, a great many; but they can't feed the poor."

"Then I think the poor people oughtn't to weave them any cloth."

"What would you have them do,

"Can't they plant corn and potatoes and have wheat grow in their fields?" "They have no fields to plant in."

"But they could get some of the rich men's fields, and give them part, and then have enough for themselves." I the State, and Clarence Darrow, chief knew people had fields of uncle in that

"But the rich men don't wish them to have their fields; and if they did, they Cavanaugh, law partner of Senator Bo- have nothing to plough and plant them

"Mr. Fleming," I said, very earnestly, "what are they going to do? Will the "Some of them, I am afraid, will

men. E. E. Lamb, George W. Mitchell, die," he replied, "before they see better F. M. Blair and Edward Smith, all far- times. I can tell you a little story that mers, were excused because of their ob- will show you how they sometimes get on Thanksgiving but on all other days. along." And he related that a farmer, who had grain fields and a fine garden, attended the Haywood trial and formed found his turnip beds disturbed one an opinion in the case. He was excused morning. He didn't know what to think

but he consider he would watch

entitled: "Eliza Woodson, or the Early bed and pulled some up. The farmer followed and saw him go into a house very near his own. He knew the man and depicting the contrast in English | was very poor and had several children; so he thought he would say nothing about it till next morning. When he went into the house the children were standing round a little bed in a corner a marvel to the young girl how the of the room, and a sick boy lay on it. Their mother was there: and she had a basin and spoon in her hand from which she was feeding him some broth. The farmer stepped forth, and she seemed very much frightened; but she sat still, and he saw in the bowl the pieces of his turnips. But he could not tell her of it for the sick boy looked so eager for the broth, and the other poor children watched every spoonful he took with such hungry faces, though they did not speak that he pitied them, and would not say anything about what their father had done. He asked the woman if he could see her hasband and she became paler than before, but told him the man was in the bed yet; for he had no work to do and nothing to eat. "But you appear to have food for your children," said the farmer.

> "A little, sir," she replied, "for this poor sick one. The other ones have hardly a mouthful, and husband lies in bed because he doesn't get so hungry there as if he was un."

"The farmer," continued Mr. Fleming was going away without saying a word, but he thought he would tell her to send one of the children to get some vegetables for more broth. She thanked him, and told him that she had no more meat to make it of. And what do you think she had made that of?"

I sat frozen into silence by his dreadful parration, "Of a cat that had come to their

ouse!"

From the foregoing it will be seen that, at one time, the misery that existed among the English working class could not be comprehended in this coun try. But America is to-day abreast of England as a land of misery, and the evidence that this is so comes from the lackeys who dispense the cold charity of the "upper classes." For the past few weeks people suspected of having money have been flooded with Thanksgiving pleas for the homeless. The one before us is typical of the lot. It emanates from the Bowery Mission twelve of the incorporators of which are Reverends and, no doubt, fairly truthfu men. They appeal on behalf of "the poorest, neediest, and most forlorn class of men on the American continent. Men from every state of the Union . . famishing with hunger. Old men whose working days are over; sick men, for

whom there is no room in the hospitals of this metropolitan city; . . . men half insane with sleeplessness, yet with out a bed six days in the week. Tens of thousands of these men are crowded together in the neighborhood of the cheap lodging houses of the Bowery, and unless cared for by the Bowery Mission, will go hungry and shelterless on this davs."

These are but brief extracts from the "Appeal" which is supplemented by pictures of the Midnight Bread Line; Home-The Beds of a Bowery Lodging House, and others of a similar nature. These of a glutted labor market. "The homeless, friendless disheartened and despairing men and boys of the Bowery are not native New Yorkers, but men and boys who, until within a year, lived at the old homestead and full of bright hopes left their kindred to make their fortune in the great metropolis, hoping thus to lighten the domestic burden. They are stranded here." The booklet says that the "inestimable boon that these men want is-honest employment." And remember that these men who come from the country are the descendants of those who but a couple of generations ago could not comprehend the meaning of the word poverty-Verily we have come abreast of England espitalistically and consequently pauperistically as well, for pauperism o near to it is the inevitable reward of the many in a land where the means of life of all are the property of the few and available only to the many when it pays the few.

Let us then take fresh hold of the work before us, and let us see to it that no other land gets shead of us in bringing about the time when all the people shall be equally free and happy not only J. H.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regulativ ORDER it from your newsdealer As the paper is not returnable, your opinion on the case, having read very he stayed concealed behind a bush a ORDER for it, or else they will not get pires. First number indicates the month, little of it. | long time; and at last a man came over | it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT. | second, the day, third, the year.



TINCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHA.

BROTHER JONATHAN-Listen, you Socialists are wont to call all capitalists parasites upon labor?

UNCLE SAM-We are.

B. J .- You are wrong, dead wrong. U. S .- Why so? B. J.-Do not the capitalists take their

risks? For instance, I know a capitalist, the larger part of whose workmen are not able to produce what is generally expected of them. Moreover, his capital is not large enough to fight the union of his employes, whereas the other capitalists in his trade can fight it su cessfully, having more money at th disposal. His workmen will work sho er hours, and their average output below that of the entire trade. Is he in danger of losing his invested ca

tal? How can you call him a parasi U. S.-Yes. In the first place, this and desperadoes also run "risks." you say, therefore, they are not p

asites? B. J.-If you knock me out in "second place" as completely as knocked me out with your "in the place"-

U. S .- There wouldn't be left a gr spot of your theory, eh?

U. S .- So here goes "in the sec place." In the second place, thieves a desperadoes inflict less harm upon ciety than your capitalists, though t consequences of the manipulations

the latter are by far the worst. B. J .- There you are wrong.

U. S.—Let's sec. His capital is small and, therefore, let us suppose he save it of his former earnings. He investe his capital with the intention of makin a profit thereon, by employing men to d the work for him. He must, in order t compete successfully, cut off from th products of their labor as much as h possibly can. He goes into the marke for labor as he goes for machinery, whic in turn, is nothing else but crystalize human labor power. The market pric of both is determined by the law e supply and demand. The workingman unlike the capitalist, expects and get pay only for what he produces; the cap italist is constantly engaged in killin him, by paying starvation wages, cuttin off as much surplus value as circum stances will permit. Do you believe tha Shakespeare's Shylock was right when he said: "Nay, take my life and all pardon not that: you take my hous when you do take the prop that dot sustain my house; you take my life

I live." B. J.-He was right. U. S .- And was Shylock the less "Shylock" because he was right in the

when you do take the means whereby

facts? B. J. (Begins to look as if he was

losing ground)-No, he was and remain ed a "Shylock" U. S .- Now, then, to the extent that

the capitalist cuts off the means whereby his workmen live, he cuts off their lives It is a thousand times more cruel to take a man's life gradually, by way o starvaton, than it is to kill him out right. A thief will rob you once o twice in your life; a murderer can tak your life but once; the capitalist rob and starves his employes and their fam ilies as long as they remain wage slaves; death is the only salvation for the poor miserable wretches.

B. J. looks meditative.

U. S .- Knocked out again or not? B. J .- Yes, knocked out clean. Hence forth I shall work for the party of the "Uplifted Arm and Hammer," its prin

ciples are sound as an apple. U. S .- And there are no flies on it either.

Eleven miners, working below the 1,100 foot level in the Fremont-Glover mins

at Drytown, Cal., are cut off from the surface by a fire that is raging on the level above them. Undoubtedly, if they ever escape, they will all arrange lecture tours on "The Risks of Capital."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription ex-

In print under an assumed name unications, besides their own signsture and address. None other will be

APPRECIATION OF OUR PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly Poeple:-Enclosed find a money order for one dollar for another three months' subscription to the Daily People. I can say it is the best and most truthful paper that is printed as far as I know, and I wish you a speedy realization of your aim. I am a revolutionist. Reu Manhire.

Central City, Colorado, November 22.

THE WAY THEY DO IT IN CINCIN-NATI.

To the Dally and Weekly People:losed you will find the check for fifty dollars which was awarded to Section Cincinnati in the sub-getting contest. The Section and the Press mittee are of the opinion that the money is more needed in your office

Please send us 20 copies of Lissagaray's "Paris Commune." . We can dispose of that number easily at the reduced price.

Fraternally. M Eisenberg.

Cincinnati, Nov. 22.

JUSTICE OR WIND JAMMING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-For the first time I picked up a copy of the Weekly People, which I read with care. After a life spent in co-operative work and a soul filled with disgust at the utterances of a daily paper ostensibly operated in the interests of Som, it was a relief to find one paper that knows that the amalgamation of all'classes into a harmonious ole is a manifest absurdity and imsibility. No man can ask for more than justice, and the labor of one man is of no more value to human society than the labor of another, provided both are willing workers, hence the wage system of the world is a blank fallure. But the "Socialists," the trades unions and the American Federation would rather die than see the cancer cut away Truth cannot shake hands with or fraud without becoming therefore the labor unions annot endure sound doctrine any more than can the mongrel Socialist party, posed of sky pilots who are unable w even an excuse for existenceand legal gentlemen whose existence is nace to civil liberty, hybridized

I am not saying anything against the ns in their struggle to maintain existence, but to say they come anywhere near to Socialism, makes me laugh. There is only one way of eating hones bread and that is by earning it. The wave system not only compels the tollor to eat honest bread, but it also compels him to feed a class of useless ap dages to human society upon luxuries stolen from the mouths of his own wife and children.

Chicago, Ill., November 18.

THE PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People: From my few weeks' experience in Connecticut I found that the I. W. W. sentiment is gaining rapidly among the working class in general and among S. P. members in particular. I believe that systematic agitation would bring good results. The S. P. men whom I to know it must keep right on buildhave met told me that they are tired ing. To do otherwise would simply of pure and simpledom. The shutdowns and curtailment of work have opened the eyes of many who formerly would not listen to a Socialist and they are now listening to what we have to

As to the party press, the change in price did not make getting of subs any harder than formerly, as it is not the lowest paid workingmen that refuse to subscribe. On the contrary it is the noid that find all kind of exes for not subscribing. The getting of subs is not hard if properly handled, especially where there is an organiza-

If two comrades could manage to go together evenings and visit the homes rkingmen, talk the matter of the dalist press over, and induce them scribe, the results would be surig, as the necessity of doing so ould be brought home to them. The el more dignified and seldom refuse

idents who prefer to ap | begreat speakers. The average working man is in sympathy with Socialism, and if properly approached will subscribe. I have visited Bridgeport, New Britain, Rockville, and though the latter is by far the smallest of the three, yet results there were the best, as 1 had a guide to go out with.

AS TO THE PEOPLE.

L., To the Daily and Weekly People:-

The movement here is looking fine. We have big headquarters and hold meetings every Saturday night.

To the end of assuring the safety of the Party institution I suggest that an assessment of \$1.00 per member be levied. I cannot see that, after getting the approval of the N. E. C. members. such a step would be out of order. There is a great spirit back of the movement and an assessment equally distributed would be a small burden or any Party member.

I know that a direct assessment would meet with approval here, while a loan would not. We are not willing to lose the Party's institutions and if the worst comes we are ready to devote our energy to save the day. The loss of our plant would be regretted by those who, at this time, will not assist

Steve Brearcliff. Seattle, November 19.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The report of the National Auditing Committee and the request for a united effort to push the circulation of the Daily and Weekly People and to extend the work of the S. L. P. in general, were received and acted upon favorably by Section Tacoma. We pledge ourselves, following the lead of Section Salt Lake, to send in ten yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People every month for the ensuing year. And we hope to do better than this. The ecuring of subscriptions is easy work and can be done by all members. The Weekly People sells readily on the streets at five cents a copy. It is recognized by friend and foe as the leading publication on scientific Socialism and the Revolution.

Our press, owned and controlled by the Party, must be maintained. If we fall in this, we stand shamefaced and beaten before our enemies those who stand for a privately-ewned "Socialist" press. Section Tacoma will be found equal to the emergency with which we are confronted. Our program is to push the sale of literature and secur subscriptions to our publications.

Salt Lake has done well. Let every body fall dato line. STIR THEM UP S. Gerard.

Tacoma, Wash., November 20,

· III.

To the Daily and Weekly People: I wish to answer Jankes' "unbeatable amendment" by saying that if he thinks that the Daily People is living on "charity." he is hadly mixed in his comprehension of the fitness of things. The Daily People is not a beggar in any sense of the word. The person who thinks that it is would consider

his own child a beggar.

The Daily People is a machine built by the working class for the emancipation of the working class. The machine is not finished yet, so we of the working class who have sense enough show that we have no revolutionary sense at all.

So, when a man gives (?) a dollar, the same. My name is wage-slave, or a thousand, to the Daily People, he and my master's name is legion, and is not giving anything to anybody; he I am exploited out of seventy-five per is simply doing his part of the work cent, of my product. The roof under of emancipating the working class in which I live is not paid for, neither is his own time while he is able. It is my will made, and the failing of banks about his only chance, as a man, to is no concern of mine. My doctor is thrust. do any real good on the earth. The pushing me for a bill of \$50, which is Anderson tribe, J. C. and Adolph, have at present but a balance, but I realize the idea all right. Long life to them, and ability to do what they want te

Now Janke asks us revolutionists to do two things—one is to make our parasites. "Kingbolt of the Revolution" earn its own living before it is finished growing, just as if he would send his eightyear-old girl to work in a capitalist slave-pen. The other is to go into the "charity" business of giving our literature away-begging people to take it.

I have been through that mill, and for one want nothing to do with it. sd and butter question. Two to- If I cannot sell a man a dollar's worth of literature right at the start I do not mach as two single. Nor need they consider him worth handing a leaflet Reason" readers, and when the differ- turn loose the criminals and beggars to be remembered

not distribute leaflets, or even give a business in pushing our cause there is nothing in it that we can depend

The main part of the proposition of selling literature and getting subscriptions, aside from what the organized sections can do, which is comparatively little, will have to be done under the direction of the Daily People management itself after we put them on to their feet.

As situated now they do not dare risk anything towards getting new business. They are between the "devil" of capitalism and "the deep sea" of proletarian class un-conscious. ness. So it is the duty of us class conscious proletarians to form ourselves into a Loyal Legion and pull them out on solid ground.

Come now! Get a move on!! Let her roll!!!

Wm. McCormick. Rogers, Cal., Nov. 16.

SOW THE SEED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Through the efforts of a few old-time comrades, we were successful last night in organizing a section of the S. L. P. in Toronto.

The capitalist press of this country, during the past few years of (OUR?) industrial expansion, has been singing a lullaby of Universal Bliss, and the wage slave, blessed by the blessings of work, has not lost very much time in the search of new masters, so that, by the aid of his little ones (which he can ill afford to send to school) many have hought houses on the instalment plan, and the false prophet has been worshipped most generously, for he brought tidings of an ever ending prosperity.

Like a land smitten simultaneously by storms, cyclones, earthquakes, floods and pestilence, so has the cry of panic effected the general mind, transforming the song of universal bliss into a lamentation of universal folly. The small manufacturer, failing to get money from his accustomed sources, finds himself compelled to lay off his slaves; and the slaves, failing to dispose of their merchandise, labor-power, cease mocking misery and find comrades in those whose misfortune is still more pronounced

Comrades, forget not your historic mission. We are the pioneers of a New World, and our hardest task, the ploughing of the ground, has been accomplished by the enemy. Our mission is to sow the seed of the revolution. That seed is the Party Literature, which also embraces the L W. W. and our granary, which must ever be kept replenished, is the Party Press.

Sow with your right hand, comrades and replenish the granary with your left, and teach those who would reap, that they must first sow, and be no daunted by pit-falls which may swallow up the most ardent workers. The enemy has set such pit-falls in the field he has plowed, in order that the sons and daughters of progress may not sow therein

There are also comrades who are not graced with the courage of Sparta Their place is by the fireside, their Socialism is speculative philosophy, their fear is the pit-fall, and those of us who would follow the example they set, are impotent in body and mind, and are a laughing stock in our ranks, and despised by our masters

In our ranks are found speakers and let them sow the seed, and there will come forth from the cracks and crevices of the earth, men who will become administrators of the Industrial Republic.

The field is large, and the S. L. P. ture is horrible. and I. W. W. can sow side by side. Two hands, like two heads, are better than one. Let the Socialist Party sow on the sea shore, and the waters of capitalism will wash the shores and carry the seed away.

I cannot join the Loyal Legion at present, but I send you my dollar just that a dollar invested in the Party Press is a step towards the construction of a Universal Sanitorium that will put an end to the life of social Fraternally,

Gus. A. Maves. Toronto, Canada, November 23.

BRINGING IN THE SHEAVES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Enclosed find I sub to the Arbetaren, 1 to the Daily and 27 to the Weekly People. Eighteen of this number were secured by Elizabeth Flynn and myself in the Northern Pacific shops. We came in contact with "Appeal to

to. That is not saying that I would ence between the two papers were explained 6 subscribed to The People. pamphlet away, but as a matter of Wayland will have the nightmare when he hears of this

Local S. L. P. men have informed me that the good union men on the Chicago & Northwestern Rallway have been hauling scab boilermakers from the East St. Paul yards, where they were lodged, to the West 7th street shops where they are scabbing it.

This is another case of the organized scab, unorganized scab and capitalist master co-operating for the defeat of Bro. Labor on the outside,

The local A. F. of L. organ is at outs with their twin publication in Minnesota. Both papers are charging each other with graft and backing up same with proof. I shall take advantage of this, as it will assist me in getting subs among the craft unionists.

Republican prosperity and the full dinner pall of hot air has struck this city in great shape. Hundreds of men have been laid off on the railroads, in the packing plants and other local industries, with no sign of a let-up. The capitalist papers are trying to conceal the facts but with very little success.

Will leave to-day for Minneapolis. Chas. Pierson. Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 21.

A CORRECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People: desire to make some corrections as to Comrade Billow's account of my first meeting in Chicago. Billow took no notes of my lecture, yet he quotes me at length, and as a result he makes some serious errors by re-interpreting his impressions into his own words. and giving them as mine. One example. Billow quotes me as having quoted: "What do we want sense or logic for? We have the constitution and that is enough." I never said that A Jewish playwright makes one of his heroes say that, in caricaturing the pure and simple job union, and Billow inconsciously mixed things up.

Nor have I used the names in the same sense as Comrade Billow's report shows.

I appreciate Comrade Billow's good intentions, and I hope he will not take offense at the above corrections,

J. Schlossberg New York, November 26.

PANICS AND THINKING POWER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-'Man was made to mourn," said Burns and if the men of Providence are any criterion they are not disappointing their maker. With the jewelers on one-half and no time at all, the machine shops shutting down, cotton mills closing, and the textile trade in general going to smash, men have good and sufficient grounds for mourning.

The small business men complain of 'small collections," "no orders," and "refusal of credit." It will be a hard and cruel winter for many .

The reasons given for the present state of affairs are innumerable. "Roosevelt," "Natural result of over-production," "Come about every fifteen or twenty years, and can't be helped." Were it not so pitiful, 'twould be funny.

The Socialists, however, can jam reason in to the vacuum of many of the idle ones. The average worker, thanks to capital's system of education-clerical and profane-needs times like the present to open his mind to conditions existing. 'Tis true that men with empty stomachs rather know, that it is very unpleasant to be idle for any length of time. Idleness in itself is bad enough, but when hunger is added thereto, not only of oneself but of those dear to us, the tor-

"I told you so!" That sounds like egotism, but the Socialist has predicted this crisis. Many heeded and did all in their power to show the light to others, but it is said that not one man in one hundred is worth arguing with. and many times we are tempted to think so. But, as has been pointed out, the crying need of food sometimes sharpens the wits-then men think. . Sometimes they act-foolishly-so that some great (?) man dies, a useless death, through the agency of a well-directed shot, a surreptitiously placed bomb, or a dagger

When men are intellectually recentive, 'tis the duty of the Socialist to serve to the famished ones arguments that are well founded in fact and replete with the examples of the horrors of the capitalint system. The literature of the Party as advertised in The People is all-sufficient.

E. A. Sec. Providence, R. I., Nov. 26.

AS TO GENERAL BOOTH. To the Daily and Weekly People:-

In last issue of the Weekly People, I find in correspondence the question "As to General Booth": When did he say "if the capitalists did not give him enough money to carry on his work he would

whom he had collected in houses of refuge, so-called, and would turn them out with the advice to go to the capitalists in person and ask for what they wanted directly, instead of having his dupes beg for them"?

In looking up "Darkest England," I find many strong passages pointing to above question, but the concluding statement of the book is the only direct one that might be the one Mr. James P Erskine heard of. It is as follows:

"To you who believe in the remedy here proposed, and the soundness of these plans, and have the ability to assist me, I now confidently appeal for more practical evidence of the faith that is in you.

"The responsibility is no longer mine alone. It is yours as much as mine. It is yours even more than mine if you withhold the means by which I may carry out the Scheme. I give what I have. If you give what you have the work will be done. If it is not done, and the dark river of wretchedness rolls on, as wide and deep as ever, the consequences will lie at the door of him who

"I am only one man among my fellows, the same as you. The obligation to care for these lost and perishing mul titudes does not rest on me any more than it does on you. To me has been given the idea, but to you the means by which it may be realized. The Plan has now been published to the world; it is for you to say whether it is to remain barren, or whether it is to bear fruit in unnumbered blessings to all the children of men."

Seventeen years ago, when "Darkest England" was published it was a novelty,, and like many novelties in time receiving historic value, this one has such value now. One can see the Ideal: THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF THE WORKING CLASS IN THE SERVICE OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS. See Appendix: "The Catholic Church and the Social Question; a paper read by Father Barry at the Catholic Conference, June 30, 1890, from which I [General Booth] take the following: 'The Rev. Dr. Barry began by defining the proletariat as those who have only one possessiontheir labour. Those who have no land, and no stake in the land, no house, and no home except the few sticks of furniture they significantly call by that name; no right to employment, but at the most a right for poor relief; and who, until the last 20 years, had not even a right to be educated unless by the charity of their "betters."

The book is for this reason worthy of perusal, and convinces the reader of the correctness of revolutionary Socialism, by disproving itself.

Fannie Joseph. Hartford, Conn., November 28.

THOMAS GLAZE.

Houston, Tex., November 21.-Section Houston S. L. P., at its meeting on September 29, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, on the 22nd inst., our comrade. Thomas Glaze, met with a fatal accident while at work as a switchman, and died shortly after, be it "Resolved, that through the death of Glaze, this Section has lost one of its best and truest members; and be it further

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Section, and that a copy be sent to the Daily and Weekly People for publication."

O. W. Nelson. Committee.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

Thanksgiving Affair Fully Up to Previous Standards.

"Fully up to previous standards." is Organizer Abelson, of Section New York's, enthusiastic declaration on the subject of last Thanksgiving's annual Daily People Festival at Grand Central Palace.

"Both in point of numbers, in spirit, and the excellence of the entertainment program, this affair is not a whit behind last year's festival, which was notoriously a successful one. Indeed the amusement program was one of the best ever seen," said Organizer Abelson. "The gate receipts were enormous.

"Great thanks are due the Scandinavian Women's Socialist Club and the Socialist Women of Greater New York for their indefatigable labors on behalf of the Festival. Those who had charge of the kitchen also covered themselves with glory and gratitude for the delicious catables they dispensed. All in all, it was a great atfair."

The Young Socialist Club was conspicuous for its well laid-out and attractive bazaar table, decked with the work of Young Socialists the country over. One and all of the thousands

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.

your second question:

A "formula for greatness"? Of what men it can be said they are "great," or "not great"? Impossible to answer. "Greatness" depends upon the viewpoint of him who bestows the title. Take Roosevelt, for instance. He is a wild-goat, or a wild-cat. Perhaps a cross between the two. All people, and these seem not a few, who admire "wild-goatism," or "wild-catism," or 'wild-goat-catism" will pronounce him 'great." "De gustibus non est disputandum"-sayeth the Latin satirist-'there is no telling about tastes."

A. L., GASTONVILLE, PA.-First-The amount of coin currency in cir-

Next question next week.

culation in the United States, on October 1, 1905 (latest available official statement) was \$2,624,230,391. Second-The population of the U.S.

(continental) was in 1905, 83,143,000. Third-The way per capitas are reckoned is to divide the money by the population.

Fourth-According thereto the "percapita" of money in circulation would be-\$31.56.

Fifth-This is purely an "arithmetic average." Like all "arithmetic averages" it is deceptive. It gives the figures for the share of each, provided each had his share. If in a room there are 100 persons and \$100 dollars, the average would be \$1 a piece. Yet it might happen that one person has \$99.99; another just one copper; and the remaining 98 persons empty pockets. "Per capitas" of circulating medium are worthless figures, the same as "per capitas" of wealth.

J. P. E. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH -Shall hunt up matter.

D. G., NEW YORK-Haywood is reported to have said in Denver-pointing to the motto of International Socialism. Workers of all countries, unite -'I don't believe in that. I never believed in that, it was written in an earlier time, and under present conditions we shall have to exclude Japanese," etc., etc. There is nothing to be said by this office on that head, for the present. What the office thinks of the sentiment is well known. We await further information. Nothing is lost by waiting.

T. J. S., CHICAGO, ILL.-Now to

our fourth question-It will be found the subject of an editorial entitled, "Question No. 4" in this issue. The subject cannot be done justice to in an off-hand answer.

H. H. R., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.-When the word VALUE is used in scientific political economy EXCHANGE value is meant, and vice versa.

Next question next week.

The VALUE of a commodity is the for its reproduction

The PRICE of a commodity is the mount of other wealth money) that the commodity fetches in implied in the fact of the "interna the market. Its PRICE may coincide with its VALUE: and it -may not. PRICE and VALUE coincide when the supply equals the demand, consequently when there is no perturbing cause. PRICE rises above VALUE when the supply falls below the demand. PRICE falls below VALUE when the supply exceeds the demand.

USE VALUE means the utility of a commodity. For instance: The USE VALUE of an overcoat is to impart warmth, and keep meumonia, the doctor and the undertaker out of your

MARKET VALUE is a round about erm for PRICE.

NORMAL VALUE is a redundant expression. It means VALUE, that is, EXCHANGE VALUE. MARKET PRICE is, like MARKET

VALUE, another word for price. NORMAL PRICE is an unscientific term. PRICE is the result of oscillations in the market. A "normal oscil-

AVERAGE PRICE means the price that, one day with another in a given time, an article fetches in the market.

lation" is nonsense.

H. H., NEW YORK-While August Bebel no more than any other present leading German Socialist, could enlighten S. L. P. men in America, there are scores of thousands of German workingmen whom Bebel could wear who attended, voted the day one long Democratic parties' false social con-

H. N., LANSING, MICH.-Now to L. O., TACOMA, WASH .- Now to your second question-

It would be a miracle if statements in the Chicago "Daily Socialist," concerning the S. L. P. and its officers. were true. The age of miracles is gone by.

Next question next week

K. A. H., NEW YORK-Now to you third question-

There can be no army without individual soldiers, no forests without individual trees. But there can be trees without a forest, soldiers without an. army. An army means an ORGANI-ZATION of soldiers; a forest a CLOSE GATHERING of trees. Consequently, individual Socialists do not constitute an I. W. W. An I. W. W. is an OR-GANIZATION of class-conscious proletarians. These, because they COM-BINE the qualities of class-consciousness and of organization-and are not one-legged: either class-conscious alone or organized alone-are an effective body.

Next question next week

V. J. S., BROKEN BOW NEB .-

Never mind the Wall Street "Jew." Flee, as you would flee from a physical pestilence, from the mental pestilence of imputing racial or creed features to the capitalist physiognomy. The redeeming feature of the otherwise irrational Greenback, and subsequent Populist Movement was that they never slided down into the European bog of Anti-Semitism in their struggles with the banking capitalist, or plutocracy. The moss-back European mortgage-laden middle class saw Jews banking, and irrationally concluded that all bankers are Jews and all Jews are bankers-and he "went for that Heathen Chinese." Of course he failed. The more enlightened American middle class man went for the BANKER. Thus his blows at least hit the set he wanted to hit. Thus his Movement was in a way a move in the right direction. His error of hitting only at a fraction of a class-the banker-and not at the whole class-the capitalistcould be more easily rectified; whereas the anti-Semitic blows of the European middle class man were hopelessly tangled up with hereditary prejudices and superstitions.-Steer clear of that

"GENERAL DELIVERY." NEW YORK-A contributor's name need not be attached to his article for publication. It must, however, be given to this office. This office cannot deal with anonymous correspondents. If a correspondent has no confidence in the integrity of this office to keep his secret, this office must decline to have dealings with him. Correct the omission should you care to send in further correspondence.

T. R., OGDEN, UTAH-Infinitely more is lost than can possibly be gained by catering to the supirstition amount of social labor-power requisite about "backward races." The gain is problematic: the loss is certain, in that the error interferes with the undertional Labor market."

> M. H. S. CHAMPAIGN, ILL -Correction shall be made.

E. S., NEW YORK-The Brass Bell is a larger story than either the Gold Sickle or the Infant's Skull. It is 41 pages longer than the former; 49 pages longer than the latter. It looks smaller because the paper is thinner,

E. V. E. K., DAVENPORT, CAL-Give a wide berth to anything like a "Socialist Colony," whether in South America or to the north of the North Pole. Such colonies are founded on false reasoning and are visionary. The consequence is that, however honest the initial intent, they degenerate into crookedness.

ALL OTHERS-Next week.

A. C. H., LISABUELA, WASH.: E. R. M. YOUNGSTOWN, O.; J. M. R., TORONTO, CAN.; F. A. B., SAN DIEGO, CAL.; J. A. Mc., PITTSBURG, PA.; B. B. C., DALLAS, TEX.; C. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.: A. W., NEW YORK: F. H. H., BOSTON, MASS .-Matter received.

Watch the label on your paper. It away from the Republican and the will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year,

Wellington Road, London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. (The Party's literary agency.) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City. Notice For technical reasons no part sunctineents can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, to p. ta.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the Sub-Committee was held on November 24, at 28 Malmberg, seconded by Seidel, "That a City Hall Place. Present, Seidel Malm- committee be elected to draw up reply berg, Ferguson, McCormick, Neuhaus, Teichlauf, Weisberger, Absent, Vaughan, Walters, Romary, Katz, Wilton, Mueller, Woodhouse. Chairman, Fer-

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Attention was ing of the N. E. C. will be held shortly, called to error in published minutes of st meeting; error being that Neuhaus was recorded voting in favor of resolutions presented by Seidel; minutes should have read: Malmberg in favor. Weisherger protested against manner of mentioning contents of Hossack's letter arding Vaughan's claims on The People, claiming same leaves Party liable to libel suit

Organiser of Section New York sent ed. Filed.

Orange sent, letter asking to be excused from attendance. Granted Eck, N. E. C. member, New Jersey,

sired admission to meeting to ask Sub-Committee some questions. Grant application of ed. Eck asked the following questions ed." Carried. to which answers were given:

Ist. The minutes of the N. E. C. 10, 1907, published in the Daily People of Nov. 20, 1907, contain the following ation: Bohn reported that he would make a short agitation trip west, ginning Nov. 14, and had arranged with assistant secretary to handle corondence.' When will Bohn return?" Answer "Assistant Secretary reports

2nd. "At how many meetings is or was he scheduled to speak?" nswer: "No definite report."

3rd. "Where and when did the tings take place?" "Detroit, Cincinnati, Pitts-

burg; definite dates not given."
4th. "Will the Sub-Committee kindly

inform me upon whose initiative this speaking tour of Bohn was arranged!" Answer: "By arrangement with Ca-adian N. E. C. to tour Canada, but ee arrangement had to be broken off th Canada, and since places in U. S. had made arrangements which could not be recalled, Bohn arranged to fill these and arranged with other sections for a trip.

5th. "What sections asked for Bohn's service as a speaker for the purpose of arranging a public meeting for him " "Previous answer covers

6th. "Why was Bohn's itinerary as as heretofore always been the custom en a speaker went en route for the Party, not been published in the Party

Answer: "Matter simply overlooked Sub-Committee."

7th. "I would like to see the weekly re etary's office of the weeks ending Nov. in favor; -16, and Nov. 23, respectively."

Answer: "Statements not yet in." the fact that a discrepancy exists upon seport of the N. E. C. vote on the E. C., and of, Whether one holding a temary position in the Party institutions deferred to this meeting, therefore be it y, at the same time, be also a member of the Sub-Committee? In printed report published in the Daily People of Nov. 20, reading is as follows: Yes, Marek, Conn.; Jacobson, N. Y.; Dowler, No, Arnold, Ken.; Eck, N. J.; Mass.; Jenning, Ill. One ballot, no name attached, vote "No"; not ed. Decided that no temporary rty employe could be member of the sent out to me by the National Secretary is published." In favor, Ferguson, Meds as follows: 'On the question, "Whether one holding a temporary po- er; opposed, Seidel, Malmberg. Seidel altion in the Party institutions may at and Malmberg stated that, while recogthe same time also be a member of the nizing that the Sub-Committee must, as Sub-Committee," the vote is: Yes, Rich- instructed by the N. E. C., elect a com ter, Jacobsen, Marek, Eck. Dowler, No. swered in the affirmative.' Which of vote against the motion because it conthese reports is right, and which is tained parts which should have been di-

"Upon investigating matter we find that National Secretary's report is correct, and the report in the pub-re-submitting question raising price of with I. Prosterman, 203 W. 12th street, lished minutes incorrect. It will be Daily and Sunday People: In favor, who has the paper on hand and will do

Oth. "Whose mistake was this?" Answer: "Owing to Richter's vote

which we cannot account for.'

"In certification that the previous by Julius Eck, N. E. C. member from New Jersey and were answered as herein stated in the meeting of the N. E. C. lieving those who read same should pay Sub-Committee meeting of Nov. 24, we for paper and not depend for support sign this document.

"Edmund Seidel, Secretary of meeting, "D. Ferguson, Chairman, " "." Correspondence: From a committee

of Section Tacoma claiming minutes of Oct. 27, referring to re-instatement of that section, were incorrectly worded in-asmuch as it could not be "re-instated," never having been expelled. Moved by to Section Incoms, and present same at next meeting." Carried. Teichlauf and Seidel, committee.

From International Bureau statement of dues to Bureau, 625 francs. Moved by Weisberger, seconded by McCormick, "in view of the fact that the next meet-Jan. 1908, therefore be it decided that the communication from the International Bureau be referred to the next

From Holmes, Benton, Wash., asking as to the action of Sub-Committee on a communication of his of last August. Moved by Weisberger, seconded by Seidel, "That the National Secretary be instructed to forward to Holmes a copy of the Sub-Committee minutes of August 25, 1907, referring to that part otice of election of Adolph Orange to which deals with the Sub-Committee's mmittee in place of Chase, re- action on Washington State Committee matter." Carried.

From State Secretary, S. L. P., Wash., application for charter for Section to be known as Section Chehalis. Moved by Neuhaus, seconded by Teichlauf, "That application of Chehalis, Wash., be grant-

From Holmes, Wash., asking to have his letters returned as he desired to use nmittee of the meeting of Nov. same. Moved by Weisberger, seconded by McCormick, "That, with reference to the request of Holmes, the National Secretary forward him exact copies of the original letters Holmes asks for and that the Secretary inform him that all P. letters reaching this office become the property of the Party." Carried.

From B. Lorton Portland, Ore., ap plication for member-at-large; proposed orded as it is cast; no unanimous vote by Wm. Sullivan. Moved by Teichlauf, will be considered, unless the number aded by Neuhaus, "That application of B. Lorton be received and membership card granted." Carried

Committee elected at last meeting to confer with Business Manager relative blank: to Penna. S. E. C.'s request, reported that Manager would have a report read if nothing interfered, at next meeting of Sub-Committee, Moved by McCorme seconded by Neuhaus, "That Sub-Con mittee request Hossack that he furnis desired information as requested by Per na State Committee as to indebtednes of the Party, at the next meeting of

he Sub-Consmittee." Carried.

The following was moved by Weisber er, seconded by Neuhaus:

"Whereas, At a meeting of the E. C. Sub. Committee held Nov. 10, 190 Edinund Seidel, a member of the about named body, presented a resolution purporting to enact a plan for the systema tie handling of all correspondence reaching the National Secretary's office;

"Whereas, The said resolution con tained matter altogether irrelevant to the intents and purposes for which it

"Whereas, For this reason the said medal statements of the National Sec. 1—the vote being eight against, and three

"Whereas, Upon the defeat of the said resolution Edmund Seidel stated 8th. "Is the Sub-Committee aware of that he would appeal his case of the resolution to the members of the N.

"Whereas, Action on this appeal was

"Resolved. That a committee of three be chosen from this body that shall prepare a statement informing the Party membership in general and the N. E. C. members in particular why that resolution was so overwhelmingly voted against by the members of the N. E. C. St., Room 8. Come ready for work. Sub-Committee; and that said statement shall be presented to the next session of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee for Whereas the report its consideration and approval before it Cormick, Neuhaus, Teichlauf, Weisbergmittee to present their side of the case old, Reimer, Jenning. One unsigned when an appeal is taken, still they, ballot. This question is therefore an- Seidel and Malmberg, were compelled to

berger, Ferguson, committee.

Motion carried. Teichlauf, Weis-

tary, and mistake in recording Eck's vote Gilchirst, Penna.; Jacobson, N. Y. Moplained voting "No" because he thought N. E. C. had no power to order new vote when no fraud was shown; but still was in favor of raising price of paper bese outside of New York. Moved by Teichlauf, seconded by Seidel, "That the National Secretary be instructed to re-submit the question of raising the price of the Daily and Sunday People to two cents Daily and five cents Sunday, to the sections involved, Greater New York and vicinity." Carried. Financial report left over till next

meeting. Bills of \$7.50 due Franklin Press ordered paid. Edmund Seidel,

Recording Secretary.

FOR NEW YORK MEMBER NA-TIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE.

The Sections of the S. L. P. in the State of New York are hereby called upon to vote for a representative to the National Executive Committee from this State. On the importance of semeeting of that body for disposal." Car feeting the best member available to this office, there is no need to dwell; that should be apparent to our entire membership.

Nominations, pursuant to the recent call of this committee, are as follows: Section Erie Co., P. Jacobson, Westchester County; Timothy Walsh, Queens County; C. J. Ball, Jr., Erie County.: Section Kings County, Alvan S. Brown, Kings County.; Section New York County, Donald Ferguson, William Walters, Julius Hammer and Fred A. Olpp. New York County; Borls Reinstein, Erie County; Henry Kuhn, Kings County, and S. Moskowitz and W. J. Bryan, New York County.

Since the nominations, Kuhn, Mosko witz and Bryan have declined. Brown, Ferguson, Walters and Hammer not having been heard from, are considered pursuant to notice sent them, as having also declined, leaving as candidates, Charles J. Ball, Jr., Peter Jacobson, Frederick A. Olpp, Boris Reinstein and Timothy Walsh each of whom have signed the pledge required by the S. L. Constitution,

The Sections are therefore called upon to at once take a vote on these candidates. This vote must be recof votes comprising it are given, together with the candidate's name.

In order to facilitate the counting of the vote, record it on the following

	BALL, CHARLES J., Jr
S	JACOBSON, PETER
•	OLPP, FREDERICK A
	REINSTEIN, BORIS

WALSH, TIMOTHY

As the N. E. C. will meet on Sunday, January 5, 1908, time must be allowed to notify the candidate chosen, to act, therefore, all returns on this vote must be at the office of the undersigned, on Friday, December 27, 1907, on which date the vote will close. Address all returns to

Frederick A. Olpp. State Secretary, N. Y. S. E. C., 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

PROVIDENCE, ATTENTION! All members of Section Providence having volunteered to canvass for our Party Press, and all others that are willing to do so, are requested to meet SUNDAY, December 8, at 9:30 p. m. sharp, at Party headquarters, \$1 Dyer Herman Keiser, Organizer.

CHICAGO DEBATES.

Debates and lectures will take place every FRIDAY night, 8 P. M., at Kulvinsky's Hall, corner Twelfth and Waller streets, opposite Workingman's Hall.

Discussions in English and Jewish. Come with your friends. Admission freq. Don't fall to attend. These meetings are arranged by the West Side Branch, Socialist Labor Party.

Any one knowing any news dealers who would handle the Daily or Weekly Vote of the N. E. C. on question of People in Chicago should communicate Reimer, Mass.; Jenning, Ill.; Kircher, all things possible to place The People O.; Richter, Mich.; Schmidt, Vir.; Dowler, Tex.; Matz, Ind.; Johnson, Cal.; Brearclin, Wash. Opposed, Wilke, Wis.; for it. Get it.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

THANKSGIVING.

Thankful for what? For that we have not? For toil and care, Poor food, worse air? The right to produce For another's use? To see and hear The lifelong year Nothing of cheer?

Thankful for what? For much we have got. Courage to fight For Truth and Right. Ourselves to be With others free! To till, to sow Truth's seeds to grow, Wrong's weeds to mow.

LETTERS FROM ARIZONA COM-RADES.

Here are two letters from our West ern Comrades. They are very interest ing, indeed, and since we have the promise of more we will try to be patient Only don't keep us waiting too long, girlies, as our mouths keep watering.

Some of the girls have taken the address to write to Comrades Ruth and May and we hope that among them will be some of the boys. That's just what we need, young and old, to be come acquainted with our co-workers.

Let me make a suggestion. Do not use the correspondence letterhead paper when writing to the Children's Hour. It is too expensive for that, as you must write on one side only and the sheets are small

Dear Aunt Annetta:-

I would have written long ago but I have had no time. I am fourteen years old and will be in the First Year of High School after Fair Week.

The Phoenix Fair is going on this week and none of the Arizona schools is in session, because all the teachers have to be there.

I will now tell you about Jerome. It is not a beautiful little place as most people think. It is a little town set upon a hill. The scenery around Jerome is beautiful to lovers of mountains and sunsets. There is one real nice, large hotel but it is owned by the company. We have no flowers, because they can't

The only things that seem to thrive despite the smoke are the tin-cans, rocks, and burros or donkeys, which are the beasts of burden.

stand the sulphur smoke.

The Verde V ley is the only nice place near Jerome. Walnut Springs is another, because it has trees-unlike Jerome.

We schoolgirls have enough fun but none of us seem to like our town. Some of us girls walked the pipe line, our favorite place or walking, on Satur-

I will tell you more about Jerome in my next letter.

L. HARRIS.

Chicago, Ill., November 30 .- Section

Harris came originally from Londo

BOHN IN BOSTON.

nomic Interpretation of American Po-

litical History," on SUNDAY, Decem-

ber 15, 2:45 o'clock in Knights of

Honor Hall, 730 Washington street,

Questions invited. Admission free.

NEW TERSEY S. E. C.

S. E. C. will be held at Helvetia Hall,

Van Houten st. Paterson, on SUNDAY,

50-CENT BOOKS.

Positive School Criminology, Ferri

Ethics and the Materialist Concep-

Social and Philosophical Studies, La-

Socialism, Positive and Negative, La

Revolution and Counter Revolution,

Collectivism and Industrial Evolu-

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

Origin of the Family, Engels.

tion of History, Kautsky.

tion, Vandervelde.

fargue.

Monte.

December 8, at 3 o'clock sharp.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey

John C. Butterworth, Secty.

of heart disease at the age of 54.

active worker for the S. L. P.

three children.

OPERATING FUND. 2.00

Cook County, Socialist Labor Party, lost on the 24th instant, one of its'old time war horses, L. Harris, who died N. Wisser, Reading Pa. 1.00 Thos. Sweeney, Louisville, Ку. He resided in New York, Rochester Jas. Sullivan, Boston, Mass. 5.00 and Buffalo for long periods before E. C. Harding, Vineyard coming to Chicago where he has been Haven, 'Mass.25 .25 he lived he will be remembered as an N. J. J. McDonald, Spokane, Harris is survived by a wife and Wash. 25 Section Cincinnati, Ohio .. 50.00 H. Cody, Panams 5.00 H. Price, 1.00 H. Stone, 1.00 P. Wass, 2.00 ******* Frank Bohn, National Secretary of V. Saphir, 1.00 the S. L. P., will lecture under the aus-A. Dallow, 2.00 pices of Section Boston on "The Eco-

******* S. Warju, ******* R. Smith. V. Taylor, H. Burger, R. Driscoll, J. Mahoney, ****** B. Benson, H. Lake, G. D. Fenton, C. Kohler, M. Handley, T. Taylor, F. Schuler. "Come Again," ****** W. Blount. L. Warju,

J. Neave, Montreal, Conn ...

Freviously acknowledged 1,387.05 Grand Total \$1,490.50

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola:

History, Labriola.

NOT YET AROUSED

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS SHOW THAT S. L. P. MEN ARE NOT RISING TO THE OPPORTUNITY CONFRONTING THEM.

ber 29th, we received 140 subs to the Weekly People, and 33 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 173 for the week. This hows that despite our urging and the lightness of the task imposed very few of the Party members are getting that one sub a month.

On every hand men are asking what are the causes of the present financial crisis, and they, as they are being hit, are eager to learn. The People is answering these questions, and it is easier now than ever before to get people to read the paper. But, strange to say, the opportunity is not being taken advantage of by all of our friends, Sad indeed will it be if it may be said of S. L. P. men that they did not rise to the occasion.

were: C. Pierson, St. Paul, Minn., 28; Bell," leading in the sales.

For the week ending Friday, Novem- | J. White, Meriden, Conn., 8; H. J. Friedmann, Chicago, Ill., 7; Press Committee, Cincinnati, O., 7; H. J. Hart, Z. Lafayette, Ind., 5; F. Brown, Cleveland O., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: T. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal., \$7.00; G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill., \$5; C. A. Ruby, Rochester. N. Y., \$4; P. Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y., \$3: F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa., \$2.50.

subs were received for the Daily People during the week and of these II were renewals. We should get at least 50 subs a day for the Daily. Our outof-town friends should pay some attention to getting readers for the Daily edition. One dollar for three months is just about one cent a day.

At the Daily People Festival the

STILL OUT.

A large number of Press Security

Outstanding P. S. L. Moving Fund Subscription Lists.

7-Olive M. Johnson, Oakland,

18-E. B. Mercadier, San Jose Cal.

21 and 22-J. B. Gerberg, Grand Junction, Colo. 26-A. D. Sandree, New Britain,

Conn. 27, 28 and 29-A. A. Rein, Hartford, Conn.

43-I. M. Halliday, East St. Louis, Ill.

111. 46-F. Fritz, Evansville, Ind.

885. 53-M. Scopes, Paducah, Ky/ 54-C. Becher, Baltimore, Md.

rence, Mo. 70-H. Hellberg, Somerville,

71-F. A. Nagler, Springfield, Mass.

Mass. 81-J. P. Johnson, Duluth, Minn. 87-C. Krusa. Red Lake Falls,

St. Louis, Mo. 100, 101, and 102-G. A. Johnson,

J. Eck. Hoboken, N. J. N. J.

* 117-J. Wallace, New Brunswick, N. J.

falo, N. Y. 198 and 129-M Neuhaus, Brook-

lyn, N. Y. " 186-J. McGarvey, Newburgh,

" 139, 140, 144, 145, 161, 162, 163, 164, and 453-Section New York, S. L. P.

" 166-B. Knutsen, Jersey City, N. J. 168-A. Chambers, Corona, N. Y. 169-J. H. Milton, West New

178, 175, 176, 177-J. T. Noonan, Schenectady, N. Y. 178 and 179-T. Trainor, Syra-

N. Y.

" 188-T. Boyce, Buchtel, Ohio, 189 and 190-J. H. T. Jurgens Canton, Ohio.

197 and 204-J. D. Goarke, Cleveland, Ohio. 207-D. W. Wallace, Hollister, O.

209-J. Slater, Somerdale, Ohio. 210-C. S. Covert. Youngstown, O. 220-J. Barron, Dixon City, Pa. 240-D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va 259-D. O'Brien, Port Angeles,

267-N. Hansen, West Superior,

Van Couver, B. C.

286-Theo. Anderson, d'Alene Idaho. 292-P. Vere, Heoning, Colo.

Haven, Mass. 302-W. Bonstein, Webb City, Mo.

Alaska. 828-L. Katz, Atlantic City, N. J. 330-J. Zimny, Ossining, N. J.

386-I. Rosenblatt, Tarrytown, N. Y. 337-E. J. Shaw, Auburn, N. Y.

343-D. A. Loucks, Santa Cruz, Cal.

" 353-J.- M. Wunderle, Rockford 355-F. Beach, Knightsville, Ind.

358-H. Behrens, Davenport, Iowa 359-O. Haselgrove, Newport, Kv.

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381-J. L. Forrester, El Centro

Cal. " 302-M. W. Bradley, Redlands, Cal

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B. C.

399-A. C. Forrester, Taplin, Idaho

401-E. Viewegh, Bridgeport, Ind. 403-W. T. Cathey, Fulton, Ky. 405-S. V. Krouthen, East Lynne,

Mass. 406-L. A. Doherty, Fitchburg, Mass.

Mass

414-J. Easton, Reno, Nev.

Ohio.

Oregon. 430-A. G. Brandt, Tylersport, Pa. 432-V. Bernardoni, Galveston.

Texas.

435-G. O. Royal, Lampasas, Tex.

" 438-H. Labelle, Bromerton, Wash. " 443-E. H. Carlson, South Bend,

" 444-P. M. Mellott, Tiger, Wash. 445-F. C. Rivers, Buchhannan,

W. Va. 447-O. Rosen, Racine, Wis.

" 448-O. Gunderman, Wausau, Wis

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Couver, B. C. 460-A. C. Waterman, Stamford.

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League Moving Fund Subscription Lists are still outstanding and repeated calls in The People and by personal letter have failed to secure their return. On some of the lists money has been turned in, but on others no money has been received. Holders of lists are hereby notified to return them at once to A. C. Kihn, 28 City Hall have been collected thereon or not. (This list will be kept standing in

The People until all lists are returned.)

36-T. M. Davis, Chicago, Ill.

45-G. E. Dimmitt, Springfield,

50-L. Lewis, Pittsburgh, Kan

62 and 63-F. Worster, Law-

72-W. H. O'Brien, Woburn,

Minn. or oc or og and og_P Hertzel

Newark, N. J.

110-E. Alzzone, West Hoboken,

121, 122, 123-B. Reinstein, Buf-

N. Y.

Brighton, S. L. N. Y.

cuse, N. Y. " 180, 181 and 182-T. Dean, Troy,

". 196-E. Gardner, Cincinnati, O.

208-J. Reidel, Mineral City, O.

" 279-J. W. Reid, Toronto, Ont

308-S. Barton, Damoppus, Ohio. 309-J. Matthews, Lorraine, Ohio. 310-D. Morrison, Sherodsville, O. 312-S. Christoff, Patten, Pa. 315-A. Mura, Rankin, Pa. 322-G. Norling, Pasco, Wash. 326-C. Starkenburg, Fairbanks,

" 340-E. M. Scarino, Carters, Cal.

249-E. McCoy, Bomers Ferry, Idaho.

388-J. A. Cole, Yuba City, Cal.

393-T. S. Humphreys, Shields,

395-S. Bailey, Delta, Colo. 396-L. L. Crissman, Fruita, Colo.

408-W. F. Doyle Marlboro, Mass. 411-J. E. White, Ft. Charles, Mo.

424-D. Morrison, Sherodsville,

425-F. W. Punch, Seaside,

433-F. A. Peters, Humble, Texas. 434-M. Braden, Locoste, Texas.

Wash.

450 and 451-Mrs. B. L. Touroff.

Conn. A. . Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,

Essays Materialistic Conception of

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

I hope will be a success,

We thank you ever so much for the welcome letter you wrote to us and will be looking for another.

I read the Weekly People every wee but I have still more room for true Socialism in my head.

I will close now. Hoping that the bazaar will be a success, I am, Yours for Socialism,

Jerome, Ariz., Box 552, Nov. 12.

[Do write, Ruth, and tell us mor about our fellow workers. What are the chief industries; what is the pay? Do many children work? what are their chances of health and education? What about libraries? Do you discuss Socialism among yourselves or must you keep quiet as some unfortunate wage slaves must sometimes? Am glad you are making a success in selling subscription cards. Keep it up. cheers to you, for what you did already. I hope to have the honor of owning one of those aprons, for they are fine workmanship. All hand work .- AUNT AN

write at the same time.

NETTA.]

Dear Aunt Annetta:-I have made an apron for the Thanks giving Bazaar, which you are going to have. I have finished it and am going to send it to-day, so I thought I would

I read the Children's Hour in the Weekly People every time. I do not know much about Socialism now, but papa is telling me about it; when I get Place. New York City, whether monies older I will know more.

There are a great many men laid off

from work now, and most of them have gone away. We cannot grow many flowers on account of the sulphur smoke. We are going to school, and I am in

the sixth grade. I am eleven years old.

They are building the school-house and

it is nearly all finished. Jerome is a rocky, dusty and hilly place. I will try to get some more girls to

join the Young Socialists' Club of Amer

I was very glad to get your letter, and hope you will write again. Yours for Socialism. May Fallon. [Please tell us more about your school, May. What material is used? Who paid for its construction? Have you a free text book system as we have

in our city? Do you find the children

of Jerome have as much trouble with

their sight as ours here do? Form a

branch of the Young Socialists' Club and

get some boys to join it, too. Will be glad to write again as soon as time allows .- AUNT ANNETTA.

James Hunt, Eureka, Cal. A. W. McLean. " John Lidberg, Minneapolis.

1.00

.50

2.00

2.00

2.00

2,00

2.00

1.00

1.00

2.00

1.00

1.00

5.00

2.00

.20

1.00

\$1.00 BOOKS.

Papa got some subscription cards for the Weekly People and May and I are selling them. I sold four already. I made an apron for the bazaar which

Ruth Fallon.

Those sending five or more subs

" 280, 281, 282, and 283-J. Hartnet

297-C. E. Harding, Vineyard

306-C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y. 307-N. Negro, Canal Dover, Ohio

" 347-J. D. De Shazer, Ouray, Colo. ". 348-C. S. Carr, Stratford, Conn.

374-J. J. Sladish, Humboldt, Ari-

" 407-J. A. Anderson, Gardner,

417-A. B. Galatin, Helmetta, N.J. 418-L. Hawgeson, Newton, N. J. " 419-H. A. Schoeps, Weehawken,

456, 457, and 458-Section Van

November 25, 1907. Watch the label on your paper.

Wash.