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WEEKLY



PEOPLE

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VOL. XVIII, NO. 7.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1908.

PRICE TWO CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

BOILED DOWN

AND EXAMINED FROM A SOCIALIST STANDPOINT.

One Industry Which Flourishes—The Race-Purists Get Cracked—The Religion of the Rich—Cheats Either Way Are the Pillars of Society.

The Madrid, Spain, "El Socialista" is growing satirical at the expense of our heires. Under the heading "The American Crisis," that paper says: "The financial crisis has had an industrial crisis for its natural consequence. All industries have been affected, except the industry of American heires, daughters of multi-millionaires, destined for exportation for the consumption of the ruined nobility of Europe. Such is the magnitude that this branch of commerce has reached that there is serious talk of raising a protective tariff against it."

True to his name, Dr. J. W. Slaughter of the London Sociological Society deals a slaughtering blow to the Tillmanite whites who are in war paint against the Negro, and whose motto is: "This is and shall remain a white man's land." Dr. Slaughter coolly asserts that "biological assimilation is going on in America all the time. The inter-breeding, in fact, continues on an ever-increasing scale, and in the course of a few decades the really full-blooded black will be the exception." Hewl! That is a crack over the head of the Tillmanite pretended race-purists. Who but they are doing the interbreeding?

From the Imperial City of Rome J. Pierpont Morgan issues to the famishing of the land the comforting statement that the acute stage of the panic is over, and it is now "only a question of steadiness." With — to use a good Shakespearean phrase—"his capon-lined belly," it is an easy thing for Morgan to preach steadiness to men whose heads reel with want and the specter of want and ruin at their heels.

The American Consul at Cologne, Germany, should be muzzled—at least until the Presidential campaign is over. Here he comes with an essay to show that the financial and industrial crisis is gripping Germany as it is gripping America. What better document can the "leprous" Socialists want than that to prove that the Rep-Dem spellbinders know not whereof they talk when they impute the crisis to this, that or the other local condition? The Cologne Consul's document forcibly draws attention — unintentionally, 'tis true, but forcibly all the same—to the fact that the cause of the crisis must be something common to both countries. What have the two countries in common but "sweet-scented" capitalism?

The Havana, Cuba, "El Socialista" of May 1 announces that the Socialist Party of Cuba will open its political career by entering the arena at the approaching national elections, and it declares:

"It is impossible for bourgeois parties, the upholders of a system grounded upon the exploitation of man by man, to at all either uphold or defend the interests of the exploited class, of the class that resists social injustice. . . . The entrance of the Socialist Party in the hustings will shut the door to deception. No longer will the bourgeois parties be able to continue their career of false representation concerning Labor—holding up illusions wherever they have hitherto dragged the workers behind the chariot of the bourgeois parties, in the service, and to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class."

Answering at Carnegie Hall the question whether Socialism will arise first in China, the Chinese Minister Wu said: "I don't think it will arise in China first. If it should ever arise in it it would be after it had arisen in Europe and in America."—Wu is profoundly wise. China has a long way to travel before she overtakes either Europe or America in economic development, and is ripe for Socialism.

The only sign of the plutocracy being seized with the vertigo and rushing headlong to its own destruction is not the remarkable number of recent "international marriages." There are other signs. Nothing but the vertigo that announces the dementia of suicide can explain the conduct of the millionaire Thaw family. First they swear that

Harry is insane. Upon that plea he is pronounced not guilty and is sent to the asylum for the insane. And now they are swearing he is perfectly sane. If he is, then they cheated the gallows; and if he is not, and they succeed in getting him out of the asylum, then they cheated the asylum.—Cheats either way. And of such are our Pillars of Society!

"Religion," such as the thing is understood by its ostentatious preachers, lay and clerical, is making an exhibition of itself. While Katherine Elkins, a Protestant, finding she cannot purchase a royal-prince title unless she adopts the "religion" of the Prince of the Abruzzi, casts off the "religion" of her fathers and turns Catholic, Prince Helle de Sagan, a Catholic, finding he cannot acquire the wealth of Anna Gould unless he adopts her "religion," casts off the "religion" of his fathers and turns Protestant. It is of such "religion" that Marx said it is the reflex of the material conditions that require such reflexes.

George F. Ferons, general attorney of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who appeared on May 5 before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in opposition to a bill requiring telegraph companies to register on all messages the minute of sending and receiving, said either too much or too little when he declared: "I have known men away from home who would object to having their spouses know the time when telegrams to them were filed." Does the preservation of the myth concerning the sanctity of the capitalist home fall within the province of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce? Will George F. Ferons explain? Do!

It requires no great imaginative powers to picture to oneself the face of the writer of the London May Day despatch that announced that Socialism is on the wane in Europe. These people imagine they can lie about the political weather as they lie about prosperity, the solvency of banks, etc. Even the latter lies come home to roost. How will it be with the former?

Miss Alice T. Booth left \$15,000 to the Rev. Henry Dawson, an Episcopal clergyman, of Canton, Ill., on condition that he turn Catholic. Bets are up 16 to 1 that the Reverend Episcopalian will discover texts galore to prove that the only patriotic, law-and-order, religious and otherwise good thing for him to do is not to rebel against the will of God, so clearly and convincingly expressed through the last will and testament of His handmaid, the saintly Miss Alice T. Booth.

The Anarchists are doing good work. Better than the Socialists could, they are demonstrating to the thinking public that they are an irrational set of people. Alexander Berkman, the Anarchist, appeared at the National Convention of the Unemployed in this city on Friday the 8th. He was not a delegate, he was not even a member of any of the organizations there represented, yet he insisted, in the name of "free speech," that it was his sovereign right to be heard—until it became necessary to eject him by forcible means. Scratch a thorough-paced Anarchist and you will find a man, or woman, whose "freedom" and "individualism" means that only minorities have rights; majorities none.

Foraker and his men are gradually, but steadily forfeiting the respect of their fellow "Desirable Citizens." They are running about mad because it has leaked out of the White House that the President will disobey Foraker's Brownsville bill. How can the Forakers—the men whose proud boast is to have disobeyed the railroad coupler law, and approved the disobedience with a text—how can they look their fellow "Desirables" in the face if they insist that just laws be enforced?

Mrs. Herbert Parsons, wife of the Republican Congressman who is a political chum of the President, and daughter of the banker Henry Clews, recently wrote a book in which she recommended "trial marriages"—and that was howled at by the goody-good. Now it is announced that a "French wedding party rehearsal" was held at a millionaire's church in Newport. Where does the wedding party "rehearsal" end and the "trial marriage" begin?

Even a Columbia University professor of political economy will get off some sense, occasionally, however unintentionally. According to a correspondent

THE PONIARD'S HILT

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BELLE GUNNESS'S SOLILOQUY

In view of the gruesome discoveries that are being made at the Belle Gunness farm in Laporte, Ind.—dead and murdered bodies of men, women and children; luring matrimonial advertisements, etc., etc., besides biographical points regarding Mrs. Gunness herself—it is not unlikely, considering the ability of the woman, that there will also be unearthed a soliloquy by the lady, conveyed by her to paper, some night, as she tucked away in her purse her latest loot taken from the corpse or corpses that lay still unburied at her feet. The soliloquy will run somewhat in this vein:

[Looking at herself in a glass that hangs on the wall and holding a lamp over her head.]

Good evening, Belle Paulsen—you are not much the worse for wear since the days of your girlhood in your Trondhjem Norwegian home, when you were an attractive country lass—but, Oh! how changed in wealth and views.

"Then, you were hard-working, an industrious peasant maid, who thought that by migrating to America your ways of living could yield you greater ease and comfort, without sacrifice of character. America was portrayed as the home of the industrious, free, good, religious—

"Well I remember your picture—physical and moral—when, at the age of twenty-two, with thick flaxen hair, sea-blue eyes, a pure virgin front, cheeks red with the health of toil, hands not soft with idleness, you stepped upon the soil of America—the promised land of freedom through industry, and happiness through purity—

"The steamboat agents had lied—you soon found out that. The full realization of the Bible story, that labor is a punishment decreed upon man, you met only here. Hard as work was around the crags of your old Trondhjem home in far away Norway, it had its measure of dignity—and then—and then—there was no triumphantly wealthy crime around to contrast your poverty with, to sneer at, and to rebuke it. It was all otherwise here. Here you found labor an un-

qualified punishment; idleness a reward. Here you saw wealth, the fruit of crime, and the crime flaunted, and exalted. Here you saw the sanctity of the family worshiped on the lips and butchered in the heart. Here you saw life held sacred in Fourth of July orations, and sacrificed by the scores, the hundreds, the thousands as a hecatomb for the ruling class. Here you saw a new motto—written nowhere, but visible everywhere in the hundred — monuments erected to its glory—"Commit any crime, provided you are not caught. Get money, money, money. In that sign you will conquer; without it you will be conquered!"

"You decided not to be conquered—you decided to conquer—you decided to emulate the pace set by the Pillars of Society—

"They outrage the home—why should not you, if that brought MONEY? "Immorality was their code—why should it not be yours, if that brought MONEY?

"They butchered life by the scores, the hundreds, the thousands, in factories, mines, railroads yards and mills; only recently the capitalist owners of the powder mills, in this very vicinity of Laporte, caused, through their money-saving negligence of human safety, the death of over a hundred workers—and they went on an automobile wedding trip on the strength of that—why should not you cause the death of a few half-dozens, if that will bring in MONEY?

"They, through their financiers, inveigle thousands of people into the parlor of their spider's web, and there ruin them, wrecking their homes, causing many of them to commit suicide, their wives to go crazy, their children to grow up paupers—you decided to weave a financier's web of your own, lure your own victims, and dispatch them in your own way; and why should you not, if that brought in MONEY?

"You looked around and saw that, although they toiled not, neither did they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory

was not arrayed like one of them, nor half so much respected as a pillar of Law, of Order, of the Family, of Patriotism, of Religion—why should not you also become a Law, an Order, a Family, a Patriotism, a Religion all to yourself, if that brought MONEY?

"And you did—

"To the new code you lived ever true—"You married Sorenson; had him insure his life; killed him—husbands are as dirt cheap as proletarians;—and collected the \$8,000 insurance—

"You then married Gunness; had him insure his life; killed him; and collected the \$4,000 insurance—

"You had by that time quite a neat little 'original accumulation'—or, what is that other name they give the thing?—Oh! yes—'wages of abstinence'—

"You had \$12,000 'wages of abstinence' on which to start business—

"You did—burned down three times—not as often as Barnum—but, like Barnum, collected your insurance—

"Then you hastened your pace—you bought this farm—improved it—they always 'improve' things—your good looks stuck to you—your matrimonial advertisements brought in rich victims [kick; with the tip of her shoe the one that lay dead on the floor]—there is one of them—

"Were these any better than you?—they were after a rich wife—you were after a rich prospective husband, kept the money and struck off the husband—

"You are what the times have made you—'money-mad'—They all are.

"Are you satisfied, Belle Paulsen?—

"Not yet—

"What more does your heart crave?—

"A national reputation for my virtues.—The next haul I make I shall devote to purchasing an interest in some News Agency, and, through that channel, cause my name to be blazoned in all the papers of the land as a paragon of 'Desirable Citizenship!'"

[And the original in front of the glass smiled approvingly at the reflex within.]

about 100 delegates who were continually after the officers and shouting for a house cleaning, and "Put 'em out!" He said those delegates "ought to be in hell." John Walker also characterized those delegates as the hardest knockers that ever attended a convention. Sam Neville reported that the delegates had to fight both officers and operators alike, as the officers continually voted to have the miners themselves pay the shot-firers.

The Industrial Workers are taking advantage of some of these doings. Vincent St. John was on the ground, and things are said to be in a ferment which will make a favorable opening for this new organization.

DOUGLAS STRIKE

Non-Union Men Corralled in the Mines — Three Deaths Not Reported to Authorities—Gunmen Keep Men from Leaving the Works.

Douglas, Alaska, April 29. — Things around the Treadwell mines and at Douglas are remaining quiet. The troops have nothing to occupy them. The union miners are confident of a speedy victory.

A letter was received to-day from one of the Greeks incarcerated at the Treadwell boarding house. The writer of the letter tells that all the strike breakers desire to leave the works, but are held back by the superintendent Kinzie's gunmen. Kinzie is also trying to intimidate his men by telling them that the union men will give them a thrashing when they leave the mines.

Two Greeks whom I interviewed in Juneau told me that they managed to break from Kinzie. They said that brothers, friends, or strangers in twos or threes are not allowed to converse together unless a Kinzie deputy is present. The men are herded like cattle, and when their day's work is over are forced to go to their rooms.

Three men are said to have been killed at the Treadwell mines during the past week, but no reports to authorities were made, and no funerals seen. However, four Indians were seen carrying a coffin to the Douglas shaft. They were escorted by an Indian woman. A crowd of natives were seen entering the shop of Louis Thomas yesterday and they later came out with a coffin which was carried to the Douglas cemetery. Four men have been badly crippled in the mines. They are being cared for in the hospital.

All the Indians, about fifty, have signified their willingness to walk out in a body on May 1. They say that the mines are becoming dangerous; big slabs are falling from the roofs and walls all the time. The men at the "Humboldt," 24 in number, tried to break away, but were forced back at the point of the gun. The militia did not interfere here in the interests of "law and order," or to "protect" life.

S. Torkelsen.

CELEBRATING MAY DAY.

Workingmen East and West Hail the Day.

Lowell, Mass., May 5.—The Industrial Workers of the World celebrated May Day in a most happy manner. The best of good spirits prevailed throughout the festivities and two days instead of one were given over to the event.

The Industrial Workers' hall had been decorated up the evening before. Mottoes in English, French and Belgian were hung up on the walls. Some of these signs read, "Only men that are conscious of their interest as a class will say 'Labor is entitled to all it produces'"; "An injury to one is an injury to all."

The celebration started in the morning of May 1, and was opened with a speech by Louis Wijshaert. He called attention to the significance of the day. This was followed by singing, many of the songs being such as the workers in the "old country" sing. One of the features was a graphophone concert. The evening was given over to dancing. These present all wore red pinks which were a pleasant sight to behold.

A small sun was realized on the entertainment and the whole affair was voted a success by all participating.

May Day in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 4.—The Socialist Labor Party of Milwaukee held its May Festival at the Freie Gemeinde. A large gathering was present and enthusiasm and rejoicing ran high. The "International Holiday of Labor" was the grand topic on every one's lips. The capitalist September Labor Day was scoffed at.

Poems, speeches and recitations were given with a will and freely. Five men

DETROIT WORKERS

HOLD FIRST MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION IN THAT CITY.

Two Thousand Workers, in Line of March Loudly Cheered by Watching Other Thousands—Mass Meeting in Evening Crowded to the Doors—Good Results on Every Hand.

Detroit, Mich., May 6.—The workers of Detroit broke the ice at last, and celebrated May Day in a manner fitting to their growing power.

The Italian workers' organization started the agitation for the demonstration on May First. In response to their call delegates from the following organizations met and formed a conference: Italian Workers, Local 159, 26 and 426, Industrial Workers of the World; Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, and the Polish Socialist organization. It was decided to stop work on the afternoon of May First, and hold a parade.

The parade was organized, and at the time set drew up in form before Arbeiter Hall, two thousand strong, with a band at the head. Along their march through the principal streets of the city, fully as many lined the sidewalks as were in the line. It was an agreeable surprise to the participants to see nearly every nationality represented among the cheering onlookers. Several banners transparencies made plain the purpose of the demonstration. The police were conspicuous by their absence.

The parade terminated with a short meeting in Harmonia Hall, in the heart of the Polish settlement, at which all were invited to attend the mass-meeting at 8 o'clock at Arbeiter Hall. This second meeting was held to enable those who were not able to stop work during the day, to hear the messengers of revolutionary Socialist thought.

Arbeiter Hall, the old historic hall in labor's struggles in Detroit, was packed to the doors that night with earnest and enthusiastic workmen and women, who paid the deepest attention to the speeches and recitations expressing the significance of the day.

Fred. Hitchcock, Secretary of Local 159, I. W. W., presided. George Young spoke briefly in English, Mrs. A. Rosina, F. Franchi and Luciana in Italian, J. Draminsk, J. Kutra and M. Anselewski in Polish, Miss Mindowski and Santkowski recited, and H. Richter read the resolutions of the day. These declared that:

"The agony, idleness and starvation of millions of workmen, women and children was due to the inadequate, false and oppressive system of capitalism. It stifles progress and makes plain the impotence of its upholders. It must go.

"With the millions of class-conscious proletarians throughout the world, we express our abhorrence and condemnation of this system. The workingclass by uniting in the shop, as well as at the ballot box, must develop the power and influence that will make ineffective the hypnotic power of a sponging class, who are paralyzing with false economics, wrong moral and ethical notions, the capability, self-reliance and courage of the working class.

"Conscious of their usefulness and importance, they must make every effort speedily to secure the Co-operative Commonwealth; as a guaranty for the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor."

The resolution was adopted with one voice.

With the singing of the Marseillaise, with spirits high and a determination to double the work of education, so that the May Days to come shall grow in importance, and the members of the solidly organized workers increase, the audience brought to a fitting close, this First of May demonstration in Detroit.

The capitalist "Daily Press" illy concealed its chagrin and uneasiness by calling the demonstration a "European importation."

And still she moves.

made addresses in as many different languages. J. R. Wilke spoke in English, A. Schnabel in German, M. Somogyi in Hungarian, H. Meister in Jewish, and P. A. Abbate in Italian. It was a truly international gathering.

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SEND STRIKERS BACK CONSIDERING STRIKE

CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION SO DECIDES.

Will Not Support New Haven Members Who Refused to Work under a Sweating Foreman—Leaders Disregard Constitution and See Bosses—Strike Committee Not Taken Along.

New Haven, Conn., May 5.—The striking members of Union 39, International Cigarmakers' Union, have not been upheld by the international organization in a referendum vote just taken. The men in John P. Killfeather's cigar factory had gone on strike against some unreasonable regulations which a foreman named Barker had tried to introduce. The result of the vote of the international union means that no more strike benefits will be paid, and the men must go back to work.

This decision is practically a declaration that the I. C. M. U. upholds the "sweating" system. Barker, the foreman in question, had come from Westfield, Mass., where men of the union had trouble with him. He gained a reputation as a "sweater." He was expressly brought to Killfeather's factory in New Haven to put his system into practice. The men refused to be "pushed" and trouble resulted. The men struck and Union 39 supported them. An application for strike benefits was made to headquarters in Chicago and two organizers, French and Farrell, were sent to New Haven.

On March 23, French and the strike committee held a conference with Killfeather. At this session the strikers' representatives described the methods of Barker both in New Haven and in Westfield. It was shown that this slave driver wanted the cigarmakers to produce more cigars from the same amount of tobacco than they had formerly been doing. Killfeather, in his defense, claimed that Barker was a partner in the firm (an old game). Then the International representative, French, to the great astonishment of the strike committee, declared that any seed worker who made Havana smokers for himself was a thief. French further condemned as disgraceful an article which the union had published, scoring the methods of the bosses' association. The strike committee disputed Killfeather's claim as to Barker's being a partner. Thereupon Killfeather said that he would not lay proofs before the committee, since his private relations were no one's business; but he was willing to give Mr. French a peep at his affairs provided French would disclose nothing which he might see. Of course, French promised this, obtained an insight, and then declared that the investigation of the foreman's discharge could no longer be a matter of consideration, as he was a member of the firm.

Further conferences with the manufacturers' association were of no avail and then the general lockout was threatened.

It was at this stage of the proceedings that another organizer, Mr. Farrell, arrived upon the scene. He and French made a trip to Killfeather's factory, but refused to have the strike committee go along. This was a clear case of violating Section 94 of the union's constitution, which expressly states that the committee should be present at all conferences. After their return they both had a consultation with the committee and at about 8 o'clock in the evening declared they were tired. Upon withdrawing, however, these agents proceeded to the manufacturers' session, again without the attendance of the committee. This was another violation of the constitution.

In the union's meeting on April 1, French announced he would stand by the men's demands if "Hell itself should freeze over."

Meanwhile Farrell, who had been "under the weather," was removed upon complaint to headquarters, and Charles Preble put in his place. But the same illegal practices were followed by Preble and French—conferences with the bosses without the presence of the strikers' committee. Then on Friday, April 10, these two worthies rendered their verdict. The bosses were upheld in every contention, and the men were found at fault.

The men had an excellent chance of winning their strike, but they were hindered by their own international president, who in the circular letter to the unions stated that the bosses were well stocked up with cigars. The fact is that in attending to some outside orders one large firm found it impossible to send full allotments.

There is much gnashing of teeth among the New Haven cigarmakers at this manner of looking after their interests.

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Denver and Rio Grande Carmen May Help Machinists—Craft Disunity Spells Defeat of Workers.

Denver, Colo., May 1.—The carmen of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway have been debating for over a month the question of going on strike and helping the machinists, boiler-makers and blacksmiths to fight their battle.

The meetings are held under the direction of Grand Chief Carman Frank L. Ronemus, of Kansas City, who has been in Denver for a week studying the local situation. The committee is composed of two delegates from Denver and one each from Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Grand Junction, Leadville, Salida, Colorado Springs, Ogden, Alamosa and Durango.

The railroad company is quietly going ahead filling up the places of the striking men while the carmen and repairmen are hesitating as to giving active support. The company gives out no statements or interviews, nor is it throwing any bluffs; it keeps the road running with the help of union scabs.

There might have been a chance, a good chance to compel the company to take notice, were not the craft organization in vogue. The various branches of employees are kept apart through this system of organization, and the leaders see to it that they stay apart, thus they play into the hands of the railroad managers.

The machinists are receiving strike benefits of \$5 per week. The Gould lines are receiving millions in the same time. The lines should be tied up tight by every man from engineer down to track walker laying down his work. The company then would be up against it. But the glorious A. F. of L. carefully scouts such a politic stroke. It stands for each craft to go it alone and to go down. It rejects the principle that an injury to one is an injury to all. This sort of fighting as is now being done must be given up and a new method adopted. The Industrial Workers of the World bring along the new tactics.

MONTREAL MAY DAY

CANADIAN ARCHBISHOP AND POLICE SUPPRESS DEMONSTRATION.

Procession and Mass Meeting Arranged under Auspices of Socialist Party Men Broken up by Force of "Law and Order" at Command of Prelate—Monster Meeting Called to Protest against Assault upon Liberty.

Montreal, Canada, May 1.—The Socialist Party of Montreal made preparations to celebrate May Day in this city by holding a meeting on Champs de Mars and parading through the principal streets. But the people propose, and the Archbishop disposes.

Two days ago the Chief of Police returned the red flag taken from the paraders last May Day, permission was obtained from the Mayor, and everything was lovely. To-day a committee of the S. P. waited on the Mayor and the Police Commissioners and were assured that they would get police protection and be allowed to carry on a demonstration. But at the last minute the Archbishop forbade the meeting and parade, and they were consequently suppressed.

About three thousand people met on the Champ de Mars at seven o'clock, and the band opened up the proceedings by playing the Marseillaise and the Internationale. Not a policeman was in sight.

Chairman St. Martin was about to address the gathering when suddenly from around the corner of the City Hall appeared the forces of "Law and Order," mounted and on foot, in uniform and in plain clothes, and promptly and without any preliminaries began to disperse the crowd. The red flag returned to its owners two days ago had just been unfurled by a young lady when it was again stolen by a burly policeman and taken into custody for safe keeping by the upholders of the rights of private property.

After the dispersal of the crowd the committee, in charge of the arrangements met and decided to call a protest meeting for Sunday night, to be held in the Labor Lyceum, on St. Dominique street.

The rights of free speech and peaceful assemblage seem to be as much respected in this part of the American continent as in any other.

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

A WORD OF SENSE

OR, A SHOT THAT RINGS.

"Lost in the economic and political wilderness of capitalism" would about express the position of James Connolly and B. H. Williams, whose addresses have lately appeared in the Industrial Bulletin. Williams' was purely visionary while Connolly's is a burlesque, an intellectual acrobatic act in which he lands in the same position he started, only inverted, i. e., with his foot in his mouth.

These people who found fault with the S. L. P. because it had organic connection with the S. T. and L. A. wind up by advocating "in form" the very same thing, i. e., organic connection between the economic (I. W. W.) and the political (committee's name not yet divulged), only under some other name. No doubt, Williams and Connolly stand together in their enmity towards the S. L. P., although both have different conceptions of politics and political institutions. Williams tells us that the Press, Pulpit, and Government are political institutions, with a Municipal Party thrown in; the last is his own discovery just six years after the A. F. of L. elected a Mayor at San Francisco, while the news that the Press and Pulpit were political institutions is a classical deduction to us Marxian Socialists, who thought they were economic and social institutions, one for the dissemination of news, the other for the worship of mythological dogmas.

Connolly's position is unique in as far as he expects to project class conscious political committees from an organization in which class consciousness is not a qualification for membership—a person can join the I. W. W. on the qualification of being a wage worker, he may not know the difference between the class struggle and a baseball bat, or the difference between Socialism and Rheumatism. All this "chin music" about which is the most important, the economic or the political, or which was first, puts me in mind of the old question of whether the hen or the egg was first, or where does a snake's head and tail meet; and a good deal of the wrangle comes from disappointment, and faint-heartedness.

Many men expect a revolutionary movement to support them, and when they find out that it will not, but, on the contrary, they must support the movement, they are then only too willing to blame anybody or anything but themselves. Some are sincere, and drop by the wayside; others, whose disappointment hides the senses, stoop to duplicity to hide their own shallowness; and the fact that the Editor of The Bulletin, in spite of his declaration not to print anything of a partisan political nature, would print on the front page a letter of resignation from a political party, and also print a most malicious, false and cowardly report of its own organization in order to cater to another political organization and throw disrepute on the S. L. P., the S. T. and L. A., and the Editor of The People, is proof positive into what depths of vindictiveness some can fall.

Political society is built on territorial lines, and political institutions are those which are based on the use of the ballot directly or indirectly, but such institutions cannot be distinctly separated from economic conditions; on the contrary, they are the result of economic development. Talking Socialism, yet organizing Irish Federations and starting independent papers to scatter slander is a poor exemplification of Socialist integrity.

Every point made by these gentry against the S. L. P. could be made against the International, organized by Marx and Engels, who never were wage-workers. The fact is that everything is the result of conflict; and the conflicts of opinions and organizations, the defeats of labor organizations will develop the intelligence on one hand, and the organizations on the other, to such an invincible degree as to down all opposition. The rule has been that where labor has won shop battles it has lost its revolutionary spirit, but capitalist oppression will develop strikes, and wherever men rebel the Socialist must carry class conscious education. But the two things that the political field offers to revolutionists should not be discarded, if chaos and destruction are to be avoided, that is, as a field of education and a peaceful redress of social evils by the ballot.

My interpretation of the second clause in the preamble of the I. W. W. is that politics should be thoroughly discussed, and speakers from all political parties should be allowed to express their position on the labor question, providing they are willing to answer questions, but that the I. W. W. or any sub-division of the I. W. W. be not allowed to endorse any political party; let every member vote as his or her intelligence dictates. An Industrial Union must

take in all the workers of a given industry on the mere fact that they are wage workers, but the fact of their being wage workers does not insure class conscious action on the political field. In fact, it is just because the working class is not class conscious that we have to carry on the fight. Yet, to endorse any political party would be disastrous, as experience has taught us that promiscuous bodies of workmen have various political beliefs, which only time and study will eradicate. Those who are class conscious will vote a class conscious ballot, and the others will have to study more. On the other hand, if we oppose political action and discussion at the same time, making a social revolutionary demand, i. e., "the abolition of private ownership in the tools of production," we place ourselves in the category of Anarchists, and more reactionary than the A. F. of L., which claims "no politics in the union," but nevertheless has Connolly's "political committees" and Williams' "municipal parties," but makes no revolutionary demand as does the I. W. W.

Or, if we try to restrict politics to the Williams idea of the press and lecture platform, with an occasionally municipal party, we would be utopian indeed.

Contrary to Ebert's claim, I never was aware that the S. L. P. claimed to be the reflex of the I. W. W., and after an exhaustive inquiry among the S. L. P. of Los Angeles I could not verify Williams' claim in his address that such was claimed by members of Section Los Angeles. In fact, one member attempted to tell Lewis that any political party which fell short of the position of the S. L. P. would not be a true political party of labor, but Lewis would not wait for a complete answer. As a close reader of The People, I never saw it expressed there or on the rostrum. With malice towards none, but with hope for my class in particular, and humanity in general, having no hobby to ride, no paper to start, no job to protect, no federations or propaganda leagues to organize in order to divide the working class, I firmly believe the S. L. P. position of a crystallized class conscious political organization, backed up by an intelligent industrial economic organization, to be correct, and if fate should decree that the S. L. P., like the International, should dissolve, its integrity and principles will live on; and just as the European movements pay tribute to the International, so will the American movement pay tribute to the S. L. P., made over 10 years ago; but for The every constructive tendency.

But I am optimistic and believe, although those whom the S. L. P. have called its own and befriended in the past, and all whom it seeks to aid in the present, have their daggers but to knife the Party, still the private ownership of the S. P. papers and its capitalist tendencies in the minor political officials whom it elects must in the near future make it top-heavy and cause it to reconstruct itself on S. L. P. lines. On the other hand, the reactionary tendency of the Williams-Connolly faction of the I. W. W. will fight itself to pieces, as the only idea they have in common is the hatred of those who have the rectitude and integrity to stand together, and conduct themselves according to the rulings of the past conventions of the I. W. W.

In an editorial in The Bulletin of April 18, its Editor makes an unsupported charge against the S. L. P., while he lauds the "Appeal to Reason" for lately making a statement which The People made over 10 years ago, but for The People—a paper that twice saved the I. W. W.—we hear no praise. Like the Southern capitalist, who exploits the labor power of the Negro, but raises Cain when the latter wishes social and political rights, so the Editor of The Bulletin wants the contributions and activities of S. L. P. men, but is opposed to them expressing their political beliefs, a position which is more narrow than Gompersism.

But S. L. P. men and women have too much manhood and courage to be servile. It looks as if the Connolly-Just affair is really an attempt to exploit and scuttle the S. L. P. and curry favor with the Hilkwitzes, alias Hilquits, Waylands of Ruskin Colony fame, and others in particular, and the S. P. in general.

Let every reader of The People get to work, get subs and contribute to the operating fund. The People is an Eldorado of truthful and classical information. The reading matter is well selected, and it has more real reading matter than the average newspapers and magazines, which are mainly advertising matter.

Long live the Daily and Weekly People as bulwarks against "private owned" and "independent" labor papers!

STUDENT.
Los Angeles, April 23.

SOME PLAIN TRUTHS

Told to the Question Club of Duluth by Socialists Who Know Their Book—S. P. Men Cut Sorry Figure.

Duluth, Minn., May 4.—There is a splendid field for Anthony Comstock in this town. For instance, he might bring in an indictment against Elizabeth Flynn for displaying the Naked Truth to the shining gaze of the members of the Question Club yesterday afternoon.

The Question Club is composed of lawyers, doctors, preachers, a sprinkling of Single Taxers, some Socialists of a rather mild, milk and water type, etc. It meets every Sunday at the Carnegie Library, and settles the affairs of the universe for the ensuing week.

Yesterday Mr. J. A. Keyes spoke on the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Mr. Keyes is a lawyer and something of a Socialist of the mild type mentioned above. They seem to believe that if they can get a middle class bunch together and give them Socialism in diluted, homeopathic doses, they will demonstrate how actually harmless they are and what a mild, innocuous thing Socialism really is.

To quote Shakespeare, they will "roar you as mild as any sucking dove."

Let me tell you the sad story of how a few real Socialists disturbed this happy family arrangement.

After Mr. Keyes had spoken, explaining at length the referendum, came the general discussion. Some of the pure and simple political Socialists arose and spoke approvingly, claiming credit for the Socialist Party for its stand on this question. Then!—trouble.

Thomas Flynn arose and attacked the position of Keyes briefly, bluntly and brutally. He did not spare the feelings of the "Socialists" present.

The true Socialists did not care to waste time in trying to reform the political government; what they wished to do was to gain control of it in order to change that government—to abolish it and inaugurate the Social Republic, the Industrial Commonwealth, not founded on geographical lines, but on industrial lines.

The Trust is the form of industry of the future. The Industrial Union is the form of society which will control this future industry. A political government has no place in future society. Therefore all time and effort used in reforming the political government is time and effort wasted. The true function of a political party is to protect and legalize the organization of the revolutionary army of the Working Class, using the ballot as the civilized weapon of warfare. But political action is but a means to an end and that end is the establishment of the Industrial Republic—not to the end of reforming the existing form of political government.

Such was the consternation among the political "Socialists," rank & S. L. P.-ism right in their midst! Flynn had only talked about five minutes but the whole aggregation turned all their guns on him. Then, after they had exhausted all their ammunition, up arose Elizabeth Flynn and in clear ringing tones clearly and sharply defined true Socialism. She deplored the fact that so many so-called Socialists arise in public and speak for Socialism without knowing what Socialism really is, and thus by their lack of knowledge put Socialism in a wrong light. She showed the uselessness of reform and the absolute necessity for a social revolution.

Some few professional men and one "sky pilot" tried to reply, but Stewart and Jones were "laying" for them and they got theirs.

After the meeting Elizabeth Flynn gave away a number of copies of the Weekly People. One young Jew, who said he was a "Socialist," came to her and protested against distributing The People. He said, "They are already calling this a Socialist club and to give away a Socialist paper justifies them and they may take the room away from us." Elizabeth said: "Are you such a coward that you want to hide your Socialism? Is it for a Socialist to protest against the distribution of a Socialist paper?"

At this Flynn interposed: "Don't pay any attention to him. Don't waste your time."

The part of the audience who were not "Socialists" took The People eagerly and made no kick. In fact, one man came, and, without solicitation, gave us his subscription for the Weekly People.

The S. L. P. section here is a splendid, well informed body of Socialists. It is a great pleasure after meeting so many of the S. P. to get up to the real thing. We had arranged for a May Day meeting with Zollner and Elizabeth Flynn and some Finnish speakers, but the weather was too cold.

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

TREASURER MISSING

I. W. W. MAN DISAPPEARS—FUNDS GONE.

Robert M. Frederick, Treasurer of Portland, Ore. Union, Can Not Be Found—\$60 Taken Away from Desk—Had Been in Office One Week.

Portland, Ore., May 1.—Robert M. Frederick, treasurer of Local 92, Industrial Workers of the World, has disappeared and \$60 of the union's money in gold and silver, the entire contents of the treasury, has gone with him.

Frederick had been treasurer of the union less than one week when he dropped from sight Tuesday night. When elected he was placed in charge of the headquarters of the Portland members of the I. W. W. at 64 North Sixth street. There was a committee meeting Tuesday evening at which Frederick was present. Since then nothing has been seen of him.

Until last evening when the desk was broken into and the keys found inside, but not a cent of money, it was half believed that Frederick was still faithful to his trust and had met with an accident. The discovery that he had carefully placed the keys inside so that it would not be known that he had taken the money from the desk was made the other members feel sure to-day that Frederick embezzled the funds of the union and has fled.

For several days Frederick has spoken repeatedly of British Columbia, and it is believed that he has already made his way across the border. As the sum was comparatively small he is reasonably safe from extradition. He came to Portland from Spokane several months ago.

"We have members all over the world. No matter where he goes some of us will find him. There'll be a good thumping coming to him from the first member that lays eyes on him, too," said one member of the union in the North Sixth street hall this morning.

Frederick is described as a man about 40 years of age, medium build, dark wavy hair, black mustache, weight 150 pounds, wears wide shoes, and walks heavily on his feet, his legs having been broken as were also his arms several years ago. He is a laborer by trade, usually following the railroad construction gangs.

"No, the loss of this money won't break us, but we'll feel it all right enough," said one member.

MARX on MALLOCK

or Facts vs. Fiction

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SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Letonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

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

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton Ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd St. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

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

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

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ADDRESS TO VOTERS

WAGE-WORKERS OF ST. PAUL: DON'T THROW YOUR VOTES AWAY!
DON'T LET YOURSELVES BE DECEIVED BY THE CAPIT-
ALIST POLITICAL PARTIES ANY LONGER.

Fellow workers: The Socialist Labor Party calls on you to read and study the principles of the various parties, so that you may be able to cast an intelligent vote. Two things you should ask yourselves before you vote. First, There being two classes in society—the capitalist and the wage-working class—to which of these two classes do you belong? Second, to which of the political parties do you belong, which represents your class? Unless you know to which class you belong and which one of the political parties represents your class, you cannot cast an intelligent vote.

If you are a wage-worker you are as much subject to the command of the capitalist as if you were his property under the law. You must go to his factory because you have got to work; he is the master of your job. While you are working you are a tenant on this planet, but when out of work you are a trespasser on the private property of the capitalist class. That is your lot in the capitalist system. The Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties stand for the continuation of the capitalist system.

Most every intelligent voter will ask, "Why don't the two parties, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party—known in this state as the Public Ownership Party—unite, and thus concentrate the energy of the working class for Socialism. The question is a proper one, and deserves a careful answer. So important is such unity that at the last International Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, all Socialists were advised to unite for the good of the working class. In the United States the Socialist Labor Party was the first to take action. On Jan. 8th, 1908, the National Executive Committee issued an invitation to the Socialist Party (Public Ownership Party) to a unity conference, the union to be founded on the basis laid down by the International Socialist Congress. The question was then to have been submitted to the rank and file of both parties for final decision. But the unity conference matter was not referred to the members of the Socialist Party by the National Executive Committee of that party, for on the second day of March, the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party received official notice from the National Committee of the Socialist Party, rejecting the invitation. So the matter stands to-day.

The Socialist movement is the worldwide working class movement, organizing the working class industrially as well as politically to conquer for the working class at the earliest possible moment the control of industry.

Every few years there is a panic, industrial paralysis, and hundreds of thousands of workers are forced into the street. No work, no wages. So they throng the highways in search of employment that cannot be found. They become tramps, vagrants, outcasts and criminals. The workers who produce all the wealth have little or nothing to show for it.

We of the Socialist Labor Party put up a political ticket as a means of taking a referendum vote of the people of "Socialism or Capitalism?" We have therefore written our demands and organized a party to voice those demands. We are building a movement for a revolution by organizing the workers industrially and politically; and if the election returns are being falsified to prevent the inauguration of Socialism, we shall determine for ourselves what growth the movement has attained, and by a true count of our own learn when the people are ready for the Revolution. When the working class shall have entrenched themselves by industrial organization in sufficient industries and when the majority of the people shall have registered themselves in favor of our revolutionary demands, then the capitalist class must surrender their control of industry. Then we, the industrially organized working class, shall proclaim the industrial democracy.

Already the sentiment is quite general in favor of Socialism. We have succeeded in establishing a strong and sound foundation of the revolutionary movement. Forward, then, with the organization of the workers. Extend the domain of the Industrial Workers of the World more and more over industrial operations. Forward with energy and the time will not be long before we shall have control of enough of the industries of the country to assert our authority, and overthrow the rule of capitalism. Forward with the propaganda for a rising Socialist Labor Party vote to assure the workers that their day is approaching; that society is awakening, and is turning from a position of upholding the gulfing reign of capitalism, to a full recognition of the rights of the workers, and of society as a whole. Onward with the organization of the Socialist Labor Party.

Vote for the man that is a wage-worker, and who stands for the principles of the only party that represents the interests of the wage working class.

Vote for Nels John Peterson for Mayor.

"PROSPERITY!"

OR THE ACME OF CAPITALISM IN THE GREAT CITY OF CHICAGO.

The shadow of starvation is hovering over 1,000 aliens in South Chicago. In the vicinity of the Illinois steel mills, on the Strand, Green Bay avenue, and Buffalo avenue there are close to 5,000 men out of work. About 4,000 of the total number still have some money, some have credit with their friends, neighbors, and labor agents, and manage to get along somehow. They live on 8 cents, and a great many on five cents, a day. But they live. They have at least enough money with which to buy a loaf of bread every day. This bread, with water and salt, and occasionally an onion or piece of garlic, makes a meal at breakfast—dinner and supper are cut out.

There are 1,000 or thereabouts who have no money and no credit. They live on a slice of bread which they get from one friend or another. Not infrequently that friend himself is penniless. The slice of bread which he gives away spoils his meal and leaves him half hungry. But he gives it away, anyhow. He will not eat bread to satiety when his friend is famished.

Rent, of course, these 1,000 men cannot pay. But the boarding house keeper is often willing to let them stay. He could make no use of the room where they sleep. There are no other roomers to be had. Still, several boarding house keepers have ejected numerous of their former patrons. And this resulted in the turning of alley woodsheds and barns into lodging houses. Incidentally, too, this resulted in some of these wretched lodgers becoming desperate and laying hands on whatever came within their reach.

The large number of out of work people has affected the business of that district. Clothing stores do not make one-third the sales they made last year at this time. Even grocers and butchers have had their business slashed in half. People have no money and they don't buy.

The barber shops in the neighborhood which generally are kept busy, are empty now from morning until evening. Sometimes a couple of men, badly in need of a shave, come in. But they do not shave. They merely come in to play a game of cards with the barber, who perhaps is a fellow-countryman of theirs. They come in also to find out from the barber what the papers say about work, for the barber is generally considered to be a worldly man who reads the papers.

The greatest sufferers next to the men who are starving are some of the boarding house keepers. They suffer with the men. When the men have money and have plenty to eat the keeper of the boarding house is prosperous. When the boarders face starvation the boarding house keeper is facing bankruptcy. He is more or less responsible for his boarders—responsible in dollars and cents to the butcher, the baker, the grocer where he bought the provisions for his boarders "on the hook," and the bills he is now unable to meet.

"The boarding house keeper," one agent declared, "has more at stake than the other of our workpeople. I know here several men who kept these boarding houses and are now nearly \$2,000 behind. The owner of a boarding house generally keeps men who come from the same village with him. He is not afraid of them. He trusts them. Now, however, when the boarders are unable to pay their bills, it is he who is responsible. He is the loser. Several boarding house keepers went to their respective consuls the other day to ask aid, but they failed to get any satisfaction.

"Many, in fact, most of the people," would gladly go back to the old country if they had money to go with. But they have not. Nearly every one of them, too, has some debts to pay off, debts which have accumulated during the five months of out of work. Many immigrants who had money have left for the old world in the last few days."

A visit to some of these boarding houses revealed scenes of wretchedness, of mental and physical agony, as well as of fortitude and nobleness of heart of which only men who have still retained their tribal ties and instincts are capable. In one house about twenty men were sitting in a room and talking, talking always about one thing—how to get work. Every now and then one man would come in and another would go out. The man who came in from the labor agent's office, bringing the news that there was no sign of work. The man who left went to the agent's office. He knew, of course, that he would not find work. But he went to sniff the air of the office, as it were, to get into the atmosphere where work is spoken of, where work is sometimes gotten.

"Tell them," a boarding house keeper said when he learned the visitor's mission, "tell them that the men will take work at any price under any conditions. They will work even if the pay is small. If the wages will only suffice them to buy food they will work for it.

I have been completely ruined this winter. All these men owe me money. They owe me more than a thousand dollars. They will, of course, pay it back. I know them all. They are good people. But until they get ready to pay it back I will have to go begging.

"The grocer won't trust me any more. I owe him a great deal as it is. To the butcher I have not gone for a long time. We are glad if we have enough bread. Many of the people around here have not even bread. They simply are famished. They walk about the streets or go into a saloon. But here they are not welcome. Their credit, if they ever had any credit there, long since has been exhausted. If the people around here don't get work I don't know what we will do."

Waiting at the Labor Bureau.

The office of a labor agent on Ninetieth street contained about forty people, all of whom were anxiously waiting for some news of work. Every letter that the agent opened was watched by these men with breathless attention, as if their lives hung on the contents of that letter. As soon as the agent perceived the letter and told them that there was nothing there for them, the crowd went out, and inside of ten minutes another crowd of forty or fifty people were waiting for further news and gossiping so as to pass the time away.

The faces of these men were a study for both psychologist and artist. A Vereschagin would find abundant material here for painting of untold horrors. The horrors of war are in a way mitigated by the excitement—by the roar of cannons and the din of drums. The horrors of out of work have no background, no frame. They are there in their massive ugliness, portentous and terrible. The furrowed faces, unwashed and unkempt heads, with the wild and sparkling eyes, excite as much pity as they do apprehension.

Slow as these people are in getting the news and doings of the country, they are alert in matters pertaining to their own interest—to work. Thus a newspaper containing a statement that a certain corporation employing close to 200,000 men, mostly immigrants, had decided to employ Americans only henceforth, gained circulation in South Chicago in almost no time. Crowds of people thronged the office of one of the labor agents and asked him to explain just what the paper said and meant. When the agent was through explaining in Macedonian, Servian, Bulgarian, Montenegrin, and a dozen or more kindred languages, the men asked to see the paper. Each in their turn glanced at the piece of news which was enclosed in a circle by the agent's blue pencil. They gazed and gazed at the paper trying to look into the secret, to solve the puzzle which these words contained.

A man about 26, six feet tall and weighing perhaps 175 pounds, was found standing on a street corner watching the flames leaping from the converter of the steel mills. His face looked like a piece of leather. It evidently had not seen soap for a long while. His clothes were shabby in the extreme and the shoes were held together by "home made" patches and stitches. When asked what troubled him he replied faintly that he had no work.

Another minute's talk revealed that the man had not eaten that day, although it was evening. He explained that he had no one to borrow from. He had borrowed from nearly every one he knew in the last few months. Now his friends are looking for some one from whom to borrow a nickel or dime. He was waiting here, he explained, for a man whom he knew but slightly. That man was working and he hoped to be able to borrow a few cents and buy bread.

The man was offered a dime. He could hardly believe it at first. Then he took it, gazed at the coin wistfully and after profuse thanks ran off to the nearby grocery, emerging a minute later with a large loaf of black bread.

"Solid character is the only thing which prevents many of the immigrants in this neighborhood from starving or else from becoming criminals," said a business man living in that district. "There are a thousand people here now who are without means, without a cent with which to buy their next day's bread. They would have starved or been criminals long ago if they had not lived in this congested neighborhood among their own people. Here they are helped. They are given food. They are given money, even if it is only two pennies, with which to buy rolls.

"If they have no money to give to a poorer friend or acquaintance, many of the people in this neighborhood simply will give him a few slices of bread. Nor is this charity. It is simply necessity with them. They still adhere to some of the primal customs and conceptions of justice between man and his neighbor.

I know many men who are working and earning about \$9 a week. On this money they keep from two to four of their friends who are out of work."

The extent to which this large number of out of work people has affected the business men is seen in the statement of the proprietor of a large grocery and meat market on Green Bay avenue.

"Our business," the man said, "has fallen off from 50 to 70 per cent, and there is no telling how much more it will fall within the next few weeks. During the winter months we kept on selling groceries and meat on the hook, as we always do. We hoped that in the spring, when work started up, they would pay it up. Now, however, spring has come and there is little improvement. We were compelled therefore to quit selling on credit. If we were to keep on we would simply go bankrupt.

"With the cutting down of credit the business has been cut down enormously. People simply buy the bare necessities, such as bread, salt and matches. A hearing is bought occasionally. But meat hardly is touched by a number of my customers who used to call for large meat orders daily. I don't know what it will come to. But I simply will not sell on credit to anyone. Credit at this time would put me out of business on short notice."—Chicago Tribune.

ROTTEN POLITICS.

They Are a Reflex of the Rottenness of Commercialism.

When the contest for full manhood suffrage came in 1820, the richer class was shocked because "corruption would come in with the people." It is true the people were used to this end, but the essential evil in its worse form was all there and never more gluttonously used, than when the suffrage was confined to "the safe property interests," to the genteel and well-nurtured. Why, then, should the blame have been heaped alone upon the poor political goat, as if he alone were the sinner? Why should the business partner get off so easily?

Not until within ten years has this union between business and politics had a popular and convincing explanation. We see at last that if a great mining area like Montana develops a fierce competitive and gambling spirit, the state politics will merely reflect that spirit, and the richest man who wants it will buy his place in the Senate. If the chief industry is lumbering and the competitive passion connives at the organized robbery of public forests, the same type of man takes his seat in that body.

The cry was always heard, "Politics must be reformed!" The cry should have been, "Those business methods which create politics must be reformed!" To have made this discovery; to see what it means with the railroads, forests, grazing lands, mines, and all forms of chartered privilege, is more important than any mechanical discovery of our age.

To go straight on in the way we have at last set out, to bring this whole group of privileges under social control; to stop once for all private persons from using these immense values as mere dice in their game; to stop their interception of unearned wealth that has made our craziest inequalities, is the kind of progress that puts justice and fair dealing into our business and therefore into our politics.—John Graham Brooks in The Chautauquan.

PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT THE ELEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,

JULY, 1904.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Henry Holt & Co. are rendering a valuable service to sound and general education. They have recently issued a new edition of Louis H. Morgan's great ethnologic work, Ancient Society, of which they were also the first publishers.

Morgan's work furnishes the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

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The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the increased call for the work has compelled this latest stereotyped edition and has justified the firm in setting out the work at \$1.50, placing the book within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the publisher's price of \$1.50.

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"PAUPER" LABOR

English Manufacturers Ask Protection from the Cheap Labor of Americans—A Sidelight on Beauties of Competition

Toronto, Can., May 6. — The below clipping from the Toronto News, of the 6th inst., is a live commentary on the claim that Americans must fear the "pauper" labor of Europe. Far from fearing that cheap labor it shows that the cheap labor of the United States is underselling the "poor" labor of foreign countries:

One can also see in whose interests British protection is demanded. The foreign competition threatens the "home" English industries, and in the interests of saving the capitalists their profit producing institutions a high tax on imported hops is demanded. Who said that competition is the life of trade? Where are the Manchesterians?

The article from the Toronto News follows:

The growth of protectionist sentiment in Great Britain is illustrated by a recent incident in the House of Commons. One of the Canadian members, Sir Gilbert Parker, called attention to the sale of American hops in England. The domestic industry was, he said, in imminent danger because of these imports. Within three weeks 8,000 tons of hops had been dumped down on the banks of the Thames to be sold at 25 shillings per cwt. which was 17 shillings less per cwt. than hops could be produced for in the county of Kent. These dumped hops were a part of the excess production of the United States and within the next fortnight 15,000 tons more would be brought in to compete with the home-grown product.

He appealed to Mr. Lloyd-George, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, to deal with this abnormal situation. He re-

called former declarations of the Chancellor that in any case of "dumping" clearly proved, the Government would, if necessary, act independently of Parliament. Now was the time to find a remedy. Otherwise the hop industry would be destroyed, and the workers would be expatriated or absorbed into the vast army of the unemployed. Could the Chancellor of the Exchequer begin his career better than by dealing with such a danger as this?

In reply Mr. Lloyd-George said he was the last man in the world to minimize any menace to a British industry, but he thought the case had been overstated. He believed less hops were being imported now than thirty years ago. The domestic hop trade had been affected by two things. The introduction of machinery had enabled the production of the same quantity of hops on a smaller area, and with less labor. Secondly, the brewers were using substitutes for hops. Sir Gilbert Parker should go to the brewers, and ask them to use hops instead of substitutes. The brewers were patriots and would not betray a patriotic trade. Speaking more seriously, the Chancellor observed that a committee was investigating the industry, and it would be wise to await its report before coming to any decision.

Several Unionist members supported Sir Gilbert Parker, and criticized Mr. Lloyd-George. A Liberal member stated that a tax on hops would serve to throw many out of employment in the brewing trade. What the hop-growers ask is a duty of 40 shillings a ton on the imported article. The present Government is not likely to consider such a proposal, but the debate on the question indicates that the protectionists leaven is at work in the public mind.

W. T. L.

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28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Adolph Orange, National Treasurer.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.
In 1888 2,068
In 1892 21,157
In 1896 38,564
In 1900 34,191
In 1904 34,172



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

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

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their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1908.

The Social Revolution is bound to
come. It will come either in full
Panoply of Law, and surrounded with
all the blessings of peace, provided the
people have the wisdom to take it by the
hand and introduce it betimes;—or it
may break in upon us unexpectedly,
amidst all the convulsions of violence,
with wild disheveled locks, and shod in
iron sandals. Come it must, in one
way or the other. When I withdraw
myself from the turmoil of the day and
dive into history, I hear distinctly its
approaching tread.

—LASALLE.

AN OMINOUS APPARITION.

It is no idle boast on the part of the
Hearst papers that the size, tone, and
other features of the state conventions
of New York and Alabama that launched
the Independence national party,
was a decided shock to the old-timers
of the two old parties. Nor is the
boast idle that these same old timers
look forward with undisguisable ap-
prehension to the State conventions
that are to follow suit in Massachu-
setts, California and most other States.
Superficial observers pronounced
Hearst dead last November. Hearst
and Hearstism are very much alive
factors in the land to-day. None will
be wise who would sniff at either.
They are both to be reckoned with.

In the first of the two addresses
"Two Pages from Roman History" the
warning is given:

"Let there be no fatalism in our
councils. The Socialist Republic de-
pends, not upon material conditions
only; it depends upon these — plus
clearness of vision to assist the evo-
lutionary process. Nor was the agency
of the intellect needed at any previous
stage of social evolution in the Class
Struggle to the extent that it is need-
ful at this, the culminating one of all.

"Is the revolutionary class of this
Age living under ripened conditions
to avail itself of its opportunity and
fulfill its historic mission? Or is the
revolutionary spark of our Age to be
smothered and banked up till, as in
the Rome of old, it leap from the fur-
nace, a weapon of national suicide?"

In each country the Socialist Move-
ment will undergo an experience dif-
ferent in many respects from the ex-
perience it undergoes in others. The
difference will be due to the special
conditions of each. Capitalist concen-
tration and methods is not the all-suf-
ficient factor to determine results. A
strictly middle class party has no pros-
pects in the land. But a party of wild-
eyed discontent, led by men of wealth,
who, like Hearst, fail to understand the
real issue, but will take up its slogans
in the sincere belief that the beast of
capitalism can be tamed—such a party
unquestionably has opportunities that
are ominous.

Caesar and his co-adjutors sincerely
believed they could reform Rome.
When brought face to face with the
practical work of the contemplated re-
form, Caesar was forced to "compro-
mise." Out of the compromise resulted
the Empire. Whether one compares
Hearst with Caesar, or the large floods
of still utterly uninformed workmen,
vast numbers of which are deliberately
misled, with the Roman proletariat,
the parallel will be found striking.
It is not with Caesar the Conqueror that
Hearst must be compared, but with the
Caesar whom Roman history describes
before he became a conqueror. In other
words, Caesar must be compared with
the Hearst of to-day, and the Hearst of
to-day with the Caesar of the days of
Pompey.

Caesar was of "Senatorial rank," a
requirement that the Roman masses
considered indispensable for leader-
ship; Hearst is a multimillionaire, a

quality that fills many poor people's
eyes to-day. Caesar was a gay liver;
so was Hearst. Caesar was despised
by his fellow patricians—they took
him to be stupid, a profligate and an
idler; Hearst enjoys the contempt of
his own class; no better than he in
conduct, they are worse than he in
Phariseism, and they jeer and sneer
at his incapacity just as Caesar's fel-
low patricians jeered at their future
master. It is not an impossibility that
the special capacity which Roman con-
ditions required and which Caesar dis-
played soon as he had the opportunity,
may be duplicated with a twentieth
century variation to the tune when
Hearst gets his opportunity.

Hearst, or Hearstism, is an ominous
apparition. To the old timers the ap-
parition bodes death, and death only.
To the Socialists the apparition is a
summons to draw close the ranks. The
very ominousness of the apparition is
promissory to the embattled Socialists
—although it is fraught with the threat
of a strain upon them that will test
them to the utmost.

LOOK OUT FOR WU!

The Chinese Minister Wu has himself
called himself a "Heathen Chinese" and
"peculiar." Perhaps, it was in that
character that, answering at Carnegie
Hall the question, Geographers say that
China is rapidly drying up; must not
the consequence of that be that the
Chinese will emigrate in hundreds of mil-
lions? Wu said: "If China should, in-
deed, dry up, the population will dry up
at the same time."

Was it the "Heathen Chinese" who par-
ried an ugly question? Or was it an
ignoramus who answered?

Territories have run dry before now,
but the people did not dry up with them.
The great European migrations of na-
tions from Central Asia are a great
historic instance in point. The original
homesteads of those people ran dry. The
land rose and tipped, with the conse-
quence that the water ran off. But the
people did not stay and dry up. They
ran off, or flowed off, with the water. As
the land tipped westward, westward the
people moved with bag and baggage. It
was as if a plate is tipped: all its hard
and liquid contents will be spilled. The
tipping of the soil will spill both people
and water. The former will not cling to
the dry rock like helpless oysters.

The tipping of the soil in Central
Asia a couple of thousand years ago
and more, together with its consequence
of turning water courses, had historic
results of prime magnitude. That sim-
ple geologic fact sealed the fate of the
Roman Empire, and carried in its womb
the formation of modern Europe. Migra-
tion set in in the direction that the
tipping of the land bade it. It was
mass migration. Fleeing from death,
the migration had to press upon other
people lying to the west. Death was
met and dealt in the process. Out of
that struggle arose the history of the
Dark, the Middle and the Modern Ages.

Minister Wu's position is utterly un-
scientific. Being unscientific, it prevents
that foresight that it is the province of
science to impart; it, as a consequence,
also blinds the mind's eye to modern oc-
currences.

The foundation of man's acts lies in
his material well-being. His sentiments,
however lofty, are the reflexes of these
material conditions. His love of country
is the love for the place where he is
happy. If a country "runs dry," the
people will not stay there and dry up
with it. A man may burn up in his
own house; but that will happen only
when it is physically impossible for him
to get away. So anxious are men to
leave their dearly beloved homes when
these are on fire, that they have been
known to leap out of fifth-story windows
and break their necks—exactly the way
we see so many emigrants from Europe
do. Their own countries being ablaze
with hunger, maltreatment and other
woes, they rush headlong to America in
the red-hot jaws of the many times
more devouring American capitalist fur-
nace.

He who is misled by Minister Wu's
sociology will be a blind man threading
his way through the tangle of modern
conflicts. As to the past, to him that
must be a riddle; as to the present, he
would simply know nothing of it, as to
the future — well, he would apprehend
that as little as the moth that is born,
breeds and dies in one day.

NOT SEX, BUT CLASS.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found
the reply to the "Outlook" made by the
organization of New York woman teach-
ers for the equalization of salaries.

The document is a "page of contem-
poraneous history." It marks marked
progress. Such a document was unimag-
inable a generation ago, it was not likely
even fifteen years sooner than now. That
social evolution, which, more powerful
than sentimental declamation, is forcing
woman to assert her standing, is obvi-
ously forcing teachers to approach the
field of the Labor Movement. That they
are doing so with considerable intel-
ligence the document in question is
cheering evidence of.

The document in question is, however,

a "page-of-contemporaneous history"
not only in that in which it is sound,
but also in that in which it still is de-
fective. Link by link the woman teach-
ers have been emancipating themselves
from the intellectual chain that once
held them wholly fettered. The last
clause in the document shows that there
is still one link that must be snapped.
The document closes with the statement
that the present fight is one "against the
habit of believing that because of sex
alone, woman is worth less in money
to this nation than man."

This is an error. There is no such
belief. There never was such belief.
It is not from any such belief that the
practice proceeded of paying woman less
than man. The practice proceeded, not
from a BELIEF, but from a FACT, from
an ugly FACT, a FACT that is charac-
teristic of capitalist society. What
FACT is that?

Capitalist society has for its funda-
mental ethical cornerstone the principle:
"Take all the advantage you can of the
distress of others." The principle can
be put in shorter words: "One human
being's misfortune is another human
being's chance."

It is no misfortune to be a woman.
It is a misfortune to be a wage slave.
And the more numerous the wage slaves
in any particular line of work, the
greater the misfortune. Woman having
been thrown, not by little and little, but
wholesale, into the labor market, she
was used to lower the wages of the
workers whom she found there. These
happened to be men. The excess of
the supply of labor happening to be
mainly female, lower pay was given to
her, to begin with—not because of sex,
but because of numbers. The original,
exclusively male slave's misfortune of
having been "torn from the land" was
utilized by the capitalist dispenser to
give that male slave only a pittance of
what he produced. More dispossession-
ments continued; larger numbers of em-
ployed wage slaves were thrown out of
work through privately owned and im-
proved machinery. The growing excess
of the supply of labor produced more dis-
tress, and the distress furnished fresh
"opportunities" to the capitalists. Wages
were lowered, thus increasing profits.
Then came the avalanche of "woman
workers. The greater supply increased
still more the distress, especially among
the newcomers. The consequence was
still fresher "opportunities" for the cap-
italists; and this spelled still lower
wages for the newest arrivals.

The day the woman teachers grasp
this truth, that day they will realize
that the issue is not one of SEX, but
one of CLASS. That day they will re-
cognize their kinship with the prolet-
ariat. That day they will be mentally
emancipated—a condition precedent for
all other emancipation.

"IDEAS" AND "IDEALS."

The New York Mayor McClellan de-
livered in Ithaca an address that must
have made the students of the classes
of philology and logic feel the way Ar-
temus Ward says his stomach felt after
partaking of hash at Oberlin College—
potato peelings of reasoning and fish-
bones of language must have been
sticking out all over them. The Mayor
declared that "the crying need of the
day is fewer men with ideas and more
men with ideals."

"The word idea," says Locke, "serves
best to stand for whatsoever is the
object of the understanding when a man
thinks."

The word "ideal," says the Standard
Dictionary, is "that which is conceived
or taken as a standard of excellence, or
ultimate object of attainment."

The boundary line between the "idea"
and the "ideal" is hard to draw—as
hard, or harder than, it would be to
draw the boundary line between hen
and chicks, between apple and trunk;
between foundation and architrave of
a building; between political corruption
and McClellan, etc., etc. There is, to
be sure, a difference between the hen
and her chicks, the apple, and its trunk,
base and architrave, political corruption
and McClellan. But the hard and fast
boundary line of separation between
them, implied in McClellan's sentence
that "the crying need of the day is
fewer men of ideas and more men of
ideals," is just so much logical nonsense,
and linguistic twaddle. The McClellan
distinction between the "idea" and the
"ideal" implies, if not downright hos-
tility between the two, at least the no-
tion that the latter can exist without
the former—chicks without hens to
lay the eggs, apples without trunks to
draw the sap from the earth, and
breath in air and moisture through
their lungs, the leaves, to shape into
buds and ripen into fruit, architraves
floating in the air without bases of
which to support themselves; or, finally
McClellans without that political cor-
ruption that dictates candidates and dic-
tates election returns.

Without the hen there can be no
chicks; without the trunk there can be
no apple; without the base, no archi-
trave in position; without political cor-
ruption no McClellan; — and without
"ideas," no "ideals."

When Mayor McClellan declared for

"Ideals" and against "Ideas" he stood
a living illustration of the absurdity of
his utterance. The flower of the non-
sense that blossomed on the lips of
McClellan is his "Ideal." How could
that flower blossom if it did not have a
McClellan for its peduncle, a Tammany
for its stalk, and political corruption for
its soil or "Idea"?

No wonder the Mayor declared the
"Idea" Socialism a pestilence. The
"Idea" Cat is pestilential to the "Idea"
Mouse; the "Idea" Toxine is pestilential
to the "Idea" Microbe; the "Idea" In-
tegrity is pestilential to the "Idea"
Robbery. Of course, the trunk of the
"Idea" Socialism brings forth the flower
of the "Ideal"—Down with Capitalism!
or, Up with the Socialist Republic! Of
course, also, if the trunk of the "Idea"
Socialism were to be cut down and
thrown into the fire, the flower of the
"Ideal" would perish. But let the Mc-
Clellan look out how they apply the axe.
If it is indiscriminately applied at all
trunks ("Ideas"), then all flowers ("Ide-
als") would perish also—the flower of
the McClellan "Ideal" along with the
rest. Would the "Ideal" McClellan like
to be laid in the same and simultaneous
grave with the "Ideal" Socialist Repub-
lic? It surely would not fancy such
desecration.

When the Cornell students who listen-
ed to McClellan shall have recovered
from the mental indigestion into which
the Tammany Mayor threw them, they
will continue to cultivate "Ideas"—each
according to his mental powers. Some
will cultivate the political corruption
"Idea," and they will bring forth Mc-
Clellan "Ideals"; others will cultivate
the Socialist "Idea," and they will bring
forth the Socialist Republic "Ideal."

THE PRESIDENT'S WRATH FEARED.

Speaker Cannon has stood as a rock
during this whole session stemming the
President's demands for legislation.
The Speaker side-tracked bill after bill
that, to him, seemed injudicious, and
stalled them effectively. Among the
measures desired by the President was
some anti-injunction legislation, it mat-
tered not how jointless and foolish,
provided its title could be used as a
bait to please Labor during the cam-
paign. The Speaker, being a man of an
older school, did not fancy clap-trap,
and, being agreed with the President
that a genuine bill should not be offered,
leastways passed, he refused to enter-
tain any "anti-injunction" proposition.
Suddenly the Speaker "surrenders"—
that is the graphic term used in the
Washington dispatches: he will allow
an "anti-injunction" bill to be brought
in. The surrender is announced to be
due to "fear of the President's wrath."
Uncle Joe Cannon is no weakling. He
is not a man to fear spooks. When he
fears a thing, that thing has substance,
and must have commanding substance.
The wrath of the President, to which
the Speaker has surrendered, must be
something more than bluster. And so
it is.

The observation has been latterly
made with increasing frequency that
the constitution of the land is slowly
undergoing a decided change from
democracy to autocracy. Speaker Can-
non's surrender is the latest evidence
—and no straw it is, but a big heavy
beam, showing quite clearly the direc-
tion of the stream.

Even a Cromwell, taking possession
of Parliament with his Ironsides and
dictating the law; even a Napoleon,
swooping with his Tricolor Army like a
tornado down upon a field of battle,
had for his foundation an economic de-
velopment without which Ironsides and
Tricolor Armies would have been pow-
erless. The economic development nec-
essary to impart power to "wrath" is
obvious in the instance of the President
in the year 1908. No Ironsides, or guns
and bayonets are there to drape the fact.
It stands out bold. Not through any
weapons of military power, but exclu-
sively with the weapon of economic
concentration does the President de-
mand and obtain the unconditional sur-
render of the strongest officials in his
party.

Capitalism has rounded the cycle. It
needed and sincerely preached democ-
racy at the outset of its career. But
capitalism fatedly must lead to auto-
cracy. And well it is that 'tis so. Pro-
gress is not from chaos to freedom, but
from chaos via autocracy to freedom.
The autocracy of feudalism had the re-
deeming feature of order. All auto-
cracy has. Out of the order that auto-
cratic feudalism kept, grew the progress
toward capitalism, bringing about the
possibility for freedom. Incipient cap-
italism has a chaotic society. Itself can
not establish freedom, it can only offer
the possibility thereof. Order again
becomes necessary. That order is re-
ached when concentration of economic
power has attained the autocratic point
that enables its chief political agency
to command surrenders, and thereby
prevent filibustering, bushwhacking or
other manifestations of "independence."
Without such economic concentration,
the President's "wrath" would be laugh-
ed at. With the economic concentra-

tion, even a Joe Cannon caves in, and

knuckles under.
Many weep at the development as a
"going back." It is not. It is an evi-
dence of progress, and is to be wel-
comed. Through the order, such as it
is, brought about and preserved by auto-
cratic capitalism — only through such
order and from such order can flow the
next step to progress — the Socialist
Republic.

EARNINGS OF WAGE EARNERS

A WHOLE CRYING SERMON FOR SOCIALISM IN LATEST CENSUS BULLETIN—\$10.06 THE AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Washington, May 7.—When the ma-
terial for the Federal census of manu-
factures was collected in 1905, each
manufacturing establishment was re-
quested to report, for the week in 1904
during which the largest number of
persons was employed, the number of
wage-earners, classified by the amount
they earned.

The returns are those of earnings or
wages and not of rates of pay. Rates
are higher than earnings because they
are for a full week, whereas earnings
shown in the bulletin were reported for
the time actually worked, and this in
some instances was less than the full
week.

The results of this inquiry are now
published in Bulletin 93 of the Bureau
of the Census, which was prepared un-
der the supervision of William M.
Steuart, chief statistician for manu-
factures.

Average Wage-Earner Got \$10 a Week.

The figures show that in 1904 the
average wage-earner employed in
manufacturing received \$10.06 per
week. The average man received
\$11.16; the average woman \$6.17; and
the average child under 16 years of
age, \$3.46.

Diamond Cutters.

The highest average weekly earnings
reported for the men in any manu-
facturing industry were \$21.68, paid in
conducting lapidary work. The prin-
cipal occupations in this industry—
those which cause the highest earnings
—are connected with the cutting, pol-
ishing and setting of diamonds and
other precious stones. Even when
power-driven machinery is used, these
occupations call for exceptional skill
and judgment, and as a result, a suc-
cessful worker commands high rates.

Other industries which were con-
spicuous for the "high" weekly earn-
ings paid to men wage-earners em-
braced the manufacture of corsets
(16.99), photolithography and photo-
engraving (\$16.88), the manufacture of
statuary and art goods (16.45), and the
manufacture of watches (\$16.16). The
manufacture of watches was also con-
spicuous for the high average earnings
of women (\$8.93). No other industry
employing any considerable number of
women reported so large an amount.

Turpentine and Rosin Manufacture.

The lowest average earnings for men
in any industry were \$5.23, paid to
those engaged in the manufacture of
turpentine and rosin. Most of the men
employed in this industry were en-
gaged in gathering the crude gum. In
the cottonseed oil and cake industry,
another in which the average weekly
earnings of men (\$6.64) were notice-
ably low, large numbers were engaged
in handling the raw material and the
finished product, while comparatively
few were employed in the operation of
machinery and in the actual work of
production.

Children in Pickle Factories.

The lowest average earnings for
children were \$1.84 per week, received
by the 105 children engaged in the
manufacture of pickles, preserves and
sauces. Of the industries employing a
considerable number of women, the
grading, roasting, cleaning and shelling
of peanuts is the one in which the
earnings of women were lowest. The
average weekly earnings of the 392 wo-
men in this industry were but \$2.26.

Report on 100,000 Establishments.

According to this bulletin, satisfactory
returns were received from 122,703 es-
tablishments, 62.9 per cent. of all man-
ufacturing establishments which em-
ploy wage-earners. These establish-
ments from which the returns were re-
ceived, moreover, employed about one-
half of all the wage-earners engaged in
factory industries in the United States,
and therefore the statistics are suffi-
ciently representative to give fairly
accurate results.

The bulletin now published contains
the first regular Census report ever made
of classified weekly earnings covering a
large number of establishments. Of the
3,297,819 wage earners covered by the
present investigation, 2,619,053, or 79.4
per cent., were men; 588,599, or 17.9
per cent., were women; and 90,167, or 2.7
per cent., were children. The pay rolls
of the 123,703 establishments for the
week covered amounted to \$33,185,791.

tion, even a Joe Cannon caves in, and

knuckles under.
Many weep at the development as a
"going back." It is not. It is an evi-
dence of progress, and is to be wel-
comed. Through the order, such as it
is, brought about and preserved by auto-
cratic capitalism — only through such
order and from such order can flow the
next step to progress — the Socialist
Republic.

The effective President's wrath is a
welcome sign of the times.

and of this the men received \$20,240,287,
or 88.1 per cent.; the women, \$3,633,481,
or 11 per cent.; and the children, \$312,-
023, or nine-tenths of 1 per cent.

Classified Earnings, All Industries.

The important feature of the bulletin
is the classification of these wage earners
—men, women, and children—at each
amount of earnings. For all wage ear-
ners reported, every industry being repre-
sented in the establishments reporting,
this classification is as follows:

Number of earn- ers in- cluded in the inquiry	Percent- age in- cluded in the group	Cumula- tive per- centage
Total	3,297,819	100.0
Less than \$3	132,064	4.0
\$3 to \$4	150,403	4.6
\$4 to \$5	194,301	5.9
\$5 to \$6	206,163	6.2
\$6 to \$7	262,531	8.0
\$7 to \$8	266,012	8.1
\$8 to \$9	255,458	7.7
\$9 to \$10	378,009	11.5
\$10 to \$12	439,208	13.3
\$12 to \$15	464,875	14.1
\$15 to \$20	390,367	11.8
\$20 to \$25	108,700	3.2
\$25 and over ..	51,728	1.6

Only a few over half of all the wage
earners included in the bulletin earned
\$9 and over during the week.

The earnings are classified for totals
of States and of industries, while 25
industries are shown in detail by States
and Territories, and 25 States by leading
industries. Average earnings are also
computed for all the States and indus-
tries shown.

Steel Works and Rolling Mills.

The industries thus far mentioned are
of interest, because they were extremes
and not because they employed large
numbers of wage earners. The average
earnings of the men in some of the more
important industries were as follows:
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling
mills, \$12.56; iron and steel, blast fur-
naces, \$11.71; foundry and machine shop
products, \$11.88; lumber and timber pro-
ducts, \$9.25; furniture, \$10.16; cotton
goods, \$7.71; boots and shoes, \$11.88;
men's clothing, \$12.23; women's clothing,
\$11.14; newspaper and periodical print-
ing and publishing, \$13.13; and glass,
\$14.10.

Women in Cotton Mills.

The average weekly earnings of wom-
en in some of the industries which em-
ploy considerable numbers were as fol-
lows: Cotton goods, \$6.03; hosiery and
knit goods, \$6.01 silk and silk goods,
\$6.11; boots and shoes, \$7.60; men's
clothing, \$6.07; women's clothing, \$6.85;
shirts, \$5.69; and glass, \$5.08.

Children in Cotton Mills Earned \$3.21.

The only industries employing consid-
erable numbers of children under 16
years of age were glass; shirts; tobacco,
cigars and cigarettes; and the five textile
industries. In the cotton industry,
which is the most important of the tex-
tiles, the average weekly earnings of
the children were \$3.21. For glass the
average weekly earnings were \$4.22; for
shirts, \$2.31; and for tobacco, cigars and
cigarettes, \$3.

Low Earnings in Southern Cotton Mills.

In connection with the cotton indus-
try, the bulletin makes an interesting com-
parison of the earnings in the North
with those in the South. By confining
the comparison to establishments engaged
in the manufacture of plain cloths
for printing and converting, it eliminates
to a considerable extent the differences
between the character of the industry
in the two sections, and thus presents a
fair basis to measure differences in earn-
ings. This comparison shows that the
average earnings of men were in New
England \$8.52; in the South, \$5.14—a
difference of \$3.38. For women the aver-
age was in New England \$7.23; in the
South \$3.77—a difference of \$3.46; while
for children the average was in New
England \$4.45; in the South, \$2.73—a
difference of \$1.72. For all classes the
average weekly earnings in the North
were \$7.82 as contrasted with but \$4.16
in the South.

Western States Had Highest Earnings.

The Southern States are moreover gen-
erally conspicuous for low average week-
ly earnings. The rank of the several
geographic divisions in respect to the
average earnings of all wage-earners in-
cluded in this inquiry is as follows:
Western, \$13.65; North Central, \$10.62;
North Atlantic, \$10.11; South Central,
\$8.33; and South Atlantic, \$7.31.

Average Earnings by States.

The leading States with respect to
average weekly earnings were: Montana,
\$18.19; Nevada, \$17.76; Arizona, \$16.15;
and Idaho, \$15.71.

(Continued on page 5.)



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

READY FOR THE REAPERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Herewith money order for \$3.00, for which send me prepaid cards and apply on subs inclosed. The workers are ready to read the Weekly People and all we have to do is to bring it to their attention. Now is the time to reap subscriptions for the Party Press. G. H. Campbell. Winona, Minn., May 4.

SCATTERING THE SEED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While money is as scarce here as hen's teeth, it is true that the workers are more easily interested in Socialism than before. Copies of The Daily People are passed around and then sent away to friends who will be interested. They are good seed sure to bear fruit. H. H. Lane. New Haven, Conn., May 6.

A VIGILANT OVERSEER AND MORE VIGILANT WORKMAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find small order for literature. We have an English overseer at the mill and he keeps sharp watch all around, especially on the Socialists that they do not agitate around the mill. At this season we are generally running night and day, but now the day force is working only five days and the night force is dismissed. Some unthinking workmen are blaming the "foreigners" as the cause of their troubles. Worker. From a Knitting Mill Town.

ON TO THEM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Herewith find one dollar; apply fifty cents of it to the Operating Fund and the balance to the two three months subs inclosed. I have come to the conclusion that our press must be supported, no matter what some of the intellectual organizers and would-be editors would do or say. They are striving to stab The People in order to get on top. The idea of some is to make the I. W. W. a sort of pure and simple dues paying concern that would free the Williams from the necessity of working. Maybe the rank and file will have something to say to these gentlemen in a short while. Frank Zierer. New Brunswick, N. J., May 5.

A "CHRISTIAN" ON EXHIBITION.

The Editor of The Daily People, New York City. Dear Sir:—I have seen in recent issues of your sheet frequent indulgence in slighting reference to the Christian Socialist movement in this country. Full well do you know that the old political parties are most careful not to antagonize the Christian sentiment of the country.

In consequence I am at a loss to know your object, unless it is to keep down the Socialist vote.

I cannot see why you should wish to keep the Socialist vote small unless you are subsidized for this purpose.

Too often has the laboring man like Jesus of Nazareth been betrayed by his pretended friend for thirty pieces of silver.

The betrayal of labor by its venal leaders who could not resist the opportunity to sell themselves, and sell out the cause for a few dollars has been the saddest thing in the long and cruel struggle that the workingman has been making for his emancipation from wage slavery.

I write this because in the attitude that you have assumed there seems to be something more than mere narrowness and bigotry.

It looks too much like the sinister marks of blood money. I shall continue to watch your columns to see whether you persist in your efforts to drive votes from the Socialist Party.

Very sincerely,

John D. Long.

Parkside Manse, 42 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. May 6.

NOT EASILY DISCOURAGED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find one dollar to renew my subscription to The Daily People. I again have the privilege of walking the streets, not for pleasure but hunting for a job. Such is the life of an industrial wage slave. I hope that those at work will help along the Par-

ty Press financially while we who are compelled to walk the street cannot. I am optimistic for the movement and industrial freedom. M. Ledermann. Chicago, April 26.

WILLIAMS PINNED ONCE MORE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Industrial Union Bulletin, issue of April 25th, B. H. Williams, National Organizer and member of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W., replies to his critics. Kindly permit the undersigned space in The People, not to reply to Williams or anybody else, but to ask that gentleman a question which seems to me at least quite pertinent. In asking for space I am not impelled by any desire to take part in the violent polemic which was provoked by Williams in his Arlington Hall speech. Not being a member of the S. L. P. or of the I. W. W., I have no direct interest in it. But it is in the interest of truth and as an act of simple justice to the members of the S. L. P. in California that I am writing.

B. H. Williams tells us that: "The Socialist Labor Party has furnished some of the best and some of the worst recruits for the I. W. W. It is the attempt to make the worse appear the better that I object to and have objected to, not within the last three months only, but all the time during the last three years or more that I have been active in the movement. While an organizer for the S. L. P. two years ago, I combatted in Los Angeles and elsewhere the sectarian spirit exhibited by some of the S. L. P. comrades. I opposed their attitude of looking upon the I. W. W. as a 'child of the S. L. P.' needing the guardianship and close supervision of its 'parent' to keep it from straying from the straight and narrow path. I avoided that attitude in my propaganda everywhere," etc., etc.

Muy bien! Now, then, to the test. I happen to remember that during the time Williams speaks of, and his stay in Los Angeles, I was the recording and corresponding secretary of Local No. 233 of the I. W. W. in Oakland, Cal., filling the unexpired term of the preceding secretary, who was an enthusiastic and militant member of Local Alameda Co., Socialist party, at the same time. My predecessor in office worked and agitated long and loud to persuade Local 233 to move its headquarters and meeting place to the Socialist party headquarters; falling in it he resigned and had the good taste to enter the reason of his resignation on the minutes of the local I. W. W. As may be readily understood, the I. W. W. in Oakland, being composed for the most part of Socialist party members and sympathizers, the feeling was tense over the matter, and it required firmness and tact to keep it out of the political entanglements and hold the membership together. And since Williams helped to organize Local No. 233 and understood its composition, he must have been aware of the delicacy of our situation. But now, look what happened.

At the time when the feeling over the stubbornness and persistence of the Local to pay rent to a "capitalist landlord" was at its height, we received a circular letter from the California State Executive Committee of the S. L. P., recommending to and asking us to consider the proposition of sections of the S. L. P. and the locals of the I. W. W. in California acting jointly in the matter of putting an organizer in the field. Needless to say, that letter went into the waste basket without much ceremony, and no one dared to touch it ever after. But a few weeks later we again had the pleasure of welcoming Organizer Williams in Oakland and San Francisco. In a conversation with him I complained about the misguided and excessive zeal of the Los Angeles. He informed me coolly that it was he (Williams) who had suggested to them the plan of a joint organizer. My apologies to the boys in Los Angeles are overdue.

And now my question to Mr. B. H. Williams:

When you, sir, two years ago in Los Angeles suggested your plan of a joint organizer to the State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. of California, did you suggest it seriously and in good faith; or, was it your wish that the S. E. C. receive it in a Pickwickian sense? Your actions in that matter

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.

E. S., DENVER, COLO.—Now to your last question—

What should the I. W. W. do with its Preamble? LEAVE IT JUST AS IT IS.

The Preamble declares that the I. W. W. is not affiliated with any political party. That is correct, and will remain correct until the I. W. W. is homogeneously strong enough to set forth its own political party.

In the meantime, the political clause in the Preamble, demanding the unification of the workers "on the political as well as the industrial field," is a sufficient shield under which the I. W. W. can organize economically for the Revolution. That clause places the I. W. W. on the field of civilized social warfare.

W. A. D., ROANOKE, VA.—The Democratic and Republican conventions consist of twice as many delegates as there are members of Congress. Each State elects two delegates from each Congress District, and four delegates-at-large, that being double the number of Senators that each State has. Simple majority rule prevails at the Republican, two-thirds majority rule at the Democratic conventions for the nomination of Presidential candidates.

J. S., EAST NEW YORK, N. Y.—

Taxes are paid by the property-holders, not by the workman. The taxes are paid by the property-holding class out of that portion of the wealth that labor produces but never pockets. The optic illusion makes things look the other way. The workman who allows himself to be tangled up in the tax question will find himself pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for his exploiter. The share of the wealth that labor produces and receives does not depend upon taxation; it depends upon the price (wages) of labor-power in the labor market. The price of labor-power in the labor market depends upon the supply of labor. Hence the sole object of labor must be to nationalize the instruments of production and overthrow the wage-slave system.

F. A., COLUMBUS, O.—A paper that advocates murder, even if the murder be expressly committed upon non-Socialists, is a poisonous paper. It is of the essence of murder that it is irrational. A man may start irrationally only against capitalists, but his irrationality is bound to cause him to turn his weapon against the anti-capitalists also. If for no other reason, in this matter also, decency is the best policy.

A. C. C., EAST NEW MARKET, MD.—

The circumstance that an advertisement in "The World" promising good wages and comforts to a truck farmer elicited not a single answer, proves that the unemployed who read the advertisement had made their experience on farms with just such ads., and took that one to be of the nature of some lures that they knew. It is not work only that the cities offer the workers greater opportunities to get; it is also better civic treatment. In the country, the worker is very much exposed to old feudal maltreatments.

C. R. R., GOLDFIELD, NEV.—Letter will be published next week, with answer.

J. S., STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.—The full title of Eugene Sue's work is "Les Mysteres du Peuple, ou Histoire d'une famille Proletaire a travers les Ages." Apply Librairie du Progres, No. 3 rue des Grands Augustins, Paris VI., France. Next question next week.

and your protestations of later date don't jibe. Answer.

J. A. Anthony.

Allendale, Cal., May 1.

PROF. SELIGMAN COMING OUR WAY

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When I saw the announcement of the Hillquit-Seligman debate, I thought that time would not be wasted to hear a professor debate. Sure enough, I was not mistaken. I was highly entertained. I wish all Socialists and non-Socialists had heard the professor. The Hillquit answer could be cut out. The Professor alone was quite good enough for a boom for Socialism. Here are some choice remarks:

"Capital and Labor are growing less antagonistic; they are coming nearer and nearer."

"We [capitalists] believe in reform—there should be night schools; high schools, and night schools for men and women who have to toil by day time. And protection for women and children

P. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—Knowest thou the difference between war and bush-whacking?—between organized force and disorganized filibustering? Well, that is the difference between the S. L. P.-I. W. W. position and Hatianism.

J. B., NEW YORK.—The fundamental difference between Anarchy and Socialism is that Socialism adapts views to facts, while Anarchy wrenches facts to suit views. Socialism recognizes the fact, first, that without plentiful production there can be no universal well-being; secondly, that without co-operative labor there can be no plentiful production; thirdly, that without organization there can be no co-operative labor; and fourthly, that co-operative labor demands leadership, or headship, like an orchestra demands an orchestra director. Hence Socialism recognizes the necessity of the Arch, head, and provides for the Arch upon the democratic plan of election and power to remove, thereby adapting its views to the facts. Anarchy, on the contrary, starts with the view that there should be no Arch, and thus seeks to adapt the facts to its views, whence it flounders in irreconcilable contradictions and plunges into disastrous errors.

Next question next week; in the meantime send to the Labor News Co. for the 5-cent pamphlet, "Socialism vs. Anarchy." Read and study that.

J. S., NEW YORK.—This office has no authority to interpret the constitution of the I. W. W. Whether an "Inspector of Baskets" comes under the head of a "wage-earner," and, as such, is entitled to membership, or whether he comes under the head of a "wire-pulling-for-a-political-job office-holder" is for the G. E. B. to decide.

P. S. J., BELFONTEIN, O.—The expression, "Providence tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb," is not from the Bible; it is from Franklin.

"READER," SHERBURNE, N. Y.—If a Northern Union soldier applauds the waving of the Confederate flag at Southern meetings the man is a mere freak; at least that is the probability. Whenever a flag, other than the American, appears beside the American flag, it appears as a suggested amendment to the American flag. The Red Flag of International brotherhood, displayed beside the American flag, suggests the intention to cleanse the American flag of the vermin that has been building its nest in the folds of the American flag. The flag of any other foreign power, displayed beside the American flag, suggests the intention to introduce into the folds of the American flag some more vermin of older breed.

D. G., GOLDFIELD, NEV., and S. B. S., LAWRENCE, MASS.—First fact: the industrial form of production is a creation of capitalism. Second fact: granted that the ballot also is a creation of capitalism. Conclusion: if the ballot be rejected by the working class because it is a creation of capitalism, then it follows that industrialism also must be rejected as "tainted goods." Chew upon that.

ALL OTHERS.—Wait till next week.

A. S. D., EL PASO, TEX.; G. A. J., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.; J. M. F., DU QUOIN, ILL.; R. McL., MONTREAL, CAN.; S. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; E. B. F., TRIBAULT, MINN.; D. R., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. P. A., SEATTLE, WASH.; H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; S. B., DENVER, COLO.; T. F., DULUTH, MINN.; J. A. B., DICKSON CITY, PA.—Matter received.

who have to earn their bread in the day time."

"Just think of it! How will you be able to manage industries under a socialist regime, when the other day Mr. Metz told me if the city was run by a private corporation 30 to 40 per cent could be saved? The post office is losing, but I was told if a private corporation would run it, it would yield from 15 to 30 per cent profit."

"Here the city baths cost more to run than the private baths. Why? Because the city pays \$6.50 per ton of coal and the private baths only pay \$3.50."

"Why do you want to divide up? You are foolish because each individual would only get a small sum of \$40 and that would not be much."

"Supposing I was a great artist and stokers were needed, where would be my individuality?"

The Professor must be secretly "coming our way." He was "riding for a fall," and he did fall.

One Who Was There.

New York, May 7.

PRAISE FOR SUE BOOKS

The following clipping, taken from an Oregon newspaper, name not given, has been sent to this office by a friend in Brownsville, Linn County, Oregon:

The New York Labor News Company, 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, New York, has put the American reading public deeply in its debt by bringing out Daniel De Leon's translation of some works of Eugene Sue which are little known. He is famous chiefly for "The Wandering Jew," whose title, at least, is known to almost everybody who can read at all. But this work, which combines several stories, each complete in itself, though forming one link in a chain, is a magnificent conception of great magnitude, carried out with a masterly hand and a brain that spared itself no labor the collection of the requisite historical material which the proper execution of the work would involve.

Thanks to the average news item, Daniel De Leon, the translator of these books, is known merely as a troublesome Socialist labor agitator. He is a labor agitator because he believes labor needs agitating out of the rut in which it has so long floundered; but he is more than this: he is a man of wide culture and learning. Had he chosen to turn his scholarly back on the men with the hoe, the pick and the shovel he would have been welcomed in the most exclusive intellectual circles.

In Mr. De Leon's introduction to "The Silver Cross, or The Carpenter of Nazareth," is this:

"Eugene Sue wrote in French a monumental work—'The Mysteries of the People, or the History of a Proletarian Family.' It is a work of fiction, yet it is the best universal history extant. Better than any work, avowedly on history, it graphically traces the special features of the several systems of class rule as they succeeded each other from epoch to epoch, together with the nature of the struggle between the contending classes. The 'law,' 'order,' 'patriotism,' 'religion,' etc., that each successive tyrant class, despite its change of form, hysterically has sought refuge in, in order to justify its criminal existence whenever threatened; the varying economic causes of the oppression of the toilers; the mistakes incurred by their struggles for redress; the varying fortunes of the conflict—all these social dramas are therein reproduced in a majestic series of historic novels that cover leading and successive episodes in the history of the race."

The first of the series begins with the entry of Caesar into Gaul, and his subject of that sturdy people. The family here brought into notice are traced through their descendants down through each of these wonderful tales. From one to another descends some memento by which the relationship is established.

"The Infant's Skull" covers the period from the year 1000 to 1032, between which dates the church expected the end of the world. The vigor, the tragedy, the consistent atmosphere of this romance shame into their appropriate nothingness many present-day novels. "The Pilgrim's Shell; or Fergan the Quarryman," says the translator, "is one of that majestic series among the most majestic of the set, and with regard to the social period it describes—its institutions, its classes, its manners, its virtues, its crimes and the characters that it builds—the most instructive treatise on feudalism, at the very time when the bourgeoisie class was struggling for a foothold and beginning to break through the thick feudal incrustation above. As a novel, 'The Pilgrim's Shell; or Fergan the Quarryman,' pleases, entertains and elevates; as an impart of historic information and knowledge it incites to thought and intelligent action."

"The Iron Trevet; or Jocelyn the Champion," has for its leading characters Etienne Marcel, John Maillart, William Caillet, Adam the Devil and Charles the Wicked, King of Navarre, so the period and character of the book may be guessed.

"The Silver Cross" is the story of the time covering the birth, ministry and death of Jesus, and is written with a power of imagery and skill of depiction that place it foremost among fiction dealing with that time and with those events. Here, as in all the books that precede it, the descendants of the family conquered by the Romans in ancient Gaul, are the actors, and it is this thread of family descent—sometimes golden with hope, but oftener crimson with innocent blood—that carries with it the idea of the oneness of race as of family life.

The translator was fully equal to the task he set himself, for the English is vigorous, simple and direct. The work of the great master has lost little if any by its transfer from French to English.

No one who aspires to be well-read; no one who would study history in its most attractive form; no one who further wishes to see history as it was made by the people, among the people

REPLY TO EDITORIAL IN "OUTLOOK"

By the Woman Teachers' Organization for Equalization of Pay.

Editor of The Outlook,

Dear Sir:—

Your editorial in The Outlook of February 29, headed "Justice to Teachers," fails to take into consideration that the schools of New York City are a function of the State system of education and are operated under laws issued by the State legislature. It so happens that the present schedule of salaries from which the women teachers are seeking relief is one adopted by the legislature, and it seems entirely logical to appeal to the source of injustice for the remedy for that injustice.

You argue that if women were paid the same salaries as are given to men, the highest type of male teachers would not be attracted to the schools. If the salaries of the men were not reduced and the salaries of women were raised to the same figure, it would seem logical to suppose that the schools would get for the same wage just as high a type of men as it now obtains at that price, and would for the higher salary paid to women, attract to its service a higher grade of women teachers. You state that in some cases a woman ought to have a higher salary than a man. Under the present salary conditions it is impossible for a woman to get much more than half the salary paid to a man in the same grade of work, even though her services be of vastly more value to the state.

You assume that the practice, which has grown up from the days when woman had no economic position except in a domestic capacity and when her work, no matter how valuable to the home, was not rated as having real monetary significance, is just.

It may be true that the wages now paid to women generally are lower than those paid to men. Practice does not always constitute justice, and is there any reason why a woman teacher whose work is just as valuable to the State as that of a man should be paid less for that work? Unfortunately, the profit earned for the employers by the woman school teacher cannot be estimated in dollars and cents—it is an intangible thing, called "efficient citizenship." It cannot be established that a man teacher produces so many more units of "efficient citizenship" than a woman teacher, and presumably both man and woman are paid, not for the different "uniforms" they wear, but for the actual results accomplished.

Yet, because it has been so and because women have been paid less for their work in other fields, the Board of Education sees fit to fix an arbitrary money value on their services, and to say that the work of every man teacher is more valuable than the work of every woman teacher. In taxing women, I have not heard that the tax officials say that the property of a woman household is less valuable than that of a man next door. The whole principle of unequal pay, irrespective of results obtained, is but a continuance of a custom. It has no justice in it, and the time will come when private employers and public employers will not deem it sufficient to say that because a thing is or has been, it should be for all time. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that it takes more money to get a good man than a woman just as good, is this just, or right, or fair?

To sum up—the women's equal pay fight in the schools of New York is a fight against society's economic injustice to women as a class. It affects not merely the teacher in the New York classroom; it affects the valuation put on the work of the woman who keeps her home, the woman who toils in the shop or who uses her brain. It is a fight against the habit of believing that because of sex alone, woman is worth less in money to this nation than man.

Truly yours,

ALMSHOUSES OVERCROWDED.

That the almshouses in Flatbush and on Blackwell's Island are overcrowded and that there is not enough hospital room in this city for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis, is the complaint made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the State Charities Aid Association. This organization reports that \$335,000 is needed to enlarge the almshouses, \$795,000 to improve conditions at Brooklyn hospitals and \$605,000 to provide additional facilities for treating sufferers from tuberculosis.

instead of the idle pageantry of courts and the antics of the privileged, can afford to neglect these work of a great mind, rendered into our own tongue with an artistic skill and faithfulness that make them a veritable literary treasure.

THE TRAVAIL OF THE I. W. W. CONSTITUTION.

[Legislation depends upon experience. The young constitution of the I. W. W. is undergoing a rude, it is to be hoped, wholesome test. The test is laying bare serious imperfections of constitutional structure. The imperfections are experienced through the excesses at the Chicago headquarters which convey the impression of a running amuck. For some time the Bulletin has been operated obedient to the private instincts of an Editor and a National Secretary, who have turned that organ of economic instruction into a political controversial sheet; have constituted themselves a Star Chamber towards organizations, and even a national office, when these demand space for corrections; and, as a consequence, have attracted just the kind of contributors to the Bulletin whom such conduct is calculated to attract. In the midst of all this, there seems to be no superior authority in existence to check the evil. This points to constitutional defects. Publicity on the acts born of this defect are essential to remedy. For this reason The People will publish periodically under the above head a few of the more important of the large number of complaints that, by throwing a light upon the constitutional defect, will aid in correcting the same.]

II.

New Orleans, April 10.—Some time ago I noticed an article in The People in regards to Local 38, I. W. W., of this city, protesting against President Roosevelt sending troops into Goldfield, Nevada, and I have been waiting patiently to see it appear in the I. W. W. "Bulletin."

Then again I learned of another protest from this same local to the Executive Board of the I. W. W. against the "Bulletin" being used for airing personal grievances, or rather hair-splitting affairs, such as the Trautmann-Katz affair, and that the "Bulletin" be used for educational purposes on Industrial Unionism. Is it possible that the rank and file of the I. W. W. have to go to The People for information when they have a paper of their own?

Then, again, I noticed that space was given to some person who resigned from a political organization because he saw a lot of visions. Down in this part of the country a good many people smoke the pipe and have dreams also, and imagine they see strange things. I made it my business to see a doctor on the subject and told the doctor that it was contagious, and I asked him if he could tell me the cause of it. Said he: "A contagious disease such as the 'very large' is in the system, and the way to avoid it is to keep the system clean." With the direct actionist it is in the brain, and to avoid it, the best thing to do is to keep the brain clean. I asked him what would be the best medicine for that and he said to read the history of the working class movement throughout the world, and pay strict attention to the errors they made; then, take advantage of them by not doing the same thing over.

Now back to the paper. If they can't get access to their own paper I think the best thing for them to do would be to suspend it until they could get some one who understands Industrial Unionism and what constitutes a working class paper, or in other words, how to put the expression of a class conscious wage worker in print to convey his thoughts to other wage workers in a scientific way, or simplified way. By so doing they would save the price of 32,000 copies a month, which would make at the end of the year, 384,000 copies. This, at about \$8 a thousand, would make a total of \$3,072, and with \$1,080 for the Editor and \$400 for mailing, would make a total of \$4,552 which could be used to send organizers out on the road.

I myself find more news in the Daily People; whereas as far as the "Bulletin" is concerned, I would have to wait a whole week for it to get any news and by that time it would be stale.

A. Denney.

EARNINGS OF WAGE-EARNERS.

(Continued from page 4.)

and Wyoming, \$15.75. New York was twenty-fifth, with \$10.40; Pennsylvania, twenty-third, with \$10.51; Illinois, fifteenth, with \$11.55; Ohio, twentieth, with \$10.63; and Massachusetts, thirty-second, with \$9.68. North Carolina, with \$4.68 reported the lowest averages.

In explaining the low average earnings prevailing in the Southern States, the Census Bureau calls attention to the recentness of the development of the factory system in that part of the country, to the comparatively large proportion which women and children form of the total number of wage-earners, to the relatively large number of Negroes employed, and to the fact that the industries thus far established in the South are those which do not in any part of the country require the most highly paid wage-earners.

Large and Small Establishments. The figures presented in the bulletin would seem to indicate that the differences in respect to average earnings between large and small establishments are comparatively slight. In those employing less than ten wage-earners the average wage was \$9.83, while in those employing 500 wage-earners and over it was \$10.24.

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

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary pro tem
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,
412 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 party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

Readers of The Weekly People who
would be abreast of the times should
subscribe for The Daily People. The
subscription price is but one dollar for
three months, just about one cent a
day. You cannot afford to be without
The Daily People. Subscribe to-day.

AGITATION IN ELIZABETH.

An open-air meeting will be held by
the Socialist Labor Party in Elizabeth
on SATURDAY night, May 16. Ernest
Oatley will be the speaker. The meet-
ing will begin at 8 o'clock. Readers
of The People are asked to attend.
The Committee.

TO THE SOCIALIST WOMEN OF THE
LAND.

The "Unity" pamphlets of the Socialist
Women of Greater New York are ready.
All Socialist women throughout the
country interested in extending the unity
education imparted by this pamphlet,
containing the speech of Daniel De Leon,
Editor of the Daily and Weekly People,
are requested to place their orders as
soon as possible and get their supplies
of the Labor News Co., 28 City Hall
Place, or of Anna B. Touroff, 598 St.
Mary's St., New York City. Price, in
bundles of 25, \$1.00.

Yours for unity of the Socialist forces
of America.

Socialist Women of Greater New York.

TO CALIFORNIA ORGANIZATION,
S. L. P.

To the Comrades and Members at
Large in the State of California:
Comrades: Your S. E. C., after care-
ful consideration, advises against go-
ing on the ballot, for the following
reason:

The change of Election Laws per-
taining to going on the ballot, by peti-
tion, necessitates more preparation
than seems possible at this time.

The new feature of the law reads as
follows: "Each such certificate must
be a separate paper and contain the
name of one signer thereto and no
more. In addition to the other matter
required to be set forth in such cer-
tificate it must also set forth that the
signer has not been elected as a dele-
gate to any political party convention,
authorized to make nominations for
public office mentioned in the certi-
ficate; that he has not in any political
convention as a delegate voted for or
against the nomination of a candidate
for any public office mentioned in
such certificate; that he has not voted
at any primary election for delegates
to any political convention having
power to nominate a candidate for any
public office mentioned in the said cer-
tificate; that he has not joined in any
manner in nominating any other can-
didate or candidates for the same of-
fice, or in nominating the same can-
didate or candidates for the same of-
fice under another, or different politi-
cal party name or designation. The
signature must be made by the party
signing at the end of the certificate,
and must add thereto his place of re-
sidence and occupation, giving street
and number, where such street and
number or either exists, and if no
street or number exists then such a
description of the place of residence,
if in a city, or city and county, as
will enable the location to be readily
ascertained. Each such signer must
verify such certificate by making oath
that the same is true, before an officer
authorized to take an oath in this
state, and in the place where said
oath is taken, which oath must be
certified as required for an affidavit."

With this new arrangement it must
be apparent that we will have to be
in a more prepared condition before
we make the attempt to go on the
ballot.

A full copy of the Election Laws can
be obtained by sending eight (8) cents
to Secretary of State C. F. Curry,
Sacramento, California, with a request
for same.

Each Section should have a copy
and members should post themselves.
For the State Executive Committee,
LOUIS C. HALLER,
Secretary Treasurer.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 9

\$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals,
Fitch.
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of
History, Labriola.

OPERATING FUND.

The Operating Fund has been very
helpful this week. Around the first of
the month collectors are most insistent,
and credit as it was understood a year
ago doesn't exist to-day. Business is
down to a cash basis. We get hard
pressed at times but we know that the
militants will come to the rescue as they
have so nobly done this week. We would
much rather that the propaganda would
make the Party institutions self-support-
ing, but as it does not, this method of
support must be followed:

H. Wartlett, New York..	\$1.00
J. Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
L. O. Medick, Pittsfield,	
Mass.	1.00
R. Rabenstein, Pittsfield,	
Mass.50
Section Hartford, Conn. ...	8.00
A. Clayman, Buffalo, N. Y.	.25
F. W. N. Perillo, Brooklyn	2.00
Panama Boys:—	
H. Cody	\$11.00
Come Again	5.00
H. Burger	2.00
C. Koehler	1.00
J. R. Sweeney	1.00
E. Fells	1.00
R. Smith50
H. C. Perry	1.00
F. Gnatz	1.00
J. Callizo	1.00
W. Culkins	2.00
F. Schuler	1.00
G. Fenton	1.00
J. Lissell	1.00
J. Weisner	1.00
S. Warjil	1.00
L. Warjil	1.00
Wm. Downs75
J. Brennan	2.00
H. Lake	1.00
L. M. Cunningham, Detroit	1.00
Westerlund, New York....	.25
Section Allentown, Pa. ...	20.00
F. K. Furnong, Boston ...	1.00
Sidney Armer, San Fran- cisco	1.00
E. B. Ford, Fairbault, Minn.	.25
S. Bassett, Denver	1.00
Dr. Hammer, New York ...	1.00
J. Kronman, Cleveland ...	2.00
Sympathizer,50
Mrs. A. Carsley, White Plains, N. Y.	4.50
C. H. Spike, Dome City, Alaska	1.00
F. Zierer, New Brunswick, N. J.50
J. O'Neill, Shawmut, Cal.50
E. Rouner, "	1.00
Mamblott, New York ...	1.00
W. S. & D. B. Fund, Br. 137, Adams, Mass.	1.00
Total	\$87.50
Previously acknowledged...	2,144.71
Grand Total	\$2,232.21

GERMAN PARTY ORGAN OPERAT-
ING FUND.

Previously acknowledged ..	\$59.70
F. Sternbach, Cincinnati, O.	2.00
Max Eisenberg, "	1.00
E. H. Vaupel, "	1.00
Otto Miller, "	1.00
Fred. Hein, "25
Wilh. Kalm, Mystic, Conn.	.50
Wm. Ambaum, "	1.05
German Branch Braddock, Pa., S. L. P.	10.00
G. Signarowitz, B'klyn, N. Y.	1.00
Total	\$77.50

Comrades: In a circular letter which
we have sent out to the Sections we
have set forth that the further con-
tinuation and existence of our German
Party Organ depends upon the possi-
bility of paying off, within three
months, an old debt of \$600. All de-
tails have been explained in the cir-
cular sent out. For the last four years
we have not molested the general party
membership for any financial aid.
Whenever we needed some funds we
have appealed to the German party
organizations exclusively. But press-
ing circumstances force us to extend
this appeal now to the general party
membership. If every comrade does
a little towards this fund the task of
raising these \$600 will be an easy one.
The Sections and comrades always
have responded nobly to any call from
the party institutions for help. We
realize that this is not a very oppor-
tune time for our call but we see no
other way but this appeal. Quick action
is imperative. Send all contributions
either direct to the SOCIALISTISCHE
ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, 310 CHAM-
PAIGN AVE., CLEVELAND, O., or to
Comrade P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, 2517
SCRANTON ROAD, CLEVELAND, O.
Appeal endorsed by the N. E. C.
Sub-Committee.

The German Party Press Publication
Committee, Section Cleveland, O.,
S. L. P.

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

TO THE SECTIONS AND MEMBERS
OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR
PARTY:

Greeting:—The N. E. C. Sub-Com-
mittee, at its regular meeting held on
March 11th, considered the question of
how to raise a campaign fund, to
make possible an energetic and effective
propaganda during the approach-
ing national campaign. A number of
suggestions were made, which finally
culminated in a motion to instruct the
National Secretary to issue a call and,
with it, send out campaign subscription
lists, urging upon the members to
take in hand, at once, the collection of
funds on these lists and by no means
to confine their efforts to the members
and friends of the Party, but to reach
out to the great mass beyond, when-
ever and wherever possible. In order
to make unnecessary the circulation
of local lists, simultaneously with na-
tional lists—a method which is always
productive of confusion—it was decided
that the proceeds be divided into three
equal parts; one part to go to the
national office; one part to remain with
the States Executive Committee, and
the third and last part, to remain with
the Sections. Isolated Sections, unat-
tached to a state committee, will send
to the national office one-half of the
proceeds and retain the other half.
Members-at-large, who are attached to
the national office, will remit to that
office the proceeds, in full. The pro-
ceeds of lists collected on by members-
at-large who are attached to a State
Committee to be divided in two equal
parts: one part to go to the national
office, the other part to be retained
by the respective State Executive Com-
mittee.

Amongst the many suggestions that
were made at the Sub-Committee
meeting, one in particular was consid-
ered to be of value, because the meth-
od, though not applicable in every in-
stance, has proven successful wherever
conditions were such, that it could be
applied, and the suggestion made was
ordered to be embodied in this call. It
is this:

In the City of New York there have
been held, repeatedly, so-called pack-
age parties in the homes of comrades.
The package party is a home enter-
tainment, to which friends and the
friends of friends are invited. The
ladies each bring with them a wrap-
ped-up package, the contents of which
remain unknown, until the packages
are auctioned off. A programme of
music and recitation precedes the auc-
tion, and then the auctioneer has the
field. Bids are asked for and the
packages are sold to the highest bid-
der. Much merriment is created when
the packages are opened, and the
strangest and most incongruous objects
are brought to light by the buyers.
Where this method can be applied, we
urge that it be so applied. It does
away with all the expense of regular
entertainments and the often termin-
able delay connected with the winding
up of such affairs. When the pack-
age party is over financial results are
known and there is an end to it. You
will receive subscription lists, num-
bered consecutively, and every State Com-
mittee and every Section must keep
a record of these numbers and see to
it that, at the end of this year's cam-
paign, all lists are strictly accounted for.

We urge speedy and energetic action
so that we may be enabled to put or-
ganizers in the field at an early date.
The present situation is such that our
agitation is bound to meet with results
beneficial to the Party. Not only are
we in the midst of an industrial crisis,
but in other respects also, there exists
a situation exceedingly favorable to S.
L. P. propaganda.

For the N. E. C. Sub-Committee.
Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz.	\$10.00
John Hanlon, "	1.00
E. F. Schrab, "	1.00
V. Martes, "	1.00
R. Tupper, "10
J. Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Total	\$15.10
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.	

TO CANADIAN FRIENDS

Due to the amendment of postal re-
gulations between the United States and
Canada daily newspapers may again
be mailed as second class matter. Sub-
scription rates to Canada, on The Daily
People, will henceforth be the same
as for the United States: One year
\$3.50, six months \$2.00, three months
\$1.00. Our Canadian friends should
now go to work and boost up the cir-
culation of The Daily People.

Daily People
P. O. Box 1576
New York.

ST. LOUIS READERS AND OLD COM-
RADES, ATTENTION!

We hereby notify all readers of our
Party organs and former comrades that
we have established a new headquarters
at No. 1606 So. 7th st., in the heart of
the working class district.

The headquarters will be open every
evening, with a fine library. There are
also newspapers in three different lan-
guages on file; also, for sale, the Daily
and Weekly People, Sozialistische Ar-
beiter Zeitung, and the Hungarian Party
organ, the Nepakarat; also a large as-
sortment of books on social economy.

Any book or newspaper not on hand
will be gladly procured.

We also want to remind our readers of
the necessity of building up the Party;
so request them not to leave the work
to a few, but become active members,
and thereby do all they can to educate
the working class, so they may be able
to emancipate themselves.

We hope that we have not made this
appeal in vain. Come. Visit our Head-
quarters. Our business meetings will
take place the first and third Mondays
in the month, at 8 p. m.

Committee.

TO ILLINOIS READERS.

This is as you know, Presidential
year. You are also aware of what it
means to the Socialist Labor Party.
A strenuous campaign of education and
organization must be carried on. Sev-
en thousand signatures must be secur-
ed in order to put a County ticket in
the field in Cook County. One thou-
sand will also be needed in the State,
and similar number in each Congres-
sional District, so that we may get
as complete a ticket as possible on the
ballot. A State Convention must be
held. At least one delegate will have
to be elected to attend the National
Convention to be held at New York
in July.

We want to get a Canvasser in the
field at the earliest moment possible,
and also an organizer, if you are to
push the spreading of our literature
and extend our organization among
the working class of Illinois.

This must all be done—and the way
to accomplish it is first: provide the
means; second: secure the cash; third:
get the money.

With this end in view, Section Cook
County, Socialist Labor Party, has
arranged a Grand May party to be held
at Friedman's Hall, 86 Grand Avenue,
Chicago, on SUNDAY, May 31. This
is for the benefit of the General Cam-
paign Fund.

We request and urge People readers
to dispose of the tickets for this affair
as rapidly as possible. Get them off
your hands and send for more, is the
spirit. 'Tis easy when you try.

Unsold tickets (there should be
none) and money must be forwarded
not later than May 28, '08, to the
Treasurer of the Committee.

H. S. Friedman, 876 Grand Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

STOCK UP YOUR BOOK SHELF.

Herewith are given the titles of a
few works that are classics and great
value for the money. A dollar spent
upon a good book is never wasted.
"Man does not live by bread alone:

MAN IN THE PAST, PRESENT AND
FUTURE. By Prof. Ludwig Buch-
ner. It describes Man as "a being
not put upon the earth accidentally
by an arbitrary act, but produced in
harmony with the earth's nature, and
belonging to it as do the flowers
and fruits to the tree which bears
them."Cloth, \$1.00

MARTYRDOM OF MAN (THE.) By
Winwood Reade. This book is a
very interestingly pictured synopsis
of universal history, showing what
the race has undergone—its marty-
rdom—in its rise to the present plane.
It shows how war and religion have
been oppressive factors in the strug-
gle for liberty, and the last chapter,
of some 500 pages, describes his in-
tellectual struggle from the animal
period of the earth to the present,
adding an outline of what the author
conceives would be a religion of rea-
son and love.Cloth \$1.00

FORCE AND MATTER: or, Principles
of the Natural Order of the Universe.
By Prof. Ludwig Buchner, M. D. A
scientific and rationalistic work of
great merit and ability. One cloth
volume

EVOLUTION OF MAN. By Ernst
Haeckel. This book has pleased
buyers immensely. When you learn
that the illustrations alone number
408 you will get some idea of the
book. Cloth \$1.00, by mail 20c. extra.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

ONE GOOD FEATURE

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE SLOW BUT LITERATURE SALES ARE PICKING UP
— PUSH THE PROPAGANDA.

For the week ending May 8th, we re-
ceived 109 subscriptions to the Weekly
People, and 30 mail subscriptions to the
Daily People, a total of 139. This record
is but slightly better than last week,
and it is not one quarter what it should
and could be. A Western comrade
writes to say that the Party Press and
literature cover every phase of the Move-
ment, but one thing is lacking, and that
is instruction how to extend the propa-
ganda. We don't know as to that. No
hard and fast rule as to just how a
man shall be approached can be laid
down. Inquiries that we have made of
the good sub-getters result in answers
that can be boiled down to the words
"We go after them." That is the secret
of it. Join the Active Brigade and Get
Busy. Those sending two or more subs
were:

Press Committee, Boston	6
H. Cody, Panama	6
J. Donohue, New York	5
G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn. ..	5
Press Com., Cincinnati	5
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	4
O. J. Schwitzgebel, Kansas City ..	4
H. A. Schaffer, Keeler, Cal.	4
A. Gillhaus, San Francisco	3
E. Schade, Newport News, Va. ...	3
G. Widmayer, Hoboken, N. J.	3
J. Breuer, Hartford, Conn.	2

F. Willard, Rawlins, Wyo.	2
N. Fulka, Paducah, Ky.	2
F. Zierer, New Brunswick, N. J. ...	2
J. Reigg, Steubenville, O.	2
M. J. Cikanek, St. Paul, Minn. ...	2
J. E. Gurley, Los Angeles	2
A. Wahlgren, Stamford, Conn. ...	2

Labor News Sales are picking up:

California S. E. C.	\$10.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	12.05
Chicago, Ill.	12.75
Los Angeles, Cal.	6.80
Seattle, Wash.	6.50
Indianapolis, Ind.	3.75
Hartford, Conn.	3.60
N. Y. May Day Meeting	3.91
Brooklyn, N. Y.	9.40
Boston, Mass.	3.17
New Castle, Pa.	2.00
St. Paul, Minn.	1.36
Lansing, Mich.	1.35
Moyie, B. C.	1.00
Haverhill, Mass.	1.00..

Comrade John Kircher of Cleveland,
Ohio, slips in an order for 100 copies of
"The Poniard's Hilt."

Bebel's speech "Assassination and
Socialism" is on the press. Join the
Active Brigade and push out the litera-
ture. It will be greedily read.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear little Comrades:—

What would any one think of a boy or
girl who, being brought up as a Jew,
Catholic, Protestant, or Christian Scien-
tist, blushed with shame when some one
called him "Jew," "Catholic," etc.?

Would you not call him a coward?
(Yet there are many boys and girls
whose parents are Socialists, good, honest
working class men and women, yet blush
with shame when asked whether they
too are Socialists, and stammer out, "No,
I'm not interested," or they may say,
"I don't know enough about it," or
something of that sort.)

Now, "not knowing about it" is not
much of a crime, but not wishing to
know is not only ignorance, but dis-
respect to your parents. And being
ashamed of being called a Socialist, sim-
ply because other ignoramus sneer at
Socialism, is nothing less than shameful
cowardice.

If your parents, who sacrificed much
indeed so that you may have as good or
better a chance than they had, are inter-
ested and work for Socialism, it is also
for YOUR good. It is true that many of
them realize that they may not live to
see all they hope for in their days, but
that is just why they are so earnest and
faithful. They wish to do all in their
power to make sure that YOU may en-
joy true freedom of opportunities when
you enter into the world's battle. It is
YOUR fight that they are in, and yet
many of you have not even the respect
for them to say as little as, "Well, I
don't know whether Papa and Mamma
are right or not, but I know that they
are honest and in earnest and the least I
can do is to find out all I can about it.
May or Frank seem proud enough of
their fathers for being Republicans or
Democrats; why should I be ashamed
of my parents for being Socialists? I
would be a coward to act as if I were

ashamed of them, just because some peo-
ple who may know nothing about it
sneer at them.

"Besides, nearly all those who took
up any new idea were once ridiculed and
then later honored and revered for the
same ideas that they had previously
been abused for. Then let me learn as
much as I can about Socialism, so I may
know for myself whether my parents are
wrong or right."

That's the way I'd like to see you take
up the question of Socialism.

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

ARBOR-DAY NOTES.

"In nature all is managed for the
best, with perfect frugality and just re-
serve, profuse to none, but bountiful to
all; never employing on one thing more
than enough, but with exact economy
retrenching the superfluous, and adding
force to what is principal in everything."
—Shafsbury.

Emerson says: "If you desire beau-
tiful things and to live beautiful lives, you
must be surrounded with beautiful in-
fluences during your childhood."

That is just what the Socialist claims,
and therefore sets about to change con-
ditions so that we may all be surrounded
by beautiful, clean and ennobling in-
fluences, and thus blot out jails, reforma-
tories and almshouses.

You all know the poem, "What Does
He Plant Who Plants a Tree?"

What does he plant who plants a So-
cialist thought in his own or his neigh-
bor's mind? Why, he plants a kingdom
of Love, Equality and Peace, a real Gar-
den of Eden. Let us all, while we care
for our plants and flowers, not neglect
our study of Socialism, caring for the
most tender shoots that they may grow
into giant oaks to support and protect
the down-trodden. Away with wage-
slavery.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

Socialist propaganda, like any other
propaganda, needs the help of those
who believe in it, or sympathize with
it. It matters not that you may be a
lone adherent of the Movement, you
can still do much toward making it
known by getting readers for The
Weekly People; then you will soon have
two or three others with whose help
you can set up a flag-station, from
which as a center, education may be
spread and increased numbers brought
in. Write us for blanks and sample
copies, and begin the work at once.
Men with knowledge, and with will,
have it in their power to turn a minor-
ity into a majority. Let us hear from
you.

THE PONIARD'S HILT

A Tale of Bagauders and Vagres

By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the French by
DANIEL DE LEON.

This story, from the magnificent
series by Sue, is a thrilling
tale of the days when the
Frankish conquerors of Gaul
were being met by popular
insurrections.

It is Replete with Historic Infor-
mation.

Cloth, 281 Pages,
PRICE 75 CENTS.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the
Australian Socialist League and
Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the
purpose of spreading Socialist Prin-
ciples and organizing Socialist
Thought. Its mission is to educate and
prepare the working class for the
approaching day of their emancipa-
tion from wage slavery; to point the
way to class-conscious organization
for economic and political action that
the days of capitalist bondage might
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