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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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FROM THE CRUCIBLE

INGOTS FORMED IN THE SOCIALIST WORKSHOP.

"Individuality" Demonstrated—"High Standard" and "Pauper Labor," Interesting Parallels—Buying up Conventions—Whom They Mean by "People."

If the hobnobber with the Bloody Czar and Strangler of Russian Liberty, who is now the Republican candidate for President, needed anything more to damn him in the eyes of the judicious, Roosevelt's praise of him as a man for whom "I have a peculiar feeling" should overfill the measure.

The claim set forth in the Republican national platform that the Republican party "has maintained the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country" should be published in parallel columns with the demand of the working class of New Zealand for a tariff that may protect them against the "pauper labor of America."

"The Modernists have not been named (in the Bulla against them) because, while its memory is very short, the ecclesiastical authority knows that many of those whom it persecuted have later on become canonized," writes Dr. Paul Sabatier in his recent brilliant essay on the new religious movement. Had he written a few weeks later than he did, Dr. Sabatier could have pointed his remark with the case of Joan of Arc. In 1431 persecuted and condemned to be burnt as a relapsed heretic by Pierre de Longueville, Abbot of the Holy Trinity of Fecamp; John Hulot de Chatillon, Archdeacon of Evreux; James Guedon, of the Mendicant friars; John Lefevre, an Augustin monk; Maurice de Quessay, a priest and professor of theology; William Lebocheur, a priest-doctor and reverend canon; William de Clari, Abbot of the Trinity of Mount St. Catherine; Bonnel, Abbot of Cormelles; John Garin, Archdeacon of the French Vexin; Richard de Gronchet, canon; Peter Minier, bachelor of theology; John Lemaitre, Vicar and Inquisitor of the Faith; Nicholas Loyseleur, Canon of Rouen, and fifteen others of similar stripe;—after all this, the heroic Maid of Orleans is now to be canonized, if the process to be pushed by the Vatican itself reaches a successful issue.

"Individuality," such as capitalist society breeds the thing, was on exhibition, on the pillory of the Republican National Convention at the Wednesday session. The longest hurrah demonstration previously known at a political convention lasted 43 minutes. The record had to be broken. The Republican convention cheered Roosevelt's name and acted like a lunatic asylum that sprung a hawk for fully 47 minutes, and said Harry New, of the National Executive, while the racket was on: "It will last until turned off from Washington." Like chattel slavery, which brutalized the slaveholder while degrading the slave, capitalism breeds a nation of ryotes, with an officialdom of dummies.

Judge Hough, who, addressing the graduates of the New York Law School, told them the profession was overcrowded and they should turn to some other trade, forgot to inform the youngsters what trade was not overcrowded. With the capitalist dog in the manger class that keeps natural and social opportunities locked to productive labor, what else but parasite avocations can develop?

Masterly was the cartoon published by the New York "American" the day after the nomination of Roosevelt's candidate. The piggy, porgy Trust magnates, with broad grins on their faces, troop out of the Chicago Convention, over which is the inscription: "Taft Nominated," and they shout: "Now, on to Denver!"

If the "American" would only preach as correctly as it paints!

There is nothing the matter with the nose of Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska. He scents war between the United States and "Eastern Empires" in the Pacific Ocean. But there is a good deal the matter with the Chancellor's judgment. Such things should not be said at this season. At this season, with a Presidential campaign on, it is not tactful, exactly, to say things that tend to all the people's attention to the fact

that a national "bleeding" through foreign wars is the only remedy known to Usurpation to "ease the strain."

Rash would be the judgment that Senator Lodge is a gentleman unacquainted with the truth. When he said at the Republican convention that Socialism would inflict miseries and evils upon the people, he meant what he said. The "people," to the class of the Lodges, is the Lodge class, and only they. The vast majority of the population of the land, who do the nation's work, count no more as "people" than the dray horses and draft oxen that are harnessed to implements of work. What greater misery and what greater evil to the Lodge class than to have to cease sponging and have to begin working!

Among the distinguished visitors at the opening of the Republican national convention was Mrs. Longworth, the President's genial daughter who deliberately placed "with mathematical precision" a tack on a seat in the visitors' gallery of the House of Representatives, and enjoyed intensely the experience of an aged gentleman who sat down on the tack. The convention should vote the lady a coat-of-arms having a tack on gules over a polecat rampant.

With a shudder it was noticed at the Republican national convention that Harry S. New, Chairman of the National Committee, gave thirteen taps as he rapped the convention to order. "Great Scott, he has hit the table just thirteen times!" exclaimed a delegate who had carefully counted the number of times the gavel fell, and the announcement created a panic among all who heard the remark. Conscience makes cowards of us all, and cowardice is reflected in superstition. Well may the Republicans give signs of superstition.

The day after Taft's nomination the "Times" presented the aspect of a chicken without a head. Look at the organ of "Dummy Directors" putting its foot into its own mouth whichever way it turned, in one and the same issue:

Our good faith and the authenticity of the platform are sufficiently attested by the fact that, as adopted by the Convention, only very few and slight verbal changes were made, except in the anti-injection plank, which was entirely changed Wednesday night.

James S. Sherman, the Republican nominee for Vice-President, is known, outside of Congress, only as the man whom Harriman virtually kicked down stairs when approached by him, as Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, for a campaign contribution in 1906, as a consequence of which kick the secret was disclosed that Harriman had contributed \$200,000 to the Roosevelt campaign two years previous.

What's that? "Heavy decline in 'stocks' immediately after Taft's nomination? Is the market 'beared' by the President's appointee? Or has the market simply 'settled down' to nature, after being 'buled' above panic figures to increase the chances of the President's appointee's being nominated? Whichever way, the conduct of the market echoes the funeral dirge of the thirteen raps with which Chairman Harry New called the Republican Convention to order.

Almost any biography of the late lamented Jay Gould is good reading at this season when the injunction vestige of ancient despotism is on the tapis. There was an episode in Gould's early career when he and the old alleged Commodore Vanderbilt pelted each other with injunctions, Court granting injunction against Court—each Court acting as the plain gouser of its respective master Gould or Vanderbilt.

The St. Paul, Minn., "New Cathedral Bulletin" for this month reads like passages from Jeremiah. "The world of man, without God and Christ, is around us," it says; "its fruitage speaks too plainly. It affrights us by its vices. The ruin of personal morals, the disruption of the family, the sapping of the foundations of the social edifice, are the

Across Lots to Mexico

A convention, extensively packed with office-holders, even from the North but especially from the South, has nominated William Howard Taft of Ohio as the Republican candidate for President.

Since before the winter's snows had melted, the President's orders went out to his party—Taft or Me. And he continued his unperturbed course. Sixteen years ago a shock went through the land at the large number of civil service placemen at the Minneapolis convention that re-nominated Harrison. The Minneapolis convention pales before the Roosevelt product—the Chicago convention.

No pretence was made from the White House. Orders were issued, with the knowledge that they had to be obeyed. Even the platform was dictated. Nothing was left for the convention but to register the decrees from Washington.

Before the convention had actually organized; before the Committee on Resolutions was appointed; before this committee had chosen its sub-and-acting committee—before any of these preliminaries had taken place, the platform was published in the New York "Times," and thence telegraphed to the country. The Committee got the platform from the news boys in Chicago; the delegates got it as soon as the committee.

This is traveling across lots to Mexico. Mexican is the style of the President dictating his successor. The first nominee for the presidency, dictated from the White House, is the Republican nominee for President in the year 1908.

Mexican is the style of not caring even for appearances. Diaz orders—the rest obey. We are traveling fast.

But why wonder? Capitalist concentration has reached the point of auto-craze. The Administration to which the Constitution is there simply to be evaded is above all considerations, except that of perpetuating "its policies."

The manner in which Taft was nominated is the boldest step yet taken to disfranchise the working class. It is the old Roman Empire style of an Emperor "adopting" his successor. Who knows what further revelations are in store for the campaign!

Let the revelations be what they may, and, the worse they are, then, all the stronger reason—the hour calls upon every Socialist Labor Party man to stand at his post, to spread the Party's propaganda, to enlighten the workers upon the great work at hand.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Aside from the work of propaganda that is done by the members of the Socialist Labor Party, there is much that can be accomplished by readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who are in sympathy with the Party and its work. Such friends can render invaluable assistance in helping build a powerful minority of working class voters by spreading the WEEKLY PEOPLE among their friends.

In time, to men who know and have the will, it is in their power to turn a minority into a majority. We ask of all our readers, who are in sympathy with the Movement, that they help us build for the Socialist Republic by sending at least one new reader to the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

The Social Revolution must be preceded by a mental revolution in the working class mind. Hasten the mental revolution by spreading the propaganda.

The WEEKLY PEOPLE, 28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

LONDON LETTER

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF TENANTS BY "NOBLE" LADY.

Crowds People into Small Corner of Her Domain and Refuses to Rent Land to Needy Cottagers—Men Forced by Dire Necessity Squatted on Lands and Were Thrown into Prison—Relieved Upon Getting Justice But Found It Was a Machine for Their Further Oppression.

London, June 7.—The case of the so-called Vatersay raiders, which has taken up considerable of the public attention, has been ended by the passing of sentence to two months' imprisonment upon each of the ten "raiders," for contempt of court. The case is of interest to the Socialist for the reason that it shows the survival of semi-feudal notions on the Island of Vatersay, in the Outer Hebrides.

Lady Gordon Cathcart, proprietrix of the estates of Barra, and other estates in Invernesshire is one of those landlords entirely indifferent to the welfare of her tenants, crowding them together and exacting the last farthing. For twenty-five years cottars and fishermen have been sending petitions to her ladyship praying to be granted land for which they were willing to pay rent. Her ladyship ignored all petitions, although supported by the Parish Council and the County Council.

In April, 1907, the noble lady obtained interdict against a number of Barra fishermen trespassing on the farm of Vatersay, and from erecting on the island sheds and other buildings. Recently she complained to the court that in spite of the interdict, the trespassers had continued in possession of the land. Answers were lodged in behalf of the fishermen, in which it was admitted that they had taken possession of the land, but explained that dire necessity had driven them to it, and that while they had no desire to disregard the authority of the court they were compelled to remain where they were.

On the 11th of March the court ordered the fishermen to appear at the bar in Edinburgh, on May 19th. They failed to appear, counsel stating that the men could not pay steamer and railway fares. Counsel for Lady Gordon Cathcart informed the Judges that the lack of money need not keep the men from coming as her ladyship would find the money. The case was then adjourned until June 2nd. The simple fishermen, relying on the justice of their cause,

accepted the conditions and journeyed to Edinburgh and to jail.

The case excited much interest, and, to the great surprise of the islanders, a large crowd greeted their arrival at the station, and the court-room could not contain those desiring to attend.

The ten respondents occupied a seat in front. The respectable appearance of the bronzed and hardy fishermen excited comment. Mr. Scott Dickson, K. C., for Lady Cathcart, referred to the circumstances under which the squatters had committed a breach of the interdict pronounced by the Court. Notwithstanding their statement that their conduct was not due to any disrespect to the authority of the Court, he said the respondents had continued to illegally occupy the land in breach of the interdict. He understood that they meant to maintain that position.

Mr. Dewar, in making a plea for the respondents, who admitted that they had "broken" the law, said that the cottar class had grown as time went on, and the district had become congested and extremely unhealthy. He had looked through the reports of the sanitary inspector, and with regard to the homes of these people the inspector said: "The ground is moist, impure, and insanitary, giving rise to disease. The water is as a rule procured from shallow surface wells, mere depressions, often contaminated. There is no drainage of any kind, and the result of that environment is that they have epidemics from time to time." The last epidemic was typhoid fever. There was also an outbreak of scarlet fever, and such outbreaks were worse there than in the south, because these people were primitive in their habits, and very much afraid of fever. The moment it broke out, none of the community would go near the infected house. There were ten respondents. The households of every one had been visited at one time or another by these fevers. They had lost several relatives by them, a father and a mother sometimes, a sister, a son or a daughter. In this connection Mr. Dewar proceeded to relate the experience of one of the respondents, Hector McPhee, from Mingalay. He was fishing at Peterhead when fever broke out in his house. In it there were an old father and mother, a daughter sixteen years of age, and four younger children. The father and mother died. No one would go near the infected house. Coffins were placed at a distance from the door. They were dragged in by the young girl, who placed the deceased in them, and dragged them out again. He did not say that these facts were known to the complainer. But nevertheless she was the proprietrix of this estate. These men were, after all, her tenants, and she had some responsibility. These were some of the circumstances

which drove them to exasperation and which had driven them there.

There was another fact which was to be kept in view, and it was this: that not only among these respondents, but everywhere in the Highlands, there was the belief that any man who could cultivate a few acres of land had the natural right to do so on paying a fair rent. That was not a plea which could be maintained in law, but it was one of the circumstances to be taken into account in order that the point of view of these people might be understood. That was a common belief in the Highlands, and although there was no place for it in our system of jurisprudence, the best landlords, the resident landlords, had always recognized it, and on the estates where it was recognized there had never been trouble of this kind. What was more, the Legislature had recognized that principle, at least to some extent. The Crofters Act was founded on the principle that the occupier of a small farm had the right to remain there, and have a fair rent fixed.

Mr. Dewar concluded by saying that one did not know what terms would be considered reasonable, but that those circumstances afforded a pungent criticism of the management of that estate, and let a flood of light in on the conditions under which these people had to live. Again, he said they had broken the law. He did not plead for exceptional leniency; the respondents did not desire him to plead for that. They were perfectly satisfied that whatever their Lordships did would be best and right, and as lenient as circumstances would permit. But they were most anxious that their Lordships should know, and also that their fellow-citizens should know, that they were not, as had been represented, lawless and unprincipled men. They had been driven by a social system they did not understand and by circumstances they were powerless to control into this disobedience. Their disobedience was not due to disrespect. It was due entirely to their environment. Finally, the respondents asked him to express the hope that those who could make a reform in the law would take note of what they had to suffer, and might, if possible, so alter the law that they might have the opportunity which they earnestly desired of becoming once more peaceable and law-abiding citizens.

There was loud applause when Mr. Dewar resumed his seat, but it was at once suppressed, the Lord Justice-Clerk stating that such conduct was most unseemly in a court of justice.

Their Lordships retired for consultation, and on returning the Lord Justice-Clerk said the Court regretted that they had no assurance that the admittedly illegal conduct on the part of the respondents would be discontinued. It was right that they should be warned that if the disobedience was renewed after the sentence about to be imposed was completed, that case could not be dealt with as it was being dealt with now. Sentence of two months' imprisonment on each man was imposed. The men received the intimation in Geleic of their sentence with great complacency. They were shortly after driven to the Caltan Jail, being loudly cheered by a large crowd as they drove off.

"BLOWED" DOGS TO ICE CREAM.

But Manager of Store Couldn't Stand Shock, and Stopped It.

Newport, R. I., June 21.—The hour was 12:30 yesterday. The store was one of the largest and best appointed in Newport.

A carriage drove up and a richly gowned woman and two high bred dogs, pets with red ribbons and gilt collars about their necks, alighted. After making several purchases the woman ordered fancy ice cream in china plates for her pets and placed them at their disposal.

The manager in a very pleasant manner said to her while he removed the plates and cream:

"Madam, this cannot be allowed." The woman grew scarlet, and answered: "Well, it's an outrage. I shall never enter this store again," and whipping her skirts about her, took the dogs in her arms, entered the carriage and drove off.

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CLEVELAND STRIKE

MEN STILL OUT, BUT TRAFFIC RESUMED.

Company Now Watching Move of Strikers to Have Voters Decide on "Holding Plan"—Johnsonites Are Asked to Make Good Their Claims Favoring Referendums—"Smiling Tom" Hedging.

Cleveland, O., June 13.—The street car strike is still on, that is, the men consider themselves strikers, although to all appearances traffic is now normal and cars are run uninterruptedly.

The street car company no longer worries about the strike; it is now concerned about the referendum the strikers are fighting to have the voters take, as to whether the people want the so-called holding plan or not.

A law passed by the last legislature known as the Schmidt law, permits a percentage of the voters in a locality where a franchise has been given, to present a petition containing thereon names of qualified voters, to the Council, same to order a referendum on the franchise grant. Such a petition has been presented by the former Con-con employees, at the behest and at the suggestion of the Con-con attorneys. It is the last card the Con-con has to play in this game with Johnson and his cohorts.

There is a sting of irony in this last move. The Democratic Party, in its state platform makes special mention of the initiative and referendum. The party in Ohio was accused by Nicholas Klein, Socialist Party member of Cincinnati, of stealing the Socialist Party platform of two years ago. A comparison of the two documents proves Klein's contention. The Democrats went the Socialist party people one better, just as the intolerant S. L. P. prophesied. The S. P.ers put the referendum in their platform; the Rep-Dem reformers put it on the statute books. "Smiling Tom" Johnson, be it known, wrote the Dem's platform containing a referendum plank. The irony bites into the soul of Johnsonites, when they are asked to be the partakers of the first dose of referendum medicine. The insincerity of this paladin of justice and fair play is again manifest. Moreover, the antics of the Johnson machine put it on a level with Tammany Hall, New York.

Instead of approving of the action of the petitioners, which would be in keeping with the protestations of the Democratic party, Tom Johnson is throwing every possible obstacle in the path of the referendum.

A corps of clerks and stenographers are carefully scrutinizing the petition lists. Postals are being sent to signers asking if their signatures were lawfully acquired. The whole expense will be born by the city.

The papers which were throwing bouquets at Johnson a short while back, are now taking him to task for his insincerity. Tom, smiling no longer, but visibly perturbed, asserts that the requisite percentage of voters have not been secured and that there will be no referendum. Politicians, like doctors, do not take their own medicine. The spectacle of Tom refusing his own prescribed remedy will, it is to be hoped, open the eyes of the voters hereabouts, to his insincerity.

Meantime, the poor dupes who went on strike are having their eyes opened to the beauties of pure and simple. A football, kicked about by the opposing factions, they are pretty well scared and this time Vice-President Behner of their national organization, stated the other day that further negotiations were out of the question, and that it was up to the men to return to work or stay out if they saw fit. He personally would advise neither one nor the other, so he said.

One strike benefit has been paid and the men, it is presumed, will stay out so long as the benefit is forthcoming. "The men getting five dollars a week strike benefit are better off than 'bucking' the extra list," one striker told the writer and I dare say it is true. Du Pont would shove them down to the foot of the list if any applied for work. Some of the fellows who have worked for the Con-con ten years or more would hardly relish

(Continued on page 6.)

Woman and the Socialist Movement

By OLIVE M. JOHNSON

[This essay is furnished by the Socialist Women of Greater New York, and is to be published by them in pamphlet form when complete.]

(CONTINUED.)

But for all that, even poor education is a step in advance of no education. Capitalism has in this as in many other respects proven itself a great equalizer. While the mass of students and scholars to-day are in learning far below the students and learned men of yesterday, they are however in knowledge and education infinitely above the mass of people, even the wealthy and economically favored people, of every previous stage of history. At the same time, while the supercilious lament the decline in the status of learning because of generalization and specialization, there can be no doubt that the world to-day has its ample quota of eminent scholars in every branch of learning, and that science, art and literature are on a higher plane than ever before.

Capitalism is a transition period to a higher status of society. Equality is a corollary of high development. By throwing the educational institutions open, on the one hand, to the working class, and on the other hand to both sexes alike, capitalism has fulfilled a great mission to the human race. Knowledge breeds thirst for knowledge. Thorough and sound education must follow poor and specialized education. Once the human race has learned enough to realize how infinitely little it really knows and how many grand and wonderful things there are to learn, then the greatest avenue to knowledge has been opened. Once the women have entered this avenue with equal opportunities with the men they will be quite sure to try to keep up the pace. In women of science and knowledge and determination the rising generation will find quite different educators and companions than in the supercilious, society-hunting, flighty and ignorantly egotistic women of to-day. The child will acquire almost as his birthright, principles of knowledge and science and rules of health that to-day are difficult to inculcate even in the best of people.

Once such people are on the earth there is little room for slavery and oppression! Freedom and equality of all humanity, must at last prevail!

"THE SERVANT PROBLEM."

It is scarcely possible to expostulate on woman's troubles and tribulations without stumbling upon this much disputed ground. Of all the worries of the society-woman, the problem of controlling her menials is probably a little the worst. The lackeys, that is, the genuine hangers-on of plutocracy, constitute at the present time a large class of people. The more riotous the society life of plutocracy becomes the larger grows the army that they draw in their wake. The train must needs be long to make a splendid show, equal or over and above, their society rivals. They keep whole such retinues for mountain homes, seaside homes and city homes, homes in the south and homes in the north. Some fit out whole floating palaces and make cruises around the world, waited on and bowed to at every turn. Some have nurses for their poodles and junkies that take them for an airing.

These places with the rich are desirable refuges for men and women who can curb their entire individuality and become mere mummies and lickspittles. There is no indignity to which the typical, funky will not stoop. Often, however, the servant gets the mastery over the master. They are the go-betweens in dissensions and secret adventures. If these are to remain secret the servant must be bought. But one that can be bought for silence can also be bought to talk. Thus these inevitable evils to a useless and corrupt class become the scourge and menace of their good master or mistress, who often becomes entirely tyrannized by them. In most of the great scandals the servant plays a formidable part as a witness. But it depends on which side can buy, whether he is silent or talks. The rumors and small gossip that are always afloat concerning various society people mostly come through the servants' hall. There is no doubt that society ardently wishes that we still lived in the age when the servant class could be reduced to dumb mutes and eunuchs.

The lackey class furnishes no field for Socialist propaganda. They are hangers-on of the rich and are as a rule ardent upholders of the system that furnishes them with a parasite upon whom they in turn prey. The richer and the more lavish and extravagant the master class the better are the pickings that fall to the lackey. They therefore stand firmly by the rich in all their folly and extravagance. They hate the industrial proletariat by nature and instinct as opponents of the class that furnishes them with their lazy good-for-nothing lives. In turn they are most heartily despised by the industrial proletariat. Lackey and funky have become terms of actual contempt.

Of all the subjects of discussion in the middle class woman's club, this one of the servant has probably been the most difficult to solve. They have lost all patience with the factory and store. It has taken the girls away from the domestic service and made them too "proud" and "independent" to be domineered over by an overbearing mistress. Girls nowadays do not care much to give up their evenings and Sundays and don't want to ask anybody when they can go or when they shall return when the work is once done. In short, it is the employment of women in the factory that has created this ticklish servant problem.

The middle class loves to ape the manners of the plutocracy. They cannot, of course, come up to it on account of the expense. But they will imitate as near as they can. The modern servant is a great obstacle in their way. They have not the wealth with which to buy obedience, cringing and crawling. The servile servant somehow manages sooner or later to get into the family of the rich. The independent servant is a holy terror to the middle class woman. If she is no good the house is turned topsy-turvy. If she is worth while keeping she becomes almost a household tyrant that can neither be domineered or dogged around. Girls are not kept in mid-

dle class homes to strut and funky around. Their serving is no sinecure. They are there to work, they "are hired for it" and expect it. But being able and willing to work they stand not much of a lady's funny work. As a rule they are as ready to go as they were to come, and if they cannot get suitable servant work they look to the factory for employment. I have known of girls who quit their service because it was demanded of them to wear silly little caps on their heads such as no civilized person would put on. I have personally known a girl who left a splendid position as nurse of two little girls and took much harder and more disagreeable work because the mistress, who had very plutocratic notions, demanded that she should wear an apron on the street. She had never dressed that way and refused, insisting that her clothing was her own business, and so they parted. This girl was a refined, educated girl with the finest faculty for entertaining children. As a psychological study we took special pains to become acquainted with her successor and found her to be a coarse-grained, ignorant, foul-mouthed, slovenly girl, the mere association with whom would ruin any child. But she wore an apron and would have worn six to satisfy the mistress for whom she smirked and cringed to her face and roundly abused to her back.

Outside of the lackey and funky, problems which remain for the rich to settle as best they can, the servant problem is being absorbed into the general industrial problem. The middle class home has very much a tendency to disappear. The apartment house and family hotel are taking its place. The "impudence" of the modern servant has much to do to hasten the course. That is proven again by the fact that this tendency is much less in evidence on the Pacific Coast where servile Japanese and Chinese servants can be had than in the East, where most the servants are Irish, German or Scandinavian girls who become much too quickly Americanized and will look for other work if the service does not suit.

Many of the old time servants' tasks have become real industrial pursuits. The cook, the waiter, the porter, the cabman, the barber and even the bootblack are industrial proletarians. The "servant problem" therefore does not concern the Socialist. It will take care of itself in the happy course of social evolution.

MURDEROUS SOCIETY.

In investigating the condition of woman there is one phenomenon that is striking and becomes more so as it is peculiar to modern society; that is, the growing frequency of the female cripple. We do not here have reference to the cripple by birth or from illness, but the industrial cripple, the otherwise healthy and able person maimed at her work. In a general way, the great recklessness of modern society as to its expenditure of human life on the industrial field has been referred to. But for that matter, human society has always been lavish in the expenditure of human life, if not upon one battlefield surely upon another. The marvel may well be that there are any human beings left to tell the tale of destruction, so vigorous have they been about it.

But in every previous society man has fought to protect the women and children of his own class or nation. On the industrial battle field, however, there is no protection afforded anybody. The strong cannot shield the weak. It is rather a scramble of all against all in a helpless jungle. Women have to take their share of the danger equally with men and often perish on the field. Whole factories have been blown up by combustible oils and gases and the corpses of women have been mingled with those of men. Dangerous conflagrations have broken out in workshops and both men and women have perished together or have jumped from upper stories together only to be maimed for life or killed.

Writers from the southern cotton mill districts tell us that it is a common thing to see little children with their fingers and legs cut off by machinery of late with shocking frequency in every industrial state. The poets sing pretty airs to woman's finest adornment, her crown of luxuriant hair and the "equality" woman who cut it off to be like man did not stay in style very long and was never popular. But this very adornment has caused many women the most fearful torture. It has caught in the machine at which they were working and they have been scalped as clean as if the most skillful redskin had done it with his knife. These cases are becoming common. Within the last few weeks five such cases have been reported in the papers that have come to my individual notice—three in the east, one in the middle west and one on the Pacific coast. Women's clothing also furnishes a particular source of danger. Many are the unfortunates whose dresses have been caught in the machinery and who have thus been hurled to an instantaneous death. While we scarcely would fall in line with the advocates of the bloomers as the only sure road to the millennium, we do unhesitatingly pronounce it criminal not to have proper safety appliances where women have to work in danger of such shocking deaths.

But as thousands upon thousands have gone under in humanity's onward course and thousands upon thousands have been sacrificed upon the altar of progress, so these women are the sacrificed victims on the altar of a woman's broader life and approaching emancipation.

Woman's economic emancipation is necessary to her social and general emancipation. The road to economic emancipation leads through the factory. The old had to be entirely broken up to give room for the new. But in the process of transition, thousands are ground down with excessive toil, thousands suffer misery and degradation, others are maimed and murdered; but above all there is one bright star, the star of the emancipation of the human race from all forms of slavery.

UPWARD AND DOWNWARD TENDENCIES.

In the process of evolution in our age there are at work two

decided tendencies, an upward and a downward one. Capitalist society discards yearly thousands of unfortunates from the real race of life. The slums grow apace. Women and men equally are the recruits for the slums. To the slums belong not only the unfortunates that live by begging, petty stealing, and other immoral practices. To them belong the whole useless degraded hanging-on element in society. The female sex furnishes the tremendous army of professional prostitutes, and there are those in lace, silk and diamonds as well as in rags and tatters. Thieves, frauds, confidence men, horse racers, professional gamblers, and every other kind of fraud and "sport" are recruited from both sexes alike.

These are society's offshoots. It is a large class that may have to be reckoned with in time of social disturbances. They always swing to the side of the rich, from whose crumbs they live. In Russia to-day they are furnishing the reaction's "Black Hundred," the scourge of the revolutionary movement and the dread of the working class. They furnish no field for Socialist propaganda. They are themselves beyond redress and have no future generation for which to hope and work.

Even among the workers proper, those that remain within the realms of usefulness, there are downward tendencies. The intense and brainstunning work in the factory degrades the worker to a mere drudge. There remains no interest or incentive beyond work, eat and sleep. The men often drown their misery in drink. Who can blame them when one is really fair about it! Sometimes the women do the same, but then they are dangerously near the brink of the slums. Oftener they become crabbed, stupified, reckless of personal appearances, narrow and peevish. The moral atmosphere in the factory is so polluted that both in word and deed the girls often hover on the brink of slum life. The thing that Roosevelt has designated as race-suicide has a most deteriorating influence on the womanly virtues of the women of to-day. Innocence, love, and virtue fall before it. Kindness, sympathy and motherly love are blunted. But it is on the increase, and the most strenuous presidential exertion cannot stop it. It is born in capitalist society from the uncertainty of a livelihood and the corresponding decline of healthy, happy, prosperous family life.

But the entire picture of modern society is not dark. It has some very bright spots indeed. There be those, mostly of the intellectual class or those that live by taking advantage of the ignorance of the workers, who declaim on the ignorance and stupidity of the workers and say that nothing can ever be done with them. These people are either dishonest or do not in the least comprehend the spirit of the working class.

It cannot be too carefully born in mind what the working class is—that it has been an enslaved class since the day man evolved out of barbarism. We bear on our backs as our birthright the marks of ages of slavery and servitude. For centuries the oppressed class has been whipped into submission. The most progressive, those that have ever dared to rebel, have been ruthlessly murdered. The tale is the same from the first uprising of slaves to the Paris Commune, Red Sunday or the Idaho and Colorado Bull Pens.

But in spite of all it has suffered, the working class to-day is educating itself the world over and is organizing for its emancipation. There are decided upward tendencies at work. The general and common education of both sexes has already been treated. The demand for an eight hour day is growing. With an eight hour day there is always some time for leisure and improvement. The right of the workers to organize is to-day at least morally conceded, however much it is contested in fact. The free association of boys and girls, men and women is probably one of the most uplifting tendencies. It creates a good natured rivalry that stimulates both sexes onward and it has the tendency to inspire each with what is good in the other.

On the whole we have great cause to rejoice at human progress. It has ever been only a small minority that led the human race onward and upward. That minority is proportionally ever so much larger to-day than ever before in history. Progress is far more general as it has penetrated all layers of society and is carrying with it its pro rata of the female sex that has been in the background throughout the ages.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

That so great and sudden economic changes and the corresponding changes in woman's position as took place with the introduction of capitalism should bring forth womanly abnormalities is not surprising. Some, drunk with their newly acquired freedom of action, were bound to make themselves ridiculous, over-bearing and domineering. They denounced all mankind and roundly upbraided man for what they termed his tyranny and oppression.

Artemus Ward, America's greatest humorist and satirist in the days of the breaking up of the old régime and the beginning of the new, has turned his pen to caricature the "Woman's Rightsist," as he caricatured and upbraided every sham and upstart in society. As "a wandering showman" he frequently runs across her and once when he has had an exceptionally hard tilt with numbers of the "Bumkumville Female Moral Reformin' & Wimin's Rite's Associashun" he exclaims: "O, woman, woman! you are a angle when you behave yourself; but when you take off your proper apparel & (mettyforically speakin')—get into pantyloons—when you desert your firesides, & with your heds full of wimin's rites noshuns go round like roarin lions, seeking whom you may devour someboddy—in short, when you undertake to play the man, you play the devil and air an emfatic noosance."

For some time this sort of a woman was very much in evidence. Woman imagined herself trampled upon and abused by man, but invariably when this sort of woman's rights were sifted down, they were inspired by a desire to rule and domineer, themselves. Some went so far as to deck themselves out in most ridiculous costumes, oftenest in imitation of man which went to prove that what they most desired was the place of him whom their envy caused them to abuse.

Not to quote against this woman only the man satirist I quote here also upon the same subject one of the foremost intellectual women of our day, the great actress Olga Nethersole, who says: "I do not sympathize with such of my sex—alas, far too many of us—who selfishly enshroud themselves

in a self-pitying cloak of martyrdom and who, by some strange hallucination, imagine the whole world is arrayed against them. For them I entertain nothing but pity. They are invalids, mentally, morally and physically. Thank God, each succeeding generation sees fewer of these undesirables who seem to have been born to make their own and their friends' lives unhappy. They live paradoxically, for they are happiest when most unhappy."

In the progress of evolution the female has been the unfortunate sex. Woman has been selected for faculties good for the community, the nation and the general advance of the race in the struggle for existence, but which at the same time happened to be less in her favor as an individual being. In class society she has been additionally held back by property laws and sexual degradation. But for all that there is not the woman alive, unless she is utterly blinded by prejudices, who will not admit that woman's best friend is man and that her worst enemy is woman herself. Every man admires, and enjoys the society of the intellectual, progressive woman. The average woman, however, holds herself aloof from man's talk, man's views, man's interests and man's society in the full and broad and intellectual sense. If man treats woman as half a child and engages with her in petty, senseless tattle that he never would use among men, it is because woman herself invites it and would be infinitely bored by broad, healthy, vigorous "man talk" on the topics of the day or the interests of the world. It does not take the broad-minded man very many minutes to detect the broad-minded woman who has an interest in, and an understanding of, the world and its topics of interest.

The woman can never reach the level upon which man stands by making a row upon him. It will take vigorous work, unlimited patience, resistless endurance, and the healthy influence of several generations of energetic, educated, broad-minded mothers.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

The so-called woman question has, during the last years, boiled down almost entirely to a question of the ballot, the right of equal suffrage for man and woman. As a question of moral right, justice and equality, who but the most pig-headed can have any opposition to woman suffrage? She is part of society, she suffers keenly by its wrongs and she is, or ought to be, deeply interested in its progress. But politics and State rule came into the world with class society and its repression of woman. What is more natural, then, than that woman as a whole should share the fate of the oppressed classes and be prevented from partaking in the political deliberations of the privileged class?

At the present time it is not worth the while of the progressive, at least not of the Socialist, woman, to go one step out of her way to procure the ballot. The struggle to-day is a class struggle. The reforms that might be procured by use of the ballot are insignificant and could only serve to patch up existing society. We Socialists don't want it patched. As far as the ballot is and can be used to abolish the present system, let whosoever has it, use it. The working class is anyhow the immense majority of the population and is more than sufficient numerically to vote out present society when they are educated to do so. The great political battle of the working class is a battle of education. It is carried on with speech and with pen, and in this campaign the capable woman takes her place regardless of capitalistic laws, or of class society's restriction of the ballot.

In a Socialist society the question solves itself. The administration there will have for its aim the direction of industry, of production, and distribution, of education, enjoyment, and health, and will and must be carried out through these various branches. As woman partakes in all these branches of work she will unquestionably assume her part in the administration of them. She will assume this work naturally as her right and duty without either grant or favor.

As a peculiar manifestation of the manner in which progress works it cannot fail to be noted in this connection that it is under the most tyrannic government in the civilized world, in the Czar's domain, over in little Finland, that the women to-day stand out conspicuously with the highest political rights both as to the use of the suffrage and as to actually having been elected to the nation's highest legislative body. There we hail it indeed as progress and cheer it as one of woman's greatest accomplishments of the ages. It is progress indeed over there, as it greatly increases the vote of the oppressed class and the political forces opposed to autocracy. That country is not as yet ready for the Socialist revolution. Every reform lessens the powers of the Czar and the powers of the State. The spirit with which these Finnish women enter into this work is a glorious sign of woman's progress.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

MARX on MALLOCK

or

Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

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SOME HISTORY OF THE SCHENECTADY LABOR MOVEMENT

BY THE PRESS COMMITTEE, SECTION SCHENECTADY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

(Continued.)

Of course, such action would have resulted in a lockout, unless all the other plants of the General Electric Works and of the other electrical concerns were also thoroughly organized into the I. W. W. But propositions which led in that direction were always turned down by the pure and simple element with the argument that the plant in Schenectady be organized first, and when the organization was strong enough, to go ahead and organize the other plants.

When action was finally taken to begin the organization in other plants, Sherman's Executive Board was called upon, but never made an attempt to organize, although five hundred dollars were sent out on an average per month for at least eight months from Schenectady to the office of the Metal and Machinery Department. When the organization in Schenectady sent out calls upon all the workers working in the electrical industry to organize into the I. W. W. and act as a unit, there was no response. So the organization rapidly grew in Schenectady, while nothing was done in other places.

Now the General Electric Company, like other large industrial concerns, has plants in different parts of the country, so as to beat down the workers of one locality with those of another. In order, therefore, that the workers be successful in their struggles against their economic masters, it is necessary that they be organized into one national, or even international industrial union. This is absolutely necessary, else the organization can be shattered as soon as it becomes aggressive.

Undermining the Order.

The workers of Schenectady were aggressive, and no doubt were the means of greatly reducing the profits of the company. But it was not necessary for the company to remove the work to other plants, although it threatened to do so. All that it had to do was to set its benchmarks to work to cause disruption. The A. F. of L. fakirs had tried hard, but their action brought about opposite results. So the organization had to be attacked from within.

Charles W. Noonan was elected an Executive Board member of the Metal and Machinery Department. When the Board was in session, instead of doing or proposing some constructive work whereby the workers in the electrical industry could be organized and brought together, he did the dirty work of the fakirs, which they themselves did not dare to do; ousted Paul Schwenley from the Metal and Machinery Department Executive Board, for doing the very thing the I. W. W. men of Schenectady stood for. This was that all locals should send delegates to the convention, it being held by the Schenectady men that the department was illegally organized.

Coming back from the meeting of the Executive Board, Noonan started his campaign against the S. L. P. men. "If the I. W. W. is disrupted, the S. L. P. will be to blame for it," he whispered into the ears of S. P. men and other active members of the I. W. W., whom in order to use and thoroughly prejudice against the S. L. P., he induced to join the Socialist party. In spite of all this the S. L. P. men gave no reason for any friction, and simply kept quiet. But their silence was regarded as a shrewd move on the part of "the past masters in underground methods," as the S. L. P. men were called. The rank and file were taught to believe that the S. L. P. men wanted to "do" them, and so, throwing up to the up-to-date "Christian" doctrine: "do others before you'll be done," they went out under the leadership of Charles W. Noonan to "do" the S. L. P.

At a meeting where some workers were organized, Noonan warned them to be careful of the radicals, lest the organization fall into their hands. He had much regard for the feelings of the company, as it was his policy to keep things out of the press which were antagonistic to the company's interests. He was very much wrought up at the time Local 34 elected a press committee to publish a statement in regard to the cransmen's trouble when the A. F. of L. cransmen went on strike against a "butter-in" who was a laborer, "promoted" to run a hand crane, and belonged to the I. W. W. It was just this statement which turned public sentiment against the A. F. of L. and helped to gain a substantial victory for the I. W. W. The cransmen's strike was one of the attempts of the A. F. of L. in conjunction with the G. E. Co., to cause disruption. It was only through the shrewdness of the revolutionists that a victory was gained for the I. W. W.

It was during this trouble that the second annual convention was in session. August Maichele, the delegate to the 1906. At that time there was no report as to the Western Federation of Miners withdrawing from the I. W. W. Maichele reported that the office of Presidency was abolished, also the Metal and Machinery Department, the proposing of the abolition of which was one of the instructions Maichele received. The actions of the convention did not suit Noonan, for, he said, there was a rough house there, the delegates had no consideration for the welfare of the I. W. W.; but not daring to openly defend Sherman and Kirkpatrick, he said both sides were to blame. He made the statement to one of the revolutionists whom he thought he had buttonholed: "The best thing the Schenectady men can do is to withdraw from the I. W. W. and start a new movement." He was answered: "If the Schenectady men withdraw and start anew again they will have to come together with the I. W. W. What is the use of withdrawing?"

Noonan replied: "If Schenectady withdraws and the Western Federation of Miners withdraws, there will be nothing left of the I. W. W." This scheme was hatched out in Chicago, no doubt at the time Charles W. Noonan was on the junketing trip, for he knew on October 3rd already that the Western Federation of Miners would withdraw.

A mass meeting, which was arranged to hear the report of the delegate, was turned into a mud-slinging match against the S. L. P. men and Daniel De Leon, by Charles W. Noonan and others. A motion to endorse the action of the delegates and the convention was tabled on the proposition of one of Noonan's lieutenants. But Local 34, being the largest local, simply took the bull by the horns, satisfactorily came out endorsing the convention in its entirety, regardless of what other locals would do, and elected a committee to see the other unions and call upon them to do the same. Several locals, embracing about 2,000 members, subsequently endorsed the convention.

But one thing that Local 34 and the revolutionists neglected to do was to immediately carry out the mandates of the convention. If that would have been done, all the rag-chewing and wind-jamming matches, causing personal hatred and friction, would have been avoided, and the I. W. W. would have remained intact. Simply endorsing the convention and not carrying out its mandate, left the old form of organization as it had been, which now became a powerful means of destruction in the hands of the reactionaries under the leadership of Noonan.

The legislative body was the Industrial Council, to which every local, regardless of membership, sent five delegates. Local 34, with 700 members, having five delegates, and Local 28, with 50 members, also having five delegates. The combined A. F. of L. reactionary locals totaled barely a membership as large as Local 34, still they had six times as many votes in the council; and so every proposition to bring the organization on a sound basis was blocked. Local 34, once stepping on "illegal" grounds, that is, endorsing the convention in spite of the council, should have gone immediately further, so that the reactionists could not have a chance to do their work. But the advice was taken, "Let things run their course, the workers must organize, and finally endorse the I. W. W. convention. Give Noonan rope enough and he'll hang himself." Things were left to run their course, and they led us into the ditch. Charles W. Noonan was given rope enough and the revolutionists were hung, including the advisers, who learned a lesson.

(To be Continued.)

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STOCK MANIPULATION

U. S. STEEL BIGGEST CASE ON RECORD.

Not long ago a correspondent of the Daily and Weekly People wanted to be informed as to stock manipulation. Here is the biggest case on record. It is the one of the United States Steel Corporation, whose shares are dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange.

I use the Steel corporation because, while other illustrations might be utilized, it will serve for all of them. When in 1901 the steel companies of the country were in the throes of a big rate war, it dawned upon Andrew Carnegie, Judge Elbert H. Gary, John W. Gates, Isaac L. Elwood, Charles M. Schwab, and a few other prominent steel magnates, that they were playing a game that soon would lead their respective concerns into bankruptcy, and so they sent a committee to John Pierpont Morgan to have him organize them into a combine. Morgan, as every one knows, accepted the task. What followed is of vast interest to the Socialists of the land. It throws a splendid picture on the canvas of industrial conditions and more strongly does it show what happened to the middle class in the United States.

Morgan, having the corporation organized with over a billion capital, had to set about getting the common and preferred stock into the hands of the public. The bonds, the first lien on the property, were taken by Andrew Carnegie, Morgan, Schwab, Elwood and other big steel magnates. The preferred stock is a lien on all the properties of the combine, and can be likened to a second mortgage. The common stock is as its name implies (very common). But, seriously, it is like a third lien on the property and in many instances the shares are thrown in as a bonus to stimulate the promoters getting rid of the preferred issue, which they own. Morgan took his big commission, running well in the millions in common stock. The bonds he purchased. Now, with Morgan and his friends loaded up with the common shares of the corporation, a way had to be found to get rid of it.

They hit upon a plan and hired James R. Keene, the astute manipulator, to put it into execution. And right here a line as to who is James R. Keene is in order. He is the owner of the greatest race horses in this country, including Colin and Celt, and besides being the ablest genius in his line that Wall Street ever looked at, is a wonderful judge of industrial conditions.

All of this is in my opinion necessary, for when we discuss a proposition we should know all of the factors in it, and it is for this reason that I say as much about Keene as I have.

Morgan gave Keene full control, and here is how the latter bilked the middle class and the Wall Street speculators. Thousands of both classes received blows from which they never will recover, and, in the writer's years of experience in the financial district, he never saw so many robbed of their all.

Keene hired a hundred members of the Stock Exchange, at so much per day, and on account of the big job was practically able to make his own terms. The usual rate for dealing in 100 shares of stock is \$12.50 for buying and a like amount for selling. Keene got his business done, it is said, for \$1 a hundred shares, and every morning he would distribute orders for thousands of shares.

He issued what we term in Wall Street "matched orders," that is, A would buy from B one thousand shares, we shall say, at 50, for that is about the price it was put out at, and every evening at the close of the transaction both brokers would wipe off their books the transaction—in other words, "forget it." No stock changed hands, and it was never intended that it should. Both brokers received \$1 for making a fake sale.

Now the game gets mighty interesting. The reporter on the floor of the Stock Exchange working for the Gould and Stock Telegraphic Company, which is controlled by George J. Gould and his sister Helen, makes an official report of the transaction referred to above and every stock ticker the country over grinds it out on the small roll of tape attached to the ticker.

That's what Keene and Morgan wanted—publicity. The operator sends it out on the ticker in good faith. He has no means to know whether it is a fake or not. Neither has the newspaper reporter employed by the big metropolitan newspapers. This does not exempt the Associated Press representative, who speaks to a vast number of journals throughout the country.

The papers are in the same position to-day. Many times have the reporters felt that a certain quotation was a swindle, but if they asked Mr. A. about it, he would answer in the nega-

about it, he would answer in the negative and there it must rest. A Wall Street broker may know it is a fake sale, but if he were to tell he might as well sell his seat, because none of the big fellows like Morgan, Harriman, Ryan and Schiff will do business with such a man. And since this hand-foul control everything, brave indeed would be the broker that would take So we see that the brokers hired for the occasion of incorporating in their daily and weekly market letters the tip to buy Steel shares at 50, and sending this information throughout the country, thus catching first the small business man who has been forced out of the field by "aggravated finance," as it is sometimes called in Wall Street, and also the farmers of the country, who were heavy purchasers of the stock at top prices.

Now, Morgan, Carnegie, et al, let them have all they wanted in the neighborhood of 50, and then they began to reverse their position. Instead of brokers being hired to "wash up," that is, faking transactions, put up prices, they were hired at this period to do the opposite.

And so the market letters of all of the prominent houses in Wall Street took on a different hue, scaring the poor common stockholders into parting with their holdings. And in 1904, after three years of a lying campaign, Morgan, aided by Keene, broke the price down to 2 1/2, the lowest price on record.

How many of the middle class went down to utter bankruptcy will never be known, but in the opinion of well informed men in the financial district, there never was anything like it in the history of the country.

Morgan, when the shares touched the low figure, began to buy and got back at his own figure the stock thrown out to the "suckers" at 50. To-day the shares are selling at 28 and Morgan and his allies are said to be again working at the old game of doing the new generation of middle class people. To the Socialist it is a good thing, for the reason that the budding billion-aire class have had and will again have their wings clipped. More strength to the clippers.

Claudius.

Jamaica, June 17.

MARX on MALLOCK Facts vs. Fiction

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EVIDENCE PROVING THE HUMBUG OF IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

Translated from the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung.

"You folks of the S. L. P. are very well meaning, but you are too radical; you want Socialism all in a lump. Instead of helping the working class to get at least a slice of bread, since you cannot secure the whole loaf at once, you let them starve, and simply hold out hopes for the future to them. We of the S. P. are entirely different fellows. We go forward step by step, and endeavor to ease the lot of the workers under capitalism through proper reforms or immediate demands, as, for instance, legislation to protect life and limb, old age pensions, initiative and referendum, etc. That is why our election results are greater."

This is about how our stepbrothers of the S. P. argue whenever they come in contact with revolutionary Socialists of the S. L. P. and discuss the movement.

A hundred times has the S. L. P. answered that not only would it accept a "slice," but even a "crumb" of the renowned loaf, to give the workers relief, provided the "crumb" was real bread. But the S. L. P. will absolutely refuse stone in lieu of bread.

And as long as the capitalist class is in full possession and control of political and economic power, every so-called "reform" must necessarily prove a stone. Finally, nothing remains for the workers but the much "denounced holding out hope for the future," namely, the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth. The S. L. P. has learned that it is impossible to sell the fur before the bear has been captured. In short, it has learned that society cannot be revolutionized behind its back. It is knowingly deluding the workers, to tell them that they can first improve their condition to any degree through reforms, and abolish capitalism afterwards.

Whatever small temporary improvements may be possible under capitalism, can only be secured through the economic struggle, led by the correctly organized industrial organization, and not through political action. Political action is simply a purely strategical operation on the general battlefield of the class struggle, destined to throw the enemy from its political fortresses, and thereby clear the way for the onmarch of the industrially organized army of the working class.

That the stand taken by the S. L. P. in regard to the so-called "immediate demands" is the only correct one can be seen by everyone whose political eyes are in good condition and who desires to see. There has never been any so-called labor law passed in a capitalist country, with or without the influence exerted by the respective Socialist parties, but what has turned out as stone instead of bread. And in a larger sense is this true in this country of "unlimited opportunities and impossibilities," thanks to the highly developed state of capitalism compared with other countries, where the middle class is absolutely impotent and bereft of influence.

Just at present our good city of Cleveland furnishes classical evidence of "reform swindle." In this specific case it is the initiative and referendum, the Schmidt law passed by the last legislature, makes the granting of charters to street railways dependent on a referendum, provided 15 per cent. of the voters, through a petition, demand the same. In our reports concerning the tramway strike we said that the strikers allowed themselves to be used by the "Concon" interests, and circulate such petitions. The petition received about 8,000 signatures, more than the required number. The intention is to abrogate the agreement between the "Concon" and the "Municipal Traction Company," which was hailed as a great victory of Tom L. Johnson, and return to the old condition of affairs existing up to last election. That means if the referendum rejects that agreement, the old company will recover its former lines, and the three cents fare company will also come into possession of its former property.

In the face of this petition, what does T. L. Johnson do? He gives a foretaste of what would happen if the working class should ever dare to take the initiative to demand the passing of genuine labor laws; a taste of systematic intimidation. He, the designated "man of the people," the great "reformer," the stalwart-spokesman, especially for initiative and referendum, seeks to prevent the same because it does not fit into his political plans. He caused a letter to be sent to every signer of the petition, in which all kinds of trick questions were asked. The result was, that so far over 1000 signers have recalled their names. And here it is a matter in which the working class as such had no interest; the matter was only a quarrel concerning two groups of capitalists who did not feel very friendly toward each other.

But what if the workers should take the initiative in behalf of their own class interests? The first time it probably might go, the necessary number of signatures might be secured. But intimidation, threats of discharge, blacklisting and discrimination would at once be put into action, and at the second "initiative" scarcely a few bakers' dozens of signatures could be secured. Tom L. Johnson, the "workingmen's friend," has given the capitalists a slight hint how this is to be done! The petition-lists after having been presented to the board of elections, become public documents, and every citizen, of course, every capitalist, has the right to inspect these lists. Without doubt these gentlemen would make extensive use of this right, provided they had not found out before which of their wage-slaves had the audacity to certify by their signature to sinning against the sanctified rights of capital. Punishment would follow post haste the discovery of the sinner. Even now the comrades of the S. L. P., when they collect signatures for the party ticket, find wage-slaves, who, although sympathizing with the party and desiring to see its candidates on the ballot, refuse their signatures out of fear that the "boss" might find out, and discharge them.

Initiative and referendum? Good! Protection of the workers? Good! A sorrowless age for the producers of wealth? Surely! But first Socialism! Only then will the working class get what it is entitled to. All political agitation for "reforms" and "immediate demands" is not only waste of energy and time, but inexcusable misleading of the working class.

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UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

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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, Lettonian 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 st., 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.

TO CANADIAN FRIENDS

Due to the amendment of postal regulations between the United States and Canada daily newspapers may again be mailed as second class matter. Subscription 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 circulation of The Daily People.

Daily People P. O. Box 1576 New York

OFFICIAL

OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund the past few days have helped us over some hard places, but we are not over them all by any means. Now, comrades, don't let it go with a contribution. We must have support right along, and it will not take much effort on the part of each of our friends to assure it. All that we ask is one Weekly People subscription a month from each.

Table listing names and amounts for the Operating Fund, including J. W. Stewart, J. Lidberg, Meyer Solomon, and others.

PENNA. S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania met at 3199 Sarah street, Pittsburgh on June 14 with Thomas as chairman.

ATTENTION, PATERSON!

Regular meeting of Section Passaic County, Socialist Labor Party, will be held FRIDAY, June 26th, at Helvetia Hall, 54 Van Houten street.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, recently printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

New York Labor News Co., 23 City Hall Place, New York.

DETROIT INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' PICNIC.

The first grand picnic of the Industrial Workers of the World of Detroit will be held at "The Grunewald," Smith avenue near Chene street, on SATURDAY, July 4th, 1908.

GEORGE HOGE.

George Hoge, of Local 178, I. W. W., is requested to send his address to John Ferr, R. 2 Box 74, Ferrdale, Wash.

ACTIVITY KEEPS UP

LET THIS ENCOURAGE TO GREATER ACTIVITY AND NOT INDUCE RE-NEWED SLACKING UP.

For the week ending June 19 we received 117 subscriptions to the Weekly People and 41 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 158 for the week.

Table listing names and amounts for subscriptions, including J. H. Arnold, F. Oeleber, Geo. Hasseler, and others.

Of the total subs received 84 were sent by 21 persons, which means that hundreds and hundreds of our friends didn't send any.

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND NECESSITY OF POLITICAL ACTION

SUBMITTED BY SECTION CINCINNATI, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party, while maintaining its position as to the necessity of industrial unionism, also insists on the equal necessity of political action.

There are those who declare that the ballot in the hands of the working class is of no effect. They say that political suffrage under capitalism is capitalistic.

These are false teachers. Either they are the dupes of narrow views or the agents of the enemy. Either they have no conception of the centuries of struggle behind the ballot, the significance of its use, and the human dignity and the potential power conferred by its possession.

Suffrage in itself is not capitalistic; it is a social right. And in the possession of a people it is the one collective power they can enjoy under capitalism.

The possession of the political ballot under capitalism secures to the workers the right to openly criticize capitalist society, to expose its shams and shames and crimes, to arraign it before the bar of public opinion, and to organize for its overthrow.

CLEVELAND SOCIALISTS' PICNIC.

For the Benefit of the German Party Organ.

Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, has arranged for a picnic and outing at Kummer's Garden, corner Denison avenue and West 72d street on SUNDAY, June 28th, beginning early in the morning.

Any street car line will transfer to Denison avenue. The car brings you direct to the picnic grounds. As all the net proceeds go to the German party organ, which is in urgent need of funds, we hope that every Socialist of Cleveland will turn out and bring his friends and fellow-workers along.

Table listing names and amounts for Labor News orders, including Canton, O., Detroit, Mich., Birmingham, Ala., and others.

Comrade Haller, Los Angeles, writes: "Send us 100 of new pamphlets as fast as you get them out. Don't wait for us to order, ship with bill. That is the way it should be done all over."

We notice that Section Louisville, contrary to its usual practice, did not have enough literature to meet the demand of a recent open air meeting.

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND NECESSITY OF POLITICAL ACTION

SUBMITTED BY SECTION CINCINNATI, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The possession of the political ballot, even when the workers do not class-consciously use it, acts as a shield to the organization of labor, which turns aside many a bolt that would otherwise fall with killing effect upon the disfranchised workers.

Class-consciously used, political suffrage and political agitation can shake capitalist society to its centre; and can install officials, who, backed by industrially organized workers prepared to administer production, will be able to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth peacefully, to the great advantage of the workers.

The Socialist Labor Party, which advocates working class political action, is not the shadow or reflex of anything within capitalist society. It is a body of revolutionary workers, who, inspired by the full Socialist ideal, reflect that ideal completely, and scorn to do less.

The Socialist Labor Party, the uncompromising party of the working class, proclaims the entire inspiring gospel of Socialism, uses its approved tactics, and maintains its place as the pioneer of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations. PRICE 5 CENTS. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 23 CITY HALL PLACE NEW YORK.

PRIZE AWARD

JOHN HALLS, FRANCE, WINNER OF PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST OF SOCIALIST WOMEN OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The Socialist Women of Greater New York organized October 27, 1906, for the purpose of spreading Socialist knowledge among women, and realizing the necessity and need of a popular pamphlet literature as its foundation, issued the following call on February the 3rd, 1907:

WOMAN.

A Prize Essay, with Contest Open to All, Called for by the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

WOMEN, ordinarily, are easily interested in anything that pertains to social reform. So it is all the more remarkable that, in general, the SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT is treated by WOMEN with such profound disregard. Of men, only the workers are enslaved. But all WOMEN are in bondage.

The conditions governing the contest are as follows:

- (1) The essay shall contain not less than 15,000 and not more than 25,000 words. (2) It shall be submitted in type-written form, not later than December 31, 1907. (3) It shall contain no partisan reference to any particular political or economic organization, nor shall its contents be designed to benefit any particular organization. (4) THE ARGUMENT SHALL HAVE FOR A BASIS the usual thesis of the modern scientific Socialist movement. It must briefly and concisely trace the economic and social evolution of woman, with special reference to her place in the industrial history of capitalist society. It must describe her present position and prove that only through the abolition of capitalism and the development of Socialism, can she be emancipated. (5) Where authorities are referred to, or statistics quoted, EXACT DATA as to sources must be included. The essay, being designed for the widest possible distribution, must stand the most rigid tests as to LOGIC OF ARGUMENT and SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY. (6) It shall be written in popular language, such as may be comprehended by the average woman. (7) Contestants will sign their essays with fictitious names and forward same to the secretary, accompanied with a sealed envelope bearing the corresponding fictitious name, and containing a slip of paper, bearing the contestant's own name and address in full. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the distinguished lecturer and author; Mr.

Frank Bohn, national secretary of the Socialist Labor Party; and Mr. W. J. Ghent, secretary of the Rand School of Social Science, have kindly consented to officiate as the committee to read the manuscript and award the prize.

The urgent need of the work here undertaken need not be emphasized. It is intended that the essay, upon publication in pamphlet form, shall be distributed by the hundred thousands. Funds are needed for this purpose. Cherishing the hope that very marked results may follow this effort, the Socialist Women of Greater New York invite the co-operation of all Socialists.

All Socialists and Labor papers are requested to copy. Address all communications to the secretary, Anna B. Touroff, 508 St. Mary street, New York City.

The above call was sent to the whole English speaking Socialist press of the world, and was met with a marked direct and indirect response; direct, in the shape of letters of inquiry, cheer, and encouragement from all over, including Great Britain and Australia; indirect, in an intensified woman's movement, all along the line, here in the United States.

On December the 30th, 1907, nine essays were turned over to W. J. Ghent, secretary of the Rand School of Social Science. Two of these came from Great Britain, one from France, six from the United States of America.

On Saturday, June the 13th, 1908, the following communication was received by the secretary of the S. W. of G. N. Y.:

The Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th Street.

June 12, 1908.

Dear Mrs. Touroff: The Committee on award, after examining all the essays submitted in the recent contest, have selected the one signed with the pen-name of J. "Notcher" as the one which most nearly meets the requirements specified in the offer of your committee. Very truly yours, The Committee on Award, W. J. Ghent, Secretary.

Thanking the committee on award for the kind services rendered, we take pleasure in announcing and congratulating John Halls, of 24 Rue Laviennelle, Paris, France, as the winner of the contest.

We wish to make special mention of the papers signed: 1. "Woman"; 2. "X. M."; 3. "Deborah Kemp." Though below the stipulated amount of words, these are excellent, and will be printed in pamphlet form.

In conclusion we express our gratitude and appreciation to all the other contributors and declare our readiness to return their manuscripts, if so desired. Anna B. Touroff, Secretary. New York, June 16.

his fellow-brothers as how best to do that. So, with hopes for that glorious day to draw near.

Lovingly, AUNT ANNETTA.

FROM A FRIEND IN DUBLIN.

Right here in New York, you may any day see parading his beautiful form, a certain young officer of our great American army. Everyone who sees him admires him, for he is an excellently well-made man, who gives more of his spare time to good many outdoor sport than to hoarding up riches.

This young man joined in athletic sports from time to time and became so successful in contests with other men that he decided to train himself for athletic sports, principally running.

Now it happened, dear little comrades, that in his own regiment there were many men who were only private soldiers, but who were also excellent runners.

Now, dear children, his superior officer heard that the young officer was competing against "plain common private soldiers," as he called them, and the old officer said it was a shame for the young man to run with the "rank and file."

And the old officer continued to say: "It is a shame, it is a shame. To think a noble officer would mix and lower himself to play games with private soldiers."

But our young friend was really a noble young fellow, and he thought to himself that the private soldiers were as good (perhaps better) in flesh and blood as himself. So he did not mind what the old officer said, and being such a good athlete the people praised him and said he did well to continue to race against private soldiers. He is one of the best runners in America at present, and he may go to England over the deep seas to try and win races there.

I would like if all my dear little comrades were like this noble young officer, and not allow themselves to be persuaded that they are better than others.

My little comrades need not think that fine clothes make noble men, or gold and silks and diamonds make noble women, for they do not. Nor will a great amount of money make a man or a woman or a boy or girl honorable. It will not. A great many people think because they have money that they also have good characters. It is generally those with untold wealth, dear children, that will stoop to deeds of dishonor that poor honorable men abhor. Although no man can be blamed for being rich or for trying to get rich, he can be censured for trying to enslave them poorer than himself, or for making himself out a god. Now, dear children, be sure and do not honor those who think themselves your betters, nor those who believe they are spring-chicken when they are winter's goose.

O'DUFFY MACDONNELL.

CLEVELAND STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1.)

taking extra turns from inexperienced car men.

Some twelve or thirteen hundred men are jobless and soon will be benefitless, as pure and simpledom will not continue to pay out its money, not as long as Mahon and Behner are on the job. A man who cannot pay dues to a pure and simple fakir is like the sucker who can no longer take a hand at the card table: he's no longer desired.

When the mists clear away it is to be hoped that not only the street car men but all working men who swore by Johnson as their patron saint will see the light.

(E. R.)

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear little Comrades:—

A sympathizer for Socialism gave me this story for the "Children's Hour." While walking through Dean street, Brooklyn, she overheard two boys, about ten years of age, talking about politics. One said he was a Republican, the other very proud of being a Socialist.

The young Socialist said: "The Socialists are going to establish Socialism by legal action, not by a bloody revolution."

"I know it, I know it, even if I am a Republican," replied the other. "But I don't believe you can."

"Well, we're trying to, anyway," went on our young Socialist. Our friend was too busy to stay out the argument, but she was not a little amused at the size of the debaters.

"The very argument," she said, "that the grown-ups use when they get a-thinking."

Yes, little comrades, if the grown-ups could only realize what that means. If they knew no more about civics than that, it would be sufficient to lead them on to victory. How many citizens of the United States, do you think, know the powers of Congress? How many teachers, do you think, know that Congress made private property legal in this country, and by the same power could abolish it? Of course, we S. L. P. men and women know that the fight has gone too far for politics alone to do it; we know that we must have the working people united in the unions (industrial organization) too, before we can take hold of Congress.

GALLY BELONG TO THE PEOPLE.

Congress upholds the laws that benefit only the masters, the capitalist class. Now, when the people realize that Congress can be made to represent the good and welfare of the whole nation—the working class—by electing to Congress only those who are of the working class, and whose interests are the same as those of the working class, then the laws which are supposed to benefit the working class could be carried out. Then Congress, having the power to make lawful private property of the machinery, mines and mills, could declare all these properties as public, belonging to the people.

You know how Congress freed the chattel slaves (Negroes) of the South. It just simply declared them free. Just so to-day could the members of Congress declare that the land, mines, railroads, shiplines, factories and all machinery used by man, which belong to a few, should from now on should belong to the whole nation for the good of the whole people.

That is why we are in politics at all. It is to carry on our Socialistic education along civic plans; to educate the working class to know their powers and how to use them for their own good.

The duties of good citizenship require every man, woman and child of America to keep well informed regarding the workings of the national government. Now, my dears, the first important duty is to know what Congress can or can not do. And we have learned that Congress, having legally established private property, can legally abolish it and establish a Socialist Republic. And the Socialist intends to educate himself and

I. W. W. Cigars. Cigars made of the choicest imported and domestic tobacco. I. W. W. Label. ANTON KAINZ, 207 Hamburg Ave., Paterson, N. J. Mail orders filled. Send for price list.

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