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RECENT EVENTS BOILED DOWN TO THEIR RESIDUE.

The Uses of "Anarchist" Plots-Long on Canteen War, Short on Stopping Murder-Dennett's Quick Lunch and U. S. Senate Run on Same Principles-A Lesson in Savings Deposits and Owners Thereof.

The inevitable conflict between Marxists and Opportunists having broken out in Holland, and a special convention having been held in Deventer where Gorter. ate of the Marxist wing, circulated a letter sent to him by Kautsky, "Het Volk," the daily organ of the Holland Social Democratic party, makes the timely declaration: "We desire to pro test, as a general principle, against forcomrades, who can not possibly be fully familiar with our affairs, presuming to give offhand advice in such emergencies, particularly when such advice is tendered, not openly to the party, but be-bind its back to specific groups."

The discovery of so-called Anarchist plots closely preceded in Portugal the revelations of widespread peculation by bers of the royal family. It is not at all unlikely the bomb said to have been discovered in the courtyard of the royal palace at Madrid, portends a simitar state of things in Spain. "Anarchist plots" are favorite "discoveries" plotted by official misdoers in order to enlist sympathy and turn public wrath into the wrong channel.

Some satirical Quevedo is writing peragraphs for the Madrid, Spain, "El Socialista." Assuming a wooden Indian face the paragraphist in question declares his inclination to the capitalist theory that "the people lack the requisite in-telligence and moral sense to fulfill so lofty a mission as to visit the reins of Government." In proof thereof he re-cited a series of facts: "Among the lowly, when they kill one another they not observe the polished ways of appointing 'seconds,' nor do they causeats whither they can flee and bar ad mittance to the police; when they ge drunk they do so on raw whiskey. Their es are celebrated in saloons or bourorgles are celebrated in saled dels. Finally they are utterly illiterate suse their blind greed for pelf drives them out of school at the age of eight for the sake of making a few coppers a day in a shop. Such folks are repulsive."

President Tuft's antechamber is said be crowded with patriots who are esting their love of country by exthe capacity of ambassador, minister consul in foreign lands. Pity such posts are not more numerous than they ire. What a refreshing jail delivery there would be!

As a bit of pen photography, the few of Colorado sketched Roosevelt and his ents are matchless: "He rides gh and around the arena of politi-ction on his broncho of arrogant, stistical impulse, pretending to throw egotistical impulse, pretending to through his lariat of execution at the heels and broad horns of capital, for the delecta-tion of voting labor, and ending the with the cunning catch of a prairie of or a gopher. . . . While imitate Rienzi and Cromwell in fooling the nle, he is practicing the hypocrisy of m and Dionysius." No wonder the velt Representatives sought to expunge the passage from the Record. No wonder they failed.

The anti-canteen triflers are up again and doing. Against the canteen they nithets without number; not an were murderous bayonet, gun, sabre and s intended to keep up the home roying system of overwork for men and woman and child labor. Against these huger evils not a word from the

seping with the Dennett restau which piously display a sign-boarding the inscription "Trust in God," practically display besides that one ber sign-board bearing the inscripup Your Eye on Your Overcoat' with Dennett, the Senate

27th, opened proceedings with prayer by the Rev. Edward E. Hale piously declaring the country to be "a building of God, and house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," and thereupon forthwith proceeded to consider naval armaments. Who will deny that "government" reflects social facts? What is the Senate but the reflex of Dennettism?

It is a pity that the Columbia, S. C., "State," in the course of an article protesting against the methods of the Tennesses Court in excluding from the jury in the Cooper-Carmack trial all but the mest illiterate, fails to speak out its mind in full. The otherwise "Law," "Order" and "The Family" growling Columbia "State" asks whether the people shall sit by and "watch this poor farce and murmur wisely 'this is the law'?' What else would you advise, "State" dear? To tar and feather the Court summarily, in good old South Carolina Law-Order-and-The-Family style? Speak up! Or has it become "Southern chivalry" to resort to the coward's way of in-

The country is rid of Roosevelt, but not of what was neculiarly Rooseveltian As the last sands were running out of the hour-glass of Roosevelt's term; a public official. Police Commissioner Bingham, called another official, District At torney Jerome, a liar-with approved oseveltian coarseness and disregard of official decorum. Truly did the poet moralist remark of certain pestiferou beings that, though they may die, not so the mischiefs they have littered. These still left behind

Like thistle-seeds, are sown by every

Leather Trust smashed? As well an sounce the moon is smashed. Since the day when twenty and odd years ago Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court of this State rendered a decision in which he went on record as unacquainted with the A. B. C. of economics, and "smashed the Trusts," the feature of the Age has een the birth of new Trusts and the growth of those then in existence. The New Jersey Chancery Court is a belated Judge Barrett when it steps forward as can not be smashed, and, what is more should not be smashed. It holds itself ready to be appropriated by and for the people by the Socialist Revolution.

If the Scranton dispatches, announ ng the healthy and growing inclination of the Mitchell miners to withdraw from that craft Union, are true, then the miners are to be congratulated. If, however, by "Workers of the World" and by the National President W. C. Troutman' of the new organization, whither the miners are said to be tending; is meant the utterly discredited Chicago waterlogged concern at Bush Temple, whereof assistant-secretary (?) W. E. Trautmann is one of the hungry-and-thirsty noney-greedy, dues-absorbing, under e-pretenses-sailing, wild cat, theft and-slummery-glorifying, veiled-dyna-mite-preaching limbs—then the Pennsylvania miners are to be pitled. They hell-fire, where MacParlandism galore would await them.

Mr. Paul L. Vogt, who contributes the leading article in this month's "Federa tionist," entitled "Savings of Working men." should have his head banged against Gompers's for dumping such stuff upon the workers, and Gompers's head should be banged against that of Paul L. Vogt for allowing such trash space. Mr. Vogt's article is an echo of ome of the most pernicious fustian that capitalist publications delight in on the bject of savings. For instance, Mr. Vogt gives the figures of depositors in the Connecticut savings banks, and with intellectual spinelessness accepts the figures as indicative of the number of workingmen having deposits averaging \$213. The number is 464,341. The census for Connecticut gives 176,694 as the number of wage earners employed in nanufacturing and mechanical industries Accordingly, even if every mother's son and mother's daughter of those 176,694 wage earners were a depositor (a preosterous supposition) it would follow that 287,647 of these depositors, or more than one half are not of the wage earners' class engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries.

"Land Speculators Bills" is the proper ame for the bills in Congress called Statehood Bills.". The attempts to get Arizona and New Mexico in as States are now established to be only manoguvres of large real estate owners in those

ENTER TAFT

Out goes Roosevelt, in goes Taft; and, I under which alone the conquests of the Society imagines it is for and of all time then, out will go Taft, and in some otherditto.

Since the inauguration of McKinley in 1897, the McKinleys, and Roosevelts, and Tafts have been but the alternate left and right foot of a Nation "marking

Capitalist Society has fulfilled its mis sion. Before it production was not, could not be ample enough to furnish leisure to all. This is another way of saying that, before then, real freedom was impossible. The mission of Capitalist Society was to furnish the material groundwork for human freedom. This dission Capitalist Society has fulfilled. It organized production in such wise that to-day abundance for all without arduous toil is a potential fact. The fulfillment of the mission implies a social, the Socialist Revolution. It implies the overthrow of the political State and its substitution with the Industrial.

States to increase the price of their

holdings. The same as real estate hold-

ers in the Bronx push subway scheme

to the Brenx to raise the value of their

property, and fight subway schemes to

New Jersey and Long Island,in order to

keep off competitors, real estate owners

in New Mexico and Arizona seek to ob-

tain Statehood for their deserts and

other and surrounding desert-holders

fight the scheme. The latter have won

out, so far. They will have to be "ad-

mitted on the ground floor" before the "Statehood Bills," so-called become-law.

There probably will be an outcry

from the camp of the craft Unions

against the 10 per cent. wage reduction

in steel. All wrong. Is not Labor the

brother of the capitalist, according to

eraft Union principles? Are not the

interests of the two "reciprocal," accord-

Mitchell loves to quote from the learned professor whom he loves to consult?

Brother capitalist in steel has just had

to come down on himself in prices; what

more natural than that his brother

Wall Street is reported to be anxious

y awaiting the attitude of the new presi-

dent towards corporations. John God

frey Saxe tells the story of a troop of

bandits who unanimously surrendered

themselves because an innocent country

man, passing them in the city gates, hap-

pened to count them-"There goes one-

wo three !" The fearsomeness of

Why does Hammerstein take so much

rouble in picking out "the best actors"

Europe produces when America produces

a native crop that Europe's can not

match? Here, for instance, are the di-

rectors of the New York. New Haven

and Hartford Railroad. They merged

Roston south and west. The Court

thereupon orders them to sell the stock

forthwith. And forthwith the directors

stalk the stage in weepful mien, wring

their arms pathetically and go through

all the motions that betoken grief, while

all the while their hearts are at placid

ease. Cannot they "sell" the trolley

stock to their wives, their cousins, their,

sisters, and their "aunties in the coun-

Full as an egg is of meat is the

special correspondence in this issue from

Spokane. Apart from the many details

throwing cumulative sidelights upon the

make-up of the slum element and upor

its conduct, apart from that, the corres

pondence is inestimable on that peculiar

feature of the slum that lies in its ever

readiness to perform the role of ent's-

paw for some scheming interest in the

ruling class. Marx's superb passages in

the "Eighteenth Brumaire" describe the

slum element that Louis Bonaparte or-

ganized and the mission it performed

in making him Emperor. Our Spokane

correspondent uncovers the wires that

are pulling the "I-am-a-Bums" in order

to prevent a law taxing Employment

Offices, and thereby increasing the funds

from which the Chief of Police draws

his salary, from being pronounced un-

Watch the label on your paper. It

constitutional.

Wall Street springs from the same con-

Labor share the cut?

sciousness of guilt.

to the choice phrase that John

human race, made in the shell of Capi- | and that these ceremonies are confirmatalist Society, can pass from the poten tial to the actual stage of benefit.

The shell of Capitalist Society linger on the social stage. It will not itself cast itself off. No shell, whether biologic or sociologic, ever does. It has to pe pecked turough, broken up, and cast off by the chick that it has hatched

The chick of the Industrial or Socialist Republic, while full grown economically, s yet undeveloped organically. As yet the Industrial organization is in its em bryo. Not yet has it reached the minimum of consistency to enable it to forego the warmth of the mother hen's down; to "grub" for itself; in short, to entitle it to take possession.

While awaiting the ripeness of this development through the united political and economic organization and drill of the Proletariat, Capitalist Society is now 'marking time" on the quadriennia March Fourths. Of course Capitalist

tions of its title. But what it imagines does not alter facts. These ceremonies are just the reverse of what Capitalist Society imagines. It has no inkling of the fact that its recurring Presidential Inaugurations are but a "marking of time." Yet that is all they are-

McKinley left, Roosevelt right. Taft left.

and so on, until the productive and useful services-rendering Nation, finally organized industrially, shall issue the WORD OF ORDER

Then will the shell be cast off. Then will the social stage be freed from capitalist rule-the last of the long dynasty of Class Rule. Then will the Socialist or Industrial Republic seize the reins of government and usher in the era of human freedom, each, indeed, the architect of his social fate,

Until then-left, right, left-out will go one, in another, "marking time."

ELABORATE FIZZLE PULLED OFF AT WASHINGTON.

Superstitious, Who Leoked for Sunny Skies to Celebrate Ushering in of Prosperity, Blink with Dismay at Driving Sleet and Slush-Décorations Fluttered Like Bleached Rags in the Gale-Taft's Trousers Only Bright Spot of the Day.

We are in very urgent need of funds o eld 3,025 Emplies is our cure on March 4. In 80 per cent. the distress is not "their own fault." \$5.00 can feed a hungry mother and four children one week."

While New York papers carrying this ad, were being sold on the streets here to-day, American plutocracy, which superstitiously believes prosperity can be resoluted or legislated into being, was going through a bedraggled ceremony in this city. The more superstitious the onlooker the worse the impression, for the inauguration of William Howard Taft, 27th president of the United States, was held under darkened skies and a driving sleet storm and blizzard which tore down telephone and telegraph wires, put the city out of communication with the outside world for several hours, stalled miles of excursion trains tammed with sight seers and was generally the worst ever known since the great storm

a mess of weather. It really seemed, as Taft sad to Roosevelt early in the morning, though with a different meaning, that "the very heavens protested," The carefully arranged schedule of ceremonies was smashed and frozen off and mixed until the great crowds of visitors who came for a merrymaking went wandering up and down Pennsylvaria avenue like peevish lost sheep. Twenty bands failed to arouse their enthusiasm, on which the storm fell like a wet blanket.

Taft took the oath of office at 12:40. and began the delivery of the Inaugural address to the limited audience assembled by invitation in the Chamber of the Senate of the United States. This hall has tot seen a Presidential inauguration in years though the last six Presidents before Taft have spoken in the oren under weather conditions that threatened-and in many cases brought o their audiences weeks of Illness and death.

The great stands which had been erected ground the east plaza at the front of he Capitol were water-soaked and streiked with drifted snow. The decorations were all tumbled and soggy and the nowheaps were streaked with red and due strains by the running of the dyes. The ceremonies being held indoors, Roosevelt's promised spectacular exi through a trap-door in the grand sand failed to be performed.

class goernment has a more disastrous blizard swept over Washington

on inauguration day. Before daylight an army of men was sent out to clean the snow from the streets. This work was begun shortly before midnight. Thousands of persons who intended to reach Washington at an early hour to-day or a few hours before the celebration was begun, were stalled on the trains leading into the capital. The Pennsylvania Railroad was entirely cut off from communication with this city for hours. Wires along the tracks were blown down and many poles fell across the tracks, blocking the progress of the trains. Trains were kept moving, but very slowly.

The only approach to the frightful weather conditions here on inauguration day was when Grover Cleveland was inducted into office the second time. The formal ceremonies at that time were carried out in accordance with the arrangements, but many of those who participated suffered so much from the cold and exposure that they never fully recovered. The storm on that occasion however, was not so severe as the present one, and did not cut off telegraph and telephone communication, as in the present case.

Pennsylvania avenue, one of the broadest thoroughfares in the country. which had been profusely decorated and adorned for the day, was a sea of stush. The beautiful bunting and elaborate display of flags were bedraggled and ruined by the sleet and snow. and the gala appearance which the avenue presented twenty-four hours before had completely disappeared.

At nine o'clock last night, fifteen hours before Taft was to assume the Presidency, it began snowing, raining and blowing. The brilliantly illuminated and decorated Pennsylvania avenue was as deserted as a country churchyard. Nothing moved but street cars, taxicabs and night liners. Everything else of the human kind clustered in hotels, clubs, home-

From the street fair effect of last night Washington settled down to discussing rock and rye, with a quinine capsule on the side, to guard against

The beautiful decorations were fast washed of their beauty. The brilliant inaugural committee mind which hit on white and green as a color scheme preferable to red, white and blue bunting is to get a medal. The white and green have run together forming a distinctly appropriate faded yellow.

Owners of reviewing stands are now figuring up their losses, and restaurant keepers who forsook their husiness to sell ham sandwiches from sidewalk booths are contemplating bankruptcy proceedings.

Still, prosperity must be conjured back somehow. So, despite the terrible conditions of the streets here the parade was carried through as nearly as possible to the original plans. On other occasions hundreds of cases of pneumonia have been caused from marching through the slushy streets and it is feared that fatalities will result from the exposure in this instance. Pennsylvania avenue, through which the inaugural parade passed, was, covered with three and one-half inches of snow and slush, and the conditions attendant upon the inauguration ceremonles were something frightful,

The "gallant Seventh," the New York bankers' sons' regiment, which left that city on two special trains the

night before, with drums beating and colors flying, have as yet failed to put in an appearance. They are probably stalled at some obscure way station, and no doubt considerably adding to the fury of the storm by their vitriolic discharges of profanity.

All in all, this most expensive and

elaborate inauguration of the lot has turned out an elaborate fizzle. Everything was mess and moisture and discomfort. In fact, the only bright spot about the whole affair was that Taft wore for his inauguration the pair of trousers which were presented to him for the Republican state committee of Texas by Col. Cecil Lyon, chairman, These trousers took the place of a pair which the Texas delegation took to Chicago with them at the time of the Republican convention, intending to present them to Taft. They were intrusted to a corpulent policeman, who could not be found later by the Texans when they were ready to make their presentation.

The trousers were dark gray striped made of wool raised in the Lone Star state.

NEWSPAPER LIES.

Los Angeles Daily Journals Misrepresent

Los March 1 .- The daily press, the "noble champion" of the people's rights, the "distinterested" moulders of public opinion are trying to boost Los Angeles as a most desirable and happy spot for workingmen. In two recent issues the "Los Anegles Times" had cartoons, one of which pictured a woman standing bareheaded and bare-armed in Southern California fields, roses growing at her feet. In her hands she held open an eastern newspaper containing accounts of great suffering, lives frozen out, etc "Miss Southern California" was made to say, "It's hard to believe," the inerence being that things were levely here. The other cartoon showed a donkey striking his heels at Miss Los Angeles, and shouting 'bad town."

The facts, however, reveal a different story than the "Los Angeles Times" seeks to convey, Last year there were so many workingmen out of jobs here that soup-houses became a necessity. When the men formed in lines to procure this slight nourishment the "Times" insulted them by calling them boboes

At the corner of Broadway and Fifth streets a familiar sight which greets strangers is that of a mother with a babe in her arms selling newspapers. It was only the other morning that the mother, her arms full of newspaners left the child alone for a moment, and it crawled out into the street towards the trolley track.

There are many other cases of hardship which one comes across, yet the papers are full of announcements reading "Bring Your Friends Out Here from the East." Such is the truthfulness of the capitalist press.

Spreckles' mouthpiece, the "San Francisco Call," has a "Pertinent Question" column. The paper awards prizes for best answers. A question which it recently asked was, "When Do You Feel Happy?" The prize was given to one who replied, "When I can cheat the conductor on the trolley car."

This shows what sentiments receive the approval of this "noble" press. Such is the "education" that is encouraged. The answer mentioned certainly reflects what kind of policy is dear to the hearts of these business concerns. "Honesty is best policy" is only a fiction handed out to innocents S. A. S.

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS' TRIAL.

Los Angeles, March 3.—Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio Villareal, and Librador Rivera, the Mexican revolutionists, were taken from the county jail to-day and put on a Southern Pacific train for Tueson, Ariz. There they will be turned over to officers and taken to Tombstone on framed-up charges of violating the neutrality laws.

The three men have lain in jail for eighteen months. The United States Supreme Court has finally decided that they may be allowed to go to Arizona to face trial. The Mexican government asked that the men be sent to Mexico to face criminal charges, but on examination it was found that the charges did not/warrant extradition, and the request was refused. It is charged that the men operated from Tombstone a plan to overthrow the Mexican government, a purely political "offense."

SPOKANE ITEMS

DARK CLOUDS GATHERING OVER WORKINGMEN'S HEADS.

Police Spies, "I Am a Bums" and Socialist Party Elements Hand in Hand Doing Capitalists' Bidding-Methods, Tactics and Principles of the Chicago Bush Temple "Headquarters" in Full Blast-Ominous Slum Figures Looming Up in the Usual Role of the Fraternity of Dupes and Dupers.

Spokane, Wash., March 3.-Another

riot has been pulled off in Spokane. On February 16 a mob of several hundred men went around and broke the windows of several employment offices. Something of this sort had been expected for some time previous, as the outcome of the agitation as carried on by J. H. Walsh, James Wilson and Company, of the "I am a Bum" brigade. While these gentlemen have not openly advocated such tactics as carried out by these riots on January 18 and February 16, these riots were worked up among the unemployed by agents provacateurs in line with the arguments expounded by Walsh, Wilson & Company. Wilson has been denouncing political action and ridiculing a system of a workingman putting a slip of paper in a ballot box and expecting to accomplish anything through those means. He says the workingmen have been voting since 1777 and never gained anything by the ballot. Therefore the only way to do, smash the ballot box with an axe and depend on "direct action" only. The use of the ballot as a civilized plan of settling disputes is thus declared to be out of uestion and Wilson insidiously hints at the application of force by making such remarks of his oppenents as follows: "Of course it would be foolish for us to do them any This cut was headed "Not a Booster." | bodily harm, but if some night in some dark alley a brick or a leadpipe should fall on their head, then nobody would have done it."

Last summer when Wilson had seen the chief of police on a certain occasion in regard to the employment agents, he had said, in speaking of the trouble between the I. W. W. and the employment agents: "I am in the hope there will be no violence committed, but I will not be surprised if those men come aroused some day and pull down those employment offices."

The Rev. W. L. Bull, in an artitcle in the "Spokesman-Review." February 21, charged the chief of police, Rice, with being "in sympathy" with the so-called I, W. W. of this city. Mr. Bull doesn't seem to be onto the inner workings of the city administration, and if the fight between Mr. Bull and the chief keeps on some light might be thrown on some of the doings of the Chamber of Commerce.

The city ordinance requiring the em-\$200 has been declared unconstitutional by the Superior Court in this city sometime ago. The case is now pending before the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. Agitation along the lines of Walsh, Wilson & Co. would come in handy for the city administration, to raise disturbances around the employment offices and have them closed by the police as a public nuisance, or get them to pay their license and legalize their business in order to get protection from the police. Two offices paid their ligense about the first of the year under protest, the money being held in abevanceto await the decision of the Supreme Court. The riot of January 18 brought the other employment agencies to terms, and they paid their license, also under protest. If the Supreme Court decides in favor of the city the city will keep the money which has been paid for the licenses, and none of the employment agencies will have escaped payment. If the city loses the case the money will be paid back.

About a month ago the employment agencies, about twenty-nine in number, formed an association for mutual protection, so that if they had any more trouble or if their places of business sustained any more injuries from mob riots instigated by the Walsh, Wilson & Co. bunch, they, the employment agents, would force the police to protect their places, or get an injunction against the "union." The time was low ripe for another riot which then

Is far too just to pass the trifler by.

on on Saturday, February the

The law that bids the drunkard did

Washington, D. C., March 4 .-"COLD, HUNGRY, SICK.

Neverin the history of the presen

will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the onth, second, the day, third, the year.

took place February to. Result: All the union. Those who are going around street speaking prohibited, with the ex- with the petition are looked upon as ception of religioius societies. Summary: Success of the capitalist class in getting the aims and objects of the W. W. put in a doubtful light before the working class of the Northwest; from getting a foothold in this vicinstops all Socialists and the I. W. W. akers from speaking on the street, this without any broken heads or call on the military, and no expense to the city except a few broken windows.

am not much of an admirer of chief of police Rice, on account of his, some time ago, classing the unemployed with holdup toughs and advising the citizens to arm and prepare themselves to shoot them down. Nevertheless, I know that the chief has all the qualifications, experience and knowledge which are required to handle a police department of a city many times the size of Spokane. But for all those brilliant ideas to have originated in the brain and be put into effect by a man who is not holding a more responsible position than chief of police of Spotake, is a something I don't believe-

I don't believe Haywood would have left Idaho alive if he had made onefourth of such statements as have been made on the streets of Spokane by Wilson. As Wilson is not considered a lunatic: has never showed any marked hravery, except when among his followers, neither is he considered a man who is likely to wish to become a martyr for the working class, but is considered above tell average workingman in intelligence and cunning. Without a doubt he knows what he is doing. Wilson was removed as secretary of the "I am 'a Bum" union shortly before the last riot. Is he a coward and retires as an official when he sees trouble ahead, or has he received or ciers from some where to pull out? He has now a soft job for some capitalist in this city and is watching the next move of the working class.

After the riot January 18, the capitalist papers of this city have been praising Walsh for "the influence he had over the men and the discipline he was enforcing in the union." The Red Cross Employment Office was demolished without Walsh being on the spot. He appeared six hours after the danger was all passed and everything quiet. He gently told the men to go to the hall, which they did. When the riot of February 16 was going on Walsh, as usual, was not there. When the police had the situation well in Walsh appeared and spoke under lice protection and commanded "all I. W. W. men to go to the hall."

According to the "Spokesman-Review" of February 19, Walsh appeared before chief of police Rice and begged to be allowed to speak on the street because he was afraid if he did not come out he would lose his J-O-B! in nut he would lose his influence the union. All the while the rank and file are paying 50 cents a month dues to have the privilege to sleep in the tion hall" on the floor, reeking with filth and lice, and are living on 15 or 20 cents a day, compelled to dispense with laundry bills and not even able to live the luxury of the jurigle life with an old tin can to boil up their un-

One is compelled to wonder at the stare of mind of those people in giving up 50 cents a month out of their earned pennies to an individual like Walsh so he can sleep in a fine bed and cat at the swell restaurants on der the present system it is to Labor's only show to keep his position is to ing up on its jobs. The longer a man keep the men in ignorance. This explains why he and his crew want to keep out all S. L. P. men and all others who wish to enlighten the mem-One S. L. P. man, who has been working in the woods all winter, happened to drift into the hall a couple of days ago, not knowing about the e on the wall. Some one immedistely saw the S. L. P. button and with in great excitement bellowed ont: "An S. I. P. man in the hall." Instantly a great commotion in the hall arose. Up rushed Wilson at the head of his gang and started abusing whereupon the S. L. P. man, to avoid went out. But some of the ruffians followed him and treated him extremely roughly. He was knocked down and kicked in the head, the skin was torn off his nose and one eye nearly kicked out. He would have got worse handling but for the arrival of a policeman, when the cowards ran back to the hall.

In spite of the boycott, the employ ment offices are increasing. An honest the mandate of his union, cannot go there and get a job, which is the very best advertisement the employment shaks can get. The capitalists know when they hire men here that they will not get union men and agitators.

cialist party has been circulatns to have the employment offices put out of business, hoping to

great leaders in the S. P. All that the S. P. is doing is to aid the capitalist class to help Walsh to keep up his bogus union, and prevent the I. W. W. ity... It is to the city's interest to keep the employment agencies here, which are the means of bringing thousands of laboring men to Spokane to spend their money, on which, to a great extent, the business houses are depending, and when those men are broke to ship them out again.

Lawyer Fred Morse said last Sunday afternoon at the Economic Club: "It the city doesn't stop those abuses of the employment agencies then those men themselves will rise and put a stop to it, like our forefathers at Boston Harbor in 1776." Yes, and if the gentleman continues his actitvity in the Socialist party and as an attorney for the Walsh union long enough the gentleman might have the pleasure to see another Coeur d'Alene or Colorado inaugurated here sooner than he expected. Then the gentleman as a lawyer for the Walsh bunch might have more to attend to than the paltry \$10 a month he is receiving from Walsh & Co. will warrant.

A rumpus came very near being started at the S. P. hall Sunday night when Mr. Mangold, a member of the S. P., declared that some of the prominent leaders in the Socialist movement in the State of Washington could give the old party politicians cards and spades in deceit and underhanded and dirty work within the party. Referring to the S. P. convention at Seattle three years ago, he showked that the crooks who were manipulating those disgraceful proceedings are all leaders in the S. P. movement of this State

Between scheming politicians, law vers, labor fakirs and all around grafters and unprincipled crooks to stir up the unemployed to revolt on one side, and Fort Wright with 600 regulars only three miles away on the other side, the situation in the labor movement in Spokane is indeed deplorable. Robert Clausen

MEETS OBJECTIONS TO SOCIALISM.

In a clear and able manner Daniel De Leon bowled over a number of objections at Mannerchor Hall, on March 1 commonly put forth by opponents of Socialism. Such claims as Socialism is very good but after it is introduced things will go bad again; that poverty exists because people are not clever; that workingmen are poor because they are not industrious; that people should save; that human nature needs to be changed before Socialism can be made possible; that Socialism would promote laziness and thereby destroy incentive; and that a majority of the people can never be gotten to become Socialists, were all knocked over by the lecturer as

so many ten pins. De Leon showed that the Socialist Revolution differed with the past revolutions of the human race. Past uprisings had not made it possible for man kind to attain their ideals, because they had not provided the material means, the possibility of abundant wealth producion to achieve those ideals. Socialism provided the means to free the race from grubbing and made possible leisure.

As to the objection that the workers are not industrious enough or they would be rich, De Leon proved that, untakes on a piece of work, that much longer does he hold on to his job and keep his employment, which means making his living. The sooner a man finishes a given task, the sooner he flies out of a job. Hence it is to his benefit under present conditions to restrain himself instead of steaming up. Under Socialism things would just be the opposite. Then a man would have every reason to steam up, be industrious, because the sooner he finished his job and received the value therefor, the sooner would be enjoy leis-

The "saving" theory of capitalist apologists was neatly knocked into a cocked hat. The speaker illustrated how workingmen, by putting money into savings banks, were undermining themselves. With the savings of wage earners, a capitalist by borrowing them, could install improved machinery, and thereby displace the very men whose savings enabled him to buy the machine.

The cry of "change human nature," and "make it hard for men to succeed," likewise were sent spinning to the junk heap. De Leon called attention to the fact that the very men who said that the road to success must be made an uphill one were the very persons who took good care that their sons and daughters trav-eled an easy road. The rich folk always equeathed rich legacies to their offspring. If they were consistent with their teachings they would leave their children stranded so that they would have a tough road to travel and become "men" in the right battle.

SELF-PHOTOGRAPHY

By Mr. James Oneal of Himself and Fellow S. P. Chesterfields.

[In the Daily People of January 16, Weekly People, January 39, 1909, under the heading Correspondence appeared a letter, signed by E. J. Thompson Terre Haute, Ind.; a then member of the Socialist party, in which letter the following appeared:

["Another matter I want to mention is this: D. D. Barrett, of this city, brought up a set of resolutions in the S. P. local of Terre Haute on December 27, which created quite a stir among the pure and simple politicians, and brought down Mt. Etna in the form of James Oneal who exerted himself against unity. Here is a striking remark of Oneal's: 'If we unite with the S. L. P. it will be but a short time until we will again have disunity, and the S. L. P. will have increased their organization at the expense of the S P. That is one of the many reasons for opposing unity. Oneal is right, By uniting the pure and simple political Socialist will soon see the error of his ways and will demand a thorough democratic organization and a party-owned press, and Oneal's job on the "New York Call" would be a thing of the past."

In the Daily People, January 21 and Weekly People, January 30, there appeared the following editorial comment upon the matter set forth in the letter of Thompson:

I" Tis not capitalists alone, privately owned 'Socialist' publications also demonstrate the internationality of instinct of the Plunderbund. The 'New Yorker Volkszeitung, a German privately owned corporation, keeps a number of retainers in several labor organizations, who act as watch-dogs for its private interests. Upon the identical principle, the private corporation of 'The Call' keeps its James Oneals in jobs so that they may, as Oneal has recently done in the Terre Haute Local of the Socialist party prevent the dire calamity to The Calı Corporation of the unity of the S. L. P. and the S. P .- a unity in which the Corporation instinctively scents danger to its private interests .- There's noth ing more class-conscious than Private Property, whatever the language, race, color, or creed of the private holders."

[Hereupon Mr. James Oneal favored this office with the following "answer"]:

Dear Dan:-

I am a constant reader of the "War Cry," the "Police Gazette," and the "Weakly People," and to my chagrin I learn from your journal, which has an excellent reputation for truth and high ideals, that my criminal career has been exposed. I hoped to escape being discovered as a tool of the "Call." but your discovery is another journalistic triumph for which you have become famous. I regret that my salary has been stopped and that 1 am compelled to join the long list of crooks and grafters which you, with your spotless record for purity, have made known to a shocked and wondering world for more than ten years.

However I hope to reclaim myself and, taking you as a model, I propose to lead an honest life hereafter, I am cialism and I herewith request that you send me a hair from your venerable beard. I want to use it in a series of historical lectures entitled: "Who Struck Dan, or, the Last Survivor of the S. L. P." I make this request because there are some undiscovered crooks in the "multi-cocoa-party" who predict there will soon be nothing left of the S. L. P. but your whiskers and that you intend to organize that hirsute growth into a "fighting section" that will be the terror of "pure and simple Socialists." Help me, Dan, to begin life anew.

In return I don't mind telling you how much my ill-gotten gains amounted to. In the first place the "Call" provided me with a supply of "Egyptian potatoes," and "Bermuda onions," and these I sold at a handsome profit. The "Call" didn't anticipate that your virtuous eyes would detect the graft. Then I received a magnificent salary also. Is it any surprise, therefore, that this privately owned paper and the grafter who makes this confession should oppose "yunity"? It is evident that every consideration of the profit-taker is opposed to "yuniting" the virtuous S. L. P. with the "middle class, bourgeois, multi-cocoa pure and simple S. P."

I have thought of joining the S. L. P. I possess three good qualifications: I can show my teeth, look flerce, and lisp the phrase "labor fakir." However, I won't join. I know that you know me for what I am. But I still have the confidence of the 'War Cry'

and the "Police Gazette," and as their Socialism is equal to yours, and as 1 have a "pull" with both I will console myself with the knowledge that they will not give publicity to my downfall.

Your new recruit here is a "find" and

I am glad to see him given space in your "Weakly." Last year he didn't snow there was any harm in a Socialist serving as secretary of a Republican primary, so "pure and simple" was he, Since that time he has mastered the literature of Socialism. He was seen with an almanac under his arm on one occasion and I am sure he has read all of Lydia Pinkham's "works." I am sure he could write a very learned article on "the biological evolution of the starry host," a subject which you, Dan, mastered long ago.

Now be merciful to me. I have suf fered enough. There is a butcher in Harlem who uses the "People" for wrapping meat. Some customer's eyes may fall on the record of my misdoings and another man will know me .- me, Oneal of Indiana!-for a-crook. Don't: Dan, Don't, Send the hair and aid me in an honest effort to live down the ecord you have disclosed

Awaiting your venerable benediction believe me, Dan, as one who loves you for being the only untainted soul now fighting for the Revolution.

Affectionately yours, James Oneal. Terre Haute, Ind., March 1, 1909.

WORKERS' NAMELESS GRAVES.

Port Arthur, Ont., March 5 .- A bury ing ground with forty-one nameless graves on the shores of Good Lake, near the point of intersection of the Lake Superior branch and the main line of the Transcontinental, is described by John Munroe, who has just returned from that country after having superintended the rection of a sawmill. Munroe states that the bodies which have been interred in this out of the way place without identification were practically all victims of accidents on railway construction.

The explanation given by him was that the men entered the employ of the construction companies without their names being taken and that when killed nothing was found in their clothes by which identification could be made. All of the men are Americans recruited at Buffalo and Detroit.

BREWERS AND ENGINEERS SQUAB-BLE OVER BREWERY TORS

The officers of the Brewers' Association, who have been holding conference for about three months with a commit tee of Eccentric and Standard Engineers Union No. 20, as to a renewal of the agreement with the engineers which expired in November, have notified the union committee that they have called off the negotiations. The Brewers' Association has advertised for 300 engineers The Brewers' Association made an agree ment with the firemen a month or two ago, and has an agreement with the Brewery Workers' Union.

Michael Murphy, president of the union yesterday said that the union would wait to see what the Brewers' Association did before taking action.

ASSASSINATIONS AND From a Speech by August Bebel, Delivered at Berlin. Translated from the German by BORIS PRINSTRIE PRICE: FIVE CENTS. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., at City Hall Place, New York.

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REVISIONISTS AND REVOLUTIONISTS

REFORMERS ARE THE REAL "IMPOSSIBILISTS": THEIR METHODS LEAD NOT TO SOCIALISM.

Translated from the "Golos Social-Democrata" (Russian) by J. Kresswell.

The revisionists themselves have a long time not known which deity to wor-

These people were vagrants, so to speak, without a definite habitation in the field of theory and practice. Edw. Bernstein, the unsuccessful Luther in the Socialist field, has attempted to amalgamate the neo-Kantian school of philosophy, the Austrian system of psychological political economy and the professorial Socialism of Prater, a Swiss democrat in social politics. But these at tempts have turned out a failure. No definite results were obtained For some time it has dawned upor

Mr. Bernstein that ten long years have gone by since he has raised the inglorious banner of revisionism. What but unfruitful self-seeking has this comparatively long period of revisionism brought? Where is the result of his labors? Where are his theoretical discoveries? Yet the revisionist camp does not suffer from lack of learned talent. The bourgeois scientific world, before whom the revisionists have so feebly laid down, has taken them under its wing, protecting them from the "exaggerations" of Marxian dogmatists, supporting and encouraging them in every way. Yet the results are-naught; complete bankruptcy of their theory. This, it seems, the revisionists themselves realize. They have lately attempted, in order to recoup themselves for their failure in the theoretical field, to fortify themselves in some practical position, where it is possible to expect success. This "practical" position of theirs is "reform," the gradual transformation of the existing order. .

"Revisionism" has ceased to dream of Kant's ideals, or the psychology of Menger. It has become practical. It has become purely a reformer. At last it has found itself out. The "vagrant" has found a home. Let us seek reform; all the rest will perfect itself.

Three Socialist Congresses, the German at Nurnberg, the Italian at Florence and the French at Toulouse have preoccupied themselves with the question of "reform." Everywhere a serious conflict was carried on. The reformers had the fullest opportunit; to develop their doctrine and to defend their tactics. Germany, France and Italy are three great capitalist states, who, in some particulars of contemporary culture and civilization stand in the front ranks. The Socialist parties of these countries are in command of great forces, are in possession of glorious half-century-old traditions. In their ranks are a great many talented leaders, whose fame is worldwide. It would have been an unpardonable act not to make a closer acquaintance with the true character of the "new current" in International Socialism, that is, with that form in which it has appeared, since it came down like a rocket from the theoretical sky, though it hasn't illumined much our prosaic earth.

We will reach Socialism through "reforms": so declared, in Nurnberg, the leader of the revisionists. "We will carry our reform work to a total and complete transformation of the existing order," said Jaures at Toulouse. "Not in principles but in current reform work is the substance," was the sentiment of the speech made at Florence by Turati. leader of the Italian reformers. "The Revolution is going on every day," said the same Turati at one of the past congresses at Boulogne. In other words, fighting continually for reforms, we are by the very same act fighting for the realization of Socialism. The same opinion, reaffirming anew the reformer's catechism, was held at Toulouse by the leader of the party majority, Mr. Tanger, a friend of Valjean, who in turn is very close to Jaures, the foremost leader of the international reform movement.

It is markedly characteristic of the debates on revisionism at Nurnberg and Toulouse, in Germany, as well as in Italy, that the revisionists have aggressively voted through their separate party leaders for the national budget, contrary, to the sense and spirit, and, in France, even contrary to the letter of the party resolution. The excuse for this act in France and in Germany was that the budget included some slight betterment, so-called reforms. Socialists who vote against the budget of the capitalist state stand- squarely on the revolutionary principles of the struggle against the whole existing order. Taking as their principal problem, not the patching up. but the abolition of the boargeois regime they naturally refused to pay the current bills of the capitalist state, coverthe expenses of capitalist exploitation. and pay for the chains and roses which are necessary for the fortification of the position of the dominant class. They, the Socialists, consider the battle against ments of this or that part of this system. They can not vote for capitalism's budget for the sake of getting in return this or that petty reform, because they would sooner devote the activity neces sary to secure these trifling measures to the reaching of the final goal, i. e., the Co-operative Commonwealth

It is otherwise with the reformers. To

them the final goal, Socialism, is "nothing," but the every day needs, called 'movement' is everything. So long as the budget gives financial means wherewith to carry through certain reforms. there is no reason why a revisionist should refuse these for the sake of some to him, "mysterious final goal." Such an act would mean to secrifice "something" for "nothing." And therefore the reformer accuses his opponent of blind idolatry to a fetich. To reject the budget of capitalist regime is to these o symbolical importance only, for, they argue, the existing political power will empty the national treasury anyhow without the consent of the revolutionists. Isn't it better, therefore, so reason our profound revisionist politicians, to subscribe with both hands to the bourgeois execution papers against the people's exchequer in return for which the people will receive as a bribe some reform? "We will give you cannons, and you give us rights," so bargains the reformer Shippel with the Prussian bureaucratic state. And he furthermore invites the whole Social Democracy to the same bargain counter. Revision says to her opponents: "You

to the existing order, 'nay' and 'nay' again. You deny it the means of subsistence. . We, on the other hand, are positivists. We do not refuse a sandworm of the earth for the sake of a wild goose in the clouds. The more reforms we get, the more we will demand. We are evolutionists. We go gradually. You revolutionists want everything at once. Your doctrine is, 'everything or nothing.' Therefore you will get nothing. You are forever camping on the old ground. The powers that be ignore you. You have dug a chasm between yourselves and them. We, on the contrary, are always attempting to wrest chunks of their power, utilizing their benevolence to wards us. We are heathens; you are mystics. We are critics; you are dogmatics. We are practical, you are theoretical. We live on solid ground, we are the men of the hour and of our time, you soar in the clouds of the unknown future." So sing the sirens of reform. And smooth seems their song. Unfortunately for them, capitalist reality is by far not so attractive as the reformer dreams. And the realism of the reformers is more imaginary than real.

In the first place, their honeyed speech

orthodox are hollow negators. You say

es contain very many inaccuracies They paint the "orthodox" not in reality, but as they would like to see them be. The "orthodox" do not deny at all the value, necessity and even the possibility of reforms in the present system. But as true believers in the Marxian dogma, they hold a critical view about the substance of reform. These agnostical mysties, these citizens of the future Socialist state only reaffirm that no betterments of the present state can free the working class from capitalist slayery. They deny that there is any similarity between reform and Socialism. It is possible to weaken the chains of capitalist slavery. to gild them even, but it is impossible to tear them apart without annihilating the barrier separating the owners of the means of production from the proletariat, whose role is that of hireling. It is possible to shorten the hours of labor, increase the laborer's wage, secure better working conditions, get more humane conditions of struggle in the shape of political liberty and rights, but it is impossible to throw overboard such fear tures of capitalism, as wage and hired labor without completely abolishing capitalism itself, with which the above features are organically connected.

Like the utopian Socialists in the pre-Marxian era, the reformers strive for a gradual replacing of Capitalism by Socialism without the use of force. They ignore the capitalist reality, the true character of the bourgeois system. The reformers prescribe for the expiring capitalist system a sufficient dose of reforms, and the patient will be saved, or to be more accurate, will be resurrected to a new life after taking a dose of the lifewater of reformism. The old rotten tissues will be transformed into new ones, and a current of new life-blood will flow in the veins of the dilapidated body of capitalism. Socialism will grow up in capitalism. The engrafting of Socialism on capitalism will occur, not according to the "dogma" of Marx, concentration of capital and the proletarian class struggle, but in the shape of a gradual and continuous reforming of the existing order, with the help and co-operation of the whole capitalist system of infinitely the bourgeois democracy which does not more importance than the petty better- recognize Socialism. Labor legislation,

while curbing the power of the employe over the employe will lead to a constitutional form of administration in the factory and workshops, awaiting the final transfer of the means of production and distribution to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

This idea has been continually developng among Italian reformers also. According to Jaures, the income tax un-

dermines the very foundations of private property, opening to Socialism a wide rista. The said income tax can be used as a lever of expropriation. And the holding of ministerial positions in bourgeois cabinets by Socialists is bailed as the forerunner of the proletarian army of occupation of the political power. Neither Jaures or Turati have given up this idea. They consider it only necessary to await the proper moment. Thus the reformers strive to demonstrate that the gradual realization of Socialism is possible within the frame of bourgeois ociety and with the co-operation of bourgeois democracy, which is to play the role of dummy, on whom every one will have the laugh and which can be led where it doesn't want to go.

The need of realizing Socialism with the aid of its opponents logically brings the revisionists to the bourgeois slaughter block. Socialism loses then its proletarian character and becomes petitbourgeois, "all humanitarian."

(Continued next week.)

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By WM. H. CUSACK, Chicago III.

(Continued)

"DIVIDING UP"

One of the most ridiculous "arguagainst Socialism is that of "dividing up." It involves a grotesque misconception of the aim of Socialism. It has been dubbed by Socialists, "the st of the stale." When we see that cialism contends that a worker shall eive the full social value of his serhow can it imply a dividing up?

To-day a workingman produces, say, wages only two dollars. He is divid-up with the "boss," and he is geta very small part of the divis But some opponent comes along and says that he deem't believe in dividing up, and thinks he is arguing against Socialem. Yet Socialism would put an end to italists method of taking this big from the workers. Socialism iniming at any dividing up, contemplates the concentration of capital, that is, land and machinery, etc., into the eds of society itself. -

CIALISM OPPOSES - ANABCHISM. Socialism is commonly confused with usually spring from crafty sources.

Socialists and Anarchists both onvict the present system, they do so rent counts, and they have very event aims. As Prof. Ely says (Soism and Social Reform), "Everywhere the hand is antagonized by it. Where is strong, the other is likely to len-The Social Democracy drove Herr Most out of Germany, and from early days has exerted itself most vigorously keep down anything like an lanar-

The New International Encyclo says that, "The Socialist to-day is the strongest opponent of Anarchism . . . and it is the German Social Democrats who practically extinguished Anarchism in their country."

Evan a desultory study of the two is ficient to show the difference that is a between them.

SOCIALISM TAKES ROOT IN CAPI-

It is semetimes argued that "Socialist a fereign importation and not indige-us to the soil." This is the same trite eark that is heard in every country. n England the opponents of Socialism ay it was made in Germany, and in they say that it comes from her place, and so on. Whoever in this way merely exposed his limited knowledge of historical

am appears in every country industry prevails, and here there is an unemployed question, id other manifestations of capitalism. cialism is a natural product of modern instrial conditions, and it is bound to event itself wherever these conditions e. It has recently appeared in Japan gressive," that is, because has adopted the capitalist This is one of the proofs of the es of the Socialist position, and es the assertion that Socialism is

Every espitalistic nation on the globe a Socialist movement, and it does ear where there is no industrial ystem to give it birth. Switzerland has ed and sheltered a vast number of Socialists and agitators, and yet ing in a good Socialist movement, d for the very simple reason that its it is very poor. Normay has made but little progress along industrial lines, and consequently, the Socialist movement in that country is-not strong. The Asiatic countries do not h of a Socialist movement her, as modern capitalism has not yet en introduced in any of them, save n. It is very plain that Socialism beind to appear wherever the condi-

w, as some people still maintain Socialism is "un-American," we will ust take a glimpse over the history of the American labor movement. We find that the early labor movement in this country was decidedly Socialistic. Prof. 3. T. Ely in his book, "The Labor Moverica," cites numerous Illus ons on this point. He shows that working class formed separate politirtles, and that they were conscious ir own class interests. He further ats out that in 1830, a labor paper, America," advocated twelve the tops of the paper and which were

the "Abolition of chattel slavery, and of wages slavery."

Prof. Ely goes on to cite several other illustrations of a Socialistic or radical spirit which permeated early American labor unionism, and refers to the radical addresses of Ely Moore, President of "The General Trades Union of New York," and of Stephen Simpson, which were delivered in 1831 and 1833. A striking Socialistic declaration is that of Thomas Skidmore, a labor candidate for Governor of New York State, uttered in 1829. Skidmore says, "Inasmuch as great wealth is an instrument which is uniformally used to extort from others their property, it ought to be taken away from its possessors, on the same principle that a sword or a pistol may

in a different manner. Without going any further it is evi-dent that these "Socialistic tendencies" -"these foreign importations of recent date"-are of sturdy old American

be wrested from a robber, who shall undertake to accomplish the same effect

INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION. There are those who contend that a national administration could not cope with the task of running the industries of a nation. It should be kept in mind that an administration of industry is in no sense analogous to the present systems of "administration," which are conerned with problems which would vanish with the downfall of capitalism. Such matters as the adjusting of party mechanism, the artificial life of courts, and of the "higher society," the intrigues of place hunters, diplomacy, war and conquest, and foreign administra-tion, the "regulation" of railroads and other combinations, the prevention and punishment of crime, and the suppres-sion of the internecine strife of class ociety, with useless law making, and so forth, are things that are peculiar to the present system, but could not exist in an industrial republic, the administration of which would give its chief attention to the directing of the industrial life, on which the welfare of a people depends. The national administration could just as easily extend its work over organized industry as it has over public roads, parks, water works, the post office, and other public utilities. Being freed from the complexities and complications of competitive and mercantile production, an industrial administration could be

very simple and concise in character. THE WASTE OF CAPITALISM.

The tremendous waste of time and nergy under the present system is appalling. It is estimated that sixty per ent. of industrial energy is unproduc ive. Prof. Ely declares that the amount wasted in the construction of useless cerns private property in the instru-railroads, together with the expense of ments of production, and that litigation maintaining and running them, would be also finds its basis in the same institusufficient to provide the greater portion of the people of the United States with

ADVEDTISING

The vast system of advertising is due to competition. Think of the vast army to the post office is comparatively con-of men and women engaged in this un-cise and simple, and the post office selto competition. Think of the vast army productive employment. Everywhere you go you are brought face to face with advertisements. They are in every newspaper, street car, store window, and posted upon all places imaginable. They are brought around and distributed from house to house, and are even sent to you by mail. Just think of the enormous waste involved. Thousands and thou nds of printers, designers, engravers, ainters, etc., literally wasting their time in this unproductive occupation. With the downfall of capitalism, advertising will vanish, and those now engaged in it can be employed in useful

LAWYERS.

The chief cause of litigation is private ontract and private capital. With the bolition of these factors of Industrialsm, at least nine-tenths of the litigation would disappear, and consequently, the waste involved would be saved. Then the 114,460 lawyers of the United States would necessarily engage in useful occuoations.

DRUMMING.

Drumming, like advertising, is the re sult of competition. It involves the wasted labor of over 250,000 men in the United States, Socialism would of nessity find useful employment for this large atmy of men.

BANKING, ETC.

The banking and insurance business is necessary under the present wasteful system, but with the advent of Socialwith men in all respects," and the system, but with the advent of Social-th was the revolutionary demand for ism these unproductive occupations

would be rendered useless, and conse quently those engaged in them could be mployed at useful labor.

TRANSPORTATION.

The waste of transportation is enor-Goods are carried hither and thither, and shipped to one place and brought back again. The waste involved is tremendous, and under an orderly system could be prevented. The useless carrying to and fro, which is necessary in order to find markets, is a source of incalculable waste

THE MILK BUSINESS.

A good instance of the needless waste of the present system is the milk busi-ness. Chicago has some 1,800 milk dealers who average about seven hours daily on their routes. They cross and re-cross each other's tracks, and as many as four different men go up one stairway to deliver milk, where one would be suffi-cient. On the other hand, 250 men colect mail from every mail box in the city every two hours (loop district excepted). If the milk business was conducted the same as the mail business, the same saving of labor would result. What is true in this case is true also in every other. How many other lines of usiness are earried on the same way as the milk business, all of them involving a tremendous waste?

DOCTORS.

It is very reasonable to assume, that with the passing of the present system. the force of doctors would largely decrease, and those that would be displaced could be employed in other useful lines. The great need of doctors at present is caused by sickness and disease, which could be prevented by removing the causes. Filthy workshops, unsanitary tenements, and adulterated food, and also lack of food, and poverty, are the main causes of disease, and would of necessity be removed by the advent of

GENIUS

Hobson says that "Every failure to put the right man in the right place, with the best faculty of filling that place, involves social waste." (The Social Problem). How many unknown geniuses are starved to death and deprived of the cultivation of their faculties through poverty and neglect? How many poets are working in sweatshops? How many Edisons and Marconis are stunted while slaving in child labor factories? If it were possible to figure up the waste involved in this way, the result would be astonishing. A civilization which neglects and starres its geniuses is a disgrace. We might say with Goldsmith: "Ill fares the land, to

Hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates,
And men decay."

LEGISLATION.

As to the waste of time and energy involved in administering the laws under the existing regime, Prof. Ely says: "The greater portion of legislation contion. Naturally this legislation and this litigation would be abolished with the lition of the institution upon which it all rests. A comparison of the post office with our American railways would Illustrate this point. The law in regard gures in lawsuits. On the other hand, how endless is the legislation concerning privately owned railways, etc." (Socialism and Social Reform),

There are over 200,000 criminals in jail in the United States. This indicates a vast amount of expense for judges, lawyers, police, detectives, paraphernalia of courts, jails, penitentiaries, and so forth and so on. Crime is a natural product of the present order and could be pre-vented by abolishing the conditions that produce it.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The maintenance of a vast standing army and navy which is only necessary nder a competitive system of industry is tremendous. Alfred R. Wallace estimates that we have about ten millions of men withdrawn from all useful or active work, their lives directly devoted or indirectly to the Moloch of war, and who must therefore be supported by the remainder of the working community.

ENFORCED IDLENESS.

Another instance of the present sys-tem of waste is evident when we see that so many men are continually idle. There is always an army of unemployed men. In times of industrial depress this army is so augmented as to run up into the millions in the United States alone. The waste caused in this way is almost beyond calculation.

(To be concluded.)

THE DRUM MAJOR

By H. L. San Francisco, Cal. . Out, out, brief candle!

Life's but a walking shadow; a poo That struts and frets his hour upon

the stage. And then is heard no more: 'tis a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and

Bignifying nothing."

It had rained steadily, sullenly since early morning, and now, the gray day,

orn of a damp dawn, was passing away enshrouded in wet cloudsheets, the same that had served for its swaddling clothes. Like the candles of a dank sepulchre, the yellow street lights flickered out one by one and the day was dead.

Belated pedestrians, fortified in long oats and ambuscaded behind broad umbrellas hurried along the shining slippery streets, watching with positive distrust the shambling figure of a shabby rain-soused man who slowly shuffled along. With every step the squish squish of his water-logged shoes afflicted the ear, and people made wide circles in passing. They felt for him all the nstinctive contempt that the home man has for the vagabond, and ever present was the fear of the supplicating palm of the beggar. Yet the man had made no suspicious movement, and, while he shivered, it was not from shame, nor yet from sensitiveness, but with cold.

Right on he kept with the persever nce of a man who has no definite aim but who keeps moving to lash the slow sluggish circulation of his blood. His clothes clung to his tall spare form, and the mud of many streets clotted his rousers. His hat hung limp, throwing his face into black shadow, so that fi could not be seen whether he was

For a long time he walked on in silent endurance of the fine penetrating rain that, driven by the puffing wind, struck his skin like needles of ice. He must have left the quiet residential sections for the streets were flooded with the yellow light of shops, and jostling crowds pushed him from side to side with harsh heedlessness. But the man walked on, and presently the composite ery of the city fell hushed upon his ear. His feet had strayed into the streets from whose curbs rise those modern mammoth monstrosities of steel and stone; those hell hives which throughout the day throb with a nervous hectic life, but which at night lie cold, deserted and dark. About them the man found the quiet that obtains in the whirlpool's center. But he did not stop plodding on until, once more, he found himself s man in a crowd.

How long the crosscurrents and swirls of the human stream had tossed him about he did not know, when a detaining hand weighed upon his shoulder. Turn ing around mechanically, he beheld a portly man, close cuddled in a heavy overcoat, who said, "You are the drum najor," and drew him along. He offered o resistance and followed.

Shortly, passing through a narrow ane, they came upon a dingy door above which a dismal gas light fluttered, throw ing into flickering relief these forbidding words, "No Admittance." Nevertheless the stout man boldly entered. Climbing a crude stair they passed through what, in the dim gray light, seemed to be forest of trees leaning all awry. The man of the place rapidly led the other on through dusty corridors, finally emerging in a narrow, cabin-like room that was stocked and piled with strange costumes, with helmet and culrass, with

spear and with sword.
"Here's the drum major," said the

corpulent guide and was gone. In the midst of the confusion, perched upon a high chair, sat a queer little man. glistening silk skull cap covered his normous head. It seemed as though a spider had spun its web over the yellow parchment of his face, so lined was it with fine intersecting wrinkles. He beckoned to the man who stood stiff in the doorway, exhuding the repulsive odor of humid humanity. Shuffling forward obedient to the other's call, he accepted the laconic invitation to sit down. The little man banged open a drawer and, extracting several pots, immediately began to smear the gray face of the man with wivid carmine, and his faded eyebrows with a deep black. Furiously rummaging in the drawer he brought to light a handful of black hair which, in his deft fingers, rapidly assumed the shape of an mmense martial moustache, and was rudely but carefully pasted to the lip of the man. Then he was forced into a pair of red puffed pantaloons. Next he was squeezed into a pale blue jacket that was slashed with liberal munificence in tinsel of silver and gold. On his head was placed a great furry shako and in his hand was thrust a long baton that was surmounted with a heavy glittering ball. Then the genius of the place pushed him out of the door, saying, "You

The bewildered man sat down on a nearby box. From all around arose

go on in the second."

sounds of furious activity. Hasty harsh roices seemed to be mocked by the short impatient rap, rap of the hammer. The wandering vibrant sound of the tuning of stringed instruments met and mingled with fitful, fantastic snatches of song. From somewhere arose a drowsy murmur like the sounding of a great sea upon the sands of a distant shore.

La Boheme was to be sung that night by the world's most expensive throats. A restless human sea filled the great theatre from the most remote recesses of the galleries to the gilt railings of the In the boxes moved men, dressed in

the black of convention with vests deep cut in order to display as much as possible of white glossy shirt fronts in which glittered those hard, scintillating stones that the race values so highly. Beside them were the women of their class, gowned in those delicate tints that are so popular at the opera. Shoulders of pure white, and molded by the pampering hand of prosperity, rose proudly out of delicate waves of lace. Garish and barbarian was the splendor and profusion of the ornaments and lewels that weighted their persons. Strange, whelming waves of odor, born of the admixture of countless perfumes, constituted the atmosphere which they breathed. Staring stupidly at one another through gem encrusted lorgnettes, they compared results with great fervor.

While here and there in the parterre ome fastidious tradesman affected the evening dress, for the most part the serviceable Sunday suit was worn. Their women affected fashionability, but their style limped many months behind. The lavish number of gems that bedecked them left no doubt that the greater part were false. Whether mock modesty or ugly shoulders was the cause, the low cut dress was totally tabooed. The chief occupation here seemed to be that of gazing in wonder and in worship at the occupants of the boxes above.

High up in the gallery, even the stiff starched collar was not the rule and the clothes had the sorry fit and hang of shoddy. The sons of Italy's sun-loved shores were present in great numbers. Therefore it was little wonder that a powerful odor of garlic hung heavy over he mass, for garlic is Italian incense. The topic of the loud and spirited conversation was the opera and opinions were advanced with gesticulating zest and defended with stubborn zeal.

The play began, and the full rich voices of the singers flooded the vast theatre with melody. The first act, a poverty stricken garret studio scene, was oncluded and gigantic waves of applause broke over the footlights and drove the singers again and again before the curtain. The success was tremendous in spite of the fact that many an exquisite note was completely drowned by premature applause from box-and parterre although the gallery tried to stem the tide with sybiliant hisses. As the play progressed the lower house warily learned to wait for the signal from the galleries before giving the customary ovation. The curtain rose on the second act.

Here was shown a conflux of streets, meeting in a shop-lined square. The Bohemian artists were celebrating Christmas by squandering their last sou. A great crowd of joyous merrymakers thronged about and the gayety increased as the act progressed. The madly hilarious voices of the singers se full above the growing din. distance was heard the roll of drums, at first faint, then loud, and, amidst a wonderful burst of jubilant song, the drum major came in sight, followed by the patrol. Moving his baton up and down stiffly, he marched straight to the footlights. There, for some unaccountable reason, he paused staring out upon the frozen sea of faces. The drumming patrol crowded him closely, shortening their steps. Suddenly the baton slipped from his fingers and fell clattering to the floor. The great furry shake tumbled from his nodding head. His knees gave way and he collapsed, rolling over as he fell. The red face with the staring eyes was thrown into grotesque relief by the white glare of the footlights. The orchestra broke off suddenly and singers ceased in confusion. Hurriedly the drum major was picked up and carried behind the scenes, and the curtain came down with a rush. The corpulent stage manager cussed the inanimate form that lay in the center of a gaping and curious group. Soon a medical man pushed his way through the crowd and, kneeling, placed his hand upon the man's heart. The examination was short and he arose "Well?" queried the manager.

"It's his heart," said the doctor. "He's

(Which after all was a good snap diagnosis, for how could the man of medicine know that for over a week no food had passed the dead man's lips?)

In the audience the indignation was

"I can rely on your discretion?" The doctor bowed.

great. The lower house was nauseated by the appearance of the intoxicated supernumerary. In the gallery the anger was, if anything, greater than beow. For had not the drunk spoiled a

But the play went on, and, when Mimi, the little embroidery girl, died of consumption amidst strains of appealing and heartrending music, pearly tears glistened on the cheeks of such that could afford to indulge their grief without ruinous results to the masterwork of the dermatologist. In the gallery, thunderous "bravo" followed thunderous "bravo," and the night culminated successfully despite the meddling hand of the maudlin man

Meanwhile, in the narrow lane behind waited a squat black van. With their heads hanging in patient dejection, the horses that had rushed it there stood steaming in the sullen rain. The door marked, "No Admittance," opened and two men appeared carrying a stretcher on which, in the wind wavered gas light was visible the spare frame of the drum major, shorn of his swagger suit and tawdry tinsel, yet they have left the flaming flush on his cheek and the mighty martial mustache. The waiting van received him. The doors slammed to with a snap. The crack of the whip startled the horses into wakefulness and the wagon rapidly lurched ahead with a rattle. Bold, clamoring echoes awoke, grew abashed and weakened, sobbing sighing, dying tremulously in gloomy recesses. A curtain of oft dripping rain fell and again the lane lay deserted and

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SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909.

I can promise to be candid, but not impartial . . -GOETHE.

FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTH-TANS

President Taft's first message to Concrest, entitled his Inaugural Address, s matter enough to establish beyoud peradventure the unconscious classness of the present Chief Magistrate of our Capitalist Society, together with the economic ignorance that is requisite for such class-conscious uncon-

The President announces as his aim the assurance of "that measure of stability and certainty"-to what? to the toiling millions of the land, without whose toil with brain and brawn the country would collapse and dash itself like an exploded balloon? No! Stability and certainty are to be assured to "the life and growth of business," that is, to the existence of the capitalist class. To the President of our Capitalist Republic it matters not how uncertain and stable the tenure of the proletariat's jobs and wages; it matters not how precarious their existence. The proletariat is a negligible quantity. It does not "count." There is no malice in his utterance, no special premeditation. As unus as the wolf is of any wrong, or of any consideration due to the deer which he falls upon and devours with scious race consciousness, just so sident's view in this matter. It is

merely nat'ral with the beast.

Not knowledge but ignorance, not ce but empyricism can be the fountion for such a monstrous position. President's address furnishes the f abundantly. In the same parasanh from which the above passages are curs the President's conception of the Trust phenomenon. According to him Trusts are different according as they arise from two different sources. One set of Trusts consists of combinations, which, "aiming at the highest degree of aic efficiency," are therefore "based m ! legitimate economic reasons," the set consists of combinations formed with the intent of creating onopolies, and artificially controlling

All Trusts have the "intent of creating oly"; all Trusts "aim at the highgree of economic efficiency"; all Trusts result in "artificial control of "; all Trusts "are based upon te economic interests." To disguish between these qualities betrays es confusion of the thought. It is to classify trusts, not by the economic reason of their being but by consebut that are the result of private ownership. As well classify knives into those that peel potatoes, and therefore est degree of economic mey," and those that murder men, refere "artificially produce death." The classification of knives does not depend upon the use they may be put to. Neither does the classification of

All Trusts are a legitimate evolution that "aims at the highest degree of eco-nomic efficiency." 'The blessings latent in such evolution are, however, turned o the curse of monopoly together with all that thereby hangs, due exclusively to the method of ownership—capitalist ownership. Only public ownership can strip the Trust of its banefulness can strip the Trust of its banefulness out that "corrective," all Trusts ke work evil, notwithstanding all e owe their existence to the same besign evolutionary social impulse—the at production of wealth, through the est degree of economic efficiency.

mless economic confusion of tht, if not downright ignorance, fur-not the rockbed, but the quagmire I of the sublimely unconsc class-consciousness exhibited by tief Representive of the capitalist ng class in his First Epistle to his

STRAUS A MUFFER.

The opportunity of a life time was muffed by Oscar S. Straus, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, president of the New York State Lunacy Commission, and a fellow member of the Commission, Dr. Wilgus, having dealt a backhanded wipe to Secretary Straus's alertness in office by claiming that forty-five and seven-tenths per cent. of the insane in the New York State hospitals are of foreign birth, in other words, that Mr. Straus is so remiss in his duties as to allow a large number of lunatic immigrants to land-this charge having been hurled at Secretary Straus, the opportunity of his life was thrown into the gentleman's hands to confute his assailants with a towering fact, and himself to come off with flying colors.

Only a few days ago Secretary Straus uttered ex cathedra the theory that there is no real conflict of interests, or classes. If the several classes would only draw closer together and know each other better the 'conflict' would vanish."

Secretary Straus is an honest man Being honest the above view can not be considered the product of dishonesty. There is but one alternative left-that the view issued from a lunatic's cranium.

Indeed, no bigger chunk of lunacy could be imagined than to expect the disappearance of conflict if the classes only knew each other better, and drew closer together.

It is just possible that, today, many member of the capitalist class succumbs to his own fairy tale about his being Labor's brother. If he is, then Labor is his brother. If Labor is his brother, then Labor must be moved by kindly feelings towards him, despite occasional and brotherly spats. The nearer the capitalist draws to his "brother," and the better he learns to know him, all the more completely will he discover that he has been the victim of his own fancy. Labor, being the sole producer of all wealth, Labor instinctively strains to the sole possession of its own product. An intimate acquaintance with Labor can not choose but bring home to brother capitalist the realization of the shock ing fact that the law of his "brother Labor's anatomy is to deprive him of existence, or compel him to work, which spells death to the capitalist. Is a "better knowledge" of his brother Labor likely to promote anti-conflict feelings

in brother capitalist's breast? Ditto, ditto with brother Labor. The oft repeated fairy tale anent the brotherhood of capitalist and Labor may, it certainly does confuse the mind of many member in Labor's rank. Let Labor learn to know its brother better, and the result would be that the mists of the fairy tale would rise in the measure that knowledge was acquired. Labor would perceive that the law of its "brother" capitalist's existence is the law of the blood sucking vampire, with Labor as the blood-sucked body. Is a "better knowledge" of its brother, the capitalist, likely to quicken anti-conflict pulsations in brother Labor's heart?

Obviously the better "brother" capitalist and "brother" Labor know each other, all the larger is the powder magazine of potential explosion that is gathered at their feet. Obviously, the "closer they draw together" the more inevitable the conflict.

These are undeniable facts and irrefut able conclusions. To say, as Secretary Straus did, that a "better knowledge" of each other by Capitalist and Labor, and a "closer drawing together" of the two, vould cause all "conflict to vanish." is

monumental piece of lunacy. When Secretary Straus was charged with allowing lunatics to immigrate, the gentleman's cue was not to answer with elaborate figures proving that the percentage of lunacy was overwhelmingly among the natives. Figures lie. Facts don't. Secretary Straus should have boldly stepped forth as a solid fact say-

Foreigners are lunatics? Fudge, look at me! I am a native. What lunatie can surpass me in lunacy?"

It was an opportunity muffed.

EXIT ROOSEVELT.

It matters little whether the article by Senator Thomas Collier Platt in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" for next nonth, and advance proofs of which are now being issued, is merely the issue of a garrulously indiscreet old mind in its dotage, or whether it is a Scythian's parting arrow that reveals all the keenness of mind that the Senator is still given credit for.

Senator Platt's term expires this month. It expires on the minute with the term of Roosevelt. At this psychoogic moment the Senator issues reminiscences of famous political events" in which he took a con part, and he chooses as the initial remi ce one that has all the appearance of settling once for all scores wit men whom he made, and who latterly have been turning up their noses to him. Of these men he chooses Roosevelt, to

begin with. Theodore Roosevelt has been blown workers. They, being in the same Unit- It on to a friend.

est tooter into that born-as one who. whatever his defects, was a muster of civic virtue, brave and honest. Civicvirtuous, brave and honest Roosevelt emerges in poor plight from Senator Platt's reminiscences.

The tale runs thus: Right after the Spanish war Senator Platt invented Rossevelt. He hit upon him for the candidate for Governor in this State. Approached upon the subject, Roosevelt pronounced himself "delighted." Pipes began to be laid to consummate the scheme. Everything was moving smoothly along when a snag was struck. The snag was in the shape of an affidavit made shortly before by Roosevelt, in which, to avoid paying taxes in New York, he declared that Washington was his legal residence.

If the reminiscence went no further, here was a solar plexus dealt to the vaunted civic virtue of Theodore Roose velt. He-a New Yorker, with his prop erty located here, and but temporarily residing in Washington as Assistant-Sec cretary of War, swears off his taxes, and thus escapes his contribution to the support of the machinery of Government needed to protect his own savings!

But the reminiscences go further: "At this juncture Mr. Roosevelt took me aside and said with a trepidation I had never before and have never since seen him display, 'I cannot remain in this fight."

Why trepidation? An honest man, who honestly took an affidavit to the effect that New York was not his legal residence, and discovering that legal resilence in the State is necessary to run for Governor-an honest man, especially if also brave, finding himself in such a position feels no trepidation. He may regret the "technicality"; but candidly and courageously he will admit the bar, and, without a tremor of trepidation, withdraw his name.

The reminiscences proceed:

"In order to emphasize my determina tion and restore his courage I said with

brutal frankness: 'Is the hero of San Juan a coward?' He replied with his customary vehemence, 'No, I am not a And proved he was one by cravenly

submitting to the Senator's bullying, and brazenly standing for the nomination, which he received, and whereupon he was elected.

Exit civic-virtuous, honest and brave Theodore Roosevelt-truly a reflex of his * * * * * * *

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT," ETC Whom does President Truesdale of the ackawanna Railroad mean when he charges "the miners of the bituminous regions" with exerting their powers to cause a strike in the anthracite region because "the soft coal miners" would benefit by such a strike? Whom does he mean by the bituminous, or "soft coal miners," who would benefit by a strike in the anthracite regions, and hence are seeking to encompass an anthracite strike?

Does he mean the mine owners, or does he mean the mine workers, or does he mean both? -..

There is so much pregnant truth in President Truesdale's utterance that there should be no confusion of thought, brought on by confusion of terms, in the

Suppose the anthracite mine workers strike. What would follow !- A scarcity of coal, which would cause a rise in the demand for bituminous coal, and which, in turn, would send up the price of such coal. Would the bituminous coal mine scorker benefit by that? Not a bit. the contrary.

The wages of the bituminous mine worker would not rise by a copper. Wages do not depend upon the money that the employer takes in. Employers and their heelers try to deceive their employes with such a theory. They try to make the employe believe that his interests are reciprocal with the interests of his employer-"the more the employer makes the higher the wages of his employes," so runs their song. There is no truth in that. Employers may make money hands over fists, and yet wages may plunge down heels over head. Under the rule of employerdom the workingman is not a human being at all, but an article of merchandise. The larger the supply of cattle the lower goes the price of beef. So with the workingman and wages. Wages depend upon the supply of labor in the labor-market The supply of bituminous mine workers is plentiful. Let the price of bituminous coal soar upwards, it will not raise the wages of the workers. So far considered, the bituminous workers would have nothing to gain but also nothing to lose in case of an e-thrasite strike.

But there is more to consider.

The moment a strike is declared in the anthracite region a strike assessment will be ordered in the Union. The anthracite men being out on strike can not be exepected to pay the assessment. From whom will the assessed dues have to come? Why, from the bituminous

about-nor has he himself been the soft- ed Mine Workers' Union, and expected, in fact, ordered to remain at work-they will have to pay the assessment. Thus, with no higher wages, and with a strike benefit to defray, the bituminous workers would, not only not benefit, they would suffer from a strike.

> President Truesdale can not have in mind the soft coal, or bituminous workers when he says "the soft coal miners" would benefit by a strike and, consequently, are seeking to promote one. He can only mean the bituminous mine owners. And pregnant is the truth that lies therein. The bituminous mine owners will profit. Without having to raise the wages of their employes they will be able to raise the price of their soft coal so long as the strike lasts. In order to make the strike last, after they shall have succeeded in engineering its start, they will themselves act as financial secretaries for the Unions of their employes, by "checking off" the strike behe fit—as they did in 1902 when they raked in millions, thanks to the anthracite strike.

> President Truesdale, as an anthracite mine Prince, is a fellow plunderer of the working class with the bituminous mine Princes. As such the two sets of Princes will be seen to go together and keep each others' secrets. But a time comes when these Prince plunderers of Labor fall outthen they blurt out their secrets. Not the least of the secrets of the plundering Princedom is that they engineer strikes against one another. A valuable secret to know. It points out the worthlessness of pure and simple Unionism. Only such sort of Unionism lends itself to promote capitalist interests. It points out the necessity of industrially organized class-conscious Unionism. Only that is bona fide Unionism, because only such Unionism can not turn one set of the working class into an organized scalbery against the other.

. THAT "MISERABLE PITY"

Can it be possible that the British Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Birrell, who pronounced "a miserable pity" the passages in President Taft's inaugural address, indicating that America was now to join the ranks of the great armed nations-can it be possible the British official needs to be told that we have in America large steel plate mills which want purchasers, large ship yards which want orders, a large powder Trust which wants a market, extensive establishments that turn out military accountre ments and pant for cash, besides swarms

of unemployed who are after jobs? Chief Secretary for Ireland Birrell evidently needs information.

The country is going through the pangs of an unparalleled crisis-financial and industrial. All the tricks known to political necromancy have been set to play in order to woo Prosperity. Yet the oy damosel refuses. She will not, she does not return. What's to be done?

The only card left is the governmental card that will set money in circulation. ie salaries of officers have been raised. That's something, but not much. The only other way is to have the Government make large purchases. What other field is there but that of armaments?

Capitalist Society is like the quack doctor that threw his patients into fits and then cured them of the fits he threw them into-and acquired a great reputation for a curist. Capitalist Society produces panies, and then it sets about curing society of the ills it inflicts upon society. Of course, such systems of cure are bungling; of course the system of the body social suffers. But a cure is apparently effected. At least the mouths of many clamorous complainants are silenced, and their voices are enlisted in the service of shouting "Prosperity!" thereby drowning the voices that continue to clamor

Aye, indeed, it is a "miserable pity." But the "miserable pity" lies not so much in the quackery with which the cure is attempted, as it lies in the fact of the disease itself-a disease that is bound to last so long as Capitalism is tolerated.

Though convicted of the crime of false weighing and sentenced to pay a fine of \$134,116, the magnates of the Sugar Trust will not lose caste. On the contrary their individual stock as Pillars of Capitalist Society will deservedly go up with their fellow pillars.

"Prosperity," such as the thing is cnown in modern society, where "Prosperity" to one ever means "Adversit; to others, smiled its usual and sickly two-faced smile upon the vendors and the travelers to Washington on March 5. "Overshoes \$2.50 a pair and up; umbrellas from \$3 to \$5; \$5 for a kitchen table to sleep on; \$1.50 for a cup of coffee; \$2.00 and up for soft boiled eggs 'warranted fresh'; taxicabs at \$100 an hour." It was the genuine thing-flitting for those who got the "Prosperity," enduringly bad for those who paid the piper.

When you have read this paper, pass

THE SOUTHERN

II.—THE SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA.

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, N. S. W.

In June, 1907, a convention was held in Melbourne for the purpose of uniting all political Socialist organizations into one organization, the leading actor in the drama being the world famous, or notorious Tom Mann, representing the Socialist Party of Victoria. By a narrow majority vote the Socialist Labor Party was represented by two delegates, T. Batho and J. O. Moroney. To a motion, providing for a loose federation, an amendment was moved by the Socialist Labor Party delegates to the effect that unity was only possible, as far as the S. L. P. were concerned, by the adoption of the constitution, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. As was anticipated, the amendment was defeated, it receiving only the votes of the two S. L. P. delegates.

However, an organization received its birth, known as the Socialist Federation of Australasia, which includes Tasmania and New Zealand. The local component parts were represented by the "International Socialist Group," and a beer drinking club known as a "Socialist Club," who ran a bar, the headquarters being closed on Sunday to others than mem bers. Where the one began or the other ended I haven't been able to find out, as they sometimes had joint meetings to vote on referendum questions.

H. E. Holland's Actions.

The General Secretary of the Socialist Federation of Australasia is a man named Holland, who has a printing plant in Sydney. He somewhat peculiarly acts as president of the Tailoresses' Union. At the S. F. of A. convention in Sydney, 1908, he was instrumental in attempting to have the convention go on record That the preamble of the I. W. W. should be amended, so that the L. W. W. Clubs should be affiliated with the S. F. of A." This was turned down by referendum vote. Attempting to justify his action at the next I. W. W. Club meeting, he said, "If-the question passes referendum vote, the members of the Club and Group will join the I. W. W. Club in a body and affiliate the Club with the Socialist Federation of Australasia." But the I. W. W. Club having accepted the preamble with its non-affiliation clause, promptly raked Holland over the coals.

Whenever a strike is on, or threatening, this bird swoops down on the strikers to make political capital out of them, In the Rockehoppers' and Tramway workers' strikes, and in the Public Domain, where a mass meeting was held on a Sunday during the strike, it was reported in one of the S. F. of A. papers in Broken Hill that Holland had spoken to 100,000 people in the Domain. This is one of the fatuous attempts to boost this fellow, for while there were 100,000 people there, there were dozens of speakers from different soap boxes, including all religious denominations and bump readers, and as they were surrounded by a part of the mass, it is only too obvious that Holland wasn't addressing the whole 100,000.

An executive member of the S. F. of A., named Hawkins and one of the delegates who formed that organization, had recently printed in the Sydney "People" an exposure of Holland's actions and how he used the local Club of the S. F. of A. to build up a printing plant with their o! Holland.

It used to be an Australian adage, "The road to Parliament is through the jail." Hence many have been imprisoned during strikes. Holland has evidently been banking on that saying, as he has been selected to represent the S. F. of A. at the next Federal Election. When the members of the Rockehoppers' Union were jailed for striking, Holland like the puny bantam who struts around, sticks out his chest and crows his defiance to the world, also strutted around, stuck out his chest and crowed. "Why don't they put ME in jail?" it being a punishable offence in this "Labor" governed country to in any way assist by word or deed any union which has declared a strike. The State Premier, however, being "cock of the walk," and recognizing the bantam crow, ignored the would-be martyr.

Hawkins in a recent article, charged Holland with having faked the convenion report (S.F. of A, 1908), and stated that he had maliciously lied about the Socialist Labor Party and the Australian Socialist League. The S. L. P. members had shown Hawkins documentary evidence to dispute and defeat Holland's slanders. Holland thereupon went to the "People" office and demanded an apology to be printed in the Sydney papers, or he would issue writs for libel, as his character had suffered. His character is of the kind that is too frequently met with in the Socialist movement, a poilitical adventurer.

A Conglomeration.

Without having seen a constitution of class-

the S. F. of A., I can make the assertion that the organization is founded on "Local autonomy," in view of the fact that all the separate organizations, parties, groups or clubs which formed the federation still retain their pre-federation name. The S. F. of A. claims it stands for the workers, being organized industrially, so that they can be a concrete body on the industrial field, but a unifield political organization of the profetariat is equally essential on the political arena to move forward in compact mass. The Federation is anything but scientific or compact, the logical conclusion is that the men in control are knaves or freaks.

Now for the proof. Each group, party, etc., can print papers representing all varieties of conceptions of Socialism. There is Tom Mann, for instance, catering to race prejudice and seeking to line up the white workers against the black laborers. In "The Socialist" of June 26, 1908, the paper which Mann publishes for the Socialist Party of Victoria, appears the following adv.: "A white Australian uses white American White Rose Kerosene, because it is made by highly paid white Labor." Thus Mann is satisfied to create the impression that "white labor" is high paid and "black labor" is low paid, therefore the colored races are a menace to the standard of living of the "white" Australian.

As proof of the utopian character of the S. F. of A. the following extract from "The Socialist" of July 31, 1908, may be mentioned: 'If you don't want Socialism, you will have to repudiate Christ and the Bible, for the observance of their fundamental teachings will make Socialism inevitable."

This reads like a paragraph from the Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.; "Social Democratic Herald," doesn't it?

As a further proof of the freak organization the following title is luminous: "Socialist Co-operative Society." In the boasting columns of this society the following effusion makes one smile: "Each customer must tell her neighbor about the lovely, tasty, Socialist bread that can be eaten without butter."

This "Socialist" organization is in deed a marvel, for doesn't it demonstrate the fact that the workers can live in Paradise though the capitalist class reduce the wages of the workers. It is to laugh.

S. L. P. Proven Correct.

A special committee was several months ago elected to investigate the Co-operative Society, but it is unneces sary to enumerate the details of the grafting that had been done. Charges were made against Tom Mann, who was thoroughly whitewashed. Charges against Holland by Hawkins resulted in Hawkins' expulsion. After Hawkins was refused satisfac-

tion, he wrote an exposure of the S. F. of A., the following extracts best explaining the situation: "I helped to form the Socialist Federation and I was extremely disappointed when the Socialist Labor Party declined to affiliate therewith, I thought the Socialist Labor Party mistaken and sectorian, but events have conclusively proved that the S. L. P. stood then as the guardian of Socialist principles against the adventurers who had made a convenience of the S. F. of A." In its professions, political and industrial, the S. F. of A. stands on the same ground as the S. L. P. But the S. L. P. exacts strict conformity between professions and practice. The S. F. A., by endeavoring to smother the charges against Mann and his co-adjutors, by suppressing the charge against its secretary re the alleged annual report and by the attitude permitted in its Sydney Branch to the I. W. W. Club, has shown that those in control of the S. F. A. have nothing against the S. L. P. but its discipline.'

From these statements the conclusion is obvious that the S. L. P. has been the force in the Socialist movement in Australia, criticizing itself and altering its tactics in accordance with the development of the capitalist system, as the issue was made more plain. A betfor acquaintance with the sound scientine literature of the Socialist Labor Party of America, resulted in the Socialist Labor Party here advancing to the front line of Socialist thought by accepting the principle of the organized working class to "take and hold" and establish and operate industries under the Socialist Republic.

This being so, no other political or ganization, which proclaims the necessity of the industrial organization of the workers, can justify its existence. The system of discipline of the S. J. P. is irksome to the professed Socialists, who see in it the finish of their opportunity to play the "free lance," the political trimmer and those who enjoy a good time generally on the backs of the working



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-In spite of all your talk, I don't see why we men of America are not free. When all is said and done, you must admit that we have no lords that we must knuckle under to.

UNCLE SAM-Let's see. Must you and all workers not "knuckle under" to your bosses from early infancy, or can you do what you want? Don't they compel you to sign away the rights the law gives you for protection from injury in exchange for a crust? And, furthermore, do you not know that our workers in America support more lords, princes and marquises than any European country? Who are Lady Curzon, the Duchess of Marlborough, the ex-Marchioness of Castellane, the Princess of Hatzfeld, the Countess of Campofelice de Roxburghe, and scores of others if not American women who own our American property, and whom we, our wives and children must support with the sweat of our brows, and who bully us and have caused us to be clubbed and shot if we strike? (Pulls B. J. under the pump and administers a thorough soaking.) That much for "equality before the law." Much good does the absence of lords and dukes in our constitution do us if practically they are on our backs! Now go on with your claims.

B. J. (wet as a ducked hen and quite crestfallen)-No, thank you. The starch is taken clean out of my "equality before the law."

U. S .- Now you may be able to understand what Socialists mean by "classes." The thing to look at is the material condition of man. According as his material conditions so will his aspirations and needs be. The men who own huge capital constitute a class that needs not work. They can live upon the work of those who do not own any capital because without land on, and machinery with which to labor man cannot exercise his functions as a worker. Thus we have two classes: 1. The idle capitalist class that has sponged up the nation's wealth, and, 2nd, the working class, or proletariat, who alone does all the work and produces all the wealth but live in poverty. In between these two you have the middle class. It consists of people who have little property, just enough to keep them from working for others but not enough to compete with the big fellows. This middle class

is going by the board fast. Catch on? B. J.-I begin to see.

U. S .- All political struggles are conducted upon the lines of the class interests of these three. The hig class want to preserve their stolen goods: the middle class wants to prevent the big fellows from swallowing them up, but want to preserve the power of them-selves fleecing the workers. The workers want to prevent all these vampires from fleecing them. Hence the class struggle of the proletariat is and must be conducted upon lines of abolishing the private ownership of the land and the machinery of production.

Without a workingman realizing the fact of class distinction, he will not understand that the Democratic and Republican parties, together with their Organized Scabbery stool-pigeon, seek to protect the class that lives upon his back. Nor will he be able to see that his class interests direct him to join the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Union, twin organizations for the abolition of capitalism and the emancipation of the worker.

WEEKLY PEOPLE SPECIAL MAY DAY EDITION.

The Weekly People of May 1, 1909, is to be a special eight page May Day dition and will make an excellent propaganda number. It will be just the thing to place in the hands of a workingman to induce him to become a subscriber to

Features of this issue will be articles of a general nature on Socialism, industrial versus craft unionism, lay of the land in several quarters, and some local and State "issues," besides contributions on May Day. Bundle orders for cash:

Per hundred \$1.00

500 or more, per hundred ... 75 Send your orders in now. WEEKLY PEOPLE.

28 City Hall place. New York.

idents who prefer to apwill attach such name to their comcation, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

THE HESLEWOOD MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF WALSH, TRAUTMANN ST. JOHN, WILLIAMS & CO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-is in Spokane peddling hot air. I was beginning to think he had been starved to death by this time. I was with him a good deal from November, 1907, to May, 1908. He was constantly telling how he had sacrificed himself for the I. W. W. by throwing up his job in British Columbia to work for almost nothing for the J. W., W., and he acted like a baby in telling how near he was to starvation. I, thinking the poor devil and his wife in need of something to eat, and being straid to offend him by offering him money, went one day and bought from bim \$10 worth of sub-cards for the Pulletin just to help him along, although at the time I did not intend to use those pards. The way he acted when he remired this money made me believe I had done him a great personal favor.

In looking over his account in the Bulletin of July 4, 1908, I found he had been drawing \$31.50 a week for salary and hotel and meals, besides other incidentals, at the time I supposed he was starving. His bill for the week ending November 16, 1907, the first week he was at Somers; Mout., includes hall rent and printing, \$6. To my certain knowledge he had no printing done at Somers or Kalispell up to November 16. I paid if for hall rent at Somers the first week he was there, and I was paid back my money by F. E. Miles, secretary of Somers' Union in the presence of Heslewood, so Heslewood had nothing to do with that. For the week ending November 30, 1907, his bills include printing, \$7,

I went with him from Somers to Kalispell to help him to organize Kalispellmade three trips for that purpose, and stayed in Kalispell three days on the first trip, but I paid my own expenses. Fre wanted me to put my bill before the general organization, but I refused. 1 stote to Trautmann on July 10, 1908, for aformation in regard to those bills, but of course, got no answer.

Heslewood will now go back to Kalispell and try and make his living as a parasite on the union men of Flathead o., Mont. Of course he is working hand in glose with, and getting the support of the Socialist party in Kalispell, which s composed of small business men, contractors and farmers, and controlled by one real estate agent, one ex-Methodist minister, and one linotype operator and shareholder in the "Kalispell Bee," an Analgamated concern. One tin-horn gambler; who has done more than any ther person for the Socialist party in Kalispell, resigned from the Socialist. party last fall. Its work in Kalispell

was petting too rotten for him.

On December 11, 1908, I wrote to Trantmann asking him if the publication of the "Bulletin" had been suspended, replied under thate of December 15, 1908. as follows: "The Bulletin is here to stay, and in case you do not care to keep those ards we are in honor bound to redeem them at the price you paid for same." On December 18, 1908, I sent Trautmann worth of those cards to which he amplied on December 23, 1908: "Matter ming the subscription cards will be given consideration as soon as financial condition permits." Up to date I have not received any money for them.

Robert Clausen.

Spokane, Wash., February 27.

THE "CALL'S" "ENTERPRISE" MORE GREEN GOODS.

To the Daily and Weekly People Say, did you see the "Call" of March 4th? If not, get it, and learn what "enterprise," or a hash of yellow journalism and "Appealism," can do. The "Call" had announced a "special correspendent," "on the spot," in Washington for Inauguration day. He must be from the Arctic circle, for here is the way he scribes Washington on March 4th, the day that that city was lashed by a

Washington was the city beautiful this morning. The whiteness of the capitol, the tall round dome of which stands out clearcut as a cameo against the sky line, was intensified and made more lovely by fold upon fold of bunting hid-ing the harsh lines of the avenue."

Green, the "Call's" "special correspond-"on the spot" tells us was the basic

color of the decorative scheme-it must have shone through the white of the snow. The "special correspondent" goes into further eestasies over the "cloth of gold-the fabric of the kings-." The evergreens, the electric lights and other manifold decorations are described with restarous exaltation. What though the blizzard raged, and bunting and decorations were torn and bedraggled, dyeing the snow with their colors, to a visito from the Arctic it was-a tropical scene, In no other way can the report be acconsited for: it is either that or-the result of a pipe dream in the "enterpris-

ing" "Call" office. Jersey City, March 5.

CHANCES NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED TO PUSH PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-In a communication to The People on January 3rd. I called the attention of the Party to the urgent necessity of advertising and pushing the circulation of our Party paper. This is the most vital question with us here on the Coast at this time. I want to tell S. L. P. members throughout the country some things | they are accomplishing for real conthat may have escaped their attention. At all our meetings on the streets or in halls, our speakers call attention of the audience to the necessity of reading the S. L. P. press to that of the privately-Daily and Weekly People. Our men go through the crowd selling the papers as the huge mountain to a small mole principally the Daily.

Now, let us see what often happens. In the audience there is generally some workingman who perhaps never read The People. He buys one and reads it; he likes it, comes around again and buys another. But in a few days he is forced to hunt for a master in some other city When he gets to another town he looks for The People but finds he is not able to get a copy at street meetings or in halls. He doesn't get a paper and per-haps in a few days he goes to some other place and there he is also disappointed. The consequence is he will soen forget all about and lose all interest in the matter, whereas if all Sections of the S L. P. would keep on hand and have attheir meetings, The People to sell these. workingmen who had gotten acquainted with the paper in one place would have the opportunity to get the paper wherever they went.

If all Sections in the country would try this plan we could soon have an endless chain of workingmen who would be constant readers of our paper.

. Aside from this plan of selling the paper at meetings and on streets, our organizer has a newsstand where he keeps on hand at all times a supply of S. L. P. literature besides the Daily and Weekly People. There are scores of workingmen who come regularly to this stand and buy the paper and literature. As to the Daily People, the objection

is sometimes raised that it is a weel

old when it gets here; that for this rea son it is not advisable to handle the Daily, but this objection does not hold good so far as the experience of Section Seattle is concerned. We can sell the Daily here when it is a week old, and the same thing can be done any place in the telling him of those subscription cards United States. Furthermore, we get I bought from Heslewood. Trautmann news in the Daily that is never printed in the capitalist dailies, or if published it is garbled. Then there are instance when we get news in the Daily People almost as coon as in the capitalist pap ers. For instance, take the account of the Slave Auction in Brooklyn. The Daily People published a report of that auction in its issue of February 9th Seattle dailies published a garbled account of the same on the 11th. So we got a correct account of it in The Peo ple just three days after the Seattle papers gave their report,

And right here I want to digress and rive a quotation from the "Seattle Star." In its report of this Slave Auction, the "Star" said, "The consignment of men to be auctioned contains many ollege graduates who recently have been shoveling snow for the city." Yes, a "consignment" of workingmen, and yet some people say that labor is not a

The Party is in splendid shape here We received at last meeting applications of five good men to the English Section and the Scandinavian Federation received ten at its last meeting; the Gernan Branch one. Last week Franklin organized a Branch of the Bulgarians, en in number, and there are others to J. E. R.

Seattle, Wash., February 20.

THE EUGENE SUE STORIES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Eugene Sue, called, "The Mysteries of the People; or, a History of a Proletar-ian Family Across the Ages," which the Toronto, Can., February 27.

Socialist Labor Party is issuing in Eng-

Any person can afford to buy the whole series. These books are cheap; yet printed in clear type on good paper and beautifully bound in cloth. Each volume is a complete novel; yet connected in story and purpose with the whole series. Many a volume can be read at one sit-

I have now read five books. After fin ishing each book in succession, I become more and more eager to see the whol series in the possession of every thinking man and woman.

If you like fiction, you can get it here in its most fascinating and powerful form. If you like to know something of universal history, you can read it here, portrayed-truthfully and dramatically. If you desire valuable information you can find it condensed here without having to glean it from hundreds of pages in the big histories. Certain great economic truths here set forth vill so deeply impress you that henceforth you will sternly resolve to do your part in securing for every man, woman and child what has been so long denied them; namely, full industrial free T. S. Thompson.

Henning, Minn., March 1.

THE, THOUGH SLOW, YET ONLY SURE WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-My words are inadequate to express th high esteem and warm appreciation I feel toward the Daily and Weekly People for the inestimable educational work structive Socialism.

The superior propaganda value, from an educational point of view, of the owned S. P. press is very much the same hill. It took some six months for The People to sweep the kinks of the S. P. tangle out of my thinking apparatus, The People reasons from the proper basi and it never fails to strike the keynote on every question and illuminate the same with the light of working class

Herewith find \$5 for which send me Weekly People sub cards, which I prom ise to put into commission as soon as pessible. If this entitles me to the premions, please send the following books: Proceedings of the First I. W. W. Con vention, The Paris Commune by Marx and The Ideal City, by Dr. Noto.

D. B. Moore. Granite, Okla., February 27.

DE LEON'S TORONTO MEETINGS

To the Daily and Weekly People:oronto had the privilege of hearing Daniel De Leon lecture twice recently and both lectures were treats. At the first lecture De Leon made a comprehensive address on "Unionism." He traced the rise of the instinct of labor association, showed how the emissaries of capitalism try to deaden revolution ary spirit in the ranks of labor by preaching identity of interest between employer and employe, pointed out the antagonism which exists between capitalist and workingman, and proved that Labor, the worken is a commodity the same as potatoes or pork. De Leon cited numerous cases showing that it was not the scab which broke strikes, but that it was the organized crafts, or organized scabbery which caused strikes to be lost.

As to the progress of the labor move ment as a whole, De Leon called attention to the fact that its course was not a triumphal march, victory crowning victory, but it was a succession of defeats, each new defeat, however compelling the movement to overhaul and thereby strengthen itself, until at last it would rise powerful enough to overthrow the adversary,

On February 21, De Leon spoke or "Objections to Socialism," and he easily disposed of a number of erroneous arguments out forth against So cialism. He showed that with the aid of perfected machinery man was able to-day to produce a hundredfold more than without machinery, hence it was possible for manking to live in a soclety where slavery and drudgery was no longer necessary.

Taking up the argument that mer must be made to struggle for wealth in order to appreciate it and become useful members of society. De Leon showed that the very persons on whose lips were uttered those remarks were those who would always be found making it easy for their young to live, thus flying in the face of their contentions.

Other objections such as "be clever and you will succeed," "save and you'h become independent," were neatly demolished by the speaker.

After each of his lectures De Leon answered questions in the most satisfactory manner.

It may be of interest to readers of The People to know that Mr. Jones of the St. John-Trautmann bunch was in this city a few weeks ago trying to arrange a lecture for Mrs. Jones, but there was nothing doing. F. Martin.

PARTY ACTIVITY IN LOS ANGELES

was decided to put a canvasser in the

A card advertising The People, head-

containing a short biographical sketch

of Marx on the other, has been issued.

We are holding lectures every Thurs-

day and Sunday evenings at S. L. P.

Hall, 317 East Seventh street, and in

A short time ago one of our members

Williams, debated with our old friend

and revolutionist. J. Becker, and so com

pletely won him over that he joined the

Section. Since then three others have

Last week Williams debated with Dr.

Tripp, the subject being: "The Platform

of the S. L. P. is Impractical." The

doctor spoke in the affirmative, and there

did not appear to be one person in the

audience favorable to his side, while

everybody applauded the remarks of Wil-

The local S. P.-ites are reaping what

they have sown, according to "Common

Sense," which represents one faction, the

so-called "professional proletarians."

The "Common Sense" had been out of

commission for several months. According

to the "Emerged from Hell" faction, the

"opportunists," "constructive Socialists,"

business Socialists" and "Christian So-

cialists" have been anything but lovely

or brotherly towards them, and charges

and counter charges are flying through

The "Emerged from Hell" faction have

also started a paper called the "Bulle-

tin." So the merry war in the "large,"

'comradely," "brotherly," "broad," S. P.

goes on, making on ulcerous example of

the beauties of private ownership of the

In the meantime some of the Socialist

party members are attending the Social-

ist Labor Party meetings, and are get-

ting disgusted with the Socialist party.

Last Sunday Levoy spoke before the So

cialist party branch at Pasadena and se-

cured a subscriber for The People. Last

night Carroll and Appel spoke at an

I. W. W. meeting at San Pedro. A few

weeks ago Hansom spoke before the

Socialist party local here and gave a fine

Marxian talk, and in this way the So-

cialist Labor Party is paving the way

for a better understanding of Socialist

philosophy and the Socialist movement.

It is to be hoped that in the near future

the revolutionary element in the Social

ist party of California, (because what i

going on in Los Angeles is but a criterion

of what is going on in 'Frisco and else-

where) will see the fallacy of upholding

privately-owned papers, and leave those

professional and opportunistic elements

and join hands with the intrepid S. L. P.

QUESTIONS TO SOME FOLKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-

Kindly permit me to ask a few questions

of the "only" two "Socialistic daily

papers," the "Jewish Forward" and the

"Evening Call." About two years ago a

massacre occurred in Roumania. The

Jewish "Socialist Daily Forward" came

out with an appeal for the Jewish suffer-

ers, and claimed that the Forward Press

Federation gave \$100 to aid the sufferers

tion list, was never sent to Roumania

but was kept by the Forward Press Fed-

At the last meeting of the Forward

Press Federation a committee of Rou-

manian Socialists appeared asking that

the money which the Forward promised

to give, but never did, be given to a

Roumanian Socialist publication which is

at present hard pressed for funds. This

demand the Forward refused on the

ground that there is no massacring in

Roumania now, and as for the money

being given to that periodical, they de-

cided to give double the amount to the

Permit me now to ask a few questions

through your paper of the "only social-

istic papers," the "Forward" and the

Why did not the "Forward" send on

the \$100 which they promised? Is it be-

cause they were the first to donate, or

because money was no longer needed!

If enough money had been secured why

did they not say so, instead of collecting

Why did not the "Forward" state

that they didn't send the money prom-

ised? Is it because it wanted to sail

Gentlemen of the "Forward." you

caim to be Socialists, will you please be

so kind as to answer these few ques-

(1) Did you utter a lie when you

stated that you gave \$100 for the Rou

(2) How is it that two years ago.

under false pretenses?

manian sufferers?

tions?

First as to the "Forward".

"Evening Call."

"Evening Call."

eration.

Los Angeles, Cal., February 14.

Press Committee.

up the party and sell literature.

lone likewise.

liams.

only help you wanted to give to the To the Daily and Weekly People:-"Cail" was \$1,000 worth of tickets to At the last business meeting of the your ball at half price? and now you Socialist Labor Party, Los Angeles, it become so good as to give \$200, with

local field to get subscriptions for all Shlesinger to give it. party papers, and sell literature. S. (3) Why did you decide to give the Stodell was engaged to do this work, which we hope will be conducive of good money in the same week that you as a "Socialist paper" locked out your emploves?

(4) Why did you decide to give money to the "Call" at the same meeting at quarters and literature on one side, and which the Socialistic lockout came before the house? Is it because you thought that by giving \$200 to the "Call" you would find favor with Socialists and withdraw attention from your striking employes? every way putting forth effort to build

Abe Cahan, Meyer Gilles, and Mt.

(5) Why have you locked out your men? Is it because you made only \$8,000 profit during last year?

(6) Mr. Cahan, at the meeting of "For ward" Press Federation, stated that one of the men locked out is a Tammany man because a few years ago when Heatst published a Jewish spaper, that man left the "Forward" and worked for Hearst, getting \$10 per week more than he received on the "Forward." If leaving the "Forward" makes a man a Tammanyite what did Cahan become when he left the "Forward"? Did he work for the "Sun" or for the "Tribune"? Is he a Tammanyite or Republican? It's only six or seven years since Mr. Cahan has been in the same boat.

Now, a few questions to "the only English Socialist daily paper," the Evening Call."

How is it that no word was mentioned

about the strike or lockout of the "Forward" employes in the "only workingmen's paper." the "Evening Call"? Did the \$200 have anything to do with it? I do not say that it is so, but I think that for a paper that claims to represent the laboring class it ought to mention at least a few words about the trouble in the "Forward" office. Does the "Call" think, perhaps, that a "socialistic concern" has a right to lockout its workingmen while a capitalistic concern has not the same right? Or does that paper think that people working for a "social istic" concern ought to take it well when they are called such lovely names as "dog," "lazy," "idiot," etc., names applied to employes of the "Forward" before they were locked out, while it is to be considered as shocking when uttered by a capitalistic firm?

Sentlemen of the "Call," you are all Marxists. You know that the Marxists claim that under the present system of society those that work hard get very little of what they produce, while those who work very little get everything. Do you know that the "Forward" is managed like the worst capitalistic institution? People there who work very little get large sums of money while people who work very hard get a very small wage? Do know that the "Forward" does not abstain from printing scab want ads. down to employing scabs? There is no distinction between the "Forward' Press Federation and any other capitalistic federation. Why shouldn't you give a report about the lockout?

If you should plead ignorance of the affairs at the "Forward" office permit me to tell you that your ignorance is certainly inexcusable, because you could get information from the capitalistic press, which gave reports of the lockout. I you did not care to rely on such sources of information you could have found out from Mr. Winchevsky, Mr. Jacob Milch, Mr. Michelson or Mr. Zametkin, all of them good standing members of the Socialist party.

Or is there perhaps a certain relationship between the "Forward" and the "Call" which relationship runs through Mr. Cahan and Hillquit, Mr. Hillquit and Mr. Hunter, Mr. Hunter and Mr.

Lee, etc.? How are they linked together? Why is the "Call" quiet about the lockout in the "Forward" while even the Times, and The World gave a report

Yours respectfully,

New York, March 1.

DONE IN THE NAME OF SOCIAL-18M.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-I lately was handed "Cotton's Weekly" published in Cowansville, Quebec, which I was told was a Socialist paper, Looking through its pages I found the tenor of its Socialism to be "free street cars" "free rents" "free gas." "free water rates," "buy out the capitalists."

The editor of "Cotton's Weekly" published this sheet last fall, under the name of "The Observer," and during the campaign supported a man named Ford, who ran as an "Independent." During the campaign, not one word did I see in "The Observer" upon Socialism, or anything that would lead me cialist. The one aim seemed to be to defeat the Liberal candidate.

Ford, the "Independent" candidate, his address. A circular letter was sent wash-tub." to many of the voters, but never a word upon Socialism was mentioned.

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. M., NEW YORK .- "Correspond- | society the present mission of capitalism ence schools" partake of the nature of "absent treatment" in Christian Science. It needs a good dose of faith to start with in either case. And then the "treatment," or the "education," can be dispensed with.

M. E., CINCINNATI, O.-Take your own and very good advice-"The best thing to do is to let them alone."

B. H., NEW YORK .- Although this office did not "request a reply from you" to the article on "The Farmer," we appreciate the courtesy of the same.

We should esteem it a favor if you furnish us with the figures (and also state the sources from which taken) to justify the statement: "Practically all our farmers have a great deal more land than they can use, or ever expect to use." The figures accessible to this office warble a different tune regarding fallacy lies in the supposition of the "practically all our farmers."

Another point next week.

A. W., CANTON, O .- Have pity on hese folks. They are not as bad as they are weak. Being weak they cannot respect themselves except they find themselves in a big crowd. As a conse quence of such weak mentality, they mistake hills or driftsand for mountains. Besides, why waste energy on write-ups on such as these?

"BEADER" NEW YORK _First of above. Secondly, shall be pleased to file the letter if sent to this office. A number of such letters, proceding from the Bureau of Guttersnipes in the S. P. and suburbs, have been sent here by the addressees as curiosities. This office has quite a collection of such "confidential" outpourings. Will eventually be published, but not yet. They run the gamut, from the basso profundo of musts him to accept that 2+2=4. downright calumny to the mezzo of implied calumny, and up to the altissimo treble of crocodile whimperings over "heartstrings that had to be torn" because of never specified wickedness In S. L. P. adminstration. Drop in with the letter you received, and have a good | whole together. laugh at those sent in by others.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA,-Your fifth question-"On whose behalf was serfdom abandoned for the wage system?"-is not clear; nor can we make guess. Recast it.

Next question next week.

G. F., SEATTLE, WASH .- Now to your second and last question-The S. L. P. constitution requires

State Committee. L. M., CHEYENNE, WYO .- Now to your third and last question-

three sections for the organization of a

The S. L. P. enrolled membership and in good standing is 2,000 and odd.

F. E. M., GRANITE, OKLA.-Now to your second question-

Present society, meaning the capitalist Social Order, has fulfilled its mission, in all but one respect.

The economic mission of capitalism was so to organize production that ant wealth could be produced for all without a life of toil. This mission implies also that other and social one of organizing the Co-operative, or Socialist Republic These two or one mission capitalism has performed to perfection. As far as that is concerned, capitalism lingers on the stage to the harm of society.

performing is the mission of "keeping order." Progress is not from chaos to civilization, but from chaos, via order upward. The only order possible to-day capitalism is keeping. The necessity for this mission capitalism seeks to prolong by prolonging ignorance and introducing disturbance in Labor's ranks. So long as the toiling mass is not sufficiently organized to "keep order" in celved.

The mission that capitalism still is

continues to require its permanence.

H. S. C., LOS ANGELES, CAL-Don't waste shot on dead ducks.

H. G., SEATTLE, WASH .- The S. L. P. or I. W. W. man cannot scab it upon a workingman, whether the latter is in the A. F. of L. or not. The I. W. W. or S. L. P. man will ever stand by a workingman, on strike or not on strike, in all workingmen's demands.

T. O. T., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. The "wage fund" theory is a myth intended to speak the capitalist class free from wrong in not paying higher wages. The theory runs like this-say, \$100 worth of wealth is produced; \$5 are needed for wear and tear; raw material costs \$30; profit \$45; therefore the wage fund is only \$20 and to expect more is to expect an impossible thing. The rigidity of the item of profits.

W. J. B., HAMILTON, CANADA .-There is nothing in the movement to 'discourage" or to "anger." Only the sentimentalist, or utopian may be discouraged or angered, as the case may be. Hence sound reasoning and information is necessary—the only protection against rage or discouragement

E. McD., BROOKLYN, N., Y .- The Cynic's Word Book's verse-'Force is but might," the teacher said-"That definition is just." The boy said naught but thought instend.

Remembering his pounded head: "Force is not might but must!"is good for more than a pun. Force is must. Hence truth is force; hence the sane will not rebel. Only the insane man will rear against the force that

B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y .- It is desirable that the address "Slum Tactics in a Revolutionary Movement" be published in one issue of The People. Don't send it in by instalments. Send the

E. A., LOUISVILLE, KY .- It is correct to say that "the price of wheat determines the number of marriages." This is not Malthusianism. It is the recognition of the material fact that food is the foundation of the family and of population, and that, under a social system in which the production of wealth is kept down, marriages and population cannot flourish. Malthus, however, advanced the theory that it is a law of nature for population to increase beyond the production of food. This is a false conclusion arrived at from the present nature-thwarting and social capabilitiesham-stringing social system.

S. R., READING, W. VA.-The way to organize in the I W W is to organize men of a trade, not into a local; that promotes the fumes of craft autonomy, which later become hard to dispel; but to organize them into a branch of the Industrial Local to be formed so soon as there are at least two such branches of an industry in the locality. Mixed locals have conveniences. They are apt to attract riff-raff. Membership-at-large is prefer-

H. B. D., SPOKANE, WASH,-The best way to do is to send the antique coin to some friend of your confidence in this city. He will be able to find out a dealer in such rarities and ascertain the coin's value for a collection.

ALL OTHERS-Next week.

R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; H. H. L., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; A. B. C., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.; P. K. CARTHAGE, MO.; J. B., KEARNEY, N. J.; S. G., BLANCHARDVILLE, WIS .- Matter re-

.. Antipatriotism.

Colebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

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

The speech and letter were against "trusts" and against "duties upon farming implements." An agent, claiming to represent Ford,

called upon a friend of mine who votes the Liberal ticket, and asked him to vote for Ford. Finding that my friend was not willing to do that, the agent asked him to remain away from the polls. This was intended as a help to to believe that the editor was a So- defeat the Conservative candidate, no doubt. Now comes the "Cotton's Weekly,"

with its capitalistic "Socialism," all the spoke at the "nomination meeting," way from "municipal pavement cleanbut not a suspicion of Socialism was in ing" to "government ownership of the

Samuel H. Usher. Clarenceville. Quebec. Feb 18

CANADIAN S. L. P. tional Secretary, Philip Courters 144 Duchess Ave., Lendon, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. (The Party's literary agency.) Notice For technical reasons no par comente can go in that are pet in this effice by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at national headquarters. Wednesday evening, Februsry 24. Chairman, Hanlon, Members present, Ball, Butterworth, Deutsch, Gollerstepper, Hall, Haulon, Lechner, Malrobers, and Schwartz. Absent with excuse: Hammer, King, Lafferty and Rosenberg, Absent; Schrafft.

Minutes of previous session read, but not adopted because unsigned.

ancial report for two weeks ending February 20: receipts, \$99.05; ex-

nittee on national agitation fund rted that it had devised a method of a series of tickets to be sold the membership and sympathizers the benefit of both the Party Press and the national agitation fund. It was moved by Deutsch and seconded by Butterworth, that the report be adopted.

Committee on Party Press reported on Section Tacoma's plan for a bound volume of selected articles and editorials to be taken from The People, it could only render a report of progress because unable to consider all the fac-tors involved in the publishing of such a work. It was moved by Deutsch and seconded by Gollerstepper, that the re-port be laid over until next meeting.

The National Secretary submitted a draft of a card to be sent out to the ership for the purpose of securing a list of progressive organizations. It

was moved by Butterworth and second-ed by Deutsch, that the draft be approved. Carried. Correspondence: From Schmond, Vaand Section Manchester, N. H., financial erts for last six months. From Sec tion Bridgeport, Conn., reporting that the S. P. local had proposed "Unity in Bridgeport," and that they intended to hold a conference with them at S. L. P. warters. From Section Philadelphia, Pa., requesting that De Leon be sent there in the near future to deliver cture. From Section Portland, Ore., esting that Gillhaus be sent as a her for their May Day celebration; swered that Gillhaus would at that st to that body. From Pennsylvani S. E. C., sending charter applica a Section at New Brighton, Pa. Moved by Lecturer, seconded by Gollerstepper. that the charter be granted, Carried. From Minnesota S. E. C., reporting change of the seat of that body from to St. Paul, and the elecof Herbert Johnson in place of Olson who resigned the state socreng progress made in that state. the trouble between the three factions of the Socialist party there, and sending nation to the Party Press regardsame; also reporting that the Cali-nia S. E. C. had agreed to co-operate h them in the work of building an anization in the state of Communication

rishoma. He agreed with the L. P. position of Party ownerup of the press, and industrial mionism, but does not like the way in high the Editor of The Poople handles are small farmer element, and he sends a reply to the Editor's position on that etion and requests publication of on George E. Donkin, Toronto, Ont. mada, regarding De Leon meetings, d requesting the return of a letter u previously. From the Socialist La-Party of Canada, regarding 'the ects for Party Press and Organation in Canada. From August Gill-

organization in the state of Oregon. From Colorado S. E. C., reporting re-newal of activity in that state, and giv-

information regarding the condition he S. P. From J. G. Wills, Granite,

aus, Quincy, Ill., reporting activity on ite. road and sending financial report.

The national secretary reported having ent out the voting forms with the mendment of Section New York Countries. reon, making same returnable on

E. T. Oatley, member of the N. E. C. Committee, sent in his resignation requested that it be accepted, bese he was unable to attend the meet-

ings regularly, due to working nights. The resignation was accepted, and the national secretary was instructed to correspond with Rudolph Katz, N. E. C. nember from N. J., requesting him to

suggest a member for the vacancy.

The question of the attendance Comrade Hammer was brought up, Comrade Hammer having requested that he be excused from attendance at this session; it was moved by Hall and secanded by Lechner, that Hammer be excased. Carried.

Adjournment at 11 P. M. John C. Butterworth. Secretary pro tem.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. in Virginia mer in regular session on February 28 with Neff in the chair. Roll call: members present: Buxton, Neff, Rudolph, Bader, Jerene. Correspondence: From Muller, re Hos-

sack matter, alleging negligence on the part of the S. E. C., causing delay; also same with reference to the lack of votes in Portsmouth, and insisting on definite action by this body. State Secretary Kinder reported sending out for nominations as to where the next convention is to be held in July. From Schade, Newport News, enclosing money for due stamps, also notifying S. E. C. that his ection nominated Jerene to serve on

Newport News, for not promptly notifying Sections of the election of G. Kinder for State Secretary.

The S. E. C. after hearing complaint of Section Richmond sees no reason o having voting lists for place of next con vention) returnable before April 6th.

The financial report was read and adopted.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Fred Buxton, Rec. Secretary.

BOSTON ATTENTION.

Mr. A. H. Simpson will give an ad-lress at the headquarters of Section Boston, Mass., on SUNDAY afternoon March 21, at 3 o'clock. Subject, "Lessons to be Learned from the Paris Commune." This lecture promises to be an interesting one and the membe are requested to bring their frinds. Admission free.

ATTENTION HARTFORD, CONN.

Section Hartford has arranged nmune Celebration for SATUR-DAY evening, March 20, 1999, at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street, Hartford. An original Gulazs will be served on the

Admission fifteen cents a person.

ATTENTION HARTFORD, CONN.

A public meeting will be held SUN-DAY, March 28, 1909, 3 P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street, Hartford. Joseph Schlossberg of New York will discuss "Immigration." Admission free.

DE LEON IN RUZABETH

Daniel De Leon will lecture in Eliza-8 p. m. Subject: "The Paris Commune and the Lesson It Has Taught the Work-ing Class of To-day." The lecture will be held in Saenger Hall, corner Fourth street and Elizabeth avenue. Free adnission. Every workingman should at-

WORKINGMEN IN ALLEGHENY CO. PA., NOTICE.

Readers of the Daily and Weekly People residing in Braddock, North Braddock, East Pittsburg, Turtle Creek, Wilkinsburg, and Duquesne are requested to attend a meeting on FRI-DAY, March 19, 8 p. m., at Rubenstein's Hall, corner of Eleventh street and Washington avenue, Braddock, The purpose of the meeting will be to form a branch of the Socialist Labor Party. Able speakers will address the meeting, All interested in advancing the labor movement should attend and bring their friends along.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM LEC-TURES.

The following public lectures by Socialists and non-Socialists will be held nder the auspices of the Labor Lysum of Section Brie Couny, S. L. P., every Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street. An instructive general discussion follows each lecture. All readers of this paper are invited to attend and bring friends. Admission is free.

March 14.-Aftorney Arthur W.

March 21.—Beris Reinstein on "Paris sune and the Lessons It Teaches." March 28-Atterney Wm. J. Shields. Subject to be anno

April 4-Willard C. Vincent on "How Shall the Working Class Organize?"

OPERATING FUND.

In spite of the glowing artistic success of the Spring Festival, the heavy financial outlays necessary have left but small residue for lifting the burden from the Daily People. Don't forget the operating fund-either that, or contribute in the better way, by sending subs.

Latest receipts: Morris Petterson, Henning, Minn. \$2.00 Arthur Canary, Meadville, Pa. Friend, Astoria; L. I. Wm. Lyman, Phoenix, Ariz. . L. M. Cunningham, Detroit,

Mich. O J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y... D. Raphael, New York D. B. Moore, Granite, Okla....

Previously acknowledged ... 3,636.38

Grand Total \$3,646.98 PHILADELPHIA COMMUNE FESTI-

VAL. To commemorate the Paris Commune Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, along with the Hungarian and Federations of the S. L. P., will

assemble together with their friends and wives and sweethearts, for a social evening on SUNDAY, March 21, at 730 p. m., in the Hungarian Headquarters. 500 Parrish street. A good program (to conclude with

dancing) is being propared. Readers of The People are invited. Wardrobe, 10

CHICAGO . COMMUNE CELEBRA-TION.

A grand commune festival in comnemoration of the Paris Commune will be held under the auspices of the allied Branches of the Socialist Labor Party (Section Cook County), at Workman's Hall, 12th and Waller streets, Chicago, SUNDAY, March 14, 1909, at Good speakers in all languages. Tickets twenty-five cents a

LECTURES IN ST. LOUIS.

The Socialist Labor Party will give series of lectures this winter at their headquarters, 1717 South Broadway, second floor, St. Louis. Lectures begin at 2:30 p. m.

March 21-Does the Socialist party Represent the Interests of the Work-

Discussions after each lecture. Admission free.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach then selves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. belong to no other political

six others to join with them in organ izing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming ocre at large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions

Fer application blanks, to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of indiinformation apply to the undersigned. Paul Augustine, National Secretary-28 City Hall Place, New York City.

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N. Y., per year \$1.00 Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 3.50 Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 1.50

Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year .50 Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 1366 Ontario street, Cleveland, O.,

per year 1,00 Nepakarat (Hungarian Semiweekly), 516 East Sixth street, N. Y., per year 2.00 Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly). 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R.

I., per year He who comes in centact with workngmen reading any of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above and not as often the case to the Labor

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

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

S. L. P. MAN POINTS OUT THAT WAGE SYSTEM

Must Be Abolished-Christianity Does Not Take Into Consideration Economi Arrangements of Present System and Therefore Cannot Solve Labor, Problem.

London, Canada, March 4.-The local organization of the Socialist Labor Party s conducting a series of lectures a which speakers not members of the party are making the addresses. The organization, however, insists that the lecturers must allow criticism. The first lecture under these conditions

was held in Duffield Hall here and the Rev. J. Inkster was the speaker. His talk was rather a loose one in which he difin't get anywhere near an analysis of the make up of capitalism and of course failed in presenting a solution. The So cialist Labor Party men, when their turn came, threw considerable light upon questions which the working class is facng nowadays

Inkster in opening said:

"I am speaking to you from the standpoint of a Protestant minister; and I an say that I believe some of the greatest reforms that the world has seen have come from outside the church. I have listened to Joseph Marks and others at your meetings, and I find that you, in your labor organizations, are meeting with the same problems that confront us in the church. It is dense, gross ignorance that handicaps the church, and it is dense, gross ignorance which handicaps labor. Until the members of both study nore progress in both will be retarded

"But we are seeing more eye to eye than ever before, though I am inclined to think that there is more real study of the Bible going on outside the church than inside it. I know in my pastoral calls the dust on the Bible is often con-

Inkster based his remarks on the par able of the vineyard, which he read from the twentieth century edition of the New

"The lesson of this parable." he said. is to stop your bargaining. Bargaining is the curse of to-day. We have it in the stores and you pay for it some other day on some other article. As long as this spirit continues there is no hope of saving society. We are just now swinging in the very centre of a great industrial period. There were never so many capitalists, never so many laborers, never so many combines and never so many labor unions.

"The struggle between capital and abor was never so keen, and it is getting keener every day. Men and masters are trying to make a deal, in all relations it is a matter of a deal.

"How are we to get rid of this conflict. which is more horrible than a war between nations because in this industrial war the lower strata are simply being queezed to death?

"What is the solution? Just this, masters, pay your men what they are worth;

The members of the S. L. P. are

sereby notified that the "Working-

nen's Struggle." 2446 St. Clair avenue,

Cleveland, Ohio, is being published by

the South Slavish branch of Section

Cleveland, and that it is a strictly S.

Croatian language. The paper should

find all support possible from S. L. P.

Volksfreund and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

Sections of the Socialist Labor Party

Paul Augustine,

National Secretary.

Richard Koeppel, Editor.

and you, men, when you are so paid, give your masters a square deal. Such a mutual interest would bring industrial paradise because it takes account of the personal element. But this industrial paradise can only come when we have new masters and new men."

Fred Haselgrove took issue with Inkster's statement that Christianity would solve the labor problem. Circumstances and facts, he declared, did not bear this out. An employer, Christian or otherwise, could pay the prevailing wage and no more. He would be bankrupt if he did. Wages was the only place where capital made its profits, and when capital employed labor it was with the idea of making a profit.

He also combated the idea put forward by Inkster that the laborer should never loiter, but always have his employer's interests at heart.

"The harder men work the faster they are out of work," said Haselgrove, "If the wheels of industry were to move faster it would inean over-production. The sensible solution is not to be found in Christian employers and Christian employes, for my point is that the Christion employer can only pay the prevailing wage and the Christian employe can only get the prevailing wage. The solution of the labor problem will be the education of the labor party to take over the industries of the country to own them and to work them for their own

"Socialism is not religious but econoic," Haselgrove went on. "It is a solution of the bread and butter problem. A man under Socialism may be an atheist or anything else he likes as long as he will work. You have been shown two solutions: first Christianity and second, economic organization. But if the solution is to come by the latter you must organize industrially and not by crafts. With workingmen split up into separate strikes. You must organize and not be a mob. You must educate yourselves. If the working class to-morrow voted the capitalist system out of existence how would you tackle the problem before you? I don't believe if you all stopped work to-morrow that you could live twelve days. Who suffers in a strike? The workers, because their revenue is at once cut off. You must get ready for the day when you will take over the mines and the mills and the factories, and be able to keep on producing while Parliament adjusts the situation."

P. Courtney said that Socialism did not deserve to be called irreligious because it kept the religious question out of its tenets.

"We believe that religion is truth," he said, "and that it eventually will be supreme. But Christianity should be ready to embrace every effort that is for the right. There is no reason whatever why there should be friction."

A. Weber said that the Golden Rule could not be earried out under the present system. The practice of employing men to make a profit out of them was

"We have been taught to pray for a kingdom to come," he said, "and this shows that the present system must be abolished to make way for another."

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BUSINESS NOTES

Another week passed: another week i nearer to the Social Revolution with millions of otherwise intelligent workingmen roaming about not posted on the why and whereof of that fateful event; not knowing whether it will be inaugurated by the Devil or the deep sea, much less that they themselves will be the main factors therein. A nice force, indeed, this will make to hold forts against the capitalist class. To prevent a repetition of the Paris Commune, comrades, it is up to us to educate the working class, get them thinking along right lines and right action and the gruesome spectacles of '71 will not be repeated.

The Weekly People is THE EDUCA-TOR! Circulate it! Use every argument at your command to make it the guiding star of our Class, Confidence in its teachings once secured remains unshaken. Get busy, comrades! Get Brandborg, Henning, Minn., \$5.

Those sending in two or more:-

Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio 5 J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind. . . . 2 Robt, Strach, San Antonio, Texas . . 4 John H. T. Juergens, Canton Ohio .. 6 Donald B. Munro, Portsmouth, Va. . 2 L. N. Barhydt, W. Homestead, Pa. . 2 Geo. M. Sterry, Providence, R I. F. G. Hoffman, Quincy, Ill. 2 Herman Spittal, Erie, Fa. J...... 2 M. Stern, Schenectady, N. Y. Geo, H. Powell, Braddock Pa. 2 F. Bombach Jamaica Plain: Mass. S. Johnson, St. Paul. Minn. C. Baetz, Detroit, Mich.2 C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. 2

The

A. Mullen, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1: J. Isaack, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$8; John Kircher, Cleveland, Ohio, \$4; H. A.

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, SS3 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal. Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

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

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue. Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets

8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton strect. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room S. Regular meetings second and

every first Saturday in the month at

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 cordially invited,

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

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

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.

Differences BETWEEN THE

Socialist Party AND THE

Socialist Labor Party ALSO BETWEEN

Socialism, Anarchism Anti-Political Industrialism

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HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

FASCINATING work, thrilling as fictien, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the

Bugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysterss du Peuple." It is the stery of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episades, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leen, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New Yerk Laber News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

8 Volumes on Sale. 11 More in Course of Publication.

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