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HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK AS SEEN BY A SOCIALIST.

War As a Means of Propping Up a Totbering System-Free Trade and Protection, and the Advocates of Each-A "Union Man" Lances the S. P., but Falls Into a Trap Himself,

"Look for the woman" is the French to the bottom of a private row. The direction is said to have stood the test of time. Equally correct is, in these days, the direction "Look for the railroad," to people desirous of getting to the botm of an international row. What's at the bottom of this row in the Balkan ula? What is it that causes Kaimil Pasha to fall from power, as if by magh, and, as if by equal magic, Riza Bey to get to the top in Turkey!—Look

Hard times, not as hard as at present out, all the same, distressing, afflicted the people at the time of McKinley's first election. The war with Spain pulled us but." Artificial respira works, only for a short time, Relapse followed. We are now, have for nearly two years, that state. One war with a weak nation. pulled us out once; why may not another war with some other weak nation pull us out again? So, no doubt, the powers Spain was brought on by the theft of the Spanish minister's mail, by the dark Spanish minister's mail, by the dark affair of the blowing up of the Maine, and other such maneouvres. Why not maceuvre similarly for a war now?—
The milk is leaking quite sensible to feeling as to sight out of the cocca-nut of the "troubles in Central America," pectant prey.

The Congress that just convened in exer and blushes of the old girl Mamsell Trade. It meets obedient to w residential call to revise the tariff. plited girl—at least, unschooled by the experience; the deary believes so. Poor tection, in principle and practice, will 'raociety, in a country that raises both raw to leave her in the cold—as usual,

eived striking illustration tween the "Insurgents" ed up these results are that the

If Spencer, he who was Herbert, only ived! When in the fiesh his hobby was, nts of war are the greatest, the al promoters of human good will. The optic ancernd. The German and the ritish afmaments-furnishing Commiss are proving the hobby, Germany seides to have 19 Dreadnoughts which have 10 Dreadmoughts which brough the skillful wire pulling manient Companies of the Em-ompanied with knowing and winks to this British ditton anied by return winks, knowing and aggestive. In short, war implements are promoting brotherly feeling.

ing forward in the capacity of

country duty free." Special Agent Byrne does not seem to know that a large portion of the hides tanned in this country—the Labor hide—is admitted duty free.

J. T. Paul, writing from New Zealand in the London "Socialist Review" on the recent electoral campaign in New Zealand, is of the opinion that "the vote against Socialist candidates was cast partly on personal grounds, partly gainst Socialist methods, and still more o against their denunciatory and vituperative propaganda." Good for New Zealand. Molasses may catch flies—men

Disappointment must have turned unnecessarily pessimistic the "Democratic Senator of national reputation" who is reported to moan: "What have we left now that the Republican party has taken from us the issue of tariff reform and actually landed a large number of Democrats in the Republican fold!— What is now left to the Democratic party? Why the same old ash-barrel towards which ever gravitate all the leftover-frayed remnants of undigested disgruntledism. The ash-barrel never need ear being left empty. As far as rubbish is removed, fresh rubbish comes in Cheer up, old "Senator of national repu-*

"La Follette's" of the 13th of the curent month advances, through a new writer, Carl Vrooman, the still newer the ory that denounces "untried radicalism." Whereupon the tide of history is forth-with rolled back. The American Revolution, having been "untried," was N. G. the British Revolution, which put a stop to Charles I's, sport of splitting the oses of those who disagreed with him. having been "untried," is likewise N. G. The theory may be brilliant but is startingly novel. Or is it the same old moss back theory according to which a man should not go into the water until he is

The appointment of soldiers to take the place of the striking post office em-ployees in Parls is calculated to have the oloyees in Paris is calculated on Comrade Gustave Herve, whose specific tactics have been to seek to initiate the Social Revolution via the Army.

correspondent "Union Man" choses a bad mask—"Union Man"—behind which to arod the "Christian Socialists." Correctenough does "Union Man" ask "thes islists who call themselves Christhe brotherhood of man, that the black red and yellow men are their brothers"orrectly enough does "Union Man" stick the knife into these "Christians," together with the so-called Socialist party which they support, by asking them:
"Why, then, does the Socialist party of
this Nation indorse the programme to
restrict Chinese and other Asiatics from oming to the country?" The mistake of "Union Man" lies in the mask he as-The achievements of heels-over-head pace-setter for the Socialist party's democracy received striking illustration iniquitous anti-brotherhood-of-man pos-from the net results of the late conflict ture is—what?—why, the A. F. of L.

Seeing that the Baltimore priest Casper P. Elbert, who is discovered to have spent and lost \$130,000 of borrowed money "in backing and promoting vari-ous enterprises," cannot be got at, he together by the ears. The being "consigned to a sanitarium," a question, that would have been put to nds sums up the summary of him directly, may now properly be put results thus tersely—"a person some of the notes. The name appears on some of the notes. tion is: Where were the profits on the said various enterprises expected to come from if not from the unpaid wages of wage carners, and how does such "backing and promoting" of enterprises, together with the endorsing of notes there for, square with the teachings of the Nazarene, which the "backer and pronoter" and the endorser of his notes affect such zeal in promoting?

> Whatever the new tariff bill, just in troduced in Congress, will do, one thing it will undoubtedly accomplish—to re-duce (on paper) the wealth of deceased ordlings. The new tariff bill provides ect inheritances of \$10,000 to \$100,000; per cent on \$100,000 to \$500,000; and per cent on those over \$500,000. The ergo a miraculous shrinkage.

At the St. Patrick banquet in rooklyn Academy of Music Father of Socialism, Said he:

INVERTED MONASTERIES

the prospect of spiritual, mental and physical well being on two acres of land. and issued under the auspices of Bolton Hall, E. R. A. Seligman, Seth Low, Philemon Tecsum Sherman, J. Pierpont Morgan and eighteen other godathers of the National Organization for the Promotion of Living on and from the Little Land-could hardly help seeing, rising before his mind's eve, as he reads, the picture of society when me dieval monasticism sprang up and, indeed, flourished. And, as the picture gathers vividness and stands out in all its fulness-by that time the reader will have reached the end of the tract-then if he be at all familiar with English literature, upon his memory are sure to force themselves the Shakespearean How many things by season season'd

To their right praise and true perfection

The monastery sprang up in the darkness of the Middle Ages. Had it depended upon religious conviction only, there had been few of them, and these few would have been shriveling specimens Instead, the monasteries cropped up, in gigantic numbers; still more gigantic was the number of those who flocked, supported and inhabited them; and mammeth was the wealth and comfort.

fundamental error of this dangerous doc-

trine is it's disrespect for legitimate au-

thority." Father Farrell considers him-

"With a national union able and will-

ng to discipline its local unions, the lead-

ag coal operators assert that they can

carry on their business to better ad-

rantage with the union than without."-

On account of which operators in all

large industries set on foot, and, with

the help of their labor lieutenants, keep

up, such unionism-to the "better ad-

"Many American cities of 50,000 have

ngeston of population in tenements,

factories and offices, which creates prob

lems for which we cannot find solu

ions," declares the Committee on Con-

estion of Population in New York.

The trouble with the Committee is that

it is like the amiable Sam Weller, who

when asked by the court whether his

father were present, looked straight at

the ceiling and reolied "I don't see 'im,

Sir!" although his distinguished parent

throwing out distinctly the suggestion

of a merry-bishop hat as the next outre

headgear for milliners to catch the pop-

widow sounds like a contradiction, and

the jest thereof was eleverly exploited

by the eye-catching prodigiousness of the

bishop, whose private estate consists of

bonds in Gas and Electric Companies,

Power Companies, Railways, Telegraph

Companies, etc .- industries the dividends

of which are the liquefied blood bone and

marrow of workingmen, workingwomen

and children—such a bishop is so Hudi-

brastic a piece of ecclesiastical furniture

that, if milliners know their trade, a har

will speedily be concocted and named

It surely must be with the purpose

of proving once and for all time that

riches are the reward of industry, man-

agership and ability, and that they can

come in no other way, that Hunt Til-ford Dickenson, a nine-year-old boy

has been left a legacy of \$4,000,000 by his deceased Standard Oil uncle W. H.

J. A. Chaloner, having been declared

incompetent by the courts of New York

state, has decided to remain in Vir-

ginia, in which state he is adjudged sane,

and where he will lead "the life of a

country gentleman" on \$13,000 per. In

the coming Industrial Republic those who would live without work will be

may be. Where will they go then?

ular fancy of the fantastic. A "merry

sat only a few benches from him

self legitimate authority.

"Charities and the Commons."

vantage" of themselves.

Little Land League tract, holding out exceptions that only prove the rule, the monastery was not sought as a living grave but as a living paradise. Such were the economic and social conditions of the times that the large number of those, whose temperament, or other qualities, rendered unfit to cope with the then existing turmoil, fled to the monas tery as a place of refuge from the rowdydow without. The monastery was an oasis surrounded by a mind and body-wracking desert, and insuring spiritual, mental and physical wellbeing. The monas tery was a device by season seasoned to its right praise and true perfection.

Times have changed, and we have changed with them. Large production to-day renders the life of the small producer a long and prolonged, usually sub dued, at intervals high pitched wail. Man is a gregarious animal-or angel, if that taste better. The torture of the small producer in town of city is some what soothed by contact with the crowd. The torture of the small producer on farm is unalleviated; it is accentuated by solitude.

The economic, combined with the psy chic causes; turn the two-acre man into a Yahoo. The sketches of New England nner life by the New England writer Mary Wilkins Freeman afford many stray peep into the home of the two acre family.

Unable to compete with the larger farmer; subject, without appeal, to what

The student of history-who reads the | gathered within their precincts. With | may be termed the corvee imposed upon him by what may be styled the modern feudality of the Transportation Companies;-thus strapped and then whaled, the two-acre family sinks to that economic depth where an extreme of agriculture has begun to meet an extreme of industry. Monumental is the economic fact, brought out by city factory inspectors on the war patl against the sweating system, that as fast as it is driven from the city, the sweating system enters as a skeletor into the closets of the rural districts. Nor is that all. As already indicated,

with the small agriculturalist the meas ure of misery ends not with economic trials. It is surfilled with psychic woo -a psychic woe the depth of which marks the length of the road the rate has traveled since its pastoral days, when solitude uplifted by promoting contemplation. Equally monumental is the psychic fact that there is more insanity to the square inch on the two acre field than in the congested city.

The two acre expedient is the old monastery inverted. It is a barren exile's island that insures physical, mental and spiritual atrophy. Economic and social conditions, together with the atmosphere they create, season the expedient unseasonable, to its just condemnation and utter imperfection.

FLIGHT was the slogan in season during the Middle Ages; the slogan in season to-day is AGGRESSION.

HOLD CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF COMMUNARDS.

Program Includes Speeches, Songs an Music, with Gillhaus the Main Orator-Christian Rudowitz Attends-Is Staunch Supporter of Party and Refuses to Be Bribed to Leave.

Chicago, March 17 .- The Socialist Laoor Party here celebrated the eyent of the Paris Commune of 1871, at Workman's Hall, last Sunday. There was an ions, songs and music. August Gillhaus national organizer of the party, made the address of the occasion. He spoke upon the rise and the fall of the Commune and warned his audience to have no faith in any other social class except its own, the working class. Gillhaus, in closing his speech, made an earnest appeal to those assembled to seriously study the literature of the Socialist Labor party.

Other speakers followed Gillhaus peaking in several languages. Mrs. Os car Neebe gave an excellent recitation in German. It was on the Paris Commune.

A feature of the occasion was the just escaped the Russian Czar's clutches as a political refugee. Rudowitz is and has been practically a member of the painters, and union carpenters. For Socialist Labor party, he being a member of the Lettish Federation of the S.; the non-union plumbers without a mur-L. P. Rudowitz was warmly greeted

by those present. A fact not generally known about Rudowitz is that the Socialist party tried to buy him over, as it were. They knew him to belong to the Socialist Labor party and promised him if he would cave the organization and join the S. P. they would gather enough money to bring his family here from Russia, But Rudowitz, through an interpreter, told are working with the very his interviewers that had he wanted to beome a traitor to his class and the cause he is fighting for he would have turned traitor in Russia. He refused to be a turncoat and remains loyal to the

I asked Rudowitz how he came choose the Socialist Labor party as the one with which to cast his lot. He told me that he investigated the policies of, both the S. P. and the S. L. P. and he found the latter correct, and considered the former a counterfeit.

Section Chicago will take in hand ar angements to help Rudowitz to bring his family to this country.

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REAP THE WHIRLWIND

Jersey Building Trades Pay Price for Keeping Men Divided.

Jersey City, N. J., March, 19.-The building trades crafts of this city are now reaping what they sowed a few years ago. When times were "good," Italian and Jewish mechanics, who applied for membership in the various craft unions had slim chance if any of being admitted. As there was lots of work these union-made "scabs" found employment. Then came the hard times when any kind of job is hard to get .

The scale for carpenters is supposed to be four dollars a day, but the needs of the men, who were kept out of the union, excellent program of speeches, recita- has fixed the standard at from one-sixty to two dollars a day. The union men are working for what they can get, and there is hardly one that knows what another gets. One thing is sure, few, if any, are petting the scale.

> If you talk with some who are walk ing the streets they will tell you that they are doing it to uphold wages, but the fact is they can't find jobs. Union meetings are being held to try and boost wages and revive the spirit of unionism. The trade schools are denounced as the source of cheap labor.

There was a strike recently on a high Catholic school, which had some novel features. The plumbing was being done open shop. On the job at the same time were union steamnipe fitters, union three weeks the union men worked with mur. Then the plumber foreman was asked when he expected to get through. He didn't know.

The union men were called off the job non-union plumbers remained at work and when they had finished the union men went back and did their work; the "scab" atmosphere having been cleared in some way. Some work is now being done on the rectory and union carpenters against whom they had struck.

The "top hat" men, the bricklayers, did not join in the strike against the plumbers. The aristocrats of the building trades are "independent." which means that while they have no grievance, no grievance exists. Their scale is supposed to be \$5.70, but the knowing ones say that they don't balk at \$3 when nothing better is offered.

The contractors may not be doing a much work as before, but they should be making more money, as they can get labor at pretty near what they choose to offer. Out in Newark the unions are holding meetings, trying to revive the organizations and enforce the scale. Conditions, partly of their own making, are against them.

Every new reader for the party press is a possible recruit for the movement.

Jerseyman its claims.

S. L. P. OF MICHIGAN

Holds Mass Convention and Makes Nomination

Detroit, Mich., March 6 .- A mass convention of the Socialist Labor Party in Michigan was held in Hinz's Hall 75 Gratiot avenue, on March 4. The following ticket was nominated for the coming spring elections:

Justices of Supreme Court: Henry Ulbricht, Archie McInnes.

Regent's of the University: Hermann Richter, William Hoag.

Superintendent of Public Instruction: Frederick Hitchcock.

State Board of Agriculture: Thomas Grabuski, Shephard B. Cowles, John A. Ingram, Albert B. Latta, John H. Latta.

The National Platform was re-indorsed and the State Committee was instructed to take all necessary steps to have the ticket properly filed and carry on such propaganda as time and means permit.

The election takes place on April 5. The conventions for county, city and ward tickets have already taken place and a full ticket is placed before the voters.

The State Convention made it eviden that the working class cannot be humbugged all the time. There were dele gations present from the Polish and Hungarian organizations which have lately organized upon the principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

U. S. EMPLOYES MUST NOT TELLA the following to say:

No Matter How Much Imposed Upon Dare Not Speak.

Washington, March 20 .- Miss Ann Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, and other welfare workers of the Civic Federation, met with 100 girls of the Bu reau of Printing and Engraving at the Public Library last evening. They learned that, though the meanest of con ditions were forced upon the government employes, these dared not com-

The New York ladies were shown the department where plate painters work. At the best this is a nasty, messy work, and the pay is small. In a short time the clothing of the girls is soaked with the oils, and inks and they must work in that condition for eight hours. It is the hardest and most unpleasant labor performed for the Government in Washington. The women also complain that the conditions under which they work are not as hygienic as they should he. The workrooms are warm, the air bad and close. There are not sufficient lockers or retiring rooms.

The girls have been afraid to speak of their condition because it is contrary to the regulations for Government em ployes to organize and make complaint When it became known that Mrs. Taft. on a committee to learn the conditions they mustered up courage to come to this meeting, but they did not have anything to say.

W. F M IN DEAL

Labor Members of Colorado Legislature Must Pass Peabody War Debt to Get \$65,000 for Miners' Organization.

Denver, March 14,-The reported deal etween the Western Federation of Miners and the representatives of the Mine Owners' Association whereby the bills to refund to the federation about \$65,000 in claims arising from loss of property during the Cripple Creek and Victor riots and to pass the war debt fund amounting to about \$950,000, is not being pulled off smoothly.

Yesterday C. E. Mahoney, vice-president of the Federation, was taken to task by one of the House leaders for the refusal of some of the labor members on the House Committee on Finance to report favorably the Peabody war debt

"Straighten out those labor fellows or that committee," was the command passed to the Federation official, and it was given with a significance that unless they report the big bill favorably there is no hope for the several bills to pay back the Federation the amount of

The way to build Socialists is through Do some recruiting work by pushing the the party press. Send in one reader for the Weekly People

CAPITAL AND LABOR

OR LION AND LAMB LIE DOWN TO-GETHER.

Railroad Workmen and Companies Jointly Seek Legislation to Maintain Freight Rates-Denver Paper Admits Purpose Is to Protect Earnings of Corporations. Denver, March 14.-Who said that the

workman and the master, the slave and the slave-driver are not loving brothers? Let those who hold such language turn their eyes toward this State and witness employe and employer joining in mutual embrace and marching to the legislature of the land for laws beneficial to both.

A number of railroad workmen have been induced to join in a legislative fight which the railroad companies are involved in. The companies want their present freight rates maintained, and, as an aid in this direction, and just to show that the poverty-stricken magnates need the money, Brother Labor will be ushered in to offer his humble testimony, Therefore, for the time being Brother Labor and Brother Capital will slumber peacefully. What the big fellow Moneybags will do after he has attained his object-well, that'll be found out later.

The "Denver Post" to-day is all praise for the pooling of the 'interests" of the men and the companies. While usually giving the workers the worst of a writeup when they are on strike, it now has

"It will probably be but a short time until Denver and all cities in Colorado and the West will witness the organization of branches of the American Railway Employes and Investors' Associations; the new society formed in Chicago a few months ago to advance the interests of the toilers of the rail, protect the railroads from adverse legislation and an abnormal public sentiment against railway corporations and work for a mutuality of interest and a closer bond of relationship between employer and em-

"It is a magnificent army of defense, led by one of the most successful labor leaders of recent history and including in its membership not only the heads of the great railway brotherhoods, but the presidents and general managers and the directors of every great railroad system in the country.

"Representatives will work in congress to secure legislation beneficial to the men and companies alike and will do the same in the States.

"The association will combat the reduction of freight and passenger rates and all such restrictive measures as will effect the earnings of the companies. It will endeavor to secure for the railroad investor a fair share of profit on his inestment. Politics is a from the organization.

"A better balanced association could hardly be imagined and there is no way for either the employes or the railroads to secure advantage over the other. On the one side, as members of the executive board, there are Warren S. Stone, of the engineers: W. S. Carter, and John J. Hannahan, of the firemen; A. B. Garretson, of the conductors, and P. H. Morrissey, of the trainmen, while the secretary of the association, C. D. Kellogg, used to be the editor of the Railway Conductor, the official organ of the Order of Railway Conductors.

"On the other side are such great railway men as Early, Ripley, Winchell, Yoakum, Scott and others to look after the roads and the investors.

"The national headquarters are in room 233 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, and the president is P. H. Morrissey, for years grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Secretary Kellog is a writer of national repute on labor topics.

"It is a significant tribute to the railway labor organizations to have both the president and secretary selected from their ranks,"

OVER THIRTY MINERS KILLED IN EXPLOSION Evansville, Ind., March 20 .- Nearly

all of the thirty-seven miners at work in the galleries of the Sunnyside Coal Mines in this city are believed to have been killed by an explosion this afternoon. Only two conscious survivors have been taken out

SLUM TACTICS

WILLIAM HAYWOOD DRAGGING HIS ANCHOR.

By Olive M. Johnson.

Fruitvale, Cal., March 15 .- The ques tion of the tendency towards slum tac tics in the Revolutionary Movement, raised by Comrade Reinstein in a recent New York speech, is one of such portance at this time that it should not be allowed to rest. The current drifting slumward in the seriesn Movement is a strong one, and it cannot be too energetically op-

Last Sunday evening I had the oppor tunity of hearing at a public meeting n. D. Haywood, the erstwhile secretary of the Western Federation of Minand the once central figure in the trial for the murder of ex-Governer nberg. His speech should have sed no comment, for it was but a aple of the usual semi-sentimental, stic S. P. agitation talk. But it furnished such an excellent text for a on in "Slum Tactics" that it is only fair that this lesson should be drawn.

no money? and proceeding to solve that mestion himself, Haywood said:

In that case there are only three igs for you to do-BEG, BORROW. or STEAL. But a proud man will not as he knows he has to pay back. But there is one thing you must not do, that is to starve yourselves, for starving is nit suicide, and suicide is against the law Therefore there remains but one thing for a proud and honest man to do, namely, TO STEAL. The Bible tells that Christ advised his apostles, when hungry, to eat of the fruits of the carry none away. It was a California Judge who once refused to e a man for stealing a loaf of bread. If a mule walks down the street and spies a green cabbage on a vegeagon it goes to it and eats it. kers need the luxuries that exist. make them and they have a right to take them. The factories of this try must run, and they shall run e have to go to work with a dinner eket in one hand and a shot gun in

Without producing further quotations let me examine this masterful array of Revolutionary Tactics," and see where

I have often heard people-proud, in lependent people—make the remark hat, reduced to extremity, they would rather steal than beg. That I have alsays looked upon as an expression of utter contempt in which a respectgman holds charity, private or public. As such it illustrates an ine virtue and perhaps also a certain stent adventurous snirit. He means to that while theft or robbery is a thing, indeed, yet its practitioners at least run the risk of punishment for their crime, a crime for which capitalism in the last analysis, is, m' reality, reole; but that, to a man ready, le and willing to work, there can be ething more degrading than to humbly ak for the crumbs that fall from Dives' able. However, at the best, the exsom of his family and in the strength f his manhood, and that second self which the alternative of BEG or STEAL would present itself, a long eries of protracted misery and gradstance intervenes; that want, staration, and long knocking from pillar post has humbled many a spirit as roud as his own. But one thing cere slums, when he tumbles in for lack f further resistance there is no telling ere he will land, and it appears to e that, once among society's offscourit would not much matter. Reduced the alternative, there is but one g for a proud strong, decent man do, namely, to struggle to the bitter against that one last fatal step.

I have brought this up only because wished to do away with that objecon at once, as many readers would be e to make it, and the rest of the nt would be lost upon them. it there is no connection otherwise tween this exclamation of private sennent and the utterances of advice ade by a would-be revolutionary agintor on the public platform. In the y tactics. It is just therein that the

oes and crime, there can be no quespast third winter, a perfect wave of stores and kitchens is quite a different must run and shall run if we have to

midnight robberies and housebreaking swept over the cities about the San Francisco Bay. Not only was it a menace to property, but to life as well.

It never should be forgotten that murder is the next kin to theft. The streets are dangerous and the homes are not safe. This condition certainly is not pleasant. There is nothing in i to glory over. It is gruesome. It is not "revolutionary," it is simply and detestably criminal. However, there is one fact worth rejoicing over. A little study of the criminal calendar will soon convince one that it is not the industrial proletariat, even in the times of a crisis, that contribute the inmates of the prisons. It is the real slums on the one hand, and the upper, middle and professional classes on the other. It is the people who have always lived without work and by the exploitation of others that will continue that exploitation by hook and by crook, even if the path leads to the gallows. Because of this fact, borne out In commenting upon the inability of by criminal statistics, we proletarians.

Taft to solve the question, What is a can feel a pride and slovy. It proves men to do who is out of work and has that the industrial proletariat, in spite of all reverses, is the only honest, decent, moral civilized class in society today, The Socialist, of all persons, should be the one to point with pride to this condition, as it proves beyond dispute that the industrial proletariat is the only class in existence fit to run an honest, decent, moral, civilized so-

But we all are forced to admit that morally there is a tendency slumward in the revolutinary movement. This is to a great extent a result of the deactually industrial proletariat is not the backbone of the Socialist Farty moveconservative unions, not revolutionary what is generally understood as the entire revolutionary movement are on the adventurers, who exploit Socialism for a floating, crushed proletariat, whose slums. Both these classes are sources of danger to the movement, for each in their status ever lend a willing ear to furnish a revolutionary pretext for

or union tactics by the officers of the time of the Colorado strike and in sheep and other small "prey." At such est man could scarcely be blamed for further brought out that during the sheep to the stealing of other neces- cialist Republic. saries and LUXURIES. Then again, once started on the road, there is but masked highwayman and house-breaker, and then,-again to "preserve life" in a dilemma-may he not easily become a real thug and red-handed murderer? with bombastic revolutionary phraseology running through his brain, is there any wonder if the man becomes a political assassin for private vengeance, and as a crowning act in his career of crime, hidden under revolutionary pretexts, tries to lay the blame for his act on the organization and its leaders, who preached the doctrine of crime and

extolled it as a revolutionary virtue? I do not mean to say that Haywood and others intended anything like such a consequence; but this IS the consequence, and in this manner the Havwood "revolutionary morality" leads directly to the Orchard tactics.

Let us proceed with the Haywood text. Even to-day it would scarcely be considered much of a crime on a tour in the country if one should, from make them from semi-revolutionary a loaded fruit tree, eat what one needed precepts and then practice them in a but carried none away. But we should bear in inind that the starving masses in our modern cities are not thrown in During the hard period follow-contact with the products of nature the earthquake and again during in the field. To help themselves in

proposition. This would make them either sneak-thieves, robbers, or housebreakers, and even with a great deal of stretching and much "interpreting" it cannot be said that Christ's precept advised that. It is only in few cases that it is safe for Socialists to quote moral and ethical precepts from past ages.

One of the basic principles of Socialism is that the morals and ethics of a people are the outgrowth of the economic conditions that surround them. And the condition that surrounds the involuntarily idle workers of to-day is certainly quite different from that which surrounded the slaves and other proletarians in old Romanized Canaan during the first century of our era.

It is true that as Socialists we censure the judge that will sentence a man who takes a loaf of bread to satisfy his hunger. But that is not done to make a hero of the man who did the act, but to demonstrate the nastiness of a society that forces a man, able and willing to produce his livelihood, to commit a degrading act and then to make a criminal of him for doing so It is one thing to extol crime to the position of virtue; it is quite another to show up the vileness of a society where such a crime can ever come upon

To make a comparison between mar

and donkey morality is a piece of very common "stump-cratorical" stupidity that can none too soon be, for ever and ever more, eliminated from the vocabulary of the Socialist agitator, as a piece of nasty demagogism unworthy of his dignity. There is no comparison between a man and a donkey in the case in question. The man is a being endowed with reason, the donkey is the type of the animal that is devoid of reason. When a man is reduced to theft he is morally degraded. He does what he knows and feels to be a shameful, plorable fact that in this country the nasty act. When a donkey spice a green cabbage and goes for it, he probably thinks not at all about it but simment. The unions are pure and simple ply goes ahead and satisfies his brute instinct. But if any thought should at unions. The controlling factors of the moment enter his asinine skull it would naturally be a beastly, beautiful thought about fresh green cabbage put Have you less sense than a mule? The one hand middle class and professional just there for an ass's benefit. There would be nothing degrading to asinin a livelihood, or for glory in lieu of a, ity in that. If we could imagine any better game, and, on the other hand, of poetry in assdom, there indeed would it be. The ass certainly could no more be existence is one of protracted misery and accused of theft than could man in a continually hovers on the brink of the state of nature when he satisfied his needs from the fruits of the forests. But if a man who refuses to steal is more stupid than a donkey, if the workthe preaching of the tactics that will ing class in general is more stupid than donkeys, what use then is there to talk their existence on the back of the about working class emancipation and movement, or at the expense of their fel- self-government? Indeed, this sort of talk is worse than poor Socialism, it is real capitalist doctrine. The capitalist light, through Richardson's cross-ex class likes nothing better than to make amination of Orchard, doings which the workers believe that they are next probably were the direct result of the kin to the ass. The capitalists conglorification of theft as revolutionary tinually tell as that they have all the brains while the workers have none W. F. M. Richardson made Orchard and give it as the reason why they admit that he, Adams et al., during the should be left in control, while the workers should never try to meddle in times of distress, foraged for chickens, the governmental affairs, nor in the running of industry. But we Socialists a time of capitalist lawlessness an hon- know that the collective working class possesses the combined intelligence of doing that much, not as a "right" but all ages and all classes. Thereupon we as a NECESSITY. But Richardson base the hope, yea, the certainty, that the workers will be able to accomplish time when Orchard and his gang were their emancipation. It is the Socialist's in Denver a perfect,"Carnival of Crime" duty to teach the workers to scorn the silculate that between him, in the The man who has once come to look dividually, and instead, to teach them upon his union card as a license to that grand class-consciousness whereby commit theft to preserve life has but they can lift themselves, their whole one step to take from the stealing of class, and entire humanity into the So-

To take the "luxuries" that the workers have produced because they "need" a short step from the sneak-thief to the them is quite a different thing from the revolutionary act whereby the workers would "take and hold the means whereby they can produce for themselves all the necessities and luxuries of life." ents itself, stands on the brink of After having scaled this ladder, and As a revolutionist, I am far from awed by the "Goddess of Private Property." There is to me in all history nothing more craven than the awe with which a few sentimental middle class people at the Paris Commune of 1871 bent before that Goddess. But they were engaged in a Revolution, and the property hefore which they bowed with respect was just that which they needed in order to conquer. In such matter the Revolution makes its own code of ethics and sweeps all aside that stands in its way. Those who are not alive to this fact are not Revolutionists. The future Socialist Revolution will abolish all private property in the means of production. But while the Revolution will make its own ethics, the revolutionists have no revolutionary right to pre-revolutionary period. That is as bad as to take our ethics from donkeydom or to jerk them out of precepts

The declaration that "the factories

that are 2,000 years old.

go to work with a dinner bucket in one hand and a shot-gun in the other," is another sample of bombastic phrase, ology devoid of sound reasoning. If we concede the right of the capitalist to own the factory he certainly has the right to shut it down if he sees fits How is a gun to keep the factory open. and how is it going to compel the capitalist to hire the workers and pay them | bor Party Addresses Milwaukee Audiwages? But such an utterance applauded to the echo in a would-be Socialist audience illustrates how far the tactics of riot and slummery have taken hold. It is eatering to the brute in man to the thug element, the lawless class, the slums in society, the very people that never can usher in the Socialist Republic.

The Revolutionary Movement truly s a law-abiding movement. It follows the grandest and highest law in the world, namely, the law of progress. The Socialist Movement therefore should be composed of the very best elements in society. The Socialist should, and the genuine Socialist does, strive above all things to remain a decent, moral and law-abiding citizen. It is the slum on the top and the dregs below that are the real riotous elements in society.

The Socialist, of course, knows that things are wrong and that the working class is submitted to outrages and in dignities. Therefore, he is arrayed against society. But not as an individual who takes every opportunity to butt his head against the hard stone walls that society has raised. As a sensible man who knows the injustice and vileness of society he avoids, as much as possible, to get hit. But he combines with his fellow-workers to overthrow capitalism, which would make of him an ass, a beggar, a thief and an allaround beast and criminal. He dedicates his life-energy to upbuilding of the economic and political organizations that will be able to accomplish the establishment of a just and sane society, the Socialist Republic.

PROTEST AGAINST "VORWAERTS."

Strike Sympathizers Pack Theatre an Denounce So-called Socialist Paper.

A mass meeting packed the Thalia Theatre, N. Y., Sunday afternoon, March Side Jewish Socialist party paper, "Vorwaerts." Besides the admission, a good collection was taken up.

Among the speakers were Antin, Zametkin, Winchevsky, Milch, M. Katz. and Kornbluth. The "Vorwaerts" and its A. F. of L. backers in the Hebrew Trades were roundly lashed.

One speaker declared that the He brew Trades had decided the strike to be a contest between capital and labor, and then decided in favor of capital. Winchevsky said that the "Vorwaerts" was the most indecent paper he knew, and that when Roosevelt attacked the Socialists in the "Outlook," he must have had such literature in mind.

Zametkin paid the Socialist Labor Party the tribute of stating that while the old "Abendblatt," controlled by the S. L. P., was alive, it was always clean and true to the movement.

When the question was put to the audience, What is Max Pine (the secretary of the United Hebrew Trades)? the audience with one voice cried "A scab!" Pine is now working on the "Vorwaerts."

Abe Resine, whom the "Vorwaerts" had imported from Russia since the strike, declared to the audience that upon finding what sort of a position the "Vorwaerts" was in he had severed connection with it, and would return to

Unless the strike is soon settled by arbitration, it was stated Sunday, a call would be issued to boycott the "Vorwaerts."

TRY TO DO SOMETHING.

Many of our readers have by this time received a letter which we addressed to them requesting their active support for the Weekly People. Some of those addressed have already answered our request. Comrade Peter Faber of Kent, O., sends a new yearly subscription and one dollar for the Operating Fund. He says that he hopes that all other readers will try and do something. So do we.

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KEEP IN TRIM!

VERA-CASCARA

POINTS OUT EVER WIDENING GULF BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.

National Organizer of the Socialist Laence-Makes Pointed Remarks on Immigration and Scores Socialist Party-Takes Fall Out of the A. F. of L.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 14 .- August Gillhaus, national organizer for the Socialist Labor Party, addressed an audience last night in Bohemian Turn Hall, on the subject: "The Class Struggle." Gillhaus delivered an instructive lecture and scored a number of good points.

"The concentration of capital and the development of industry is widening the gap between capital and labor," began the speaker. "Things have come to such a pass that practically sixty individuals control this country."

Gillhaus showed how the various manufacturing and railroad corporations are linked together by the directors holding office in many different companies. Thus the Rockefeller interests are found extending out into many other profitable enterprises besides oil. The extension of this system is bound to encroach upon the middle class and wipe out its holdings, and thereby send that class into the ranks of workingmen.

The speaker pointed out that the iron ore of the Himalayas was coveted by the U. S. Steel Trust. The steel corporation was now erecting mills in Asia for the purpose of exploiting these re-The international character and the interests of capital thus become evident. The working class must also learn internationality of interests.

At this point Gillhaus launched into a discussion of immigration. He said that Labor had nothing to fear from "foreigners," or "backward races." The proper thing to do was for the whole working class to unite against the capitalist class. Labor should not split itself up into warring branches.

The Socialist party was trounced for dividing workingmen upon the "issue' of immigration, "It is through the rais-21, and protested 1,000 strong in favor of ing of such 'issues' that the Socialist the three locked-out writers on the East | party admirably performs the nefarious work of the capitalists to their utmost satisfaction. This party is simply a lightning rod to run the revolutionary spirit of the workers into the ground. remarked the lecturer.

"The American Federation of Labor has a favorite slogan: 'A fair day's pay for a fair day's work.' What is a fair day's work? An employer would like to squeeze 36 hours' work into 24 hours if he could. That would represent a fair day's work to 'Brother Cap-

Gillhaus urged the formation of industrial unions instead of craft unions. Industrial unions were the only possible organizations that could achieve anvthing for Labor because they would tie up the entire industry, instead of alowing each department to fight alone. "But the industrial union means more than simply an effort to secure a little now. That union will lead the workers to economic freedom. This is what must be the objective point of the world's workers."

Gillhaus was asked what the outlook was for the Socialist Labor Party. He said that the party had the whole future before it and that he felt great en-

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COAL CO'S PREPARE FOR STRIKE, agreement,

Philadelphia, March 19 .- No word has yet come from the anthracite coal mining companies as to the annual reduction of 50 cents a ton in the domestic sizes of coal, which for some years had been going into effect on April 1.

Dealers and consumers are waiting for an announcement, but none is expected until after the convention of miners at Scranton next week has acted on the proposition to renew the present working | ing April.

Every colliery in the hard coal fields is working full time and will continue to do so up to the end of the month. Rumors that the companies will shut

down for an indefinite period pending a settlement of the wages and hours question cannot be officially confirmed, but reports from the coal regions tend to support such rumors.

The miners look for a shut down dur-

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I—PRESSURE FROM ABOVE, AND STIMULATED RIVALRY—MEN DRIVEN TO CREATE "RECORDS," AND THEN COMPELLED TO EEEP UP TO THEM.

seems to be in the direction of insing the intensity of physical exerin the mills. This has been the trend for twenty-five years past. The output of rolls and of furnaces has doubled or trebled in that time,-a matter of record which can easily be verified. A boop mill in Pittsburg in 1892 prod 450 bundles of cotton ties in eight is, on a single train of rolls. In of a train of rolls in the same mill was producing 1,300 bundles in elever an increase of over 100 per per hour. A blooming-mill in of the Pittsburg plants that was to 1,200 tons in the same time. Twen ty years ago the Edgar Thomson stee se turning out 600 tons of rails in twenty-four hours and the plant d one of the best in d. At present, mill No. 1 in this t has a capacity of 100 tons an r and an average of 2,000 tons in

is due to improved machinery, but not all. In the hoop-mills there has been no great mechanical improvement durind in which the output has ed. In sheet mills, where tomises reased a hundred per cent, there years. But not even in the mills inventions have revolu process, can all the increased speed production be traced to the machinery. The importance placed on human vertion is evident in the constant efers of the steel companies to "speed o" their workmen. The very termin-logy of the steel mill communities witness to it, where the overseer er up have the more dignified titles of foreman and superintendent, but their scrien is not different excepting as

rity who urge on and drive the men em of payments as a direct stimulus, direct, active pressure, are inct stimuli which have even greater

sess. When a mill broke a record the men who accomplished the feat were praised, their names sometime published in the trade journals, while inperintendents of other mills taunte their men with the disgrace of being beaten. This would rouse all the skille men to greater activity and anothe mill would establish a new record. For years a piece of steel plate, cut to the shape of a huge broom, was kept sus-pended above the Edgar Thomson blass furnaces at Braddock as a symbol that all competitors had been swept aside end that these furnaces were producing more pig iron a day than any others in the world. This made a strong appeal to the men and they were consta on edge to retain that record.

In the same way, the Bessemer con verter men in one of the steel mills near Pittsburg were constantly induced to break their former records. They kent raising the pace until finally, when it had seached a very high point, the su perintendent told them that having dem onstrated their ability to produce that much steel it would thereafter be expected of them. Consequently the sysem is well established to-day. Superintendent is pitted against superinten dent, foreman against foreman, mill against mill. When a record is broken it means simply that the goal to be struggled for has been set ahead. In the mills of the Carnegie Steel Company two months in each year, usually March and October, are known as "rec ord months," and are sacred to the breaking of records. The mills are nushed to the limit; every possible adrantage is given in the way of perfect equipment, and all known obstacles are removed beforehand. Some departments are run straight through the month without an hour's stop, and all are run overtime. If records are broken, the superintendent passes the cigars. The new record has an effect for what is done in March and October is of course possible in April and No-

In all the speeding up, it is readily to that move them to action are the source of compulsion behind all the increase physical effort that has been noted. Of course emulation is a factor with foremen and superintendents as well as with workmen. Competition for positions is sufficient to keep them alert, for if one superintendent does not make good other can. These are the pers tive forces, however; the positive are ant of all, the bonus system of the United States Steel Corporation.output. One of these is a skillful John Fitch Andrews, in Charities and of the spirit of emulation. It was

Woman Under

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL OF LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this ine, Sebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the co-

ine, Sebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the con-nemic position of woman in ' is past and present. De-spits the beasts of Capitalis' Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the work ing class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and men-tally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthesed the child is stunted before its sirth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's connemic

Socialism -

The Story of Young Man's First Job in New York City.

I had been slowly getting rid of the night, on a bench in Washington Square. Toward dawn I had fallen asleep. I awoke now and stood up and stretched to throw off the stiffness Then I sat down and began the old business of sizing things up. I had seen a month in the city and still I had no job. The first light of day was making the Arch, the trees, the buildings, the pavement, all grey and cold; the spray from the foutnain was hazy and blue,-and cold. Around me some sixty men lay asleep. A few still tried to look decent; one grey headed man had tucked a handkerchif over his collar to keep it clean for to-morrow's job hunt. But most were in hopeless rags. A group of city failures,-bums. I had

This was about what dad had fore told. It had been mighty hard on dad. He was one of the millions of men who struck out for the West and the prairies, and since then by hard work have made good; and now they see their children, one by one, leave home and go back to the cities. It was hard, but It had to be. He wanted to be a farmer; I wanted to be a physician. He chose the place where the chances were best, and I did the same. But he couldn't see it, and things grew strained between us two; and so, when at last I could hold back no longer, I took no money from him, only the forty odd dollars I had earned as a clerk in the village drug store, And here I was. A month of hunting for work. no job, and all but nine dollars gone. I had given up my room to make the

A young foreigner sat up on the bench next to mine, and stretched and vawned, and then smiled at the fountain as though he liked it. He was slight and wiry, with a dark narrow face and eyes that went with the smile. When he turned and saw me, his smile broadened. So did mine,
"No job?" he asked, with a strong

foreign accent. I shook my head. Just then the round jovial sun cocked one eye over the roofs in the East.

"You go this way?"

"Well," he said, "fine day!" "Yes," I said, "fine day." He turned toward the Arch.

"Yes.", I went with him up Fifth avenue, which at this hour was empty for miles ahead. A few blocks north, we found a man beginning to paste a huge poster up on a bulletin board. All at once my companion stopped,

"Ha! Kubelik!" I looked at the ster, but it meant nothing to me, "Kubelik!" he repeated, "Fine-from my country-fine!" His dark face lit up, his eyes sparkled, and he stood there watching proudly, muttering fast in Bohemian. "Now," he said at last, so proud of his countryman and so sure of his job, that I too caught the spirit. We celebrated our splendid luck by a hearty breakfast at thirty cents each. I tried to pay for both, but

two dollar forty-two cent. An to-day I get my job!" We parted, soon after.

I heard blin humania.

Baltimore, March 16.—A general reduction in wages at Sparrow's Point, amounties to 19. "No," he said gayly, "I have still as he walked off down the street. have never seen him since.

I missed my job that day and the next. But on the third day I found it at last on the upper East Side, in a snug little drug store. I wrote my first letter home that night.

blue eyes,

The narrow crowded store was like him. From the one show window, from every nook and cranny on the walls, and even from strings in the air, your eye was met by smiling signs which assured you of comfort, relief and miracilious cure. Few patients came here with prescriptions, for this was a teneent quarter. The druggist was doctor too. And as he stood at his counter, with row on row of patent medicine bottles rising behind him, questioning patients in his soothing old voice and then prescribing one of the bottles with placid absolute faith that in a few hours all would be well, he made a perfect picture of benignity and wisdom. My weekly pay was five dollars and

"The extra quarter," he said, "is just to-" he waved his hand. "I hate close bargains," he ended. He also gave me constant smiles and kindly advice. He effective April 1. med amased at my skill, and assured me that I would rise fast and very high. He showed me how simple pompous doctors. One by one he made sound Socialist literature.

twenty-five cents.

me acquainted with his various patent miracles. "My pets," he called them Some I had known in the village drug store, but most were new,-nerve tonics, powerful stimulants, narcotics. I was an ignoramus those days; but even then I could vaguely feel that this amiable little boss of mine was a wizard dealing out fire.

I worked for him eight months. went out more and more, in off hours to see big sights of the city. I read few medical books, but more news papers. I cut my hours of sleep down to six. When this re-acted on my nerves, the old druggist suggested a bottle. But this I refused.

Meanwhile, watching our patients certain faces grew familiar; faces thin and hollow and flushed, with eyes unnaturally bright. "The cough with blood," was what they called their trouble.

To meet it, the benign old druggist rave them a certain bottle that held forth amazing promises; and he told them, with that gentle absolute faith of his, that all these promises were true. I watched these people come again to buy more bottles, and still look eagerly at the quiet reassuring old face,-and again take hope,

I traced fourteen of these neighbor hood cases that year. Eleven died. This I told to the druggist one night Very quietly the old man looked up. "Do you wish to go on with your

work?" he seked

As I rose slowly, staring at him, he added with a smile, "If not, you may

I still stood there staring. He ros his smile grown doubly kind, and laid his hand on my shoulder.

"Why be foolish, son? You are so young. You know so little. You call this medicine bad. Will you prescribe another? Why be foolish?" It ended in my leaving.

I took a long tramp that night think. ing on the lesson, the lesson taught by the town of tens of thousands of u country cubs. In the next five weeks it sank in deep.

The fall had come again, and the city was filled with job seekers. Often I stood in line in the dark, at 4 a. m. waiting. And in hours like these, which are not sane hours, the old druggist's face used to rise up as I had seen it last. And he seemed to stand for the whole cold sparkling city, holding out the lesson of Graft to the raw recruit—and smiling and asking-"Why be foolish?"-La Follette's Mag-

Puddlers Refuse to Stand for Cut.

Reading, Penn., March 16 .- Following n all-day conference of the National officers of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Association and representatives of the locals of the eastern district of the United States east of Pittsburg, for the purpose of discussing the wages of the puddlers and finishers it was decided not to accept a reduction as proposed by the iron manufacturers While no definite action was taken in the proposed reduction, it was the unanimou decision of the representatives not to accept the contemplated cut. The ques tion was given into the hands of the Executive Committee of the district, which will convene at the call of Vice President Mencher of the eastern district.

Marviana Steel Wage Slices.

amounting to 10 per cent., and affecting all divisions of the works of the Marvland Steel Company, will be put into effect on April 1, according to a high official of the company to-day.

The order to reduce wages, the official said, was in line with a general policy of retrenchment, considered necessary until after the adjustment of the tariff ques-The druggist was a comfortable little tion allows the resumption of normal old man, somewhat bent, with long business in all industrial lines. Approxisoft white hair and frank reassuring mately 1,200 workmen will be affected. In normal times upward of 4,000 men are exploited by the company.

Another Anti-Hatworker Injunction.

Orange, N. J., March 19.-F. Berg & Co., hat manufacturers of this city, today obtained an order to show cause why the union hatters should not be restrained from picketing the streets about the factory operated by the concern in the Orange Valley district as well as the railroad stations in this vicinity. The order, which is returnable on Tuesdaty, is directed to the national body of the union hatters and all the officers of the various locals in this

Penna. Steel Cuts Wages. Harrisburg, March 16,-The Pennsylvania Steel Company, one of the largest of the inedependent steel companies in the country, has announced a reduction

The New York Labor News Company high. He showed me how simple is the literary agency of the Socialist cience really was, in spite of the Labor Party. It prints nothing but

COMPETITION IS PROGRESS? A MIDDLE CLASSER DRAGGED OUT OF HIS SHELL AND EXPOSED.

always knows more about your business than you do yourself, that is he is convinced he does? He is always giving you his advice. There is such a one who writes to a New York dally and makes a plea for the restoration of competition among railroads. E. C. Laird is the individual's name. Unfortunately, he does not tell what particular calling he follows. If he did, it would be possible to expose just why he desires competition in full swing.

A guess at Laird's business pursuit. however, may be ventured, and that is: he is a shipper who is hit by the railroad companies' agreements to maintain rates

Laird does reveal the commercial pursuit of a fellow tradesman, a Mr. Gibbs, of the Gibbs Preserving Company of Baltimore. This Gibbs spoke before the Canners' Convention at Louisville and advocated the "principles of competition," that is, so far as railways are concerned. He said naught with regard to the "principle" in his particular line of preserves. Laird, writing on the question, has this to say in the "Journal of Commerce":

To the Editor—In writing one of our Congressmen on January 30, 1909, urging his support of the Fulton bill enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, I deprecated the absence of competition among the railways in the matter of making freight rates as being an unwholesome condition, subversive of progress and gave expression to the following views:

"Competition is the electricity that pushes forward the wheels of progress, It was ordained in the beginning and must continue to the end. Wherever it has been temporarily eliminated, there is invariably found an artificial and unnatural condition that places a severe check on the progress and development of the individual man. Competition causes striving and progressive effort and this makes for the development of the individual.

"The principles underlying the trust, do not appeal to me. The trust is advocated by the covetous; Socialism by the laggard; and government ownership by the man whose intentions are

Competition is the sour that is urging forward the human-in the school, in the newspaper office, in the mine,

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Do you ever hear of the fellow who | on the farm, in the factory, and it is a great influence even in the church. Many a lazy man, influenced by his regard for the good opinion of his fellow-men and the mortification that would overtake him if he should allow his competitors to far outstrip him in the race, has been forced by competition to make a supreme effort and has accomplished, under that strain much, in the development of himself and for the advancement of humanity.

> Competition among railroads, no doubt, looks good to a Mr Laird, who would see in it a chance to secure lower rates. If, however, Laird owned a corner grocery, and a Butler store or an Acme store came along with its "cut prices." what a different screw he would give to his visage, and descant on the tribulations of a small store-keeper getting along with a fierce "competition" "spurring" him

Probably Laird would not mind the Acme store,-probably. In such case he would jump into the "race" and give his competitor a run for his money. He would reduce prices accordingly. But how long would he last? He'd make excellent progress "down and out."

Take the case from a workingman's standpoint. Isn't it the height of irony to tell the millions of unemployed that what they need is "competition?" Where shall they compete when their labor is not needed? What about those at work? Shall they offer themselves at less than they now receive, and strive to do a bigger day's work than they now are doing? Such competition is certainly good for the Lairds. But how about the wage-earners, where is their "come-back?"

Competition is good for the middle class, the men of small property. Competition is the Bryan hobby, the Democratic Party's lament. Monopoly is death for that class.

The formula reduces itself to this: For the Middle Class, Competition among big fellows-good; Monopoly rad. But for the Work's & Class, both Monopoly and Competition! bad

The workers must march forwar with their own particular demands, and these are abolition of private ownership in the means of life, and the rearing of the Socialist, or Industrial Republic. The Socialist Labor Party is the organization which stands for this program.

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Eugene Sue wrote a remance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallie family through the ages, told in successive episedes, 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 episede, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the remance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909.

Servitude seizes on few, but many

MENECA.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The new tariff bill; which it took the clerk of the House over five hours to read on the 19th, and upon which the debate was opened upon the 22d, is a document the purpose of which does not concern the working class. The ent affects taxation—an issue that interests, Labor as little as the color of coffin can interest the man who is to be killed and buried therein. Low, high, or no tariff on iron, or leather cotton seed oil, or works of art more than twenty years old are issues that do not affect the law under which wages are regulated in capitalist society Whatever the tariff be, the share Labor receives of its own product is determined by the supply thereof in the La-bor-market. Tariff or no tariff, Labor's share is and remains a declining onewith no prospect of improvement but through the movement to overthrow the alist System. Looked at from this viewpoint, the tariff bill has no place on the tanis of Labor issues.

But there is another angle of vision in matter. The-tariff bill affords sevinsights into the mechanism of capitalist thought. In this respect the tariff bill deserves some attention by Labor. One of these insights is luminous on the essence of capitalism.

The charge against capitalism and proof that it compels its own overthrow that it concentrates wealth instead of diffusing it. Capitalism realizes that the charge is a strong one, hence much of the time of its apologists is spent in the attempt to prove the charge false and that, on the contrary, capitalism is an arch defender of well-being. The tariff bill is eloquent on the truth herein It contains an inheritance tax provision.

According to the provision inheritances are divided into two main categories one category for inheritances in the dicategory for inheritances that Were the law of capitalexistence one that tends to diffusion it obviously would promote the latter on, and discourage the former, as tending to the perpetuatax provisions propose just the opposito a tax five times as hear listerati inheritances as for di for collateral inheritances as rect inheritances up to \$100,000; a tax more than twice as heavy for collateral aces up to \$500,000; and a tax alet twice as heavy for collateral inherds, true to the spirit of capitalism es that tend to diffuse wealth, and treats kindly inheritances that tend ntinue and promote concentration centration is the law of capitalism Obedient to this law it needs must move Deny as it may the fact on this head capitalism blurts it out unconsciously ough the vocal organs of its self-

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

ctive laws.

What remains to be settled by the few supplementary ballotings, yet to be had in Italy will not affect the main ts of the elections. The main re sults are three in number. These stan ont clear. Two of them are cause for

The first of the three main results i that the ministry triumphs. This circumstance deserves first mention only ause of its general character. The Halkans has received from the Italian torate a response that rather makes progress. The triumph of the full alist program would have been ideal. That, of course, was out of the question.
The next best thing has been attained with regard to the Eastern situation. sath of freedom that has gone up from

The second result, and what with an eye to the future is of prime interest, is the solid gains made by the Socialists. A larger vote and an increased number of seats is cause for applause. So solid are these gains that the European press hears now the tramp of approaching Socialist supremacy in Italy, and ac-knowledges that the tramp is distinct.

The significance of this second result i onsiderbaly heightened by the thirdthe pitiful showing made by the forces

of darkest reaction, the Clericalists. In 1870 the political center, distinctly known as the Vatican, issued through its ead, the Pope, a decree known as non-expedit. The decree commanded all faithful Catholics to abstain from the ballot. The decree was originally in tended as a demonstration against the Italian Government. With time the decree served the purposes of a threat nder the threat that the non-expedit night at any time be revoked, and the Government submerged under an ava anche of hostile votes, the Vaticar sought to wring concessions from the Government. Especially did the Vatican hold out its supposed power as a potential weapon against the Socialists, ind in protection of the Government The paltry electorate-about 8 per cent of the number supposedly entitled to vote—lent a color to the claim. The claim collapsed at the recent elections. The non-expedit was this year revoked in a number of districts. The result, begin ning with Rome, was marked Socialist and Radical gains, with the Clericalists cutting a pitiful figure. The figures throw unexpected light upon the reason for the smallness of the electorate, and exposes the Vatican of a profound political blunder.

The election laws of Italy demand besides a property qualification, a certain degree of elementary education. The Italian voter must be able to read and write, and also possess certain general information. A property qualification cuts, no doubt, into the Socialist ranks; an educational qualification not at all. On the contrary, Socialism enlightens. The ncreased Socialist and Radical vote, accompanied with a Clericalist vote that is trifling, proves that ignorance is the quarry of the latter-hence it is stripped of the potential power that it had hitherto mystified the public into giving it redit for

Looked at from this angle of vision the cent elections in Italy greatly clarify situation there. They prove the number of Italians who can be duped into mistaking policies for religion, and obey the dictates of a political machine in the fatuous notion that they are obeying a divine behest, is small, and that of that smallness the bulk is so primitively uneducated that it has no vote, hence

WHO ARE THE TEASPOONERS?

The late Walter A. Wyckoff, the socalled "tramp professor" of Princeton used to tell the following story:

"'Isn't it a shame, George, to shove dirt that way?' asked one of two workmen watching a steam shovel in action 'How so?' said George.

"'Why, that machine is taking the bread out of the mouths of 500 men that would be required to do the same

work with hand shovels.' "George laughed. 'Go on!' he said; you don't reason right. Look hereif this steam digging would give work to 500 men with shovels, why not get

George was right. Yet to-day, who are the teaspooners?

It is not the revolutionary-enlight ened workmen;-they least of all. They know that economical and copious production is the keystone of the arch of plenty which they hope to rear over the uture society. They know that good will and brother-love are but wisps of beautiful dream-pictures, without that abundant productivity which implies the nost improved manner of machinery, Hence a social revolutionist can never e a teaspooner

There remain but two other sets of ersons who can fall into that class, nd in both cases their outlook is based upon hopelessness. One is the non-revoonary workingman; the other is the capitalist. Both of these may, and ocrasionally do, become advocates of tea-spoon methods in industry.

First, the non-revolutionary workneman. His horizon is bounded by apitalism. Like the world-engirdling make of Asgard, capitalism ever was and ever will be. As John Mitchell presuming to talk for the coal mine vorkers said, "he has given up all hope of ever being anything else but a wage-earner." No thought of a better system sheds its guiding ray upon him; he seeks but to ease his chains under the present ne. To such an one, the mission of dvanced machinery, namely to release the race from the sordid grubbing for an existence, is a sealed book. His mind closed to that fact, he can see in

by the teaspoon, and passes resolutions in his craft union against the steam-

But far more vicious and harmful to society than the occasionally teaspooning workingman is the constantly teaspoon ing capitalist. To him also, capitalism is as it was in the beginning and evermore shall be. Whereas with the non-revolutionary workingman it was ignorance alone, here it is both ignorince and self-interest combined which shut out the conception of a superior social system, and render the outlook for better things hopeless. Make hay while the sun shines, becomes the capitalist motto. Prices must be kept up. therefore vast agricultural areas are left untilled, and factory production curtailed. Trust plants must run at a profit, therefore competitors are bought and closed down. New machinery means a dead loss on the old equipment, therefore patents are locked in the safe and never utilized. Hosts of men and women must be employed to boost and run one's own business, and to outwit competitors, therefore they are withdrawn from productive activ-With all due credit for the mechanical advances it has made, capitalism still stands as the world's monumental squanderer of men and forces. The pitalist is the main teaspooner.

History has it that some hundred years ago, when the steam loom began to displace the hand loom, the starying weavers of Britain and Scotland vented their despair on the new looms smashing them to bits. But that did not destroy steam weaving. No more than the spirit of mechanical progress did then suffer itself to be retarded for the temporary advantage of labor, will it now allow itself to be throttled for the temporary advantage of dapital. Mechanical development of production will brook no halt. Teaspoons and teaspoonism lie directly in the path of civilization's broom; and the capitalist is the chief teaspooner,

SELF-THROTTLING DENIAL

However obviously false the mask of 'Union Man," adopted by the "Times" correspondent who justly satirized the Christian Socialists for hitching up, with the so-called Socialist party, whose human brotherhood is illustrated by efforts to restrict the Chinese and other Asiatics from coming to the country; however obviously that mask, seeing that, in the loose and common parlance of the day, by union man generally is understood the A. F. of L., an organization that is tuned to the self-same anti-immigration; -however transparent the fraud of the mask, the arrow its wearer shot into the S. P. sped its way unerringly home, assisted in its course not a little, we modestly opine, by the paragraph bestowed upon it in these columns a few days ago How unerringly the shot went home may be judged from the heedless attempt made by "The Call" to deny the facts in

In its issue of March 18 "The Call" declares that "no such action [as claimed by "Union Man" and confirmed by the Daily People] was ever taken by the party, and a proposition to that effect was rejected by the last national con-

Before us is the official report of the proceedings of the last national convention of the Socialist party. A fishy resolution on immigration was introduced, especially vicious against orientals (p. 105). Then followed the debate. lution was soon transpired from the utterances of its supporters—especially candid with regard to Asiatic immigration. In the course of the debate spoke delegate Berlyn of Chicago. The substance of the speeches made by these speakers (pp. 107-122), folks who were A.-F.-of-Lically hot in the collar against "the people who come from China and Japan," may be gathered from a few of the passages addressed to them by Ber-

"You don't know why the fleet of bat tleships has been sent to the Pacific. You forget all about that. You forget that both Democrats and Republicans are united on Japanese and Oriental exclusion, and you want us to blow the little whistle and sav. 'Me too,' . . if we permit ourselves to go to work and tack amendments to the proposi-

tion of Workingmen of all countries unite'-if you tack amendments to that. then tack a clause to the name of the Socialist party, the words, 'A d-n lie' (p. 114).

The resolution was adopted-and thereby the Berlyn amendment tacked ex officio to the name of the Socialist

Nor was this action of the last na tional convention of the S. P., together with the speeches backing the action, in the nature of the one swallow that does not make a summer. It was the third of a series of similar betrayals of one of the most sensitive interests of the International Proletarian Movement.

At the Amsterdam International Con greas, 1904, the S. P. delegates, Hillquit, the improved tool only a competitor, Lee and Schlueter, signed and introduced it on to a friend-

the Balkans. Its anti-Austrian policy a menace to his job. Hence he swears a "backward races" anti-immigration resolution, which was ignominiously hooted out of the Congress-the hoot ing led by the Socialist Labor Party.

> At the following Stuttgart Congress 1907, the S. P. delegates re-introduced the identical resolution, only mystified in the sauce of a different verbiage. In support of the resolution Hillquit expressly singled out "the Chinese and the Japanese, the yellow race, in general, as the races, above all others, to be ex eluded (Rep. of Int'l. Congr. of Stuttgart, p. 237); and, immediately after, addenly discovering a Japanese delegate right there, accredited to the Congress and sitting behind him, he dropped the word "Japanese," but stuck to the word 'Chinese" in his wild anti-immigration ranting (ibid., p. 238). Again the Congress put its heavy foot heavily upon he iniquity. The Japanese delegate eastigated it with merited sarcasm (ibid. p. 245); the bulk of the delegates, in cluding Hammer of the S. L. P., tore it to pieces, and the French delegate Uhry ummed up its essence in the short sen tence: "It flies in the face of the fundamental principle of Socialism" (ibid.

Whoever "Union Man" may be, his unerring arrow evidently quivers below the rhinoceros hide of the S. P., galling "The Call" with pain into a heedless denial. But then, when the sting of Truth inflicts a pain that is intense, "the tongue knoweth not what it sayeth, and strangleth the wriggling sinner,"

LOLA THEN AND LOLAS NOW

The Paris, France, "Temps" publishes never before published letter written by Lola Montez, the celebrated courte san of mysterious origin, who, after playing a unique role in Paris, captivated the King of Bavaria, lived with him and finally was driven out of Munich by a popular uprising, whereupon she fled to America and died here in obscurity.

Although Lola's letter, which is addressed fro mMunich to a male friend, Pierangelo Tiorentino, is dated Decem ber 5, 1846, it is of choice interest to-

day. She writes:
"You surely have heard of my good luck. What has actually happened I always dreamed. I left Paris in the nonth of June, dear Tiorentino, in the capacity of 'traveling lady companion, and to-day I am on the eve-of receiving the title of Duchess. I have a beautiful estate, horses, servants, in short, everything that the recognized mistress of King can desire. The prominent ladies beset me with tokens of esteem, I go everywhere, all Munique dances attend ance in my ante-chamber-Ministers Generals, court ladies. I hardly recog nize in myself the Lola Montez of for mer days. The King loves me passionately; he has endowed me with an inome of 50,000 francs for life, and has pent more than 300,000 francs on my estate, etc., etc. I can do anything l please here. The King displays his great ove for me in public. He promenades with me, he goes about with me. Every week I hold a great soiree, attended by Ministers, etc. The King always omes on these occasions and overwhelms e with evidences of love. I know, dear Tiorentino, that you always meant me well, and that this news will please you It is therefore that I write to you. Afthough surrounded with all manner of honor and pomp, and filled with the most ambitious hopes, still do I often dream of and think back to Paris. Dear Paris! True happiness does not, after all lie in grandeur. There are too many of the envious around too many inplay the great lady, and ever to weigh the words you hear. Oh, my happy life in Paris! But my mind is made up. I have been raised as if by magic. The King entertains for me a truly passionate love. Never before did he have sweetheart. My character has pleased him. He is a man of extraordinary talent; he is a true genius, and one of the most elegant of living poets in Europe My slightest caprice he considers his duty, and all Munique looks on amazed People don't know what to say. He loves me so ardently that all person whom I take to immediately find favor." Let titles be changed and the appro priate names inserted-and who doubts

hat, in these days of "appendicitis" and other such false allegations as the cause of mysterious deaths in the circles of the-sanctity-of-the-family-upholding Plutocracy, just such letters are being writ ten by just such Lola Montezes, at this

Orange Carpenters to Get Wage Cut. Orange, N. J., March 19 .- It is said the master carpenters will notify the union in a day or two that reduction in the prevailing scale of wages will go into effect with the expiration of the agreement now in force on May 1. The bosses assert the lack of building operations in that vicinity has made the past season one of the worst in the history of the trade and will try to use this as a pretext for cutting the wages of those who do work.

When you have read this paper, pass

THE HOUSE RULES

To the tune of "Down with Cannon ism!" a word that is being used as syn onymous with "despotism," a conflict has raged for over a year in the Federal House of Representatives, between the "Insurgents" against the "Regulars." On the 15th of the current month, a head-on collision took place between the two forces. The result seems to have been a "telescoping."

What does all this rumpus mean? It means a good deal, well worth a little scrutiny.

All the facts alleged with regard to and against the old rules were true. The old rules, so-called, they are comparatively new, placed in the hands of the Speaker the power to say what bills should be considered, what bills should be pigeon-holed, the amount of consideration each should receive, and which should pass and how and when. In short, the old rules placed legislation under the control of the Speaker. Was this despotism? It was that-if the essence of despotism is lost sight of. Inversely, the agitation of the "Insurgents' was an agitation for demogracy-if the essence of a democratic purpose is of no consequence in the name We brand and justly brand the Czar's

regime despotic. The despotism does not lie in the cruelty exercised, or in the autocratic method of its exercise. The despotism lies in that the Czar's autocracy is unnecessary, superannuated and, therefore, a harmful regime that retards Russian progress. It is a fact, one that sits crosswise in the craw of the liberal ranter, that Freedom is strained not through the loins of Chaos, but through those of Order, and that Order is the slowly developed offspring of Despotism. Chaos begets Despotism; Despotism Order: Order Freedom. The line dividing each may not always be sharply marked.

Before determining whether a certain thing is despotic or not we must ascertain whether it retards progress, or is a waiting-stage for order to take shape. A great aid in arriving at the right conclusion will ever be furnished in the principles of those in arms against "despotism" and proclaiming "democracy."

The old rules were the only rules ap plicable to the exigencies of our capitalist parliament. Our Political State has reached the point when it demonstrates its own absurdity. The law of its existence makes it a law-grinding machine. The larger, the more powerful the Political State grows all the more laws does it need. A time arrives when it is a matter of physical impossibility to satisfy the machine's voracity for laws. Then the crisis is reached, with the alternative-either to yield to the Juggernaut's craving, which would choke him to death, and bring about an immediate breakdown; or, from the premises that the Juggernaut must be saved, to put him on short rations, under diet, so to speak. This was the alternative our Political State reached, about twenty years ago when, under Speaker Reed, the now "old rules" were introduced. The cause of the crisis continuing, the alternative continued also: the "old rules" were further

claborated. The "Insurgents," with their cry of "democracy," do not represent Progress; neither do the "Regulars" represent Reaction, or Despotism. The former are a reversal to the ancestral type in the state of Chaos, the feature of which is blindness to the relation that exists between a goal and the means to reach it: the latter are a manifestation that social stage and the next higher-a manifestation that superficial observation mistakes for Reaction, and that unquestionably bears some semblance to Despotism-a manifestation, nevertheless, that is pre-eminently a hand-maid to Progress, and which, carefully observed, is Conservatism, the policy that, consciously or unconsciously matters not, "marks time" as the then only policy of safety.

It is no accident that the backbone and body of the "Insurgents" is furnished by the Democratic party, an aggregation that neither learns nor forgets, and is, consequently, fatuously devoted to the trimming of the mustachios of the Capitalist Tiger. It is likewise no accident that, on the other hand, the incarnation of the "Regulars." Speaker Cannon, has for his device the principle that "Congress should meet, and adjourn, and do as little as possible." Finally, it is no accident that the long prepared battle for the overthrow of the "old rules," despite all the furore of liberal declamation, resulted in a substantial victory for the old-a victory that further time will confirm and improve. .The "old rules" implies the existence

of the Political or present Capitalist State. So long as that exists the "old rules" will remain in force-conservatively preserving the Order in parliament that Social Evolution requires, until the Socialist or Industrial State is ripe to take and hold, when the multiplicity of laws, bred of conflict and needed by the Political State, will be cast off along with the Political State itself.

A New York City Tenement Which Is a Feeder to the White Plague.

Down on the East Side of New York

stands a poisoned tenement. It was built twenty-seven years ago. So dark are its hallways that, on a mid-summer noon, the stranger must grope his way. Strong of stomach need he be to go far in that foul air. There are seventy rooms in the house. Fifty-six air. Some of the fifty-six open on ar "air-shaft" three feet wide, twentyseven feet long and originally seventy feet deep. Two feet may be subtracted from the depth for the accumulated filth at the bottom of the shaft. These rooms are little more than windowless boxes inside. The tenement is called "home" by nearly one hundred and fifty people. They pay the owner a profit of 25 per cent on his investment for the privilege of becoming consump-

They died fast in this tenement. The second floor middle apartment (the middle ones are the worst has had five families of tenants in the last four years. Of the first family three members moved, one died. Of the second, two out of seven were carried out to the morgue. The third family stayed only six months, because the death of the father sent the rest to charity. None of the fourth family died in the tenement, but two out of six went to the hospital, one of whom is since dead. The fifth family are now living, eight strong, in these rooms. At least one of them and probably two have hegun to succumb to the polson

On the third floor is an apartmen which has a record of six funerals in five years, all consumptives. On the fourth and fifth floors are apartment with records of three deaths each in that period. In the entire building is but one anartment which has contributed in recent years its quota to the white plague-the ground floor front, occupied for six years by a fresh-airloving, cleanly German couple. They reduce the average, but not enough to bring it below eight times the normal death rate from tuberculosis for the entire city. And it is worthy of note that the ewner of this barrack joined the general movement of tenement owners last spring and raised his rentals. In southern Indiana, on the out-

skirts of a small city, stands a haunted house. It was built in 1830. One of the children of the original occupants became consumptive. The family moved away in 1846, taking the nation with them and the family of Mr. C. moved in. The C's were from western New York, a strong, sturdy stock, hardly knowing what sickness was. Slowly, very slowly-for the tuberculosis specter is a patient wraith—they died, two sons, two daughters, father and mother. One sen escaped alive but hopeless. It took thirty-three years to wipe out that family. In 1880 the N's moved into the house. There was no previous record of serious illness in their annals, but it would seem that they were softer grained than their ssors, for in seven years the gress. spirit of the house had claimed seven of them, leaving four survivors, of whom two are already marked for death. The house is now vacant-the neighbors say it is unlucky.

If the poisonous East Side tenement and the disease-haunted Indiana house were rare exceptions they would be of little importance. They are not exceptions; they are types. The tenement is one of many hundreds in New York City alone; it has its twin brothers in Boston and Pittsburg, and its cousins of varying degrees in Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and even in the lesser cities, such as Albany, Hartford and Yonkers. The country house has its duplicates by the thousands in every part of these United States where ignorance leads people to live in tight, closed rooms; for all the good air and sunlight in the world will not save the man who at night fills his lungs with the tainted atmosphere of a close sleeping apartment. But in any case the authorities should no more permit new tenants to move into an apartment which is presumably in-fected by the former occupancy of a consumptive than they should allow the inhabiting of a building which is obviously on the verge of collapse, or the entrance of an audience into a theatre without fire escapes.-Samuel Hopkins Adams, M. D., in McClure's Magazine.

The People is a good broom to brush workers. Buy a copy and pass it around | industrial unionists are attending to that



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN-I happens ed to come across a Socialist paper: 1 read the thing. Do you know that I find there is much good in Socialism?

UNCLE SAM-You don't say so! B. J.-Yes; there are many good oints in it. For instance, the nationalization of the railroads. That should be the first step.

U. S. (meditative)-The "first step"? Hem! "First step." Do you mean the first, very first step? B. J .- Yes; that's just what I mean;

this individualistic way of doing things

has run its course; the railroads are just the thing the society should begin with as first step. U. S .- Do you see that building?

B. J .- Yes; that's the Post Office. U. S .- Is it run individualistically?

B. J.-No; it is run by the nation. U. S .- The business of letter delivers

ing was not always run collectively, as now, was it? B. J.-No: wasn't it originally a pri-

vate undertaking? U. S .- So it was. Originally run in-

dividualistically; now it is run collectively. Accordingly, nationalization of the railroad now would not be the "first step" taken by society.

B. J.-Well, no; the nationalization of the mail business was done first. U. S.-And how about the employes

of the Post Office? Are they a happy, free lot of people?

B. J. (reflectively, with a distant look) -N-n-o; they surely are not happy; they surely are not free.

U. S .- Guess they are not. Look at the letter carriers; they who do the work, are kept down with low wages, are subjected to all manners of petty vexations, and their tenure, despite the civil service regulations, is quite precarious; look at the girls who work in the mail-bag department, mending the base it is a regular sweat-shop affair, to say nothing of the mean, petty tricks the poor girls are subjected to. You know all that, don't you?

B. J .- Yes, I do; it is a burning

shame, too! U S .- And I have only mentioned one half of the burning shame. You know, don't you, that little bills for the improvement of the conditions of these employes are either promptly pigeonholed, or are bandled like a football from one chamber of Congress to the other, and allowed to drop dead in the end, while all bills providing larger pay to the railroad companies for carrying

and precision"; don't you know that too? B. I.-'Course I do. And I know also that the claims of these railroads are fraudulent, to the knowledge of Con-

the mails go through "with promptness

U. S.-Right you are. Now. doesn't the experience with that Post Office prove that there is no help in nationalis zation?

B. J. contemplates the ground.

U. S .- Now, this is the point: Nationa alization is not of itself a step toward Socialism. Nationalization IS, only when it redounds to the interest of the working class. Such nationalization nationalizes: the other don't. The nationalization that is done and superintended by the capitalist class, does good only to the capitalist class. Capitalist society is like a barrel leaking from a thousand holes, each hole being a capitalist-run concern; stop ONE hole and there will be just so much water to run through the remaining holes. There is no nationalization worth the name, or worth straining for, except that one that, knowing of all the holes, has a program whereby all the holes are to be stopped.

B. I.-But one thing will have to be done at a time. U. S .- Not at all! No ONE thing will

ever be feasible until the working class is sufficiently informed, united, to undertake ALL things. At the same time the workers in ONE trade will nationalize the trade in their charge, the workers in other trades can nationalize the other trades. To do this, the working class must have learned the true meaning of solidarity, and hence, among other reasons, the Industrial Union is a social-political necessity. The only ONE first step, that is a step, is the revolutionary education of the workers. The S. L. P. and the

pear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signa-ture and address. None other will be besides their own signs-

BROOKLYN PITCHES IN FOR OPER ATING FUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-At the general party meeting of Section Kings County, held on Sunday, March 14, the matter of the Operating Fund of The People was discussed, and it was decided that a committee be appointed isting of the undersigned and one sach Branch to solicit donations to the Operating Fund from members and sympathizers. The result at the eting was \$6.50, which we send you. The work will be carried into the Branches.

J. Hall. Brooklyn, N. Y., March 15.

THE WAY TO HELP.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Enclosed please find \$1 for the Operating Fund. Though you have already received three dollars from me this year as a sympathizer, I will endeavor to give a dollar as often as possible. I ke a statement of the three, for the benefit of many, who could also sacrifice a few cigars for the sake of doing something for The People.

A Sympathizer. New York, March 13.

TRAUTMANIANA AND OTHER I-AM-A-BUMIANA IN PATERSON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The Grand Jury did not indict the ites who, led by Frank Bohn of New York, on midnight of December 22 of last year, broke in the I. W. W. Hall and took the furniture and other

F.: Koetgen brought counter charges against R. Katz for "false arrest and perjury," and Katz was placed under \$100 bail by Justice of the Peace .The Grand Jury threw this

The L. W. W. brought civil action for the recovery of its property, which in the meantime is in safe keeping, before the District Court and time and again the defendants had the trial posted upon the plea that the defendant proper and chief witness, Frank Bohn was in New England, and could not appear for trial. The trial was finally set for to-day, but again we were informed by our attorney that Frank Bohn had ent a sworn affidavit that he could not appear on that date, the trial has again been postponed

The general opinion among the mem bers in Paterson is that the "chief witness" will never appear, for obvious

Trantman was-recently here and large posters were distributed inviting all workingmen who did not want to work more than eight hours to come to a neeting where he was to speak. Some did come to the meeting and stayed hey left the hall and poor Trautman's as about getting money in Pater-

Promissory notes for about \$175. given by Trautman, are in possession of the I. W. W. organization here, but are worthless now, of course.

Apropes of the letter published in The

People by Mrs. Oscar Neebe of Chicago, in regards to Mr. Heslewood-

When Heslewood was to leave for Stuttgart as a delegate of the I. W. W. to the International Congress, Trautissary, E. Fisher, had to come to Paterson to raise the money. Comrade F. W. Ball adva-ced the bulk of the sum that Heslamon needed. Bail was paid back, but net by Trautman. The Financial Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Butterworth, vi the Paterson District cil, paid Ball and sent Trautman the receipts in payment of per capita, from Ball while at Stuttgart, (This was also a rub down). Now Trautman writes in the Industrial Bulletin that strike took place in "P. Ball's mill" in this city, and that "P. Ball is treasurer of the S. L. P." This is a lie. Comrade F. W. Ball is not the manufacatman also writes that "Papa Glanz ained at work." Fact is that it was the ribbon weavers in P. Ball's and who were unorganized, that went out on

Glanz worked at broad silk weaving ifferent department, and the stril ers insisted on settling their difficulties es without seeking or desiring vention of the I. W. W. in any

W., which we had here, it was at no time possible to carry out the real industrial strike. There never were all departnents organized

Trautmann-take note-also spoke, like Heslewood in Kalispell, as I see by to day's Daily People, before the S. P. Club in this city at their hall, but he had only the empty chairs to speak to. R. Katz.

Paterson, N. J., March 16.

WEEKLY PEOPLE SETS HIM STRAIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People: have been wearing an S. P. but ton which I have decided to discard for an S. L. P. one, having recently discovered that the S. Ps one is not an emblem of the true revolutionary movement, the evidence of which is very clearly shown in the Weekly People, which I have been reading of late. Howard Bramhall.

No. Woburn, Mass., March 14.

AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY IN EL PASO.

To the Daily and Weekly People: A heavy snow-fall, one of the heaviest in years, brought with it for the first time in the history of El Paso, Tex. an unknown quantity (more or less). This unknown quantity, Emma Goldman, "the Woman with a Message," as B. Reitman appounced, lectured at the El Paso Theatre, March 12: subject, "Why I Am an Anarchist," Very few workngmen graced the small audience, per haps directly attributable to the that they were not in a position to spend the 25 or 50 cents admis

Of course, Miss Emma told the audience she believes not in government and that the Socialists, her "step-comrades," do. But did Miss E. tell in what kind of government the Socialists believe? No. Clarification of that utterince was left for mountain winds to

She opened up with a cursory accoun of existing evils (true enough); the cause thereof (ditto), and, alas, how eadly mistaken the ignorant people are of her true "belief," inundating herself in her own enthusiasm. Everything said of her by others, outside of he cult, is not true, and should be "bundled into the rag-bag of things that were. The only salvation in sight, according to the purblind E. G., is anarchy; that neaven on earth would come to pass (not stay?) only after a campaign of education, and the foundation of industrial unions, and, when all is in readiness, by calling a world-wide strike. But did she hint that such a union had already been launched and invaded by an mpure element endangering the attainent of the ultimate aim? No! Why

nitiate the audience to such lengths? Questions were not solicited on the part of the speaker, neither did the audience demand a hearing. Let us hope that he may not expire some day from an attack of self-complacency.

Germs cannot thrive in this city, so what chance is there for the anarchistic germ?

'The mountain wind sighed all night Adios Senorita Goldman!

"Step Comrade."

El Paso, Tex., March 13.

THE USES OF FISH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:eat it is Friday. It results in a beautiful thirst Saturday (pay day), which is not inimical to the interest of either the breweries or the police. By reflex action it creates a desire for spiritual consolation Sunday, which leaves the worker with a contrite heart Monday-confident that Free Thought is a fallacy and So-cialism only possible in Heaven.

Saulsbury, Tenn., March 9.

DENVER S. P. LIES DOWN TO THE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Section Denver, Socialist Labor Party, on February 9, decided to challenge the Socialist party organizations in this city to debate the following question: "Resolved. That the Socialist party with its present principles, tactics and lack of discipline, cannot emancipate the working class," A committee of the Section presented the challenge at the meeting of the Central Committee of the S. P. Local and of the Third Ward Branch and both bodies acted as we had anticipated: laid our challenge on the are a nuisance and must go! table, preventing any discussion on the matter. As the S. P. Local proper only

challenge it. But the result would have

Having failed to get a debate, Section Denver arranged for a public meeting to discuss the subject contained in the challenge. We advertised the meeting for March 7, and although a blizzard was raging all day, keeping many people at home, the meeting was a success The audience was not large but it appeared to be entirely with our speaker, with the exception of a few members of the Third Ward Branch of the S. P. and a couple of physical force freaks Ben Hurwitz, who spoke, showed the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party and proved the utter impossibility of the Socialist party being able to emancipate the working class, as it keeps the workers diwided on the industrial field in its mad desire for votes.

The Third Ward Branch of the Socialist party is supposed to be composed of revolutionists, the working class ele ment; and radical wing of the party in this city, but I am sorry to say it is the queerest bunch of freaks I have ever een unfortunate enough to run across. They claim to be in favor of Industrial Unionism, but when cornered they admit that they recognize the Chicago bunch of anarchists as being the I. W W. So we are confronted with the sight of a branch of a pure and simple political party endorsing a bunch of pure and simple physical forcists. Well that's consistent pure and simpledom.

A member of this same branch, who now acting as State organizer of the party, not long ago debated with comrade Hurwitz, the subject for debate being that the conditions of the working class are improving and will continue to improve under capitalism,

And so the great work of the Socialist party, misinforming the workers, sidetracking them from the real issues and keeping our class divided, is going on, while the Socialist Labor Party, few as we are, have to fight those charlatans besides the capitalist class.

Section Denver is now contemplating the renting of a permanent headquarters where we can have regular educational as well as business meetings.

The two local unions of the I. W. W. in this city are both holding regular meetings and are getting in fine shape for some active organization work.

The two or three physical forcists in Denver are keeping quiet, as is proper for supporters of a wreck to do.

Geo. Anderson. Denver, Colo., March 8, 1909.

THE EXTENT OF THE PEOPLE'S TEACHINGS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-If the Daily People had all the subscribers it has readers it would be very easy sailing as regards the financial side of the enterprise. For, be it known that The People's influence extends further than to its subscribers. The People circulates and is quoted as authority in places where our comrades little imagine. It is well known what an attitude the Roman Catholic Church maintains toward Socialism, and it might seem strange that The Daily People should ever find its way into a Catholic sanctum, much less to have it quoted as an authority. Yet such is the case, as may be seen by the en closed article, taken from the "Ohio Waisenfreund' of March 10, a German Catholic weekly, published in Columbus, O.

Hartford, Conn., March 15. (Enclosure.)

Prohibition Renders Pioneer Work for Socialism.

That Prohibition is a roadmaker for Socialism, we may be fully convinced. The procedure to expropriate the brewers and saloonkeepers is utterly unconstitutional and even clashes with the law of nature, and it is an instance from which Socialism may and surely will draw its entirely correct logical conclusion.

The expropriated brewers, distillers etc., who have been robbed of their property, without recompense and with out due process of law, protest with reason from the standpoint of present economic, l. e., capitalist conceptions, against this expropriation.

The organ of the Socialist Labor

Party, Daily People, New York, (February 9)), draws its Socialist conse quences from the reckiess procedure of the Prohibitionists.

"'Property is destroyed.' say the brewers and saloonkeepers, 'and millons of property are rendered valueless. These are the identical charges that Capital prefers against Socialism. Prohibition answers calmly, coolly, deliberately, unconcernedly, even in spirited strains: 'We care not! Your property, your houses, your millions are used against the public interest. As such you

"Well answered," remarked the Soselves without seeking or desiring matter. As the S. P. Local proper only cialist organ. "Prohibition thereby is the literary agency of mightily sushing forward a Socialist Labor Party. It prints It also must be stated that with quorum, we did not get a chance to principle that Socialism has nailed to sound Socialist literature.

its masthead, 'Life is more precious than ; property.

"Let the public ear only get accustomed to the theory now advanced by Prohibitionism and nine-tenths of the objections against Socialism will have been abandoned and abolished. It mat ters not how large investments may be If they work injury to the common wealth-away with them. Prohibitionism is familiarizing the public ear with sound revolutionary principle. Who would have thought it!"

Has not in foreign countries the sam principle been applied to rich cloisters chapters and ecclesiastical educationa institutions? And you are a public in jury and therefore you must be abolshed? When the last consequences are drawn of Prohibition with its conjunction of expropriation, we Catholics may experience wonderful things in our free ountry.

ENTERPRISING JOURNALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Do you notice how the New York Call has become shaky on the weather since the elements on March 4 went back upon the Call's famous "beat"? On that occa sion the paper's special correspondent at Washington had a glowing description of the gorgeous decorations at the inauguration ceremonies, whereas, the fact was that the Capitol's streets were soaked with slush, and the bunting hung bedraggled in the desolating storm.

Yesterday, there being a St. Patrick's Day parade to be pulled off, and the day opening with ideal weather, the Call was not so certain but what the elements had treachery in store for its "enterprising," "journalistic" genius. So, with its "enterprise," which consists in writing up things before they happen, the Call tried another tack. This time, in its "night edition," its last edition yesterday, it announced:

"PARADE THREATENED."

"Uncertainty of Weather May Interfere With St. Patrick's Procession."

But Old Sol smiled pleasantly all day and the "Call" was stung again,

New York, March 18.

PARTY ACTIVITY IN DETROIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The course of lectures arranged by Section Detroit is effective in spreading systematized knowledge in ever larger and larger circles of the working class. The next lecture takes place on March 28 in the same hall. "Municipal Ownership" is the subject, which is very opportune, as the city is very much agitated by the effort of both old political pr ies to settle the street car question in Detroit.

On Sunday, March 21, the annual Com mune Commemoration takes place at 75 Gratiot avenue. A program appropri ate for the occasion is arranged, and all comrades, friends and readers of The People are urged to be present. To all workers, this historical event in the struggles of the working class carries a esson which they can ill afford to ig-

other requirements of a political organization of labor. Section Detroit has arranged a spring festival and bazaar for Saturday evening, April 10, in Gitschlay's Hall, 820 Gratiot avenue. All are invited to avail themselves of the opportunity to aid the movement finan cially, as well as to have a few hours of congenial society. All presents for the bazaar are received or collected by F. Hitchcock, Hamtramek, Mich, Tickets in advance, 15 cents, can be had from all members.

We must always remember that the working class itself must strike the blow that will free it from wage slavery. The greatness of the Socialist movement consists in doing well the small things. There is a place for every one. Let everyone be up and doing. H. R.

Hamtramek, Mich., March 11.

THE "REWARD" OF LABOR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-On Second street, in this city of Los Angeles, an old man 70 years of age, limps along on crutches. He wears a blue railroad uniform and cap to match, which is surmounted with "golden" letters reading "Oldest Railroad Employe" C. & P. R. Rd., (Chicago & Paducah now the Wabash Railroad). I asked him how long he had slaved for the railroads and he said thirty years. Now he has to sell lead pencils while in poor health and crippled. That's the "reward" he receives after losing his health by years of hard work, and by "energy," "persist-ence," "push," risk, "loyalty" and so forth. S. A. J. Stodel. Los Angeles, Cal., March E.

The New York Labor News Compan is the literary agency of the Socialis It prints nothing but

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE

son should the Socialist Labor Party | may have both his eyes, and yet his take any notice of the Socialist party's proposition to have the S. L. P. dropped from the International Bureau! The People, a month or more ago, referred to the humor of the move, in that it proceeded from the S. P. National Committeeman of Iowa, a State where the S. P. vote lost about 50 per cent. of its total. Silliness is best left alone. If the German Social Democrat traveling in America who recently wrote to one of the Labor papers abroad that the "dumm und fresch" (dull and fresh) German immigrants are the ones who speedily figure in America as "prominent,"-if he were acquainted with wider layers of our "prominencies," he would discover that the "dumm und fresch" are not limited to any one nationality.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.-It would have been folly for the I. W. W. membership to recognize the officers elected by the packed convention of Anarchists. The Anarchists were ousted by the votes. The officers betrayed their trust and simply counted things to suit themselves. The legitimate representation of the Anarchists at the late convention was insignificant. Nothing but a slugging match would have steaded. Now they can slug and thieve among themselves. Next question next week.

F. J. B., REVERE, MASS .- Your ar

ticle only proves the correctness of "The Traveler's" misleadingly defective presentation of facts. It thereby plays into the hands of the false bourgeois claim that under Socialism things would be little better "because there is not wealth enough to go around." What does it matter if one employer scooped in \$100,000, whereas his 1,000 wage earners only received \$500 each? These are false statistics. If this were so, then an equal distribution among all the employes and the employer who would then be working, would allow to each only \$99 more-a trifle not worth a revolution. You tripped where no reader of The People has any business to trip-in accepting as true the figure that the capitalist admits he pockets. The People has scores of times proved that such fig-ures are false. They represent only a portion of the plunder pocketed by the capitalist class. The other portions they conceal under, the guise of rent, of interest on "loans," etc., etc., etc., etc.-all of which is paid to themselves. These items being added together, the share of the worker is barely one-half his product-and that, further analyzed, leaves him about one-

"X. Y. Z." ERIE, PA.-First-The People has often warned its correspondents that its personnel is too limited to furnish personal answers.

Second-Dismiss the idea that a point can be treated so scientifically "as to make contradiction impossible." Remember there are people who contradict evolution. Third-A feature of that which

class-land in feudality, capital in bourgeois society-is that such property guides throughout and keeps the respec-tive ruling class instinctively with its nose to the wind. Thus the protection of their interests by the capitalists is an instinctive class act. The capitalist does not, originally, protect his interests because he is class conscious he does so obedient to the instinct imparted to him by that which makes him a capitalist-capital. Effect ever re-acts back upon cause. The final consequence is the cultivated, hence deliberate exercise of the class instinct. Thus the capitalist becomes class-conscious. The real importance of this inquiry lies in the contrast presented between capitalist and proletaire. The former starts ballasted: his property directs and cultivates his class conduct. The proletaire, on the contrary, is unballasted: it is lack of property, with its consequence of wage slavery, that determines his class interests. Starting unballasted in his pockets, he has to supply the ballast in his mind. Hence the peculiar dangers that beset the Labor Movement. Next question next week

R. II. YONKERS, N. Y .- The passage in the Sue story, now running through the Daily People is perfectly correct. A man whose eyes have been put out can weep, and copiously, too.

T. E., NEW YORK-For what rea- glands. On the other hand, a lachrymal glands may be out of commission. It will be a cold day for Sue's critics when they catch him in a

> I. A. A., SALT LAKE, UTAH-Sen timent is valuable. It is inestimable. But it is no better than powder in a gun-barrel without bullet. We need, indeed, the powder of sentiment. Without, however, the bullet of sound knowledge of facts, the shot is a flash in the pan. Facts without sentiment, are inert bullets without the propelling force of powder. Sentiment, without sound facts, is powder only, making noise, and hitting nothing, good only for explosion.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.-Now to the seventh question-

Whether a man has a right to his life regardless of the consent of others is a question that probably implies a "natural right." As to that, the answer given a correspondent last week may here be repeated :- No "right" is erjoyed until conquered, no "right" is conquered until a clear perception is obtained thereof; finally, no clear conception is ever obtained of a "right" striven after until economic conditions have shifted so as to shape the conception.-The experience of the human race-shipwrecked mariners who become cannibals; infanticide, among the rich under certain conditions, among the poor under others; etc., etc., etc.,proves the question has no practical significance. See answer immediately above. It dovetails into this

Last question next week

F. L. CHICAGO, ILL-Now to the second question-

On feudalism, read the Eugene Sue stories on the "History of a Proletarian Family," from the 6th story to the 9th, and then the 11th, 12th and 14th. The one in between, the 10th, is now going through the press. All the others are already out in book form. They, from the 9th to the 14th (leaving out the 13th), which covers another feature of history, furnish the best available narrative of the inception and development of fendalism.

Next question next time,

F. E. M., GRANITE, OKLA.-Now to the fourth and last question-

The immediate form of the system that is to supplant the existing one is the Republic of Labor, or Socialist Commonwealth--a social system in which the political State, having no further function to perform, is cast off, and society enters upon the stage of the co-operative system, which it tasted in its infancy, and had temporarily to discard in order to fashion the means and methods of production requisite to render production abundant for all without arduous toil.

K. A. H. NEW YORK-The paragraph in the Daily People of the 13th of this month (Weekly the 20th) on marks the class character of a ruling the election of the new Secretary of the French Syndicalists answers most of your questions. For the rest, the numerical strength of the French Syndicalists must be about 75,000 members. The organization tends towards the industrial system, announces the purpose of so shaping itself but is that not yet. As you will have learned from the paragraph referred to, the Anarchistic Secretary Griffhuelles was removed, etc

H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL .-- It would be a mistake, violating the sense of proportion, for the national organ of a Movement to attune its policy to the exceptional conditions that may prevail in some exceptional locality. Such conditions-must not be ignored. That is true. The way to have them taken cognizance of is by special correspondence, which, being published in the national organ, would, without violating the sense of right proportion and thereby conveying a wrong impression of the whole, weave themselves into the whole, as considered from the national or general viewpoint. Such special correspondence would have to come from persons located in such exceptional locality, and upon whose alertness, general information furnished by the national organ, and determination really devolves the task of meeting on the spot the exceptional conditions that may The putting out of a man's eyes does | face them on any particular subject of not necessarily destroy his lachrymal general interest. The People turnishes

illustrations of this on numerous subiects.

N M. H. JERSEY CITY N J-What is wanted is experience on prices made in households, and furnished by these.

J. T. W., SEATTLE, WASH.; K. S. H., OGDEN, WASH: R. C., SPO-KANE, WASH .: F. C. R., SAULS-BURY, TENN.; E. J. M., DULUTH, MINN .: J. G. S., BUCKLEY, WASH .: O. C. BERLIN, GERMANY; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; M. D. F., ATLANTIC CITY, N. Y.; F. F., HARTFORD, CONN.; H. L., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; F. P. J., INDIAN-APOLIS, IND.; E. G. F., SEATTLE. WASH.-Matter received.

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otics—Fer technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE

gular meeting of the N. E. C. Subparters on Wednesday evening, March ers present: Deutsch, Hammer, Han-on, Kihn, Malmberg and Rosenberg. s absent and excused: Lafferty wartz. Members absent withuse: Ball, Butterworth, Gollerepper, Hall, Leckher and Schrafft.
Minutes of the previous session read

Financial report for two weeks ending farch 9: receipts, \$25.61; expenditures,

The Manager of the Daily People at sek of co-operation on the part of the Sections in the settlement of accounts erdue; also complained that the "Ar-taren's" indebtedness kept on the innasmuch as pressing claims must adiately met. It was moved by sch and seconded by Hammer, that national secretary be instructed to Il upon the Executive Board of the avian Socialist Labor Federation , personally, in order to urge immediate payment of their indebt

proposal of Section Tacoms, Wash, ditorials and articles reported that, estrable as it may be, the work cannot be undertaken at this time because it dd entail too great an expenditure cash without any great im

e: From G. Renn aville, Ill., regarding activity of us. From A. Gillhaus, Peoria, Ill., or the last six months. From D. D. arrett, Terre Haute, Ind., reporting acetion Antonio, Tex., inquiring whether is no constitutional provision it, still there is an unwritten ast denies soldiers and militiamen hat locality. From Hol-e, Pittsfield, Mass., refor Commune Pestival, which is to held jointly by the S. L. P. and S. P. Pittsfield on the 20th inst; referred the Massachusetts S. E. C. From asschusetts S. E. C. regarding speakrs for Pittsfield, and organization in smonthly financial report, and report-gathe arrangement of mass meeting in mover to discuss the S. P. and its prinles and tactics, also reporting that is. Trainer, member of the G. E. B. Section Manchester, N. H., regard-

rament 11:15 P. M. Max Rosenberg, Secretary. STRANG SANGE SPICEUM LEC-

The following public lectures by So-islists and non-Socialists will be held inder the ampices of the Laber Ly-rum of Section Eric Genny, S. L. P., every Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock, at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street. An instructive general discussion follows such lecture. All readers of this pa-per are invited to attend and bring friends. Admission is free. ing public lectures by Se

March 28 Attorney Wm. J. Shields.

ject to be announced.

pril 4—Willard C. Vincent on "How
it the Working Class Organizat"

peril 11.—Mr. Frederick Almy, of the

well of Lander A. Armstrong, on

April 25.-Attorney Lewis Stockton on "Should Socialists Demand the City Charter Proposed by the Referendum

May 2.-Boris Reinstein, on "International May Day and American Labor

BOSTON, ATTENTION!

A Concert and Dance will be given by the Socialist Labor Press Committee of Greater Boston, representing Section Boston, Scandinavian Socialist Clubs, and the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation. Proceeds go for the Operating Fund of the Daily and Weekly People. The benefit will be held on THURSDAY evening, April 8, in Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street, near Kneeland street, Boston. Tickets, twenty-five

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. Jo-seph Schlossberg of New York will uss "Immigration." Admission free.

ATTENTION PHILADELPHIA!

Daniel De Leon of New York, editor of the Daily People, will deliver a lec-ture on SUNDAY, April 11, at 2 P. M., in the German Theatre, corner Franklin street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, on "The Fundamental Principles of In-ternational Socialism and the Two So-The People and Party sympathizers are requested to make this known to their riends. The admission will be ten cents for any seat in the house. Come early and secure good seats. Doors open at 1:30 P. M.

BIG MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT COOPER UNION, N. Y.

International Labor Day will this year find the Socialist Labor Party celebrat-ing its clear-cut record of the past and proclaiming its antagonism to capital-sm and to the insidious foes of Labor. These are stirring times and the Socialist Labor Party is called upon to be in the forefront of the battle. The Party fore calls upon its staunch army

May 1 will see Labor assemble mow that the banner of revolt has per raised against the tyranny and he Industrial Republic for the great army of the world's workers.

Rally, comrades and sympathizers, and on with us in the celebration of International Labor Day at Cooper Union Hall, Eighth street and Third avenue, SATURDAY, May 1, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of instilling in the minds of the workers the fact that the present ecoomic system must go if they desire to be free, if they desire their rights, if they desire the full product of their labor. With a view to widely advertis-ing our May Day meeting, comrades should secure a supply of throwsways for distribution from L. Abelson, 25 City Hall Place and attend the meeting same and play your full part in rating the worker's International

It will be good news to know that our old stalwart, Chas. H. Corregan of Syracuse, N. Y., will positively be one of the speakers. Daniel De Léon and Jas. T. Hunter will also speak. Other speak. E. Schlangte, Pa......

ers will be announced later. Remember Labor's Day! Rem you are a Socialist! Do your duty! N. Y. County Executive Committee, 8. L. P.

MONROE COUNTY, N. Y., NOTICE! The members of the Socialist Labor Party of Section Monroe County, N. Y., are requested to attend a party meeting on THURSDAY, March 25, 8 p. m., at 42 Exchange street, Smith and Leadwich Hall, Rochester. Readers of The People are also asked to attend this meeting.

As To Politics Pamphlot of Bighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class - Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

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If the donations continue to keep coming as well as they did recently it won't take long to make the total of \$500 that our present pressing needs re-

The comrades of Pittsburg and vicinity remit \$24, and write that they recognize the prime importance of keeping the Party Press in the field of propaganda. In fact all the remitters have something cheering to say in addition to sending the financial proof that their words are tot empty phrases. Comrade Eisenberg says that "pros

erity" has struck Taft's home town. for three of the Section members have found jobs and can send something to

1.00

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elp the Party Press. C. Vonderlieth, E. Moonelis. 30th and 32d A.D. " Thos. Blank H. A. Okle, San Jose, Cal. .. G. Dibb, New Bethlehem, Pa. O. Ruckser, West Haven, Ct. I. Schwenck, Jersey City, N.J. Ben Duff, Chrome, N.J. A. Levine, N. Y. gas rebate ... Louis Katz, New York G. Langer, Milford, Conn. G. Anderson, Denver, Colo. .. C. E. Nylen, New York F. Linden, Providence, R. I. .. T. Grabuski, Lansing, Mich. .. Section Allentown, Pa..... S. L. Ford, Portsmouth, Va... B. D. Downey, Portsmouth, Va G. J. Deans, Portsmouth, Va.. C. F. Munro, Portsmouth, Va.

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J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Aris R. Clausen, Spokane, Wash.... A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal Slave 204, San Francisco, Cal. F. C. Salzer, Fort Collins, Col.

C. Sistek, Monessen, Pa...... I. W. W. Local, Braddock, Pa. H. Mueller, Wilkinsburg, Pa... F. Weber, Wilkinsburg, Pa.... S. L. P. Branch, Wilkinsh's Pa. F. Kunz, Swissvale, Pa..... F. Rogler, McKeesport, Pa....

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Grand total \$3,905.19 The Weekly People at one dollar a year is excellent value for those who would learn about Socialism and the Socialist movement. Interest your friends and get them to subscribe.

. IT CANNOT BE SHIFTED

THE WORK OF PROPAGANDA RESTS UPON THE SHOULDERS OF THE ADHERENTS OF THE MOVEMENT.

press, we must, however, remind our Section Denver, Colo. 4 comrades and friends that we have yet W. Suessbrich, Rockville, Conn. ... 4 to hear of a plan by which the circula- G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I 2

Getting subscribers for a Socialist paper is not just like selling merchandise, as some seem to think. It doesn't follow that a man who can sell packing house products will be successful with a Socialist paper. It is true that such a one may get small business men to subscribe, by promising them that pat-ronage will follow, but he cannot get the proletariat to subscribe.

The methods of the "successful sales man" fail when he tackles that field, and for the very good reason, that though he may be a very good salesman, he is not equipped for the work of Socialist propaganda. The subscription getter is really engaged in the work of propaganda. Salesmen may be hired, but propagandists are the product of the Movement.

During the past week we cut off mor subscribers than we put on. This, too, in places where the Party has organization. As all the Sections have copies of the mail list, showing when subscriptions expire, the fact that there are not more renewals indicates that not enough attention is paid to the keeping up of the list of readers which we already

1.00 Many workingmen who are not fa niliar with the methods of subscribing, the getting of money orders, etc., drop off, when they might easily be retained as readers if looked after by Party members. If you can't increase your list hold what you have at all events.

The Active Baigade were heard from W. Goss, Belleville, III. 7

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 7 active propaganda we F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 6 have stock on hand.

Section Denver Recently Sent Out the Following Spirited Call to Action to will join or n Members, Friends and Sympathisers, next Tuesday.

Denver, Colo., March 10, 1909. To the members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party and readers of the Weekly People in Denver, Comrades:

You are hereby invited to attend a special meeting of Section Denver, S. L. , to be held next Tuesday evening, March 16, at Hall No. 36, in the Building, 1731 Arapahoe street, third floor, at which steps will be taken to put the Section in active working condition. Plans will be laid for agitation work, and consideration given to the possibility of engaging permanent head-quarters, where regular educational, as

ell as business meetings can be held. In view of the present conditions of the wage workers, recent developments in the abor morevert and the results of the late elections, we urge you, whatever your past affiliations may have been, to join the Socialist Labor Party.

Our National Executive Committee in regular ression assembled on January 4, adopted and caused to be published in the Daily and Weekly People, an Ad-.50 dress to the Working Class, which we trust you have read. If you have not, copies of the same can be had at the meeting next Tuesday. The Address should be read by every one interested in Socialism, as in it the S. L. P. position is thoroughly explained and the present situation of the movement set

We refer you to this "Address," and will not here discuss the reasons why of ignorance, wrong tacties and fakiryou should be a member of the S. L. P. ism, awakening the workers in the shops After reading the address your duty to and plants of industry, calling upon all the working class should be apparent to who are honest and intelligent, to rise you. This is no time to let any consideration keep you out of the only bona fide revolutionary labor party, or to ing the Socialist Republic. neglect your part of the work of educating and organizing the working class for our final emancipation.

Have you been a member of the S. L. P. before? Are you a sympathizer of the party? Have you recently become interested in the movement? Do you realize and recognize the position of the S. L. P. to be the correct one? If so, .25 your place is with us and nothing should teep you from joining our ranks and assist in building up the organization here in Denver. Application blanks will be on hand and new members will be admitted at our meeting next Tuesday. Our monthly dues are twenty-five

No amount of opposition or hardship has been able to down our organization. We are now building for the future. Deep on the bed rock of science and experience we are rearing a structure that no storm of private interest will

While we are open to suggestions that R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex. 3 will increase the circulation of the Party | C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. 3 tion can be increased without effort on M. Kelley, Providence, R. L. 2 E. Smith, Roanoke, Va. 2 J Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind. 2 T. C. Pope, Pecos, Texas 2 W. J. Gerry, Colo. Springs, Col. 2 F. Bombach, Boston 2 J. Lutkenhaus, New York 2 E. Teichert, S. Greensburg, Pa. 2 M Stodel, New Haven, Conn. 2 Socialist, Edinburgh, Scotland 3

> Prepaid cards sold: Buffalo, N. Y., \$11.22; Newport News, Va., \$5.00; San Antonio, Tex., \$5.00; Brookline, Mass., \$3.00; 22nd and 24th A. D.'s, New York, \$1.25; Belleville, Ill., soc.

LABOR NEWS NOTES,

Business in this department keeps fair. The more important sales were: Cleveland, O. \$30.00

Boston, Mass. Tacoma, Wash. Jersey City, N. J. Edinburgh, Scotland August Gillhaus Detroit, Mich. Attleboro, Mass. Hartford, Conn. Utica, N. Y. 1,25 Nyack, N. Y. Anaconda, Mont. Lawrence Mass, 1.22 San Francisco, Cal. 1.10 Newburgh, N. Y. 1.00

In addition there were many smaller orders, and office sales totaled \$25.31. A. Louwet, Walkerville, Ont. 4 The weather should soon permit more active propaganda work, see that you

SECTION DENVER UP AND DOING. | active at this critical period in the his tory of the movement, when your as-

sistance is most needed? Whether you

will join or not, come to our meeting

For Section Denver, S. L. P. Geo. Anderson, Secretary.

CALL TO ACTION.

Issued by the California State Commit tee, Socialist Labor Party.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1909. the Comrades and Members-at-Large of the Socialist Labor Party in California, Greeting!

In January last the State Executive Committee issued an urgent call for denations toward defraving the expenses of the Gillhaus tour in California, Washington and Oregon. There has as yet been but little response. Now, comrades do not delay in this most important matter; do not wait for the other comrade to start the ball a rolling; do not wait for the last moment, but commence right now. This four will be a most important step in the march of progress towards our emancipation from industrial and social slavery, organized as it is by the ever-uncompromising, unde-terred S. L. P. While the reform and reactionary, bourgeois-tinted elements are still misleading the workers into the quagmire of confusion and futile, demoralizing tactics, the S. L. P., as hitherto, and more so now than ever before, must continue its unswerving course and attend to the inspiring and necessary work it alone is organized to do, striking its hammer-blows upon the head up and do their part towards overthrow ing the Capitalist System and inaugurat

Remember that the prime business in life for us is to hasten by word and action, and in every other way, the oncoming day of the collapse of Capitalism and of our economic emancipation. But this will not come automatically. It depends solely upon the revolutionary forces that are correctly and integrally organized; upon the men and women who know what they want and are determined to get it. Bearing these truths in mind, heed the

call that has been issued by your State Executive Committee, and respond at once and in the most liberal manner possible to the appeal for funds for the tour of Comrade Gillhaus in the Pacific States: We know that he can "deliver the goods," and that if you all enable him to have full opportunity in this matter, his work will not be in vain, but rather result in rallying the workers ever affect. Are you going to remain in- to the unsulfied banner of that Party

PETITION

TO ABROGATE THE RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

[The below petition is issued by the Pouren Defence Conference, 99 Nassan street, Room 719, New York City, to whom it should be returned when full. It enlists the sympathy of all right-minded men.]

To the Senate of the United States:

The proceedings under the Extradition Treaty with Russia against Christian Rudowitz and Jan Janoff Pouren have amply demonstrated that this treaty endangers, if it does not entirely destroy, the safety of political refugees from the Czar's dominions.

Both these cases have revealed an em barrassing conflict of two standards of justice: Russian and American.

Contrary to the theory and practice of American jurisprudence, the accused were, in fact, compelled to furnish proof of their innocence.

Under the extradition law, no provision is made for bail: in consequence Jan Janoff Pouren has been imprisoned for more than a year, pending the decision of his case.

In extradition cases the issue of fact

is not submitted to the verdict of a jury. It is decided by an inferior federal official, sometimes a lay magistrate, who may not even be learned in the law.

Russia may base her demands upon documentary proof obtained in a preliminary examination, in which all safeguards of the rights of the accused are bsent. The documentary proof submitted by the Russian government need not under the Russian laws be sworn to; such evidence would be incompetent in any criminal proceeding originating in our own territory.

The defence, on the other hand, must rely upon witnesses, who are compelled on cross-examination to answer questions that cannot honorably be answered, because to do so would mean to betray their comrades who are still within the reach of the Czar's police.

Thus the time-honored right of political asylum is reduced to a mockery.

In view of the foregoing, the undersigned petition the United States Senate to cause due notice of termination of the Convention for the extradition of criminals, made in 1803, to be given to the Imperial Government of Russia.

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whose revolutionary watchword is "Unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class"-the Socialist Labor Party.

Now is the time, this is the year, to do something for the Socialist Movement. We all cannot leave our work and proclaim the message of the Revolution. Nevertheless, we have our Party and men in it whom we can commission to attend to the spreading of our principles. Among these is Gillhaus, who is well equipped for the purpose. We, in the West, must do our part, our duty, towards spreading the correct principles of the Socialist Movement.

Comrades, rally all to the call. For the California State Executive

Louis C. Haller, State Secretary. 317 E. 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

व देशवा याद्या याद्या याद्या याद्या या EDWIN MARKHAM'S THE MAN WITH THE HOE

S A CONDENSED DESCRIP-TION OF THE DEGRADA-TIONS OF THE PROLE-TARIAN SYMBOLIZED IN AND INSPIRED BY JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET'S PAINTING OF THE HOE-MAN. ITS PATHOS CAN-NOT HELP BUT APPEAL TO THE SOCIALIST.

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