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BULED DOWN

BASSING COMMENTS ON POLITICAL AND OTHER EVENTS.

Aims of the "Direct Nominationists"-Prohibitionists and Tariff Tax-So cialist Party a Refuse Heap for Old Political Machines-Applauding Harrimens and Denouncing Workers.

Latest exchanges from Holland, "Het Volk" of March 24, leave little hope for harmony in the Socialist Movement The International Secretary Camille Huysmans, was deputed by the Executive Committee of the International Bureau in Brussels to reconcile the two warring factions with a cow omise proposition. The main organization, the Social Democratic Labor Party whose n is "Het Volk," had de rs of The People were informed last organ of the opposition, should discon tinue, and that its three editors stood expelled. The compromise proposition ight by Huysmans was to the effect "Tribune" should discontinue but that one of its three editors be ed on the editorial staff of the Marxist weekly supplement to be issued by "Het Volk." What was to happen with the other two does not appear.

The proposition was rejected by the convention of the seceders, and they launched a new party under the name of Social Democracy.

"Mr. Chairman, I am a great friend of he American sheep; in other words, the rool grower."—Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, Representative from Michigan, Congress,

Was this an "open confession," or a "cat that leaped out of the bag"! There is no "sheep" that grows more wool than the American workingman. And him the Fordneys love, indeed—as sheep.

After some great war an spidemic of region as a consequence of the large number of decomposing bodies. The cholers, which despatches announce is breaking out in Russis, would seem to arrive on schedule time, and serve as a statistical pointer to the large number of corpses that the recent "pacification" of Russia has required.

Parliaments are condensed symbols of respective nations. Already three nearly fisticuffical—have taken cial system that our parliament sym-

gative of the real issue at such "reformers of political bossism" are nibbling are the words of the plutocratic reflroad magnate E. H. Harriman spokat the Denver Commercial Club. riman said: "The best way in man-Harriman said: "The best way in man-enjoy, and profit by, the opportunity to purpose of a chain to keep them tied, aging governments is just the same as receive and pocket breweries' bribes to better article of government at less

intative Sulzer is "too previ-The "Frueh Schoppen" (early ng glass of beer) is a German The thing—whether good, bad, or cerent we shall leave aside—is not ret a national institution in this coun-Not until our people also nation-indulge in the "Fruch Schoppen" Representative Sulzer be justified ing the metaphor that the tariff tax eer "adds to the burden of the fast table." What Sulzer meant but did not find it politic to say was:
"The tax on beer—having to come from that portion of the brew produced by hrewery workingmen, but plundered from them by the boss brewers—will ne out of the boss brewers' pockets; the less the boss brewers keep all the less excessively will their break-fast tables be loaded. Hence the tax on beer is a burden on the bose brewers' breakfast table. Intolerable!"

mists is at fault, or their sincerity.

Let see demanding a high tariff on each wines. Is this in the interest of briety? The consequence of a high riff on French wines, as far as the able to raise the price of their goods; tions life is torture, what remedy does the higher the price the higher the New York Committee on Congestion its; the higher profits the greater of Population propose? To abolish capi-inducement to conital to go into a talker, which felting the starker out of as City Hell Man-

That the so-called Socialist party is ground for political garbage has been illustrated convincingly in Los Angeles on March 26. One Harper, a Republican corruptionist having been elected Mayor, and elected, of course, with the aid of the equally corrupt Democratic machine, the newly adopted system of a "recall election" was applied. Harper hiked away from the storm by declining to stand again. The two remaining candidates were an avowed "Reformer" and the Socialist party man. And what did the two political machines of graft-Republican and Democratic-do? they threw their full strength to the S. P., who, instead of scornfully repudlating, gladly accepted the gift. Despite such support the S. P. was defeated. But it is proud of its "large vote." And

"E. M. H." in "The Progressive Woman" takes the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst to task for saying that the ballot would destroy woman's chief virtues the power to draw man "by the cords of sweet and intelligent enticement," and her "affectionate sagacity."—"E. M. H." does not seem to know that the Rev. Parkhurst is an expert on woman's power "to draw man by the cords of weet and intelligent enticement," and also on her "affectionate sagacity." "E. M. H." evidently never heard of the highly ethical thing known in municipal rification as "the Parkhurst Trick."

When workingmen demanded that the Sherman so-called Anti-Trust law be so nded as to exclude Unions from its operation, up went the cry: "Class transit facilities. More transit facilities legislation! Oh, horror!" Now that a greater spread of convestion—that is Harriman, eastward bound, and scattering hints to Congress for the benefit of prosperity, declares: "There should be inating those features antagonistic to corporations," there is not the faintest iments to the Sherman law elim ection. On the contrary, with silent eloquent similes, the anti-class legislation clan beams approval.

The highly revolutionary spinster known as Mamselle Free-Trade is becoming easily satisfied in her old age. Com menting upon President Taft's statement that the chief object of a tariff is to raise revenue, Mamselle Free Trade's throws up his hat with the shout: "That is a revolution by itself." There are revolutionists who, if they can not fire a cannon, are modestly satisfied with a cannon-cracker.

Boss brewers and the Socialist party's Volkszeitung Corporation stand before a renewed chance of their lives. A variety of influences are centering upon Congre to increase the beer tax. The boss brew ers will have a fresh opportunity to strut workingman, anxious to oppose the inmen seek to strap upon the shoulders of Labor; the Volkszeitung Corporation will is found, the fear of hunger answers the ing railroads, and is to produce d kick Socialism in the stomach with Jonastic statistics, backed with mottos from Timbuctoo, proving that the tax on beer comes out of the workers' pockets, and is "the first thing to abolish before the path to Socialism is cleared."

> At last! At last a true word has me out of the Gompersic Central Federated Union of this city, and that true word is an exact repetition of what the Daily People has been saying these many years:—"There is no such thing as Union beer." The C. F. U. having taken a step truthward, it is to be hoped the body may take the next step in the same on, and recognize that, under the existing A. F. of L. regime "there is no such thing as any Union article." Under A. F. of L. regime one Union scabs on the other or others. There being no article but is the product of several trades combined, and the trades practicing scabbery upon one another, such a thing as "Union goods" does not exist. Tis so with beer; 'tis so with all other goods, whether plastered all over with the so-called Union label or not.

Having admitted that under present ons the city workingman is forced thousands of families are actually robcture of liquor is concerned, is bing their stomachs to pay the landlord; s domestic wine raisers will be having admitted that under such condi-

FATHER MORGAN M. SHEEDY ON SOCIALISM

path, who ran a lecture bureau, and informed his friend James he wanted to thereat-a lecture tour by Mark Twain was always profitable-Redpath said: "Good! What shall it be upon, Mark?" of the lecture. Mark Twain answered: "Astronomy." Redpath's hand stood stock still. Astonished he inquired: "Astronomy? What do you know about astronomy?" "That's just it," was Mark Twain's unperturbed explanation; "I know nothing about astronomy-the very reason why I should be able to deliver an elegant lecture thereon. My imagination will have free scope, unhampered by any facts, unfettered by any

Twus the spirit of Mark Twain that spoke in St. John's Church at Altoona Pa., on the evening of March 21, when Father Morgan M. Sheedy delivered a lecture. The subject was not "Astronomy," it was "Socialism." The Rev. Father gave the reins to his imagination; it cavorted unhampered by facts, unfettered by reason-or, rather, the reason went abumpety-bumping against

For instance-to take one instance out of a score:

so much of his product that he cannot

afford better surroundings, and which

works him so long that he must live

near his job or else go without sleep

also? Nary a bit of it. The Commit

tee's solution is to increase the rapid

a greater spread of congestion—that is

Now it is Father William McMahor

the pastor of St. Bridget's Church in

Cleveland, who turns out to be a bank

rupt with liabilities put at \$1,504,141.64

nd judgment against whom in a suit

for \$30,000 "resulted in tying up his interests in various enterprises." Is the

increasing frequency of the instances of

clericals, with "interests in various en

terprises" that spread ruination with its

train of shattered families, and the

simultaneously increasing frequency of

the instances of clericals who denounce

Socialism as a family wrecker and un

Godly; -is the increasing frequency of

these two sets of instances a mere coin

cidence, or are the two intimately con-

nected, the former but the cause and

illuminative of the "Godliness" of the

Climate and general conditions are un

kind to the capitalist class in Congo

Workingmen have to be gotten by raid-

ing expeditions, and, when gotten, can

be kept only by physical chains. How

much better is all that here. No raiding

expeditions are needed. The working

men in America will wear out their shoe

feather in the voluntary search for a

capitalist master; and, when the master

He who would look for a clean gov-

ernment in a country dominated by a besmirched ruling class would look for

pulse-beats in a mummy. The offence

charged against the West Point authori-

ties, that they inveigle European musi-

cians to this country and swear them into

in order to "tone up" the military acad-

emy bands, is no worse than the whole

sale fraudulent inducement of immigra-

tion done by concerns whose interest lies

in an overcrowded labor market to keep

"An acre of performance is worth the

whole world of promise" is the motto on

the letters of a firm that is deluging

business men with a whole world of

and that by employing the said firm the

general era of prosperity will be still greater-all offered without even a fifth

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all the Committee would accomplish.

The story is told of Mark Twain that Father Sheedy said "it is a natural greens that is "clothes" to the Fiji Island. one day he appeared before James Red- desire of men to own property," and he er would be "clothes" to the Laplander. added "collectivism appeals to the man who has nothing." After stating two be booked for a lecture tour. Delighted such pregnant facts, borrowed from Socialism, the man, whose reason facts control, can arrive only at the conclusion that Socialism is inevitable. Not so and he got ready to write down the title Father Sheedy. His imagination, unhampered by facts, unfettered by reason concluded that "Socialism is absolutely impossible."

What are the facts and reason in the

case? ... Look at the Fiji Islander of to-day His waist garlanded with a wreath of evergreens for only covering, he is elaborately clothed when compared with his still more savage ancestors of Adamic days-before "the fall." Compared with the Bornese-the prickly jungles in which he lives compelling skirt and hose —the Fiji is undressed. Compared with the Laplander, barely the tip of whose nose can be safely left exposed, the Bornese is naked. The reason, grounded on the facts, is that "clothes" is a rela tive thing. What is clothes to one, may be no clothes at all to another. Conditions determine the fact. Precisely the same with property. What is property at one stage of economic development is, no property at a later stage-is clothes as much as the wreath of ever- of hell shall not prevail against it."

Railroads Combatting Their Best

Friend, the Saloon.

Tucson, Ariz., March 25 .- The South-

ern Pacific Railroad has built and

equipped four club houses for employ-

es and is preparing to construct, sever

more. The Oregon Short Line is build-

ing three and it is expected that the

the other Harriman lines. In doing

this the Harriman lines are not play

ing at philanthrophy—they are doing

it because it looks to them like a pay-

F. G. Athearn, superintendent

Railway Clubs of the Southern Pa-

cific, waxes eloquent over the advan-

tages of the clubs to the companies

Their object, he says, is to raise the

standard of employes mentally, phy-

sically and morally, and thereby obtain

a higher degree of efficiency. The

methods, he holds, are free from all

maudiin sentimentality and subterfuge

and brought down to scientific business

Referring to the saloon Mr. Athearn

ave that however much its influence

may be decried it has filled a social

need. Not only is the social craving

satisfied in the saloon but the physical

well-being also is looked out for. There

are clean toilets, arm chairs, cheerfu

warmth and well-cooked lunches,

When these fall there is the liquor

that drugs the senses and makes the

Mr. Athearn contrasts the saloon

with the methods of the reformer, who

hires a chilly, lonesome room, upstate,

in a side street, where the reformer

sits with chattering teeth wondering

why his little sign, "Free Reading

Room Upstairs, Everybody Welcome."

The Harriman clubs are patterned

"The club buildings are first of all

on the saloon plan minus the drink.

attractive and constructed especially

for the purpose. They depart from the

severe rallway type and are made club-

like. They are furnished with the best

and made pleasing both inside and

out. The cost ranges from \$10,000 to

\$35,000. Each club has hot and cold

baths a library of fiction and reference

books, correspondence tables on which

may be found neat club stationery, a

billiard and pool hall, a gaming and

recreation room, barber shop, clgar counter, a restaurant, which is open

twenty-four hours a day, and a large

There may be some who will think

that after all the idea is not such a

bad one. That no fault should be

found with employers who strive to make comfortable surroundings for

their employes. But is it not a confession that the employes do not get

wages enough to enable them to make

decent surroundings for themselves?

And, remembering that the club plan

is a business proposition of the com-

pany, is it not clear that it is cheaper for it to invest a few thousands of

number of bedrooms.".

does not crowd the room.

clubs will be rapidly extended

ing proposition.

principles.

Economic development has reached the point when we hear of the "small millionaire." His property is too small to hold its own against the billionaire concern. If the "little millionaire" is clad too thinly for the billionaire temperature of modern society, two things follow:-first, the large number of those who have still less are in various degrees of economic nakedness; and second, he is bound to join the naked crew. There is a third conclusion. The crew he joins is the overwhelming majority.

Aye, indeed, Socialism "appeals to the man who has nothing." Already he is the overwhelming majority. Daily he waxes more numerous. A steadily swelling majority of economically naked humanity with whom the desire for property is an instinctive desire, being but one of the numerous manifestations of the natural instinct of self-preservation that steadily swelling majority is the rock against which Sunday school economics and sociology are bound to dash themselves, just the same as Sunday school geology and biology have before this dashed themselves against Natural Science. It is, moreover, the Petrus rock upon which the true Evangel of human redemption will be built-"and the gates

dollars in clubs than to pay wages that would make the clubs needless?

And what of the families of the employes? How can they profit through these clubs? The fathers and brothers, surely cannot take any real pleasure in benefits that their wives and sisters do not share.

One thing, though, is significant: the Railroad Y, M. C. A. has evidently not proved the social savior that was expected. The day of spiritual consolation has passed, if men are to be lured at all it must be by catering to their creature comforts. The railway clubs are to compete with the saloon. We shall watch with interest their success. Good meals, baths, and clean beds, at moderate prices, are attractions, no doubt, but none of these will do for the companies the service that is rendered them by the saloon keeper's whiskey when it makes the exhausted and toil-worn employe "believe that he is what he is not,"

The saloon has not filled a social need-it has filled a need of the em ployers, the need of drugging the senses of the unfortunate victims of their exploitation. The employers exploit the workers to the verge of physical and mental exhaustion. The tired-out worker resorts to alcoholic stimulation. That after all is the feature of the saloon. The other things, the comforts, are merely incidental. Mr. Athearn evidently does not realize this when he thinks to make the incidental win out in competition with the essential. At all events he fails to appreciate the fact that it is to the interests of the railroad exploiters to let alone the whiskey dealers who are as necessary to them, in keeping the senses of the employes deadened. as the false leaders of the railroad brotherhoods.

Railroad Worker.

The Daily People costs but one dollar for a three month's subscription-just about a cent a day. You cannot afford to be without it.

CONSIDER STRIKE.

Employes of Denver and Rio Grande Dissatisfied.

Denver, March 27.-There is unrest and dissatisfaction all over the Den ver & Rio Grande system among the shopmen and the officers of the three shop organizations have been in Denver for several weeks trying to straighten out the trouble, but with little or no success. The charge is made that the officials have persecuted the leaders of the three big unions and that the men are working under highly unsatisfactory conditions.

The statement is made that the Rio Grande officers have not fulfilled their part of the settlement of the long and bitter strike of the men employed in the shops. The leaders of the men declare that they can give half a hundred specific instances where the agreement has been violated both in letter and spirit by the company,

. The union officials would not say that a strike at present is among the possibilities, but it is thought that when conditions grow better and the men find opportunity for employment elsewhere they will demand that the company abide by its agreements or suffer the consequences of another strike of shopmen.

The first grievance of the men is that they were given to understand on the quiet that the strike-breakers who came here to take their places when the strike was called a year ago this month would be gradually let out and all of the older men replaced. This has not been done, and only about ten per cent, of the shopmen, taking the whole system into consideration, are union men and old employes.

It is charged that when the agreement was made the strike-breakers were let go but for some unknown reason they were kept around the premises. After a few weeks it is said that they were put back to work alongside the old men and that they still predominate in the shops as are the source of constant friction.

The company is playing a sn. rt trick in stirring up division among its workingmen by introducing Japs in the shops. And the old employes are falling into the tran. Instead of organizing these Japs the union men are moved to prejudice, and thus kept separated. Japanese apprentices are at work where they can learn the business of making, as well as repairing, machinery.

BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS

Judge Noyes, in the U. S. Court of Appeals here, handed down a decision of interest to labor unions and centractors generally, in the suit brought by the National Fire Proofing Company ainst the Mason Builders' Association ... the Bricklayers' Union. He decided that the Fire Proofing Company had no cause of action in their complaint against the builders and the bricklayers, alleging that the latter had entered into labor union agreements which interfered with the conduct of the ship." The integrally organize National Fire Proofing business.

The novel point of the decision is that while Judge Noyes says the Fire Proofing Company has cause for complaint against the agreement in question, since it prevents them from doing business in the way they want to, there is no remedy in law or equity on the evidence submitted at the trial of the action in the Circuit Court. He holds that when equal rights under the law clash there is no bitration.

CONTRACTS UNHOLY

WHEN BOURGEOLSIE IS CAUGHT WHERE HAIR IS SHORT

Electricians of Paris, Having Their Demands Rejected Shut Off Lights in Hotel-Owner Reluctantly Comes to Terms, Then Bourgeois Press Howls "Compulsory Contracts."

Hopwood, Nr. Manchester, England. March 22.-It will be remembered that some time last year the Parisian electricians demonstrated their strength by shutting Paris in darkness. Following this one of the large hotels put in its own electric light plant and had its own staff of electricians to whom, however, they paid less wages than were paid to the other electricians in Paris, M. Pataud, the secretary of the electricians' section of the C. G. T., had repeatedly sent communications to the directors of the hotel demanding an interview and an increase in wages of the men. He was gnored. So, with an unsigned but fully prepared agreement conceding an inrease in wages, he went personally to see the manager of the hotel and interviewed him in his private office. The manager would not be moved by ordinary persuasion, so at a waive of the hand of M. Pataud, all lights went out as the result of the immediate strike of the electrical workers.

The occasion was peculiarly unfortunate for the manager, inasmuch as a banquet of 500 guests was in full swing, when all at once the lights were shut off. Taken so suddenly the manager was almost frantic. Seizing pen and ink he hastily signed the agreement conceding higher wages. Then the lights were

The bourgeoisie, of course, set up a howl'in concert to the effect that this is "compulsory agreement," hence illegal. What about the thousands of similar 'agreements" which the workers have been compelled to "agree" to, willy-nilly, driven by the whip of hunger and cold? They could not escape from the gnawing hunger because the few owned the means of life and demanded the major share of the wealth produced by the worker before he was allowed access to those means. They could not protect themselves from the cold until they had sold their ability to labor to the master class, by a "free contract."

Of course these "contracts" are all perfectly legal.

The incident is only another manifestation of the class struggle and shows the conflicting material interests of the workers and the bourg oisie, the capitalist class. Incidentally, Pataud is called by the bourgeois press, "King" Pataud. But let them undeceive themselves and not think that the disciplinary and united action of the men spells any "king-

resides only in the workers. Now a move is on foot to prosecute Pataud for adopting these measures. William C. Allan.

remedy at law for an injured person. The agreement complained of by the plaintiff company related to wages, hours of labor, and settlement of disputes by ar-

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READY FOR DELIVERY.

TRUSTS & POLITICS

Men in Steel Works Lined up and Told How They Must Vote, or Lose Their

In the summer of 1906 the employee of the Jones and Laughlin Company nned a meeting to protest against inday work, not to organize. The management discovered the movement and threatened the men with discharge if they held a meeting. This action is in line with the policy of the United States Steel Corporation, which has refused to recognize or reply to petitions asking for a change in working condi-

The officials of the steel companies make no secret of their hostility to nism, and I have been told by two leading employers that they would not tolerate it. Any movement toward organization, they assured me, would mean

But not only is there this repression manifested among the steel workers, so as to choke personal initiative in direcns the companies may consider inimical; there are indications of coercion to act in support of the companies' in-

It would not be a complete statement of the control exercised by the employers of the steel districts if we were to omit the political situation. It is com-monly understood that the United States Steel Corporation is the dominant force in politics in the mill towns. Repeated ations have been made to me that workmen have been discharged at Dune for refusing to vote the company ticket. If there is coercion it is quite probable that the effect of it extends far beyond the persons actually

I was told by one employe that he had been called into the office of the superintendent, and remonstrated with for working against the company ticket, and an indirect threat was made of discharge. I was told by men of unimchable standing in Braddock, not steel works employes, that, in the spring of 1908 preceding the May primaries, men were induced to vote for the candidates favored by the steel company, by es of a resumption in industry if the right candidates were nominated. I have it also on good authority that before the same primaries of May, 1908, orders came from the New York office of the United States Steel Corporation, to the general superintendent of the Edgar Thomson plant at Braddock directing him to order the department superintendents to line up their employes for the Penrose candidates for the Legis-

The general superintendent called meeting of the department superintend ents and delivered the orders. This created some dismay, for local option was an issue in the primaries and the prose candidates were opposed to local option. Some of the superintendents were already prominently identified with the local option party and had been assisting in organizing the campaign. How they could with honor and self-respect on the issue at that point was no clear to the officials. But the answer to the objections was clear and to the phint. They were told to break any or all promises and to work for Penrose se the United States Steel Corpora sing needed him in the Senate. It is sably unnecessary to add that Pene carried Allegheny County.-Chari-

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THE WOMAN INVASION.

Havelock Ellis Says It Will Mean Rein vigoration of Civilization. By H. S. K.

In the introduction to his work "The New Spirit," written some years ago, Havelock Ellis made the following obser-

vations on the woman question. "The great wave of emancipation which is now sweeping across the civilized world means nominally nothing more than that women should have the right to education, freedom to work, and political enfranchisement—nothing in short but the bare ordinary rights of an adult human creature in a civilized

"But many other changes will follow in the train of these very simple and matter-of-fact changes, and it is no wonder that many worthy people look with dread upon the slow invasion by women after all, as much their own concerns as anyone's—as nothing less than a new irruption of barbarians.

"These good people are unquestionably right. The development of women means a reinvigoration as complete as any brought by barbarians to an effete and degenerating civilization.

"When we turn to those early societies, which are as lamps to us, in our social progress, we find that the arts of life are in the possession of women. Therefore when the torch of science is placed in the hands of women we must expect them to use it as a guide with audacious simplicity and directness, because of se instincts for practical life which they have inherited.

"The rise of women to their fair share of power is certain. Whether one looks at it with hope or with despair one has to recognize it."

Ellis points out that despite the Shakespeares and Dantes that the average level of women's intelligence is fully equal to that of men's. "Compare." says he, "the men and women among settlers in the Australian bush, or wher ever else men and women have been set side by side to construct their social life to the disadvantage of the men."

It may be observed that women in industry have shown that in many lines they are the equal of men, and in fact have supplanted the male worker, as he in turn had supplanted them by taking household work into the factory.

Havelock Ellis does not presume to foretell what will be the result of wonen's emancipation. "What new forms the influence of women will give to so ciety we cannot tell. Our most strenu ous efforts will be needed to see to it that women gain the wider experience of life, the larger education in the full sense of the word, the entire freedom of deinterference in social organization might have disastrous as well as happy re sults." . Ellis viewed the rise of women with unfailing hope, although he is careful to point out that the vote and the dom. They are not the end but the

IMPROVEMENT

It Will Come, but Not in These Days of Starvation and Congested Slums.

If Society, in its own defense, has a ight to imprison a man for life, or to take his life, why has it not a right to benefit him-for the same end? May not Society, in its own defense, under take to extirpate disease-vice-crime If the State may build a hospital and forcibly take people to it, why not a sanitarium? If the State may prescribe building laws, specify air space and light space and sanitary conveniences, why may it not go further, specify a minimum of health and comfort to be provided for in every house-and make that minimum compulsory? The State is the people surely, and the people have a right to improve themselves-as soon of all the concerns of life-which are, as they know how. No personal preference, no individual liberty, can be al lowed to stand against the will of the ommunity.

We will not have nakedness among We forbid it by law, and enforce the law. We have as much right to for bid hunger-if we choose. We only prevent nakedness because we object to itit is indecent. Some day we shall object to hunger, too. Our sense of decency willwiden. We do not know yet all the conditions required to make better people, but we know some of them. And we know many of those that make worse people. We do definitely know that certain quarters of great cities corrupt and degrade the human stock which is forced to live in them-no matter what it was before. Consider that hideous dictum concerning the effect of the slums of London on the new residents come from the country. "The second generation is weaker and less competent than the first; the third generation is stunted crippled, sick, degenerate; and there is no fourth!" That shows what conditions can do to make worse people.

If Society has the right to build slum, to force people to live there-by the simple process of not allowing them to live anywhere else-and so to de grade and exterminate them; why has not Society the right to build exquisite as best they may, and it will often be garden cities, force people to live there, and so elevate and improve them? That would be too expensive, the defendant may gravely remark. He is wrong. It would not be nearly so expensive as the slum!

In our infinitesimal, egotistical peephole view of humanity we quite overlool the value of the people to the peoplethe wealth producing, joy producing, beauty producing value of the human This ruined stock is dead loss to us; being saved and made into good stock it would be great gain to us. Moreover, "us" includes them. The whole level of our rightful pride lies not at humanity's narrow shifting top, but at velopment, without which their power of its broad, dark base, so little lifted for all the years.

Is water clean that is nine-tenths dirty? Humanity is one; a living tissue; and our need to make better people is the most vital, the most personal need ballot-box do not necessarily mean free- that can be shown to any human soul. -Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in The Independent.

t war north and a second EUGENE SUE'S Fiction. History. THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Lea Mysteres du Peuple," It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, 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 den't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Baniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Laber News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the lirst time the feat has been done in English. N. Y. Sun.

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THE DISAPPOINTING AND WEARY SEARCH FOR WORK FALLS AS HEAVY ON LONDON PROLETAIRE AS ON HIS BROTHER-IN NEW YORK.

Now that so much attention is be- | devil gone," says a woman next to us. ing drawn to the sad plight of the unemployed and destitute, it has struck me that the story of a day in the life of one who, while being a well educated and respectable man, yet finds himself destitute and homeless in the streets of the richest city in the world, may be of interest

The day has gone like many before it. A day of bitter disappointment and weary searching for work, only to be met on all hands with refusal and the now familiar notice: "No Hands Wanted," and we retrace our wears footsteps to the lodging house, where owing to the friendly deputy, we can sit for a few hours in warmth, and berhaps benefit by a slight meal offered by a more fortunate pal who has managed to obtain a few hours' work during the day. At 42 o'clock the house closes, and we must leave to vander about with hundreds more till the dawn of another day.

Passing along Aldgate, we are me on every hand with shadowy forms pacing along with weary feet, or standing for a few moments in the shelter of a doerway till the tall form of a city policeman looms in sight and a gruff, but kindly voice, reminds the wayfarer that in all the large city there is nowhere that he may rest for moment, and forget in sleep his troubles for a few minutes. Nearing the Bank the signs of poverty are more numerous, and one man meets us with the eager inquiry, "Has he been yet?" On asking who the mysterious "he is, we are informed that he, in common with the others, are waiting for a gentleman from Midland Hall, who will supply each wayfarer with a ticket an presentation of which at Midland Hall etween the hours of 12 and 4 a. m. will entitle the holder to one-half round of bread and margarine,

Presently along he comes, and with cut words hands to each man a white slip of paper. There being plenty of time, we move on to the Thames Emhankment. Here will be found misery in the extreme. It has been estimated that from 400 to 500 persons nightly sleep on the Embankment. Look around, and you will see them, men, ah, and women, too. Every seat has its full complement of sleepers. Glance ever the wall to the steps leading to the piers: here you will see them lying in all attitudes, the easier to woo the goddess of cleen. Some have provided themselves with blankets in the shape of placards of the various evening papers, and it is astonishing the amount

of warmth the papers will supply. Note that young man over there well dressed and of evident good breeding. He is passing his first night in the Hotel de Embankment, and sitting bolt upright against the wall he gazes out over the waters of the mighty river. What are his thoughts? Are they of home and a mother in a far-off country, or is he contemplating a sudden end to it all in the heart of the river that closes its waters to none? We take our place with the others, for here we can rest awhile without the fear of a policeman turn

ing us off. Suddenly a shrick is heard, followed by a dull splash, and the Embankment springs to life as if touched by an electric spark. "It's only another poor Newspaper.

"God knows how soon it will come to us." A police whistle shrills out, and a police boat pulls out from the shadows of Blackfriars and the body is dragged aboard, but, alas! too late, for in falling she has struck her head against a buttress, and the life is heaten out of her. "Suicide of an unknown while of unsound mind," say the papers next day. Say, rather, that after careful consideration, she has decided to leave a world that has ill treated her, and to seek judgment from the great Judge of all, who, perhaps, will judge her more mercifully than her fellowmen.

The Embankment soon settles down again until about 1 o'clock, when the men amongst us begin to form up in a double file by Waterloo Bridge. We follow with the others, and stand patiently waiting the advent of the Salvation Army officers with the tickets for soup and bread. Presently they come along, and each man on receiving his ticket makes tracks as fast as tired feet can carry him to the Millbank shelter, which, as one of the officers facetiously puts it, is next to the House

Arrived at the shelter, each man as he enters is given a large piece of wholesome bread, a few yards further a spoon, and, on entering the dining hall, a steaming bowl of good, nourishing soup. We are given a hearty welcome by Staff Captain McGregor, himself an old Embankment dosser, and git down in batches of 400 at a time to enjoy for twenty minutes warmth and shelter Some scoff their portion like wild animals and no sooner are they done, with head on hands, they snatch a few minutes' sleep until it is time to give place to others, who are lined up in long rows outside,

But it is now 1:30 a. m., and if want to benefit by our bread ticket we must get a move on as it is a good step from the Houses of Parliament.

On the way we pass many more on the same errand, and on reaching Horseferry Road we see some hundred men sitting about contentedly munching away at their half-pound of bread, Presenting our ticket at the door, we are supplied with our bread and are soon enjoying it with the rest. It is now nearly 4 a. m., and if we are tucky enough to possess the large sum of one halfpenny, we can adjourn to the noted poor man's caterer in Wentworth or Chicksand streets, an purchase'a large mug of tea and permission to sit in an upstairs room till 5:30 o'clock, by which time the door of the hospitable lodging house is open and we can snatch a few hours' sleep on one of the forms till it is time to again go forth on a search for work. What will the day bring forth? Shall we be successful in obtaining a job, or will the end of the day find us again with no prospect but the Embankment for another dreary night? This is no highly colored description of a night out, but the truthful account of what the writer is going through. What will the government do for us? We cannot die in the streets, but something must be done and that soon, for I can assure the reader that the unemployed will not starve passively this time.-Revnold's

PUDDLERS REJECT WAGE CUT. Reading, Pa., March 28 .- The executive

board of the eastern division of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Association decided not to accept the reduction of wages as made by rion companies of the division. The action will affect nearly 10,000 iron workers, comprising the puddlers and helpers, and will become effective with the day shifts. on Monday.

The employes of the Reading Iron Company, to the number of 1,000, in session followed the board meeting, sustained the action of the board and decided to reject the wage reduction of the company. The cut is from \$4,50 to \$3.75 per ton for puddling, and proportionately for all others. The eastern division comprises all of the eastern half of Pennsylvania.

The meeting was presided over by Vice-President Jas. B. Mincher of the Eastern Division of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers. National Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe of Pittsburg represented National President McArdle. It is rumored that a large percentage of the men will not be governed by the action of the meeting and will return to work on Monday.

The session was stormy throughout and there were mutterings among the helpers, indicating that they did not consider themselves fairly treated. Only a small percentage of the men employed here are connected with the Amalgamated

POUREN DEFENSE CONFERENCE. Expresses Thanks for the Admirable Support Given It.

The Pouren Defense Conference, happy at the final outcome of its labors to free Pouren, has issued the statement here given to those who stood by it in its

"To the press of the United States, and to the many organizations and individuals who have given moral, personal and financial support in the defence of Jan Janoff Pouren and the maintenance of the right of political asylum, the Executive Committee of the Pouren Defense Conference herewith extends its warmest thanks and its heartfelt appreciation, feeling confident that the same forces can be relied on if it should become again necessary to protect political refugees from acts of wanton persecution on the part of their political enemies."

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

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

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

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

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

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All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue St. Paul. Minn. Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds

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TWO CITIES

By Axel Staal, Jesey City, N. J.

I stood on the summit of a mo and looked down towards a city which d, gently wafted upon an easterly wind, had momentarily hidden from my gaze. As I looked I became aware of a strange phenomenon. I saw in the at 10 o'clock." cloud a picture, blurred and indistinct at first, but later clear and well-defined, a picture of a city, a "City Beautiful." It was the outskirts of a city. Pretty all cottages, suggesting by their many ms, health and happiness, beautifu ure! Two schoo street with books under their arms.

"Where are you going to-morrow afternoon?" asked the younger boy. "Nowhere in particular," came the

"Then come down to the school; our class challenged No. 5 school to a gyinnasium competition. It will take place to-morrow. Come down."

"All right," responded the elder boy. "It will soon be my last month at school; I graduate this term. I am sevyears old now, and as my father ting old and soon will be on the o do some work."

The cloud drifted on and I saw a girl talking to a young man on the porch of

Will you come for a sail up the river

next Saturday?" he asked.
"Yes, that will be very nice. We will be off Saturday, as the factory is to be

"How do you use your spare time?"

young man, "but I like to study foreign anguages, and at present I am reading Homer and Plato in the original Greek. Considering the century in which he lived, Plato's 'Republic' is wonderful.

"I will be on the pier waiting for you," promised the girl.

But to return to the sail, the boat leaves

The scene changed again, and oked upon some workers building a

Steadily and carefully the work was progressing under the merry jesting and cleasantly worded directions from the architect. One man alone seemed to move about with some difficulty. He went up to the architect and explained that he had only been out of bed the last two days, and that the work in the warm sun was a little too much for him in his weakened condition.

"Go home and get well, my friend," said the architect. "It is of no use to kill yourself, when we have men enough

The cloud drifted on and I beheld the garden of a carpenter's house. Four men were sitting around a table enjoying a game of cards and eigars. The game finished, they discussed the coming

"That 'Anti-Socialist Party.'" said the host, "will be about dead after this. They used to send in a representatitve from this district, but I don't think they will do it now. Their demands are somewhat modified, but they wish to see money restored, and have Bible teaching introduced in the schools."

Here the carpenter's wife, who was sitting on a bench a little away from the table reading Victor Hugo's 'Les ered the girl, "and I practice on Miserables," broke into the conversation ano and play duets with my sister, and said: I, for one, will work against taking violin lessons. But what any party trying to restore Bible teach-

When my children get old enough to know their own mind, they can choose a religion for themselves. As far as premature teaching of religious dogma is concerned, it encumbers store. the liberty of choice, so necessary for the development of a free human be ing. I have a religion, but it is not the same as I had when was a child. Besides, this proposition may merely be a trick of the 'Anti-Socialist Party,' which, aided by some clerical teachers, wishes to obtain the mastery over the children's mind so as to use the mas-

tery in civic questions later on." Again the scene shifted, and I looked down upon a very old but happy look ing couple in their little home. The old man was resting comfortably in a rocking chair, and was speaking about his childhood to a group of young men and women sitting around him. He told them how he as a child walked with his grandfather and helped him pick rags from barrels in the street. How the grandfather was run over and killed by an automobile which sped up the avenue where he was picking rags, and how the judge had allowed the rich man, who drove the automobile to go free, because it was "only a rag picker" who was killed, He told how, two years later, when fighting with his father in the ranks of the workers who brought about the Socialist Republic he was shot through the breast. "You," said the old man. "cannot picture the misery that existed; but beware lest an attempt should be made to wrest your liberty and your commonwealth from you."

The cloud had passed and I saw the city at the foot of the mountain. Two boys met; one had books under his arms, the other a grocer's basket.

"Working?" asked the boy with the

enough, so I had to leave school and go to work, though I am only thirteen years old. And I wanted to graduate next year, but that is impossible now. Well, I must hurry up. So long."

Off he went, and the boy with the books went home to help his father tend

the child's brain and does not allow it I A little farther up the street a young

couple was standing. "Will you go for a trolley ride next Sunday?" asked the young man.

"Too bad, but I can't," answered the "The boss raised my wages from \$5 to \$6, but said he expected me to help out where a little extra work was needed. So he told me vesterday to come Sunday and help on a special or-

Around the corner some men were building a prison. With feverish haste they obeyed the commands of a burly contractor. One bricklayer who was falling behind in his work was pounced upon by the boss.

"What are you dreaming about?" he

"I am sick," answered the brick-"Oh, hell, you are only lazy; perhaps

you blew in all your money for drink last night, and now you are sick," shouted the man who himself was only looking on.

"What drink I could buy with the wages you pay me would not make anybody drunk," said the workingman with a faint smile.

"What, kicking again? You are one of those d-d Socialists who want the whole earth and don't want to leave anything to us fellows who have worked hard to get an education and are trying to show you how to get along. If you won't do your work, get down from there and go home. You are fired." Then, to himself, this vain fellow snorted. "He must be crazy."

I turned my eyes in the direction of the kitchen in a workingman's "home." A woman was sitting mending some at a child in the cradle and to attend to lost my footing, fell and awoke.

This system is fundamentally wron

father is sick and my mother can't earn some food standing on the stove. The husband came home and sank into a chair, exhausted after the day's torture, called "work."

"Give me a drop of whiskey, Mary, 1 can hardly hang together. The boss wanted the job finished to-day and pushed us on, though my sidepartner, Harry, dropped in his tracks. I must have a drop of whiskey."

"It will be better if you eat your supper first, perhaps that will straighten you up," said the wife, who knew the reaction from whiskey.

"What, can't you give me that whiskey? Here I come home as tired as a dog and you won't give me a drop. will go over to O'Brien and swing him for a couple of drinks till next pay day." And out went this overworked human being in search of the only remedv against fatigue that his starva son wages enabled him to obtain.

not even built as well as some cattle pens. An' old woman was standing at a bed saying, "Get up, papa, and go to work: it is 6 o'clock.

I looked down into a miserable shants

"I can't," said the man; "the rheumatism is in my leg and I can hardly stand up."

"You must." she remonstrated. "The landlord is coming next week for the rent, and he won't let us stay here for a day if we haven't the money. I must go over to the rich woman on the avenue and scrub her stairs. She only pays me fifty cents, and it is five hours' hard work. But we need coal, and all the money is gone.'

"Well, I will try." And the old man tottered out of bed, dressed with difficulty and left for the factory where he, after fifty years of exploitation, was out of "gratitude" kept on the pay roll at the munificent salary of one dollar a day.

I saw prostitutes plying their trade securing more money than honest toil gave; rich women lounging in magnificent carriages and children begging for alms and I reached out for the cloud clothes now and then getting up to look that was disappearing in the distance,

> confess that they are out of amount tion. The Salvation Army is in retreat, foot, horse and artillery. The prayer of the ministers of the gospel availeth not. The thousands upon thousands of gaunt, hungry union and

non-union men will tramp the streets

of our beloved city, vainly seeking work. No need for wonder that the organized forces of society seek to ignore the unemployed problem. The fact that it exists gives the lie to all their claims of being civilized. No barbarians on earth have sunk to such depths of degradation as to allow their fellows to want, hunger and starve amidst abundance of everything that humans need. Red Indians have more manhood and appreciation of what honor means than to send their women and children to the chase and then rob them of the fruits of their toil. A savage, successful in the chase, would not eat and waste his meat and allow his less fortunate fellows to starve. Right here in San Francisco, with all its suffering unemployed, we can read of our millionaires eating kangaroo steaks at \$5 a portion, dinners costing \$50 a plate, balls costing \$10,000, parties costing \$50,000; of a nabob tearing up \$500 because hel didn't like paper money; of lavish entertainments and great spenders. As a rule these same peo ple would not give a nickel to a hun-

drones. Pah! Civilization stinks like a rotting carcass in the sun.

of such is our civilization; want and

misery for the workers, luxury for the

Let us pray that from its dust, like the Phoenix rising from its ashes, new and better civilization may grow, wherein the workers and the indus trious shall enjoy the good things of the earth, and the idlers alone shall suffer want.-San Francisco Voice of the Unemployed.

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DVANCE IS MADE ALONG LINES OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS OF PRO-

By Mary Solomon, New York.

"A century ago," said Sydney Smith, ould have believed that country genid be brought to read and spell with the accuracy which we now so frequently remark, or supposed that they could be carried up even to the eleof ancient and modern history? ne is more common or more stupid than to take the actual for the possible eve that all which is, is all which can be; first to laugh at every proposed deviation from practice as impossible then, when it is carried into effect, to be astonished that it did not take place be-

a century, to go far, far away to we man? It is natural for human es to look back on the past and try ofit by the experience of their anestors. Just picture a primitive couple. ment view them having wants of the twentieth century to lified: Let us see how they would we to live and get along. Adam would we to be his own architect, his own ker, his own builder, bricklayer, insmith, carpenter, paperhanger, paint-er, etc. Both man and woman would ve to make their own hardware and ery, weave and spin linen and silk, ir own clothes, shoes, stock-They would need to brew their beer, prepare their soap, perfume other toilet articles. How could hey do without gas or electric light? low could they travel without trains? could they heat their homes in er? How could they prepare their educate their children and man-eir affairs? Ha short, how could

In spite of the old belief that everying that does not exist cannot exist,
copie have progressed. With every
eneration there is, something added
which was previously thought unnatural.
Trimitive man had not only to contend
with nature, unaided by machinery, but
the was ignorant of that blessed device
which lay in the division of labor. For an his own tool and weapon maker.

All nations become interdependent. The benefit of the division of labor is that, In his essay on "Progress, Its Law and Cause," Herbert Spencer proves that not only were the different phases of industry co-mingled, but also the difthough a greater amount of wealth is created, an ever smaller expenditure of of industry co-mingled, but also the dif-ferent phases of art, science and litera-ture. He endeavors to show that "That ich progress essentially consists transformation of the homogene-

and an instrumentalist. To make this clearer I will quote Spencer's own words: "We might trace the development of literature through phases in which, as in the Hebrew Scripture, it ony, history, biography, civil law, eth-ics, poetry; through other phases in which, as in the Iliad, the religious, the martial, historical, epic, dramatic and lyric elements are similarly co-mingled, down to its present heterogeneous de-relopments in which its divisions are so numerous and varied as to defy complete classification.

The industrial progress is so marvelous that a man now in industry can no longer be his own architect, builder, tailor and shoemaker, any more than a man in the field of science can at the same time be a lawyer, an astronomer a botanist, and psychologist. Every line of art and science and industry has become specialized. Transportation and ation is made so easy that not among the workers of one nation but among the workers of the world. Production is carried on at a rapid rate. duced and the speed of the workers intensified. One district or locality is favorably situated for the production of a certain commodity. The captains of industry there enforce concentration of energy for the production of that certain commodity. The world depends on that district for its specialized production. That locality, in its turn, depends on the rest of the world for its different other necessities. Continuity of the same process of labor creates skill and promotes rapidity. Consequently, even if other nations did not depend on the special uproduct of a cerpend on the special uproduct of a certain district, they would have to work and work hard to compete, first, with the especially favorable condition of the district; second, skilled labor. Not only that, but they would have to neglect their own industries. On the whole it would be a loss and not a gain. After a long experience the nations of the world have come to understand that along with the possession of improved tools of production there is not a greater advantage than division of labor.

But we have gone along smoothly until we imagine we are in paradise. How blessed is humanity: rich in geniuses, discoveries, inventions, production, able to enjoy heaven on earth. Not so

We have forgotten to notice that | impeach the capitalist system. all progress in industry was largely due to development and application of machinery. It was not until after production by machinery was established that division of labor took place to any great extent. Since industrial progress is due to improved means of production, transand communication, the own ers of these means must be the bene ficiaries. If the nation owns these neans, we call that nation wealthy and progressive. Now it remains for us to see who owns the machinery and means of transportation, etc.; who owns all the wealth produced, and who is benefited

by progress.

It is, it should be clear to every one that this industrial development wrought great changes. Every individual could not own and operate a machine which required the attendance of a hundred nen, the same as he owned a small tool. The result was that the man who owned the machine had to get helpers. He hired them and paid a certain livingwage. In the beginning there was a faint line of distinction, as the owner was compelled to work beside and with his laborers to be a success in business. Later, the line between employer and laborer grew more marked. Little by little the employer of labor appropriated all inventions and improvements. Here is a ballad of the 19th century from "History of England," by Macaulay, which aptly proves the point:

pence a day, gh a shilling they deserve, if they had their just pay.

If at all they murmur and say 't is too small, We bid them choose whether they'll

work at all. And thus we do gain all our wealth and estate

By many poor men that work early and Then, hey, for the clothing trade! It goes on brave.

We scorn for to toyl and moyl, nor yet slave Our workmen do work hard; but we

live at ease. We go when we will and we come when we please.

Every new invention brought more wealth to the employers. The wealth concentrated into the hands of the privileged, the capitalist class. But as there are two sides to a story, there are two classes in society. The capitalist cannot at the same time be the employing and the exploited class. The machine becomes of primal importance, the worker only secondary. Life and comfort of the laborer is not at all considered. Production is carried on not for the weal of the community, but for private gain or profit. Since the system of produc-

It allows one class to own the means of life and thereby oppress another class. The capitalist class has the political government on its side to legalize and enforce its right to expropriate and exploit the working class. The Socialists are men and women of the working class who realize that something is wrong. They rid themselves of the idea that capitalism is final. They study history and find that capitalism was preceded by a different system of production, which had to go down because based upon allowing the existence of a domineering and a domineered class. The capitalist system, being based on the same principle of rule and ruled, must ultimately fall. To give it a fine send off and wipe that brutal regime out as soon as possible the workers of all countries must organize. They must prepare for the inauguration of a new order based, not on an oppressed class on one side, and an oppressing class on the other, but planted on the true principle of democracy, which rests upon economic freedom.

Socialists do not believe that all which is, is all which can be. They believe that this earth can be made 'a beautiful place to live in with everything in abundance for all to enjoy. To remove all obstacles in the way of human welfare, should be the object of every one's life. Capitalism is an obstacle. Work to remove it. Do your share in We will make them work hard for six the work for Socialism. Hasten its com-

"CIVILIZATION."

What is there about an unemployed

Bestows "Blessings" Which Barbarians Would Be Ashamed Of.

army that, like a ghost at a banquet. strikes the assembled revelers into a "silence of the tomb," that stills the voices of statesmen, silences the prayers on the lips of the priests and ministers of God, palsies the hands of the writers, stiffens the tongue of the orator, blanches the cheek of the charity worker, causes the leaders of the hosts of labor to pause and gaze in confusion upon this vast and increasing army of jobless, hungry, miserable fellow workingmen, fellow citizens, fellow Christians?

Not one from the host of our socalled leaders of the nation dare enter the list and do battle with this problem of the unemployed. Not being able to meet the question on a material plane and deal with it, civilized society has concluded to try the Christian Science method. Forget it. Don't think about it; look the other way, and lo! the army disappears and the problem is solved. Liong live Christian Science! But the army marches on and on. Locally we see the brave ladies of the Fruit and Flower Misas not separated from music nor music rough and the large been so absorbed in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man that something slipped misery and degradation, we so that the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man to the few, while the majority live in the development of primitive man that something slipped misery and degradation, we so that the development of primitive man that something slipped misery and degradation, we so that the development of primitive man that so the few and the development of primitive man that so the few and the development of primitive man that so the few and the development of primitive man that so the few and the development of primitive man that so the few and the development of primitive man that so the few and the development of primitive man that so the few and the development of primitive man that so the few and the development of primitive man that so the few and the development of primitive man that so the few and the development of primitive man that so the few and the development of primitive man

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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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

hed every Saturday by the HALIST LABOR PARTY, ngustine, National Secretary, W. Ball, National Treasu

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

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SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1909.

Brave men who work while others sleep, Who dare while others fly-They build a nation's pillars deep And lift them to the sky.

-EMERSON.

POUREN FREE.

Anxious to believe the best about men thereby giving its full meed of credit to the Genius of the Age, we look upon the action of Commissioner Hitchcock, in declaring Jan Janoff Pouren guiltless of the felonies preferred against him by the Russian Government who sought Pouren's extradition, as an act born of the generous impulses that ever are aroused in the breast of the true by the aggression of despotism.

Nevertheless, after applauding the Commissioner's act, and congratulating Pouren upon his final Nheration, a word of warning is pre-eminently in season.

The release of Pouren was not wholly ness. It was due in part to the slimy macy of the Czar's Government. The iniquity attempted upon Pouren had stirred a wave of indignation that went far beyond Pouren himself. It contemof the Russian, extradition treaty, that furnished ground for such dark mancuvres as Pouren came nearly falling a victim to. Rather than risk such a slap in its face, as the abrogation of the treaty, the Russian Government relaxed its grip upon Pouren. To this Pouren's must be in part ascribed. It

The hour of rejoicing often is the hour of danger. No joy at Pouren's victory should turn our people's eye away from the point of danger that the Pouren case so forcibly pointed out.

It is sufficient of a disgrace for our Nation to continue in friendly relations with the bloodstained ruler of Russia. Sufficient unto the day is the danger of tamination from a Government with which murder is a system, spying a necessity, and provocation to murder a matter of routine. The disgrace and the danger should be kept down to a minim. This consummation demands the evocation of the existing extradition reaty with Russia, and the framing of w treaty with such safeguards that he tainted breath and too ch of the wite can not corrupt it to the ends of the organized felony which Russian

aren free!" is a shout of joy that ould furnish fresh impulse to that ser shout—"Abrogate the extradition reaty with Russia!

TID-BITS FROM PAYNE.

leader of the Republican majority the House, Sereno E. Payne, Repre-entative from New York, opened the chate on the new tariff bill in Conse, on last March 23, with a nine beurs' speech. From beginning to end the speech is full of tid-bits as an egg s of meat. A handful of these will A handful of these will ice to throw light upon the camp of ruling class—a light all the more valuable because thrown by a leading representative capitalist himself.

First of all the fact transpires that be vaunted. "business integrity" of the talist is mere fiction. At every turn re is evidence that one capitalist seeks to overreach another contrivances. Chicoree is ulterate coffee; coal tar dyes ed to cheat in matters of color; en (the skin of the prematurely horn kid) is the name falsely given to the leather of which so many imported loves were made that it looked as if gioves were made that it too early"; even such houses as Tiffan abstained from importing dia ds after the tariff was raised to 25 cent: such a high tariff made the angeling of diamonds a profitable risk: cordingly, diamonds, obviously amug-ed, were bought by our leading jewelry

empetition of capitalist rule. Fraud, bill is to a large extent an expenditure of brain tissue in the effort of outwitting

Two weeks ago The People had occa ion to refer to the fact that the swear ing system was entering as a skeleton into the closets of the small agricul turists. It turns out that the sweating system is the prop of the glove factories in small towns. "It [the glove industry] built up small cities and towns. People take these gloves to their homes, sew them by machinery and by hand." suggestive of the human material that these industries are "building up" in the small cities and towns!

A reduction of the tariff on some things by no means implies a reduction in ultimate prices. A reduction, or almost free trade, may, in some instances mean a gift, made to some firms, of materials that all the firms in that industry need. It transpired that the taking off the tariff on iron ore amounted to a gift of \$200,000 (the duty formerly collected) made to certain furnaces in New England and the Atlantic Coast. On this head the gift of "protection" and "free trade" alike is proven to be "favoritism" towards "pull."

Further confirmation of the above transpired in the manoeuvres made by Payne to lower the tariff on hides, in the interests of the leather manufacturers, on the ground that hides are only What are "by-products" "by-products." was asked? Is the milk a "by-product" of the cow, or eggs a "by-product" of the

The statement made by free trader that those who demand a tariff are like swine with their feet in the trough, is correct, provided the sentence be added: Under capitalism every protectionist is free trader, and every free trader is a protectionist, according as his stomach eraves for the swill-all capitalists alike being swine with their feet in the trough.

PUBLIC.

No one will suspect the New York Gov. Hughes of an intent to demonstrate the Socialist Labor Party doctrine that the Capitalist, or Political State is fast becoming an impossibility. Nor can anyone suspect, the Louisville, Kya-"Post" of an intent to illustrate by supplementing the point with a cartoon Nevertheless, that is precisely what these two mouthpieces of capitalism are doing-the former with his lucid speeches on the evils of political boss rule, the latter with its even more lucid recent cartoon on Congress and the Tariff.

In his great Buffalo speech recom "direct nominations"—the nending speech was great only for the admission it makes-the Governor said: "In this usiness [the controlling of delegates] the bulk of the party voters who are necessarily engrossed in the work of life -in providing by their own efforts without aid from the State for the support of their families cannot hope to compete. So that a few, by the use of present machinery conveniently adapted "to their purposes, are able, to a large degree, virtually to appoint public and by exercising this power they fortify

This is true. But this was not always thus. Time was when the "b providing for his family did not incapacitate the citizen from the "bu of controlling his political agencies. The original New England town meeting is oquent upon that head. That time no more. What is it happened in the interval? The Louisville cartoon answers the question. A robuscartoon answers the quite, heavy of tious dame, wide of girth, heavy of hand, and arms a-kimbo, stands sq planted in the center of a kitchen. He apron bears the label "The Tariff." She frowns browbeatingly upon an app tion at the door. What may th tion at the door. What may the ap-parition be? A puny, knock-kneed, rick-ety, frightened and worn-out old man, labeled "Congress," whom Taft tries to

The capitalist economic power out-grown the political, and overtops it. The Political State has shriveled . The capitalist economic power, that grew nder the shadow of its political machine, now finds that machine a bindrance. The "business" of the Politica State is becoming incompatible with the business" of the Economic Power. The latter is seeking to crowd out the former -to dethrone it from the throne upon which itself had raised it.

The unquestionable evils that Goy. Hughes points out in political bossism are not to be remedied by the clums entrivances or patchwork proposed by

establishments.—Such is the vaunted the "political bosses" and the "family providers," but which, in reality, is a conflict between the superannuated Political and the mightily growing Economic Power that is a conflict bound to continue so long as the Political State continues. On what side power is gravitating the Louisville "Post's" cartoon illustrates. And the one and the other combine to demonstrate Socialist doc

Social evolution is rendering incom patible the capitalist, or private ownership system of the plants of production with the collective system of their oper ation; hand in hand therewith social evolution is proving the incompatiblity a Political State with the developed economic powers of society.

The Louisville "Posts" portray in their cartoons a fact, the full bearing of which they grasp no more than a photographic apparatus grasps what it repro duces. The Hugheses are engaged in work of demolition, the full bearing of which they have as little inkling of as the dullest of "wreckers" realize the architectural beauties of the edifice they are making room for. The one and the other they little know it are the sappers that Social Evolution is providing for the approaching Army of the Social-

WHY THAT DEFICIT?

The tariff debate brought out the fact that the fiscal year 1909 showed a deficiency of \$87,000,000. Deficiencies lead to inquiries regarding the appropriations that have fallen short. Inquiry on this head reveals the fact that the appropriations made by the last session of Con gress amounted to \$1,044,014,298,23. This is an astounding fact. Nor do revela tions stop there. The average rates of the existing tariff are 44.16 per cent; the average rates of the tariff now proposed are 45.72 per cent. The excuse for the increase of 1.56 per cent is the deficit.

The revelations suggest two questions why the deficit? and why such large appropriations? Harriman's suggestion best way in managing govern ments is just the same as managing railroads, and is to produce a better article of government at less cost"-has not been taken to heart. Reduction of expenses in government is not the cue of the capitalist State.

Harriman is hasty. The only government that would produce the best article SAPPERS FOR THE SOCIALIST.RE. is the government that gets no special pay. Such a government is possible only in the Socialist or Industrial Republic In the political or capitalist government the government is something outside of the people and in no way co-operates in production. Seeing such government does not co-operate in production, as would the government of the Socialist Republic, it is a consumer only, and must be paid out of what other people Once such a government is on foot the appropriations must increase. They increase so fast that deficits perpetually crop up, despite the ever huger appropriations.

Harriman, a clever fellow, can not have been in earnest. As a capitalist magnate he knows he needs for the protection of his plunder a powerful government, and he knows that costs money. Hence the deficit-hence the inevitableness of the same—hence also the efforts of all clear heads in modern society to do away with a social system that requires the insatiable dragon of the bourgeois State to keep the system in some show of running order.

FOR MALLOCK'S MEMORANDUM BOOK.

Sugar Trust has been found guilty of fraudulent weights and fined nearly \$2,000,000, and that the Directors of the Trust are pleading the baby act, "we did not know"-it is seasonable at this hour to recall the recent performances of another Trust, the Paper Trust. Complaints having poured thick and

fast upon Congress charging that paper manufacturers had combined in a Trust and that, "in violation of law," they were charging the trade all it could bear, the House of Representatives appointed a special committee to investigate the matter. The committee was chairman James R. Mann of Illinois.

At the May 16, 1908, session of the Mann Committee appeared G. H. P. Gould, President of the Gould Paper Company, and testified that he knew "of no agreement or understanding of any kind among the paper manufacturers to put a fixed or concerted price upon paper, or to restrict the output."-One month and three days later the said Gould Company pleaded guilty to an indictment charging the Company with doing, since September, 1906, the very things which its President declared a month and three days before he knew nothing of.

At the May 18, 1908, session of the Mann Committee appeared Tom T. Waller, second Vice-President of the International Paper Company, and testified to the same effect as Gould had tesCompany pleaded guilty to an indictment, as did the Gould Company, charging the Company with doing the very thing which Waller claimed a month and one day earlier was not being done. Instances could be multiplied. These

Mallock claims that the captains of industry are the real wealth producerstheir brains are the source of all good things-they are the runners of things who fill the cornucopia with wealth and

cause it to overflow. By the light of the Gould, Waller, etc. facts and the freshest ones furnished by the Directors of the Sugar Trust, it folows that-

Either Mallock's Directors tell the truth, and then they take the bottom from under his theory;

Or, they really direct, and then th Mallock theory has to be supplemented with the sentence: "A necessary feature of 'directing ability' is a capacity to pro duce unconscionable false testimony, to the greater glory of capitalist 'Law and Order."

All of which is respectfully submitted for Mallock's memorandum book.

CONVICT LEASING

Georgia's Brutal System Expired Last Week.

Atlanta, Ga., April 2 .- The hateful system of convict leasing came to an nd in this State to-day. Hundreds of numan beings were led from the depths of mines, from the choking kilns, from the dank atmosphere of factories out in to the sunlight, and out of the control of harsh and brutal capitalist leasers who treated them worse than cattle.

Georgia has no State penitentiary, For vears her convicts have been sold into the mines, into the brick kilns, into the factories, where private greed demanded and collected its last ounce of human flesh and its final drop of human blood

After sensational exposures the State ecided to abolish this traffic in white nd black slaves. Now, instead of selling its 1,600 prisoners, it will work them on the public roads.

The change went into effect at daylight, when the convicts were returned to the counties in which their crimes had been committed. Most of the unfortunates are Negroes sentenced for every conceivable crime.

Death of the lease system was hailed with joy by the convicts, and at many camps they broke into prayer and sang is they were transferred to the State orthorities.

At the Durham mines, in north Georgia, where evidence taken by the investiating committee of the legislature nowed great cruelty had been practiced. the 300 convicts marched out singing.

Similar scenes occurred in south Geor gis when the convicts left the turpentine camps. The Chattahoochee Brick Company, near Atlanta, turned out 300 convicts.

Though shackled and ironed, the con victs greeted the change with shouts of joy and weird hymns of thanksgiving. Negro preachers were at most of the stockades, and led the prisoners in their impromptu praise service.

Special trains were waiting, and the risoners were transferred as rapidly as ossible to their new quarters. Strangely mough, some of the convicts cried at leaving scenes which had been part of the daily life of some of them for many

Georgia has been lessing convicts for forty years, and the system was abolished because of the colossal graft and shocking cruelty revealed at an investi-Hereafter nearly all the able-bodied convicts will be worked on the public roads of the State.

One "Label League" Not Enough. Washington, March 31 .- As a result

of a two days' convention here, a union label department of the American Federation of Labor was formed to promote union labels The convention passed resolutions call-

ing upon every wage earner to assist the 10,000 hatters and 5,000 hat trimmers who have been on strike for the last twelve weeks by contributing 10 cents a month as long as the strike lasts and by contributing food, &c. The hatters are recommended to suspend during the strike the payment of strike benefit funds, and instead to establish food storehouses, where the contributed funds and food may be distributed.

Officers of the union label department were elected, as follows: President-John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; Vice Presidents-John F. Tobin, Boston; T. C. Parsons, Washington: Max Morris, Denver; Owen Miller, St. Louis; and John J. Manning, Troy, N. Y.; Secretary-Treasurer-Thomas F. Tracy, Bos

1,000 MEN'S WAGES CUT. Pittsburg, Pa., March 31 .- W. P. Sny der & Co., the largest independent furnace men in the valley region, to-day reduced the wages of its laborers from \$1.60 to \$1.45 per diem. About on the Governor. The harmful competition," as he properly calls the thing, one day later the Company that was the thousand men are affected. Other rebetween what, to his purblind eyes, are exclusive selling agent of the Waller ductions are expected this week.

MODERNISM

Paul Sabatier's Lectures, Published by orthodox way. Says Loisy, "The Gos-Scribner's.

The motto chosen by what calls itself the Roman Catholic Church, but is, in fact, the Roman Catholic political machine, as best representing its character; nature and principles is, Semper idem, "always the same." Bearing in mind her more than twelve centuries of existence, during which empires, yea social systems, have arisen, flourished and decayed, the unthinking might hold that there is some justification in the motto. Nevertheless the fact remains that the political machine of Rome has not been "always the same." It has time and again changed its polity, forced thereto by the changing times. Only in one respect has it ever been true to its motto: whatever power it once obtained it claims forever after. The organization may be forced to relinquish temporal power but it never ceases to hold that by right it ought to rule. Macaulay, the brilliant historian, says: "The polity of the Church of Rome is the very masterpiece of human wisdom," but in spite of this eulogy it is an open question whether the church has at all times pursued that course best adapated to her great aim of wordly power and temporal advancement. In fact many instances will be recalled by the reader wherein the Church's resistance to the Spirit of the Age worked her the most harm,

But one need not delve into the ancient history of the Church in order to question the wisdom of its polity. At this very moment the powers of the Vatican are fulminating against a movement within the Church, which can no more be silenced in that way than were Gallileo and a host of others. The power that operates and makes itself felt through the utterances of the Supreme Pontiff has significantly dubbed the new movement with the name of "Modernism," considering the title one of reproach and contempt. Encyclical Letters, Syllabuses and general anathema do not, however, stay the growth of Modernism any more than the bull of a former pope stopped the progress of a comet. And modernism seems to have that within it, which unless hearkened to, will rock the old Church to her foundations.

What, then, is the essence of Modernism, what its tendencies and why is it combatted so bitterly by papal power In the first place, Modernism means that the rays of science have penetrated into Catholic cloister, and study, and into Catholic colleges. These rays have stirred into life things long since dried up and seemingly dead. The fruit of it is a literature new for Catholicism; works on Biblical criticism, on church history and religious philosophy, and on social questions. The essence of modernism, we should say, is freedom to investigate; its tendencies are democratic and this latter will explain why the hitter utterances of the Supreme Pontiff are so angrily hurled against the movement.

The best answer to the question, "What is Modernism?" that we have yet seen is an English translation of the book entitled "Modernism," comprising the Jowett Lectures delivered last year n London by Paul Sabatier, author of "The Life of St. Francis of Assisi," and published here by Charles Scribner's

From this work we learn that M in an out-of-the-way village in Champagne, is the one who exercises the greatest influence in the Modernist movement. It seems that for his utterances the Church subjected Loisy to persecution, he lost his professorship at the Catholic Institute in Paris, the result, however, being, as Sabatier observes, that he had all the more time to pursue his studies and writings-writngs "that in Paris, in the very Quartier Latin are selling faster than the novels of the day." Not only in France, but also in Italy, Germany and England are the works of Loisy received with enthusiasm and admiration. The Modernists are not at all Protest

ant in their tendencies,-we might ever say that they are ultra-Catholic. There is perhaps a current of mysticism running through the movement-the Modernists love their church, revere her venerable past, and they long to see her exert her powers in behalf of democratic endeavor, instead of echoing empty forms and inculcating reverence for the privileged classes. Somewhat of "higher crticism" there appears to be. For instance, the church behind closed doors declares that St. John the Apostle is the author of the Fourth Gospel, and that its narratives are to be taken in a strictly historical sense. Rationalism, on the other hand, shows that the document has merely a symbolical meaning, hence its "history" is valueless. The Modernist takes neither extreme, nor even the middle course of accepting theoretically the rationalist view, while continuing to use the document in the

pel and Christian tradition are not merely old memories which we are free to consult or let go at will; they are religious experiences which are somehow continued in our own experience, and I will venture to say that we could never succeed in entirely rooting them out of ourselves, even if we could banish them from our recollection." As Sabatier says, anti-religious rationalism and orthodox intellectualism have much in common. The one set would make us believe the sacred books of superhuman origin, while the other set, knowing there is nothing superhuman about the books, decry them altogether. The Modernist takes them into account as of immense value as formative elements of our thought and life.

Meanwhile the Church looks upon the Modernists as dangerous heretics. The hierarchy cannot understand that the Modernist is a product of mental conviction. The Pope, says our author, imagines that Modernism is a sort of something that people can join or not join, just as they please, and he in his simplicity cannot understand how anyone can refuse to oblige him' when he says, "don't join." Sabatier recalls that someone has said

of Pius X that he might well be the Louis XVI of the Papacy. "Through him the old notion of authority, based upon a divine, unverifiable and quite mechanical revelation, is giving way forever, just as with Louis XVI the notio of the divine right of kings gave way so completely that not even the princes of the house of Bourbon would now think of reviving it." The whole Modernist outfit would be excommunicated but "the denounced Modernists are legion. and there has been a fear of creating a sort of intellectual panic among the masses of a flock which, though generally very submissive, would not, if once frightened and scattered, be easy to bring back to the fold." The Vatican thunders away in vain.

Bishops are ordered to "exercise the most scrupulous vigilance over the masters (teachers) and their doctrines. They are to "relentlessly remove from the office of teacher all those who do not profit by the admonitions they have received." Young clerics are not allowed to frequent the public universities, and are even forbidden to read newspapers, and periodicals, excepting some one periodical of "sound principles," which the Bishop may judge fit to be read by his pupils. Little wonder that the mechanical priests are no match for the brilliant forces of Modernism, and little wonder that young men, studying for the priesthood, are electrified when they come in touch with Loisy through his books. "What have you to fear from us?" is a Modernist question for which the Holy See has no answer, except that its police keep adding each questioner to its list of suspects. The public press too treats the move-

ment coldly, but this does not surprise Sabatier, who states that he has noticed a strangely weak-kneed attitude on the part of many European papers in regard to Roman affairs. The Holy See, it seems, is itself modern enough to have established a press agency; Mgr. Benigni acting as press agent. "I will not." writes Sabatier, "as some do, accuse him of having bought for cash down the correspondents of certain London and Paris papers, for I am enough of a Roman to know that though on the banks of the Tiber pretty nearly everything is sold, good care is taken never to buy anything. But there is a less gross and withal more effective means of ensuring the docility of journalists, and that is to withhold communiques." Mgr. Benigni, so the author tells us, does not, like some governments, supply the whole press with one and the same bulletin. On the contrary, Mgr. Benigni colors to suit, according as the news is for Madrid, New York or-Geneva. "This coercion of the organs of public opinion by the agents of the Holy See is quite one of the darkest sides of Pius X.'s pontificate."

While the public press is thus muzzled the clerical press is let loose on the devoted heads of the Modernists. Sabatier gives instances of vulgar and offensive attacks by these "appointed guardians of orthodoxy," accusing M. Loisy of having sold himself to a Jew and a Protestant. Such are the arguments of the clerical press against the Modernists, "a painful symptom," notes the "of the moral degradation author, reached by papers before which our bishops tremble and which the Pope loads with benedictions." The Modernists, on the other hand,

continue calmly on their way. "Men like Pius X., Mgr. Turinaz or Pere Fontaine, are neither to be pitied nor blamed; they are what they are, and even what they ought to be. Their inbern incapacity to understand what we say is a fact; we must note is as a

(Continued on page 5.)

UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (looking as if the skies had closed over his head)-If understand things right, your partythe Socialist Laber Party-will establish Socialism.

UNCLE SAM-Bet your bottom dollar it will!

B. J.-But that would be very bad. U. S .- Inasmuch as to which?

B. J .- Don't you see? Under Social-

ism no one would have a chance to set up a little shop, say a little grocery-U. S .- One of those cockroach stores i

B. J.-Well, call them "cockroach stores." They are cockroach stores, 1'll admit. Nevertheless, the man who has one of them can on a summer day tip back his chair against his front door, take it easy, and boss things in his own shanty. And that surely is something. Under Socialism there could be no small stores. Big stores only would do the retailing. No one could have his own store. We all would have to be workngmen.

U. S .- You understand, don't you that "workingman" under Socialism is not what "workingman" means to-day, under Capitalism?

B. J .- Yes, I understand that. The workingman under Socialism is a free U. S .- Who enjoys the full fruit.

his labor; he is part owner in the operative Commonwealth; he works un der conditions that he himself has a voice in deciding-B. J.-Yes; whereas now he has noth

determined by the employer, and the worker is treated as a galley-slave. I recognize all that. And yet-U. S .- One moment! And you understand also, don't you, that the small

ing to say upon that; the shop rules are

shopkeeper, is everything but a free man? B. J.-I know there are many thorns o that rose. U. S .- The small shopkeeper has to

wear himself to a bone in order to make two ends meet-B. J .- I know that.

U. S .- He is subject to a thousand and one vexations, inflicted upon him by the politicians-

B J That's so. I know it! Though I am not a shopkeeper myself, my shopkeeper friends have told me some very galling experiences. U. S .- "he small shopkeeper travels

on the ra; I edge of ruin, carrying on a losing, hopeless competitive struggle against the large department stores-B. J .- I know all that; and yet-U. S.-The existence of the small

shopkeeper is bound up in petty things, and he is bound to find his mind and his family's mind warped by his pursuit, and become petty-

B. J .- I grant all that. U. S .- And vet you would like that

petty, crawling "independence" that you see in the small shopkeeper? B. J.-Yes, I do. U. S.-When our forefathers kicked

out King George, the political system that leaves room for petty lackeylords was overthrown.

B. J. (very proudly)-Totally overthrown! U. S .- A new political system was set

up, where, politically, all were alike? B. J. (still more proudly-Yes, indeed! "No more political lords for us. whether big ones or little cockroach lords!" our Revolutionarly Fathers would have said to a man with any such aspirations, "Good man, if a Cockroach Lordship is your aspiration, by all means join King George's red-jackets! You can't get Cockroach Lordship in the American

Republic."

U. S .-- And so say we Socialists to you now: "If what you aspire after is the cockroach independence of a cockroach little shop, then, by all means, don't vote for the Socialist Labor Party; no cockroach business is possible under Socialism; but vote for any of the othever reach your ideal, you will have the opportunity to fawn and crawl, and be subject to the vexations imposed upon you by the capitalists; you will have that opportunity to your heart's content." That's my answer.

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

sear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be

PUT THE PEOPLE IN THEIR HANDS. To the Doily and Weekly People:-Inclosed find a yearly subscription to the Weekly People. The workers here are very shy nowadays. O. J. S.

Kansas City, Mo., March 24.

WHAT PROPAGANDISTS CAN DO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Inclosed find \$3.75 for 500 copies of the May Day issue of the Weekly People. A few comrades here will use them for propaganda. Business here has never en so quiet as this year. The workers are very quiet too. The A. F. of L. led strike seems to have resulted in killing everything that looked like a union, including the A. F. of L. Pushing the Weekly People, and thereby educating the workers, is the work now to be done. Propagandist.

Eureka, Cal. March 23,

SUPPORT THE STORM CENTER. THE S. L. P. PRESS!

To the Daily and Weekly People:am sorry I cannot help out more than I have done of recent years. I am enclosing two dellars for two years' renewals. I hope every comrade will help, no matter how little. Even a word of cheer to those who are bearing the brunt of the battle in facing the obstacles that are presented to press, would be better than complete apathy. Now is the period when Socialist propaganda - is being dissected and analyzed by its enemies. We of the S. I. P have nothing to be ashamed or afraid of in our literature or tactics.

M. D. Fitzgerald. Atlantic City, N. J., April 1.

S. P. CORRUPTION IN ST. LOUIS. To the Daily and Weekly People:-The Socialist party in St. Louis is add-ing to its record of political corruption. It is again fusing with capitalist parties. Two of its candidates in the municipal election, which occurs on April 6, are running simultaneously on the Republican ticket. One of these is Emil of the Board of Education; the other is Owen Miller, who is candidate for member of the Board of Freeholders.

Emil Simon is a member of the So elalist party and is the lodge doctor for the local Sick and Death Benefit Society. Miller is not even a member of the party, but he is president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and prominent labor fakir.

I enclose a copy of the official ballot, as published by the St. onis "Globe-Democrat" of this date, "proof.

St. Louis, Mo . March 29.

[The caclosure is in this office for inspection.-ED. THE PEOPLE.]

NEW YORK AFTER-CLAP OF THE CHICAGO "I AM A BUM"

remember reading in the Dally People a year ago, in the report of the I. W. W. convention, that it was opened with the alugging of Francis by Haslewood, Jones, St. John and others saying, "You'd-d Jew." The People observed that the fact that Francis was not a Jew only helped to bring out all the more the labor disrupting effect of the sluggers. I also remember that the report stated that the former Miss Eliza-beth Gurley Flynn, now Mrs. Jones, lined up with the sluggers or the "I am a crowd, All this came back to me last evening at the close of the De Leon lecture held at Metropolis Hall on Who Pays the Taxes?"

Miss Catherine Flynn distributed cards incing a lecture by her sister, Mrs. es, charging an admission of 10 cents ar Mrs. Jones. I inquired who received the 10 cents admission fee, and Catherine Flynn volunteered the reply that it goes to ber-sister, Elizabeth. At this nt a few of us, myself included, critipoint a few of us, myself the conduct of Mrs. Jones in collecting money for speaking, and referred to her as a professional labor agitator. To the surprise and astonishment of all nt Miss Catherine Flynn pointed to present Miss Catherine Flynt points me with the following remark:—"The Jew is trying to make trouble." I called attention right there as I do now that the girl was not quite old enough to have an on of her own and that she no doubt was repeating sentiments she must have

[Correspondents who prefer to ap- | ed very much like the language that the "I am a Bums" used in Chicago against Francis.

I request space in The People for this letter because this thing of racial hatred will be found very generally at the bottom of the disturbances in the movement of our class, upon which to many people make a living at our expense.

A. Orange. New York, April 1st.

SWEARING CANADA'S SONS LOYAL TO KING AND CAPITALIST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-For a long time we have been taught to "loyal to the Throne, be true to the King, to defend and support militarism in all its branches."

Much legislation has been evolved along this line. The governor-general has been very busy trying to introduce military companies into the public schools; the educational boards have been asked to introduce target-practice, for school children. Every able-bodied, "liberty-loving" Canadian is now liable to military service when wanted. Reason? "To suppress all internal and foreign troubles."

Result! A very strong bulwark against the advance of the proletarian movement, as the following extract, taken from "The Bedford and Missisquoi County Advocate," Quebec, will

"One of the means adopted at the present moment for teaching the rising generation that there is such a thing as duty to one's country, is the formation of Boys' Brigades. A candidate for admission has to take an oath to be true to his King and country, and also-mark this to be true to his employers."

Nevertheless, this bulwark will be but vapor before the aroused and enlightened army of the working class.

Samuel H. Usher. Clarenceville, Que., March 25.

AS TO THE LITTLE LAND LEAGUE.

To the Daily and Weekly People: read your interesting and very clever editorial of March 29, in which you compared the plans of the Little Land League with the monasteries of the Middle Ages. If it were the aim of the Little Land League to take the people from the cities-which is the only life they really know-put them out on barren desolate land where they were isolated from all communication with humanity, it would be fair to compare the two. But this is not our plan.

The Little Land League purposes to keep the people within easy reach of the city, though living the healthy, outdoor life of the country, and near enough that the cost of transportation will not take much money. It does not pretend to offer the people a haven of rest, with no work; to give them a garden or provide a little home where, they may loaf, or brood, or idle away. their lives. Lit aims to show people how to earn an honest, healthful, clean living; not, as in the monasteries of the Middle Ages, to cut themselves off To the Daily and Weekly Ptople:-- I very much of the world, earning a liv-

> the movement for little farms within an hour's ride of the city, so that there may be the outdoor, open-air life of the country, close to the center of life-the city: that it may feel that people may have a better chance to make their own way in the worldpending the change in economic con-

For this reason I serve as secretary without pay.

New York, April 2.

The People never doubted, questioned, or denied what the Little Land League purposes to do. What The People did in the editorial referred to was to prove that the Isttle Yand League proceeds from a conception of economics and sociology that are as false as would be the botanical theory that grass can sprout from granitethe one and the other certain to lead to disappointment and vexation of spirit. A reiteration of the Little Land League's ideal is no argument in proof of the soundness of its premises.-ED. THE PEOPLE.]

LONG LIFE TO "THE PEOPLE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Please find enclosed two dollars, for which extend my subscription to the Daily People. I am a reader of some It struck me that the remarks sound- 'ten papers and magazines, but I love

The People best of all. Without it I to attain their economic emancipation. would be like a man lost in the woods; I would not know which way to turn. Long live The People and the cause it

D. B. Moore. Granite, Okla., March 29.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Section Bridgeport has decided to try and help the Party Press as much as possible by raising some cash to help put things on a better footing at headquarters. The plan we have adopted is to get from members and sympathizers pledges of one half a day's pay to be handed in by May 1. If our comrades and friends throughout the country would do the same we should be able to collect a handsome May Day offering for the press fund.

John Schwartz. Bridgeport, Conn., March 29.

SOCIALIST EDUCATION NECESSARY

TO WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION. To the Daily and Weekly People: The need of literature, as the most offective and solid medium of conveying Socialist education, has been and is constantly being emphasized by our press and it therefore would seem almost needless to dwell at any length on this much mentioned subject further. I shall, however, take up "the eternal topic"-in its application to the Socialist education

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the gigantic progress and development in modern industry, with its ever improving mode of labor saving machinery, has proletarianized a vast army of middle class women. This is a comparatively recent phenomenon. Bourgeois radical ideologists, male and female, proclaim it as a triumph of so-called "Woman's Progress," thus contending that its basis is the competition between the sexes for economic supremacy.

The demand for Woman Suffrage will appear from the above premises as the only panacea for the consummation of perfect equality among the sexes. The falsity of the above conclusion, lies, as usual, in the lack of logic of the premises. it is based upon. We Socialists, however, with an irrefutable array of facts, drawn from life and conditions, have one great advantage over our radical bourgeois upponents, namely, we can draw logical onelusions from logical premises

The invasion of women in the industries is a decided sign of deterioration of the working class, and as such, tends rather to give occasion to a feeling of depression than joy to its members and friends. However, as a necessary, or rather, unavoidable phase in the process of upward, evolution, we make allowance for its inroads as a condition prerequisite for the emancipation of the human race. In other words, we hopefully view its inherent tendency of precipitating the process of expropriation of the working class on the one hand, and that of centralization of capital on the other, which, plus class education and organization of the proletariat spells Economic Freedom for all. And therefore our motto must be: Workingmen of all countries, Unite!"

The woman wage earner is part and parcel of the working class. Her invasion on the industrial field makes her an integral part of the class whose mission it is to free humanity from the shackles of wage slavery. She must therefore become a conscious part of her class, the working class. Towards that end must be directed all the endeavors of a true Socialist propaganda. A revolutionary class propaganda like this om the rest of the world, but to feel cannot make an issue of any one par- understand. ticular proposition, no matter how just and appealing it may at times appear to. a certain fraction of society. The woman suffragist play to the galleries, recently enacted by some "socialistic" harlequins, cannot educate the proletarian woman.

While not adverse to the "Equal Rights" movement, and here and there occasionally encouraging it, we of the S. L. P. cannot inscribe on our hanner, "Votes for Women," as a panacea for all the evils afflicting the female sex under capitalism. Too well do we know what is at the bottom of the latter. We must unceasingly emphasize the economic causes and reasons underlying the existing inequalities prevailing in capitalist society to-day. We must train the woman wage earner to demand the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class and teach her to stand solidly and intelligently by the side of her husband and brothers in this great battle for human emancipation. This is the mission of true Socialist propaganda. All other language is bluff, bluster and ignorance. It tends only to mislead, instead of educating the women in whom we Socialist women are mostly con-

The Socialist Women of Greater New York have a special message to deliver to their sisters in shop, factory and home, a class conscious message dealing with the origin, development and hopes for the future of wage carning women. From our literature, rich in facts and data, they will learn their true economic condition and will know how to organize

But organize they must themselves. The mission of the Socialist Women of G. N. Y. is a humble one though inspiring and lofty. Every woman, young or old, can join us. and help spread the doctrine of emancipation. The written word has one great advantage over the spoken: it does not require spellbinders to transmit the message. Every one can spread

With an earnest support by our friends and sympathizers we will be soon enabled to offer to our sisters a true scientific exposition on "Woman Suffrage" from the reliable pen of Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily and Weekly People. We will shortly also issue the 'Address" of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. in Russian thus making it accessible to Russian comrades. To our East Side Jewish sisters we will soon offer Mrs. Olive M Johnson's excellent essay on 'Woman and the Socialist Movement." translated by Joseph Schlossberg.

Sisters, Socialism is international! The working class can emancipate itself only when all the tollers of the world, ir respective of creed, sex, nationality of olor, come together under the Socialist banner. No one nation, no one sex, no one human being can ever emancipate himself. Workingmen of all countries, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a whole world to win! Socialist Woman.

New York, April 1, 1909.

OUTLOOK POOR IN LOUISVILLE.

. To the Daily and Weekly People:-Industrial conditions in Louisville are very bad. Most places shut down or running on half time. It is much worse than in '93, and the outlook is bad.

Thos. Sweeney. Louisville, Ky., March 30.

MODERNISM.

(Continued from page 4.)

fact, and not only not be angry at it, but profit by it and learn from it." When discussing Modernism its opponents mutilate, falsify, and even fabricate quotations, this, so holds our author, is not just unintelligent lying, it is, says he, "the involuntary result of fear, the irresponsible strategy of people who have lost their heads,' The Pope, we learn from Sabatier,

takes himself very seriously: "Pius X. s perhaps the most obstinate pope, the least capable of being influenced, that Rome has known for a century." He performs his office as infallible pope with sincerity, simplicity and conviction. Like the Czar, "the Pope, omnipotent though he be, is limited on every side by the bureaucracy which in theory does nothing but transmit his utterances? The bureaucracy find Modernism heretical, and they point to the Abbe M ri, leader of the Christian Democratic movement in Italy, as one of the high priests of Modernism. The Abbo Murri is one whom the Pope has an old score against. Piys X., when Cardinal Sarto forbade the priests of his diocese to read Murri's newspapers, adding to the prohibition the basest insinua tions as to the personal character of the lemocratic priest. The latter wrote the Patriarch of Venice an intensly indignant letter, dated from the archiepiscopal palace at Ancona, where he was at the time the guest of Cardinal Manara Pope Pius X. has never forgotten, nor forgiven, this rebel with whom he once measured swords and was wounded to the quick. To-day Pope Pius X., in avenging Cardinal Sarto, strikes at Modernism, a subject which he does not

Those who govern the Roman Catho lic Church," say our author, "pout at modern civilization. They care nothing for our people's aspirations." That the papacy is anti-democracy is clearly shown in the language of the encyclical, which says: "All language which might inspire the people with aversion for the apper classes is, and ought to be, held ontrary to the true spirit of Christian charity." Even the use of the words, "a new Christian civilization," is con-

A very interesting book this upon a very interesting subject. There is so much of it quotable that a reviewer hardly knows where to begin, or end, and is in danger of infringing on the publishers' rights. Readers who are interested in the movement of the Modrnists should get Sabatier's work. The price of the book is \$1.25. The Labor News will accept orders.

KEEP IN TRIM!

VERA CASCARA THE BEST REMEDY FOR Habitual Constipation Torpid Liver, 100 PILLS 254 H-L-BERGER CHEMIST & ADOTHECA RY

CHARLES MACKAY,

The English author and poet, Charles Mackay, was born at Perth, March 27,

He was educated in London and Brus sels. In 1832 he returned to England, and published his first volume, "Songs and Poems," in 1834.

He was co-worker on the "Morning Chronicle" from 1835 to 1844. In 1844 he went to Glasgow, Scotland, where he published the Glasgow "Ar-

gus." He joined the editorial staff of the "Illustrated London News" in 1848, becoming its publisher in 1859

He founded the "London Review" in 1860, and during the American Rebellion, 1862-65, he remained in the United States as special correspondent for the

Among his many works, in prose and poetry, the following should be mentioned: - "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions"; "Longbeard, a Ro mance"; "The Salamandrine, or Love and Immortality"; "Legends of the Isles"; Voices from the Crowd"; Lyrics"; "Life and Liberty in America"; Forty Years' Recollections of Life, Literature and Public Affairs, 1830-1870" and "Luck, and What Came of It."

He died in London December 24, 1889.

THE GOOD TIME COMING. There's a good time coming, boys, A good time is coming: We may not live to see the day, But earth shall glisten in the ray Of the good time coming. Carnon balls may aid the truth, But thought's a weapon stronger We'll win our battle by its aid;-

Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys, A good time coming: The pen shall supersede the sword, And Right, not Might, shall be the lor In the good time coming. Worth, not Birth, shall rule mankind.

And be acknowledged stronger; The proper impulse has been given;-Wait a little longer. There's a good time coming, boys, A good time coming:

War in all men's eyes shall be A monster of inquity In the good time coming. Nation's shall not quarrel then, To prove which is the stronger; Nor slaughter men for glory's sake;-

Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys, A good time coming: Hateful rivalries of creed Shall not make their martyrs bleed In the good time coming. Religion shall be shorn of pride, And flourish all the stronger; And charity shall trim ber lamp:-Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys, A good time coming: And a poor man's family Shall not be his misery In the good time coming. Every child shall be a help

To make his right arm stronger; The happier he the more he has;-Wait a little longer.

A good time coming; Little children shall not toil Under or above the soil. In the good time coming; But shall play in Realthy fields Till limbs and mind grow stronger; And every one shall read and write;-Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,

There's a good time coming, boys, A good time coming: The people shall be temperate, And shall love instead of hate, In the good time coming. They shall use and not abuse, And make all virtue stronger; The reformation has begun;-Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys, A good time coming: Let us aid it all we can, Every woman, every man, Smallest helps, if rightly given, Make the impulse stronger; Twill be strong enough some day;— Wait a little longer.

The smallest effort is not lost; Each wavelet on the occan tossed Aids in the ebb-tide or the flow; Each raindrop makes some flow'ret blow Each struggle lessens human woe.

TEN CENT BOOKS

Communist Manifesto Engles, Life Of. No Compromise. Socialism, What It Is. Workinmen's Programme.

New York Labor News Company S Oity Hall Place. New York LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CAMEY A BONA, FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

O. V., NEW YORK-The price of | rapid, or slow progress we cannot tell,

labor-power (wages) in the labor mar-

demand for that commodity. From

than that of skilled mechanics, the

price of the former is not raised by

the latter, nor is the price of the lat-

ter lowered by the former; what fol-

lows is a lower price for common ta-

bor, and a higher price for the me-

H. B., HAMILTON, ONT .- The body

that struck against the Post Master in

Paris was spontaneously brought about

by the strike. Subsequently other de-

T. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL .-- A

conservative figure would place the So-

cial Democrats of Germany, settled in

New York City, at 25,000. The cir-

culation of the "Volkszeltung" in the

city is not one-fifth the amount, and

the S. P. vote about one-half that fig-

H. J. V., SAULSBURY, TENN.-

Read Schiller's "Kabal und Liebe."

The keen character Wurm reminds the

Duke that the sanctity of an oath,

while of no binding force with their

own class, works to perfection in fet-

tering the lower classes. 'Tis so with

"reverence for the clergy." The ruling

class has no such reverence, but seeks to

inculcate the sentiment among the pro-

letariat. Look at the posture of the

ruling class towards the judiciary. To

the proletariat the ruling class de-

clares the judiciary is sacred. But let

a judge decide against capitalists, and

see how they abuse him. Ditto, ditto

with regard to the clergy. The clergy-

man who does not administer the gos-

pels according to St. Capital is railed

A. C. F., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Propositions of the sort of starting

"co-operatives" are so contrary to the

Party's general policies that they could

not be published without the consent

of the N. E. C., to whom yours will be

referred. An important factor to con-

sider is the difference in the make-up

of our population and the population

of European countries, where immigra-

tion is slight, and people know one an-

other and can keep better track of one

W. G. A., HOPWOOD, NR. MAN-

CHESTER, ENG.-No: Mr. Moses Ba-

ritz has not yet set himself up for

"Shosherlist candidate for President,"

nor has he yet "set up a paper of his

own," nor yet "started his new party."

The "Bruit Amusant," however has

it that he has made two converts-a

at, and unfrocked, if at all possible.

partments joined sympathetically.

E. F. M., GRANITE, OKLA, -The ket depends upon the supply of and proletariat is that element of the population that has nothing to sell, and that it does not follow that wages thereby to live from, but their labor must be equal in all trades. The suppower. ply of common laborers being larger

Next question next week.

C. P. JERSEY CITY, N. J .- Address Librarian of Congress

E. G. W., DENVER, COLO.-Every man has the right to pry his own on out of a ditch and to take care of his own donkey. Would you have the employer treat his labor lieutenant more unkindly than he does his ox or his

D. F. DULUTH, MINN .-- Minorities ALWAYS right? Where did you get that notion from? The capitalist class, for instance, is a minority. Is IT right? Furthermore, there are a number of warring minorities. If minorities are always right, then ALL these warring minorities must be rightwhich is nonsense.

E. A. D. PHILADELPHIA PA-Learn before venturing to be so cock-

A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring:

There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, And drinking largely sobers us again.

Drink some more from that spring. J. S. E., COEUR D'ALENE, IDA .-Not difficult to answer: The statement: "I prefer to see men savage and free rather than civilized and slave" is sentimental twaddle. The

savage is not free. He is, besides the slave of nature, the slave of the strongest fist. Preedom is unattainable without the surrender of license M. B. B., NEW YORK-The exist-

ing disorder in the Labor Movement is evidence of mental poverty both in the dupers and the duped. It is just such outbreaks, or manifestations of disorder that furnish the Socialist party intellectuals with the handle to the theory that the mission of the proletariat is merely that of food for cannon, and from which the bourgeois draw their comforting theory to the effect that the proletarian is dumb

N. A. A., EATON, PA.; S. H., CO-LUMBIA, NEV.; J. S., ST. PAUL MINN.: M. C., CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE; E. T. H., CHICAGO, ILL. G. F. TACOMA, WASH.: L B. W. ALBANY, N. Y.; J. K., CLEVELAND, O.: F. T., WESTERNPORT, MD.; E. M., DULUTH, MINN.: E. J. T., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; G. A., MONTman and a woman. Whether that is CLAIR, COLO,-Matter received.



Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

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

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the econemic position of woman in ' se past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalis' Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the work ing class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman. having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will

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Watch the label on your paper. It | expires. First number indicates the will tell you when your subscription | month, second, the day, third, the year. (The Party's literary agency.)-26 City Hall Place, N. Y. City. nents can go in that are

net in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

CANADIAN S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Canada held March 28, Robt. S. Chalmers, Oklahoma at 67 Bathurst street London. Bryce elected to chair. Absent, Morrison and

Minutes of previous meeting adopted

Communications: From Section Lon dering lifty due stamps; Paul Augustine, New York, enclosing receipt payment of Section account books, also regarding De Leon's cut. National Secretary reported writing

members at large in arrears. ommittee reported progress regarding leasiet,

Committee submitted article for Stratford "Beacon": accepted; ordered sent to "Beacon" asking space for

National Secretary instructed write A. Louwet and H. Kloker of Walkerville, regarding propaganda, Adjourned.

> F. Haselgrove, Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK & E. C.

Regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, held on April 2, at 28 City Hall Place, New York city. Walters in the chair. Present, Kuhn, Scheurer, ue and Moonelis. Absent, Lynch and Moskowitz, the latter with excuse Minutes of previous meeting adopted

Secretary reported writing members to be present; received reply from Moskowitz that he is unable to attend and desires name stricken from list of didates now out for general vote. etary instructed to insert request ed minutes. Sent circular to er, also readers of Party papers, for as to result. Sent sub, blanks to symsathiners at Auburn. Received from Weiss at Medford, L. I., renewal of sayeral subs. for Jewish Arbeiter. Received letter from Liong, Newburgh, reporting successful Italian meeting at Highland Falls; also regarding local conditions at Newburgh. Handed printer form for financial reports for s. Sections which were recently asked as to time and place of their s have not yet replied; this is delaying sending out letters to symrs. Bill of the Secretary and espondence Bureau for postage, ordered paid. March income: \$38.50; expenses, \$6.00. Financial Secot yet made returns for last National ign Funds, and the secretary as instructed to write delinquent Secas to make early returns.

mund Moonelis, Secretary.

ATTENTION PHILADELPHIA!

of the Daily People, will deliver a lec-ture on SUNDAY, April 11, at 2 P. M., a the German Theatre, corner Franklin treet and Girard evenue, Philadelphia, in "The Fundamental Principles of In-ternational Socialism and the Two Soalist Parties in America." Readers of The People and Party sympathizers are requested to make this known to their friends. 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.

BOSTON, ATTENTION!

oncert and Dance will be given by scialist Labor Fress Committee of reater Boston, representing Section he Lettish Socialist Labor Federation. roceeds go for the Operating Fund of he Daily and Weekly People. The bene-t will be hald on THURSDAY evening, ell 8, in Knights of Honor Hell, 730 sahington streets near Kneeland set, Boston. Tickets, twenty-five

ST. LOUIS ENTERTAINMENT. n's Branch 24, of the Hun Secialist Labor Federation of is have arranged for a sociable ng fer the benefit of the Branch. affair will be held on SATUR-DAT, April 10, at the headquarters good program and a basaar. It is

OPERATING FUND.

1.50

W. Suessbrich, W. Kittel, H. Backofen, F. H. Brune, New York J. Slater, Somerdale, O. Section Duluth, Minn. J. P. Rapp, Utica, N. Y. G. Abelson, New York A. Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y. .. J. Friedman " A. Rubin. M. Rocklin. Section Salem, Mass.

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

International Labor Day will this year find the Socialist Labor Party celebrating its clear-cut record of the past and proclaiming its antagonism to capitalism 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 re calls upon its staunch army of loyal supporters to help point out to the American working class the clear

May I will see Labor assembled throughout the world to let all who care know that the banner of revolt has been raised against the tyranny and oppression of capitalism, and to demand the Industrial Republic for the great army of the world's workers.

Rally, comrades and sympathizers, and oin 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 economic 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 advertising our May Day meeting, comrades should secure a supply of throwaways for distribution from L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place and attend the meeting en masse and play your full part in celebrating the worker's International Labor Day.

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 Leon and Jas. T. Hunter will also speak. Other speak-

ets will be announced later.
Remember Labor's Day! Remember are a Socialist! Do your duty! N. Y. County Executive Committee S. L. P.

The New York Labor News Company d program and a bassar. It is is the literary agency of the Socialist ed that there will be a large at-lance. ; Committee. Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

GETTING DOWN TO

THE PROPAGANDA GATHERS FOR CE AS THE RANKS OF THE ACTIVE BRIGADE INCREASE.

subscriptions, and more going on than were cut off. Now that some of our friends have shown what can be done others should feel encouraged to take hold of the work of propaganda. Join the Active Brigade and do your share. Those sending two or more subscrip-

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LABOR NEWS NOTES. This is the season for propagands Stock up with pamphlets, and then get them into the hands of intelligent

The Special Offer of the First Convention Report of the L. W. W., clothbound, at 30 cents a copy will be withdrawn April 10. We will honor all orders for the book, at that price, bearing post mark April 10. If you have a copy, why not order another for presentation to the library of your town?

We have just received from the binder another of the Sue stories -"The Iron Arrow Head," a fifty-cent book. Send on your orders.

The orders last week were:

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STRIKE AT RUSKIN COLLEGE.

ENGLISH BRANCH, BRADDOCK, PA. The English Branch of the Socialist Labor Party of Braddock, Pa., meets every second and fourth Tuesday at Rubenstein's Hall, Eleventh street, Braddock. Every People reader and sympathizer is fraternally invited.

H. Mueller, Organizer.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM LEC-TURES.

1.00

1.60

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

Schedule:

April 11 .- Mr. Frederick Almy, of the Charity Organization Society, on "Som Problems of Socialism."

April 18.-Leander A. Armstrong, on Social and Political Evolution of Man:" April 25.-Attorney Lewis Stockton, n "Should Socialists Demand the City Charter Proposed by the Referendum

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

MAY DAY HANDBILLS READY.

Handbills announcing the mass meet ing at Cooper Union on SATURDAY evening, May 1, to celebrate International Labor Day are now ready and can be had from the undersigned at the office of Section New York, 28 City Hall Place, Manhattan.

Sub-divisions should get a supply of these handbills and arrange to distribute same in their respective localities, es-pecially in such places where workingmen congregate.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

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Students Block Plan to Throttle Their Revolutionary Education by Affiliation with Oxford University.

London, March 30 .- A novel situation has arisen at Oxford, where the students of Ruskin College have gone on a strike. Ruskin College is an institution

founded ten years ago for workingmen. A body of the students publish a radical monthly, "The Plebs," which is reprinting some of the literature of the New York Labor News Company, which is owned by the Socialist Labor Party, at New York. The principal is Dennis Hird, well known for his works on so-

Some time ago it was announced by the Executive Council of the college that the study of English literature and temperance would be substituted for sociology and evolution, but the students raised such an outcry that the plan was not persisted in by the authorities. Hird the other day announced that his resignation had been called for on the ground that he was "unable to maintain dis cipline." The students believe that the Executive Council of the college has taken this step because the council is in favor of curbing the radical tendencies of the college by an affiliation with the

conservative Oxford University, Ruskin College at present has no oficial connection with the university, and the students evidently do not want any such connection. Assuming that the enwould be the thin end of the wedge for destroying the present order of things, by way of emphatic protest they have refused to attend lectures.

Many of our friends have responded to our request to send us one nev reader. If you have not yet done so try and send us one at once.

The

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FINNISH METAL WORKERS.

Loked Out Twice by Bosses, but Are Still on the Winning Side.

Helsingfors, Finland, March 12.-The employes in the metal industry were hard put to it last fall, to fight a lockout inflicted on them by their bosses, and suffered many hardships in the struggle. The skirmish at last resulted vctoriously for the metal workers and their union, and a joint agreement was entered into which secured them some mprovement in conditions.

But the peace was of short duration The agreement expired on January 1, and the employers refused to renew it in its old form. They demanded a wage reduction of 15 per cent. The wages of the metal workers in Finland are already pretty near the starvation lines and a fifteen per cent, cut in Helsingfors would have been followed by a cut throughout the country. The metal workers therefore rejected the bosses's demand

Thereupon the Helsingfors bosses locked out two thousand of their employes, commencing January 1, last. The bosses figured that on account of the bad times they would be able to fill their factories with strike-breakers. But the unemployed preferred starvation to degrading themselves to the level of blacklegs. When the bosses saw that the native workers could not be bent to their will, they sent their agents to Russia and Esthonia to try their luck there.

Here again the solidarity of the class conscious workers proved stronger than the bosses had bargained for, the Russians and Esthonians, in spite of the insecurity at home, absolutely refusing to act as strike-breakers. Now the metal bosses are laying their pipes for a lock-out throughout Finland, and life and death struggle to subdue their 'obstinate" employes. Although the locked-out men and their families are in great distress, they feel that the solidarity of the working class will assure them the final victory.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends. Fiction but more than fiction.

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

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

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

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

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

Thus laber is rebbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of

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

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

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

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

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