

VOL. XIX., NO. 10.

RUNNING COMME facturers, mine owners, iron mill hold-

ers, timber land possessors, sugar refiners, etc., all agree in making the revela-

ion-and don't they prove it with their

Unless all signs fail the New York

City police is badly frightened, having

keeping it badly frightened. It was no-

ticed of late that every time some dam-

aging revelation was about to be made

about Lisbon courtiers and crown, the

Portugal. Here in the United States out

it would be too absurd to claim the "dis-

Jay Gould of Erie Railroad fame may

be dead but his spirit lives on in the

celebrated Sunday services in the

empty box and kept there locked up

until the work of destruction was con

by which he made his "original accumu-

What a redoubtable man our Gov

the State Budget! Actually cut down

branches amounting to four and a half

millions. How was that? Very natur-

ally. There were no appropriations for

appropriations for the Police, or for a

strike allows the belief to take posses

race problem," he will flounder about

hopelessly. The affair is a conflict be-

tween Brother Capital and his caricature

Brother Craft Unionism. Brother Capi-

tal wants higher dividends; hence he

wants an oversupply of labor in the loco-

motive engineers' craft; hence he favors

colored firemen, who can graduate as

locomotive engineers;-the more engi-

neers the lower the wages: the lower th

wages the higher the dividends. On the

other hand, Brother Craft Union wants

higher wages, hence he wants an under-

supply of labor in the locomotive engi-

neers craft; hence he wants the colored

why.

property and personal freedom.

lectures on "The Drama."

emaciated bodies?

TOUCHING UPON OCCURRENCES OF THE WEEK.

Concentration of Dry Goods Stores Following Crisis-Another Hole in Mallock's "Directing Ability" Nursery Tale-Economical Gov. Hughes.

For publishing a caricature of President Taft in his publication of caricatures, "El Carnaval," Joaquim Beirreiro of San Juan, Porto Rico, was arrested and held in \$5,000 bail. When Roosevelt tried to have a law passed to enable him to treat in a similar way "the insolents" who dared carlcature him, the hue and cry was raised against the monarchical umption implied in 'such an attempt. Again we say-Montesquieu's estimate contrast of Sulla and Augustus apply to Roosevelt and Taft. "Sulla sought violently to rest re the Romans to freedom, Augustus gently led them into bondage."

The fact that legislation ever lags behind, not foreruns, p. ogress, is again illustrated by the French Cabinet's ruling that State employes have not the right to strike. As Shylock asks, "Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, as a Christian ?" so may the State employes ask, "Have we not grievances, overwork, exploitation, as the private employes?" The latter may strike, but the former may not. Yet no physical fact, nothing but a wisp of paper stands in their way. For the progress vof labor, may they soon blow it away 1740 the limbo of shattered anti-workgelass law.

The town of Glasgow, Mo., contains so to-day a philanthrepist who is now wiser than when he starter on his philanthropic career. John Morrisson Fuller, a thropse career. John morrision rune, a risk banker, opened an actually free beer saloon, which he equipped, besides, with newspapers and other literature, and able settees to do the reading in -all for philanthropic purposes. The "people proved callous" to the display of liquid benevolence, and the benefactor shut up shop in disgust. The people are not after beer, but after meals for the beer to wash down.

A | \$51,000,000 dry goods merger, d by J. P. Morgan, and announced to be the greatest dry goods combination ever attempted in this country, is at once the fruit of the crisis and cause for its continuation. The wholesale confiscation that a crisis brings about places in the hands of top-capitalists the "pow-er to concentrate." Whereupon the concentration smokes out a whole fresh raft of the unconcentrated, and plunges them into ruins .--- Dansons la carmagnole!

E. D. Shepard, head of the bankrupt firm of E. D. Shepard & Co., being under examination was asked: "What part did you take in the control of the business of the firm?" The answer given by dividends, the two precious "brothers"

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Vegr



FAUSTO ZONARO'S "HOWLING DERVISHES."

town of Babbit, N. J., by swooping down upon it early on last Sabbath morning Editor People-1 send you herewith | and tearing up the quarter mile of siding copy of the famous painting entitled the similarity of the enclosed picture that runs from the Company's factory to "Howling Dervishes," by the celebrated the main line. The operation required painter, Fausto Zonaro. Erst the forcible detention of the guards.

I have attended Socialist meetings in These were wheedled and forced into an many parts of the country, curious to know what all this noise was that is called Socialism. But I became no wiser summated. 'Tis the old spirit of Jay Gould from anything I heard at these Socialist party meetings. On the contrary, I lation"-highhanded methods against was all the more bewildered. At last the illustrated rant in the Saturday Evening Post on "'Practical' Socialism' gave me a lift by recalling Zonaro's Hughes is for economy'l How he hacked "Howling Dervishes" to my mind. Zona ro's group illuminated the pictures in the Post article. I am now enlightened on Socialism and Socialists. I asked some people if they knew of any Socialist

armories and militia outfits, nor yet any party paper. They gave me your name. If you are as fair as you are claimed to State Constabulary. That's the reason be and untiring in the interest of truth, you will publish this picture. You may deride Mr. Munsterberg-you If United States Commissioner Neill, may even take yourselves seriously-but who is to look into the Georgia railroad psychology has triumphed here once more, and you are shown up by oversion of him (that the affair "is largely a

whelming psychological evidence to a lot of "Howling Dervishes."

painter, Socialist "orators" according to psychology. No. 1 for a long time baffled me. 1 could fit that face to no Socialist whom I knew. It was not until the late ranting appeared in the Saturday Evening Post that I found my man. No. 1 is A. M. Simons, sometimes called "Editor" Simons.

Look at the facial contortions of No. 2. Who but Joshua Wanhope could assume such an expression of hysterical egotism? Take No. 3. Note how the painter

strove with all the art at his command to depict the diseased state of the dervish mind-note the expression of the eye staring into a world unseen by rational men-a* dervish at once spellbound and

spellbinding, and a portrait of Benja-

Do you think you can explain away | min Hanford in every psychological de tail.

In No. 4 a question at once presented to the so-called leaders of Socialism by itself-"Why did the artist Zonaro select claiming coincidence? It is hard to one face devoid of hair ?" believe that the painter actually copied

I could not fathom this mystery, and his types from the spouters of Socialism. again did so only when the portraits were published in the Post. There it Yet here they are, unmistakably simiwas to the life-Robert Hunter. lar-Howling Dervishes according to the Will you dare say that the resem-

blance of No. 5 to Arthur Morrow Lewis is another coincidence? Hardly. Coincidences do not occur in groups of six. If I have not already proved my case -- if the above portraits painted by a man unacquainted with the Socialist party of 'America do not conclusively show them to be a number of "Howling Dervishes"-we have No. 6 to clinch the testimony. Here is a dervish exhausted. from howling. See the fatigue of a man cataleptically neurotic. Yet one can easily imagine him at the beginning of the crazy devotions with arms swaying wildly. It is facially and psychologically a counterpart of that hip! hip! hurrah!

orator, Abraham Cahan. Yours in the interest of scientific Sas F. Sepovitch. research.



therof, the Post Office employes declared strike two weeks ago-the strike was "lost."

In Georgia, with Atlanta as the center thereof, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has just declared a strike-ten to one, the strike will be "won." So will things look to the superficial

firemen who might graduate as locomotive engineers to be "fired" and go observer. Fact is, the strike pronounced to be "lost" is the one that won; the starve;-the fewer engineers the higher the wages. As higher wages means lower strike that will be pronounced "won" beng the one lost.

oubt about it; don't the manu- I tribute to open the eyes of those who the "Interests" ine "Interests" engaged. one prime cause of indor

In France, with Paris as the center | ciple which proceeds from the solidarity catures of capitalists-imitators of that of Labor; which seeks to bring the work- | which is to their own harm and to the benefit of their oppressors only. ers into one organic body-all supporting

each, each supporting all. The Georgia principle is the principle which proceeds from the craft Union theory that dislocates the working class into as many fragments as there are crafts, and re-dislocates these into as many sub-fragments as there are colors

'The Parisian principle is a principle that abhors the law of capitalist ex-

and races.

The Parisian principle, accordingly, whatever defeats it encounters, is bound to unify the workers; whatever rebuffs it may meet with is bound to triumph. 'The Georgia principle, on the contrary, whatever victories it scores can only tend to dislocate Labor more completely, render it more helpless, and, as a consequence, can only illustrate the prin-

UNION AGENTS FINED. \$500 Each Sentence Against Chicago

Leaders. Chicago, May 30 .- After forty-six hours of almost constant wrangling, the jury in the case of M. B. Madden, M. J. Boyle and F. A. Pouchot, labor leaders, yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty of extorting money from employes for settling strikes, and fining

each of the defendants \$500. The verdict was the result of a compromise between jurors who wanted to send Madden and his fellow-conspirators to the penitentiary and jurors who wanted to free them. James T. Brady of counsel for the defense, made formal motion for a new trial, and arguments on the motion were set for June 11,

The case was bitterly contested, owing to its importance. For years there have been rumors of irregularities in the calling and settling of strikes in Chicago. Last winter the rumors took concrete form, and the indictment of Madden, Pouchot and Boyle followed. The men were brought to trial on an indictment charging that they extorted \$1,000 in order to settle a strike.

More Chicago Indictments,

Chicago, May 30 .- The May Grand Jury indicted vesterday James Garvin, business agent of the Plumbers' Union; Hugh Smith, deposed head of the board of examining plumbers, reindicted; Larry Griffin, former member of the Board of examining plumbers. The general charge is obtaining money by means of a confidence game.

The men are specifically charged with having obtained \$220 from William Dzur, a plumber, in obtaining for him a, plumber's license. Yesterday Dzur told the Grand Jury that he paid Garvin the money and that a portion of it was to be used in bribing Hugh Smith, against whom several indictments have already been found,

BUTTE BREWERS WIN.

Gain Demands to Control Engineers-Miners' Union Fought Malsters.

Butte, Mont., May 20 .- The strike of the brewery workers in this city was settled last evening, three of the five breweries signing two-year agreements with the Bottlers', Brewery Workers' and Teamsters' upions. The men returned to work under the conditions existing prior to the strike, with the exception that a seven-hour work-day on Sunday is granted. The Miners' union calls off all the green hands they had furnished the breweries at the inception of the strike.

The brewery workers struck because they were not allowed to furnish the engineers employed in the breweries. The Miners' union upheld the contention of the Engineers' union and the breweries that the latter union should have jurisdiction over the engineers employed.

CAN'T STOP CHILD LABOR.

SEAMEN, HANDICAPPED BY FEL. LOW UNIONISTS, STILL DE. TERMINED.

LONG LAKE STRIKE

Tugmen and Longshoremen Complacently Help Non-Union Men-Worship "Sacred Contract"-Lake Carriers Have Longing Eye for Engglish Carriers' System.

Tonawanda, N. Y., May 27 .- The strike of the men on the lakes promises to be a long drawn out affair. The fight is really against an attempt of the Lake Carriers' Association to introduce a system of blacklist similar to that in use in the Shipping Federation of the United Kingdom. The one sad feature of the present seamen's strike is that of the organized scabbing going on-union men are virtually scabbing upon fellow unionists, the unionists being of different occupations. For instance, the tugmen fall back upon their "sacred contracts" with the Carriers and thus they puil out scab boats. The longshoremen are likewise helping to load and unload scab vessels. Some there are, it is true, who, working in open shops, are talking of striking for themselves as well as in sympathy with the seamen, but according to the press the "good, conservative leaders" have manager to keep these rebellious workers in line at work. This state of affairs makes it all the more difficult for the seamen to win their fight.

The Shipping Federation, referred to herein, is an English employers' organization which operates throughout the United Kingdom. It has the support of the English government. It has a system of keeping tab on men in shipping " circles. This is done by keeping "con-tinuties" discharge" books which contain records as to (1) ability; (2) general conduct. There are always plenty of men on the docks, and when an employer or his representative needs "hands" he consults the records with an eye to those listed "very good." Those who have attached to their names the marks "good, voyage not completed," or "decline to report," are left to go idle for several months. This, of course, means hardship to them.

If one, in the employ of this Federation, "deserts" his ship and sails in another English vessel, he may sail for years without receiving any wages except "bum boat" tobacco, and working clothes from the "ship chest." When he at last returns to port in the United Kingdom and asks to be paid off he is met by an official of the Shipping Fedcration, who holds the employe's Federation ticket and is told. "You deserted there and on that day, consequently have lest all effects and wages that you have earned in any English vessel during the time you have been sailing." This is "law." One is willingly accepted as "deserter," but is not paid wages for his

that head-of-s-firm was: "I didn't take a very active part in the business, which was conducted by Mr. Ensign."—Another punch, self-administered to the nose of Mallock's "Directing Ability," which, ac- cording to Mallock, is the capitalists' pe- culiar attribute—like aroma that flows from the rose. "Guess I kotched de finest 'possum in Georgy dis time!" said Encle 'Rastns joyfully returning home one evening.	representing the front of the building of the Yiddish "Vorwaerts," a so-called Socialist matter principle	principle— The Parisian strike embodied the prin- ciple: "The Chamber must be swept away and in its place set up an Assem- bly of Unions made up of Union repre- sentatives." The Georgia strike embodied the prin- ciple: "Negro labor has no business to be mixed with White Labor." The Parisian principle is the prin-	the law of reaction, the law that keeps society in perpetual war, the law of bar- barism. The Georgia principle is a principle that hugs the law of capitalist exist- ence closely to its heart, and thereby turns the workers who hug it into eari-	dig its own grave; the defeats of Truth are events that invigorate its fibre. Er- ror travels in a procession of triumphs to final downfall; Truth travels in a pro- cession of defeats to final victory. Whatever may hap in Georgia-that strike is lost. Whatever happened in Paris-that strike was won.	nothing can be done to put a stop to the influx of school children in the beet fields of Northern Colorado. Mrs. Bradford is convinced that it is	work. These Federation cards which many hold are supposed to carry benefits, which, however, the men themselves pay fcr, and then they often do not receive the benefit. That has been' seen to by those in control. It would seem that, in view of these conditions, the lake crafts ought to be alive to these dangers, but their form of union organization and the consequent indifferent interest to their fellow work-	「日本の「日本の」」「日本の「日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日
'possum that the craft Union locomotive engineers of Georgia, at war with the railroad stockholders, are simultaneous- ly presenting to the same Mistah Presi-	are you going, Marx?" "To the 'Vor- waerts' office." "Man, don't do that! Why, they'li kill you in there!" Where- upon Marx' confidently answers: "No danger-they don't know me." The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" in- forms its readers that the National Committee of its "Partei" is voting on the member which is to repre- sent it on the International Bureau besides Mr. Morris Hillquit, its "Partei" having decided that it must have both the seats on the Bureau and the S. L. P. none. The "Volkszeitung" adds: "It is, however, by no means certain that our additional man will be admitted." If the "Volkszeitung" were to take its readers into its full confi- dence, and state all it knows upon the subject, it would be a good deal more	pays the taxes: Bleecker-"Do you believe there is room at the top?" Houston-"There is at the top of the tax list. The fellows there always seem to manage to get their names removed." The income tax faree has been perform- ed in the Senate and the curtain has closed upon it. Thirty-two political agents of the class who consider their incomes a Holy the line method.	Order" if the sale of their goods were forbidden. Property rules man, not man property in the Age of the "Interests."	though considerably olled by the first	not a desire to see the little ones work which prompts parents to take their chil- dren from school and put them in the fields but simply the necessity of earn- ing a living. Eagleton, who has been at the head of the Globeville schools for years laid the matter before the county superintendent late yesterday afternoon. "It is a mistake," said he, "to say that these children go from homes of filth to work in the beet fields. The people who go annually to Northern Colorado in the employ of beet 'companies are thrifty, but poor. They have large families and it is necessary that they all work to get along. "My objection to the employment of the school children in the beet fields is that they do not get back to school until November 1, when the rooms are all crowded. For a time they sit around on	Induserent interest to their feilow work- ers' fate militates again solidarity. W. S. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE S. L. P. The members of the National Execu- tive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at Na- tional Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York city, on SUNDAY morning, July 4, at 10 o'clock. The members 'who intend to be pres- ent are requested to notify this office at the earliest possible date. Paul Augustine, National Secretary. New York, June 1, 1909. HOURS FOR WOMEN OPERATIVES, Jefferson City, Mo., May 25.—The	
notion about our manufacturers being kings, our coal mine owners barons, our iron mills helders lordsall a mistake. The kings, barons, lords, rolled into one, tare the retail merchants. They are the ones who "rake in the great profits now charged against the tariff." There can be us doubt shout it. don't the manu-	positive, in fact, it would express no doubt that the "dumm und frech" scheme of its "Partei" will "not be ad- mitted."	ening use of firecrackers, "niggerheads," torpedoes, revolvers, etc., on the Fourth of July, states a correct case but makes a false diagnosis when it imputes such barbarism to our "ignorant municipal governments." The barbarism lies with	ods'," Louis C. Post goes on to say	"If the New Haven Road earns full dividend the employes are likely to have their salaries restored" so do the New Haven Directors announce—and yet there are people so viciously inclined that they	the platform and double the use of the desks, but it finally becomes necessary to hold half day sessions. In this way each child gets only half his schooling and those who stay at home fare no bet- ter than the children who have been in	house has concurred in the senate's amendments to a bill relating to the em- ployment of women in mercantile and	

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 0, 1905.

California and New York.

not be said for New York.

lowing you will find it hard to beat.

TINY SLAVES.

and Study.

liven the summer months ...

nearly one cent an hour!

It was slavery or-starvation.

"the best-governed city" and has "For-

California boys.

count.

the contest.

THE K. OF L.

Was Not the Influence That Started the

S. L. P.

It was suggested to me the other day that the Socialist Labor Party was the outcome of an economic organization, the Knights of Labor. This is not so. To the extent that the K. of L. had any political expression, as an organization it found vent in the Greenback party, the United Labor party and later in the Populist party.

The Socialist Labor Party is not the expression of an economic organization. could not be, for the reason that. as yet, there has not been the necessary alist economic organization to give rise to such a political organization as the S. L. P. Men may be readily induced to organize in a union, be it pure and simple, even radical; but before So cialist economic organization can be planted there must be the well plowed field of Socialist agitation. To conduct such Socialist agitation is and ever has been the work of the S. L. P.

The Socialist party is the reflex of tie organization-pure and simple A. F. of L. craft unionism. The S. P. has all the ear-marks of A. F. of L nism. It was organized in response to the need of craft unionism, the need of self-preservation against the Socialist economic organization which the S. L. P. has for so long been energetically agitating for

Philadelphia was the birthplace of "The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor." Its founder was Uriah S. Stephens, a tailor, who was born in Cape May County, N. J., on August 3 1821. Stephens was no ordinary man. He had observed that the weakness of the labor movement lay in its organization in trades or crafts, each acting independently. Stephens considered that it was felly for men to be organized in such manner as foreshadowed their defeat, as trouble with employers was left to its own resources without any help from other trades or crafts

Stephens is supposed to have been im bued with the ringing message of the nunist Manifesto, when in 1869, he with six other tailors, met and formulated a plan for the organizing of working into one union to be known as the Knights of Labor. The first properly organized local assembly of the order was

not created, however, until 1873. The first local was largely composed of clothing cutters.

Stephens may, or may not, have been influenced by the Communist Manifesto. In organizing the K. of L. Stephens but responding to the spirit of the for it had long been recognized that a new form of union was necessary with a central head and well-defined executive powers. Originally the organization was so se

cret as to compel its members to keep secret even the fact of their membership. It had a most elaborate ritual, the observance of which hampered the work of meetings. Not until in the 'SOs was the existence of the order admitted, and reticence was the rule concerning all its affairs. The order spread rapidly. Its very mystery, its plan of solidarity, and the hope that its program would effect, what all recognized could not be achieved by separate unions, enlisted the wage

workers. nise of knitting in or erhood, all the workers, from the Atlan tle to the Pacific, came as a star of hope The organization spread to Pittsburg, it took firm hold among the coal and iron workers of Pennsylvania. In 1878 a convention was held for the formation of a General Assembly of North America. us was chosen as head of the order, with the title of General Master Workman. He served a second term. From this time on the order grew by leaps and bounds; probably no similar organization ever made such rapid prog . It had its labor troubles in which monstrated its power. In New York City there were, at that time, various car companies. The cross-town lines had refused to yield to the car drivers' demands while the lines running north and south had done so. The cross town lines were being encouraged by the other lines to resist the men, which resistance, if successful, would have stripped the men who had won of the fruits of their victory. The executive committes of the car-drivers' organization tiedup every line, those that had yielded as all as those that were holding out against the men's demands, and enforced surrender of them all. The entire uthwestern railway system was blockcause it supported the Texas & Pacific in its fight against the K. of L. Terence Vincent Powderly, unde ose General Master Workmanship the K, of L. started on the decline, was born in Carbondale, Pa., in 1849, of Irish par . He learned the machinist trade, went to work for the D. L. & W. R. at Scranton. He became carly it on to a friend,

identified with the union movement, gen-SUB ROSA THE START erally holding important office in organns. In 1876 he formed a Greenback izatic Labor Club in Scranton, and in 1878, the year of the Pittsburg "labor riots," Powderly was elected Mayor of Scranton be ing re-elected year after year with al-

most no opposition until 1885. The order was at its acme when Powderly took hold. As General Master Workman he enjoyed a salary of \$1.500 a year. Powderly was a man easily in fluenced by the snarling of the capitalist press which snarling is miscalled "public opinion." The political machine of the Catholic Church had fulminated against the secrecy of the order as detrimenta to church and state. In order to raise the ban of the Church, Powderly, him

self a Catholic, counselled publicity, and he is said to have gone and laid bare the workings of the order to a dignitary of the Church, This discouraged those members who saw that no good could come to the order through cringing before the churchly watchdogs of the ruling class.

The eight-hour day agitation of the K. of L., in 1886, culminated in the Chi cago tragedy. We now know enough of the agent provocateur business to realize that the Chicago martyrs were martyrs indeed.

On April 26th, 1886, Powderly had is sued a call for the convening of the General Assembly in special session on the 25th of May. The assemblies were using the boycott and strike too much to suit Powderly. The order was in trouble with trade societies. The critical period in the history of the order had been reached. On May 3, preceding the General Assembly Powderly addressed a circular to the order. in which, he who has eyes to see may read, between the lines the desire to be thought conservative and

respectable. Powderly said:

"Men who own capital are not ou

nemies. If that theory held good the workman of to-day would be the enemy of his fellow toller on the morrow, for after all. it is how to acquire capital and how to use it properly that we are endeavoring to learn. No, the man of capital is not necessarily the enemy of was invariably the case, when a union in labor. On the contrary, they must be brought closer together." His language was in marked contrast to the declara tion of principles of the order which read: "To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create"; and again where the declaration proposed "To establish co-operative intitutions such as will tend to supersede

> co-operative industrial system." The special session was held in Cleve land. Temperance cranks, manufactur ers, lawyers; and others were allowed to lecture the meeting. Resolutions adopted refer to the Creator having stored in the earth oil, gas, and minerals for com-

mon use. There was a "church con gress" in Cleveland attended by many of the Knights. On the platform was Henry George, John Jarrett, one time president of the steel workers, and a host of preachers, civil service reformers, a general and others of the "respectables. The Socialists came in for the usual mis

representation at the hands of all, while Powderly was lauded as a "wise and temperate leader of labor." Hymns were ung, and the cloak of religious respec tability was thrown over the whole. In a newspaper interview about that time Powderly declared that only "shallow-pated economists assert that labor

is a commodity."

The Socialists in the order, recognizing that Powderly was a reactionary, unhorsed him at the Philadelphia convention in 4893 but the damage had been done. To-day the K. of L. is little more than a memory. Powderly afterward took the stump for the Republican party and got his reward in the shape of a political job at the hands of President McKinley who made him Commissioner of Immigration. Ex-Knight. For the Student Communist Manifesto\$.10 Lasalle's Open Letter10 Life of Engels10 Ninth Convention S. L. P. .. .10 Socialism, What It is10 Werkingmen's Program 10 Two Pages from Roman His-American Industrial Evolution .15 Value, Price, and Profit15 Flashlights Amsterdam Con-... Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis. .. S. L. P. Report to Stuttgart. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York. read this paper, pas

By K. Kildare, Knoxville, Tenu.

A new national air is wanted, says daily paper. Then why not nationalize that very appropriate refrain, the "Rogue's March"? Could human ingenuity devise a title or a tune more eminently suitable?

And why not have a national Bible! Why not adopt a standard volume of scriptures according to Uncle Sam, emazon it with eagles, stars and stripes, knives and revolvers, unwritten laws, and facsimiles of Armour, Swift, et al.'s labels?

A happy title for it would be. "Every nan his own pickpocket." Carnegic cculd write the preface, Ribald Rozzy could contribute his "New Jungle Book" and "Lessons in Prevarication," and Morgan his "Rails and Railways."

These verses might do for the title-It's nice to be a millionaire

And with the Trusts to stand. The Constitution in your pocket And the country in your hand.

If from corruption you abstain To riches you will ne'er attain. Then manure spread in layers thick, And garner in your harvest quick. Rozzy's contribution could be headed

You may not have studied grammar And you may not even know

Whether Buddha lived a thousand Or two thousand years ago: But there's one thing you're aware of In east, west, north or south,

The greatest man who ever lived Is Ted of the mighty mouth Or this might do for a prologue:

Poke not your spoon in any rich man's dishes, For him alone are the world's best loaves

and fishes. No'er stuff your paunches at hotel din-

ners. crust suffices for lowly sinners.

Let your mien be humble, truly meek. If struck on one then turn the other cheek. Angry and resentful feelings smother,

And ne'er resent the trespass of another. Devote yourselves to lifelong work and fasting the wage-system, by the introduction of In order to obtain life everlasting.

As hogs delight to wallow in their sty So in your lot contented live and die. Should the Socialist his fable of avaried

Close your ears and consign the rascal

Jawn D. could express his sentiments

in four lines, thus: Don't be disheartened, down and out, Although you're almost broke,

But use our Standard Oil and send Your troubles up in smoke. And this would do for the finale:

You cannot join the Newport set And with chimpanzees mix If morals, mind, and conscience all

Amount to more than-NIX.



Of the Propaganda Contest Between States.

Development of Union Leaders Into Working Class Betrayers.

UNION JUDASES

The propaganda contest between the There is perhaps no individual more States will be initiated June 20th, the despised and detested by workingmen first pair of contending States being than the leader who betrays them and sells their cause for the proverbial thirty The contest is to determine which of pieces of silver. The connotation of the the two States can turn in the greatest word "traitor," it is true, is to most men amount of cash for subscriptions, and a sentimental connotation, but it is none Labor News orders, for the period beginthe less intense for all that. As a matning June 20th, and ending July 3rd. er of fact, the feeling of revulsion arising All remittances bearing post office date, from pure sentiment is stronger, and ex in the States named, from June 20th to presses itself more passionately than a July 3rd, both inclusive, will figure in similar feeling aroused from a less sentimental and more reasoning attitude. At first glance one might think, that But the strands in the rope of sentiment California is altogether outclassed in a soon wear out. As in most cases, the competition with New York State. betrayer, by the very act of betrayal, There are more S. L. P. men in New raises himself above the betraved, the York, and there is a wider and more inability to reach him accentuates the compact field in which to work. On the tendency to forget. When the actions other hand the California comrades are of Maddison and Burns were first diswide awake; they are up and doing, closed, feelings of indignation ran high. which is something that at present can To-day they are only remembered as incidents with the majority of men. The The New Yorkers should not rest in causes and associations underlying these fancied security with the idea that they acts have never, it would seem, been are going to have a walkover. Unless we clearly understood. And what was then mistake very much they will have to perceived is soon forgotten, and only rehustle for all they are worth to beat the called when some other individual repeats the process. But then the damage The printed matter, blanks, etc., peris done and the recollection comes too taining to the contest, will be sent direct. late. There are valuable lessons to be

to the Sections. Organize your forces, learned from these regrettable occurrenccomrades of California and New York, es, lessons which if taken to mind, ought and set a pace that the contestants folat least to minimize the danger of recurrence. If properly entered into this contest Why do working class leaders go

should prove of benefit to the propaganda, and the Party press. It will help wrong? What has led them to sell their cause and their conscience to the enemy? The five-weeks' National Agitation Is it due to malice aforethought? Have Fund trial sub-coupons will not be conthey set out with the deliberate intensidered in the contest. They will not

ion of perpetrating the act? We think not, at least in the main. There is every reason to believe that these men started out straight, that they began their mission with honesty of purpose. But coup-Of the English Mills-400,000 Work led to honesty of purpose was limitation of vision. They were unable to recognize

One night business took me into the real nature of the task to the accomhouse in the district known as St. Lawplishment of which they had been aprence, Birmingham. I found a mother pointed; added to that fact the people and three children-the latter of ages who appointed these leaders also failed to perceive the conditions which obtained six to thirteen-with great piles of upon the field of battle. Were it othercards in front of them on a bare table. wise they would have been able to detect In the flickering candle-light the moththe danger and prevent it maturing ere er was stitching safety pins of varying it was too late. But only instinctively. sizes on to the cards. She told me did they apprehend the conflict, only instinctively did they choose some one to that for a gross of these cards, each lead them; and as instinctively were fitted with nine safety pins of varying they led. The duty of the leader took sizes, she was paid five cents. After him along a way over which they did long practice the child slave, working not pass. Leadership brought him into after the busy day in school, can earn conditions which he had hitherto not encountered. Difficulties presented them-But the children in this hovel were selves to him of which he had not preotherwise engaged. The middle one viously conceived. In the camp of those with a dull-blood-shot stare in his whom he had gone out against he was eyes, was papering pins; the eldest, hospitably received, he may have been with drooping lids, stitched eyes on to complimented upon being a "practical" some of the cards, and the youngest, a man, "capable of seeing two sides to a baby who should have been in bed question," and impressed with tempting hours before, was passing the hooks offers, and, perhaps, depressed with a into the eyes. It was ten o'clock; sense of the helplessness of the class he there was a large pile of empty cards represented, he succumbed. Not all at yet to be filled-they must be filled. once was the fatal web spun. Not in an This sort of thing goes on all over Eirmingham, which boasts of being

instant was the reactionary step taken, but by easy, and perhaps, at the first imperceptible gradations. He may even at the beginning, have sunk a principle ward" for its municipal motto. It is in the earnest belief that it would be to the advantage of his organization. Its failure to do so may have led him deeper

ure may be, and it certainly is not something fixed), man is a creature of circumstances. What he is depends largely upon his surroundings, and upon what he has been taught, upon what he knows regarding the real nature of those conditions in which he is environed. It is to the lack of this knowledge, both by leaders and by those led, and, following from it, to lack of control of the leader by the led, that is at the root of the evil in ouestion. Not that we believe that a man can be made honest by either knowledge or control. But we do claim that the presence of these two qualities will stand us in better stead than their opposites, and will have better results.

Generally speaking, the working class leave too much to their leaders. They are looked upon in some instances as nothing less than oracles, from whom the last word is regarded as all that can be said on the matter. Lack of confidence, we agree, is certainly undesirable. but blind confidence is very much more so, especially when it is reposed in an individual who suffers from the same complaint as the confident. This kind of leadership invariably ends up in the ditch with the led below and the leader above. As a matter of fact the workers cannot be led. If they could be led in they could be led out. Nothing can be done for them. Everything of any value must be done by them.

The true function of a leader is to point out the way. But to explain how a thing can be done, and to do it, are two different processes. And upon the accuracy of the explanation will, of course, depend to a large extent the success attending its application. The leader can do no more than point the way. To reach the goal the rank and file must walk in the right way. Every inch of the ground must be covered by them. And both he who points the way, and they who walk therein, must know where

road leads to .- The Plebs Magazine. DENVER LABOR WAR.

Building Trades and Bosses in Tough Fight.

Denver, May 22 .- The attempt of the boss builders to smash up the building trades council is being hotly contested by the central labor body of the building trades. The employers are being superbly aided by the brotherhood of carpenters who are loyally scabbing it on their union brothers. The national association of the Brotherhood of Carpenters is remaining aloof from the situation, its officers are "discreetly" abstaining from coming to Denver.

The building trades council has the different operations almost completely tied up. There is no help which the employers can procure to do their work except by going outside the city. The one union which is at work is the Brotherhood Carpenters; they are working full time and overtime, /

In a number of instances the building trades council has won victories, inde pendent bosses signing up agreements with the central unions. Such, for instance, was the case in the Knights of Columbus building and the German American Trust Company.

Architect Frank Snell has issued a statement in which he declares that the strife has been fostered entirely by the contractors, who, he says, are seeking

Ancient Society By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and reread, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to cnable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do. The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dol-

lars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all. The Labor News is prepared

to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 26 City Hall Place, New York.



S A CONDENSED DESCRIP-TION OF THE DEGRADA-TIONS OF THE FROLE-TARIAN, SYMBOLIZED IN, AND INSPIRED BY, JEAN FRANCOIS MILLETS PAINTING OF THE HOE-MAN. ITS PATHOS CAN-NOT HELP BUT APPEAL

The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more. wares. What Means This Strike? Burning Question of Trades Unionism, Preamble of the I. W. W. Trades Unionism in the U. S. Debate on Unionism. Industrial Unionism. Reform or Revolution. John Mitchell Exposed. Socialism, Utopia to Science. Socialist Unity. The Working Class. The Capitalist Class. The Class Struggle. The Socialist Republic. Antipatriotism. Socialism. Marx on Mallock. Socialism versus Anarchism. Assassinations and Socialism. Development of Secialism In Great Britain. **Religion of Capital** Foundation of the Labor Movement Historical Materialism. N. J. Socialist Unity Conference. The Mark. The Trusts. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York.

not the same occupation everywhere. Sometimes the tiny slaves are busy polishing pen-holders, sometimes wood chopping. And another small army is but along New street and around Broad street selling matches or flowers, being told not to return until a certain sum had been earned, and to visit all the public houses with their Come north. The child slaves of Lancashire run into thousands. Some are down in the mines, some-girlsat the pit mouths acting as beasts of draft. Some cure fish in the shades that lie heavy, yet only a little way from the respectability of Liverpool; others creep like ghosts to the chemical works around St. Helena.

These, who play with lead, play with disease and death. No woman ever should work in such an atmosphere; children should never be allowed to touch such a trade. Yet they are thrown into the death trap, not only here, but all over the country-in the enameling works in Birmingham, in the dipping houses in the potteries. and many another center. Some 400,000 children of Britain combine school attendance with paid labor. There are, therefore, at least 400.000 child slaves in the country, for no child can be fitted for life in a degree anything approaching adequacy if lessons have to be learned when the little head is tired and the weary little eyes insist on shutting .-- Cassell's "Saturday Journal."

The New York Labor News Company s the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but ound Socialist literatura.

and deeper into the mire, further and further away from his original starting point, until he begau to recognize that his interests lay in perpetuating the very system whose existence was responsible for his leadership, and against which he had been sent out. It is in some way like this that men go astray. Some one may here say: "This is due

to the weakness of human nature. We Watch the label on you- pape have no protection against such, and will tell you when your subscri therefore we must trust to the integrity expires. First number indicates of the individual." Whatever human na- month, second, the day, third, the year.

to force the independents to become members of the association.	TO THE SOCIALIST.
He says that the blow is aimed at real estate men who are builders and at arch	We have but few on hand.
itects who are not following the lead of the Tocal association of architects and that the Brotherhood of Carpenters are the tools of the contractors.	Illustrated 20 CENTS PER COPY. Postage Prepaid.
Watch the label on you- paper. In will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the	N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE IRON COLLAR -By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

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1

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS 0 0. 28 City Hall Place, New York.

WEEKLT PEUFLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909.

LENNON 'AT WORK'

CIRCULAR OF THE INDEPENDENT A ND PROTECTIVE TAILORS' UNION OF SAN FRANCISCO TO T HE DIFFERENT LOCALS OF THE JOURNEYME N TAILORS' UNION OF AM ERICA.

Brothers, Greeting :--It has been our policy in the past to Waregard the slanderous statements which have appeared in "The Tailor" from time to ti ae about our Union, but fearing that those false statements might mislead you, we take the only means at osal, this "circular" letter" to briefly recite a true statement of affairs. in San Francisco:

The letters which have appeared lately in "The Tailor" calling us scabs and dual union, etc., are only subjects of mirth on this coast or in any Union where we are known, but unfortunately we are not known everywhere. These ments are lies made out of whole cloth, and are as faise as the weak brains

om which they emanated. If a 'Tailors' Union is to any purpos it must aim to eliminate sweating and to raise wages. One of the evils which most all Unions have had to fight is a ng scale of wages or bill of prices. any boss is willing to sign a bill if you allow him to pay \$3 for a bad r? Imagine a good coat maker ng for a bill of that kind and paying \$35 per month house rent. What does it mean? It means that a journeyman cannot make a living : he must twist his sleeve-lining and become a sweater. This is what Local No. 2 is trying to make the traveling tailors who come here with a card do. Maybe you don't believe this. They claim to have thirtyfour stores organized here. Just write retary to forward you the bills s of these stores. These may few of these stores where the boss his own sweater and these but: not exist, and this they call team work. Organizer Ajax visited Craig Bros., tailors, where we have a bill, one smallest-plain sack coats are \$10. of the Tr. Ajax urged Craig Bros. to sign up th him and he would send East and i them men to work team system by ek, and his \$10 coats would then made for \$6. How would you like to confronted with a Union of that deacription? Could you get any Farley strike-breaker 15 do better for the boss that that? "Of course the journeymen, simost to a man, who come to San Franco and see the workings of No. 2 are ghly disgusted with it.

But the two main objects of this letter are-first, to place ourselves in a true light before the tailors in the J. T. U. of A.; and second, to enlist your support in getting the charter of No. 2 revoked on the constitutional grounds of sweating. Now, this is our third circular letter sent out to the different Unions of the J. T. U. of A., but for the information of those who were not members in 1902 we will restate some of our laws: We do not build up our treasury, as has been often claimed, by collecting infees from members of the J. T U. of A., but we freely exchange cards bona fide Tailors' Union which ing to do so; otherwise our initiation is \$2, and thirty cents a month Once you are a member you can report yourself off if wishing to leave town and your dues are suspended. When return you pay a month's dues (thirty cents) and you are a full memher, with all the rights and privileges,

best tailoring towns in the country, but all our efforts will prove futile if you do not squash No. 2.

We have had men organized in son stores and about to present a bill, when No. 2's walking delegate would come along and sign up the boss with one of his sliding scales. One case recently in Stigler Bros., where we had eight men getting \$10 for sack coats, No. 2 got : sliding scale signed, without consulting the men, which forced the men to quit, and gave the sweaters their jobs, as the bill calls for \$5 sack coats for certain priced suits and \$8 is the highest for

others. How can journeymen better their condition and what will be the final outcome of tailoring in San Francisco if you allow this to continue? Do not leave this stain on your Union, but smite those who are responsible for it. Strike at H. Q. J. B. Lennon has been out here twice and knows all about this. Aye He is the instigator of their conduct. He is afraid to meet the Independent Unior ker, and \$6 for a good coat in open debate. He was challenged by one of the members of this Union to de bate in open, but remained silent. Mr. Hutchinson carried the message to him He can print malicious statements which he knows to, be lies when there is no one to gainsay him, but is a quiet lamb when confrontel by our representative. No, no!" J. B. Lennon's stock in trade i not open debate, but a cowardly, under handed knifing of men who have always stood up for union principles; that is their crime! Union principles! Stick to the boss, J. B., but you dare not under take in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans New York: Boston, Denver, Kansas City Omaha or any of the large cities that You which you have undertaken here. would expose your filthy hand. Yes fellow-tailors, if you knew what J. B. Lennon has stood for you would not stand for him. McFarland (alias Mc-Kenna), Orchard and the likes of them are Union princes compared with J. B. They have taken chances on their lives. but J. B. loves his malodorous hide too well to do anything in the open; so to

> he can hire many a snipe to do his dirty work You think this is strong language It is the truth. We have proof for all our assertions, but this small letter can not contain all, as that would take a large volume. So we urge you to action before he tries some of his sweating on you through his agents. We have been arged to join the J. T. U. of A., but as long as you have a strike-breaker of a Lennon sort at the helm, never will the tailors of 'Frisco join. We would be only too glad to unite with the other tailors of this country, but not while the likes of No. 2 and J. B. Lennon are tolerated by the rank and file of the J. T U. of A. Purge these jackals from your midst and the factions which are smouldering in your unions will be united for a cause, the unlifting of labor.

of the J. T. U. of A. and in San Fran-1 Joe Gleissner.

Among Political Clargymen in Germany. [Translated from the Berlin "Vorwaerts" of May 18, by Joseph

Scheuerer.] A nasty tragedy has just come to end. The last act took place before the criminal court in Rotweil (Wurtem-

MORAL DEPRAVITY

berg). The Catholic priest Michael Bauer of Taldorf, former head priest in the parish of Schramberg, was, after a three days' trial convicted and sentenced on Thursday, May 13, to three years in the penitentiary, and five years loss of honor" on account of moral and religious felony. He had used the confessional to dishonor young children who came there to confess. The trial took place behind closed doors. Nevertheless enough leaked through to show that a horrible picture of moral depravity was unrolled. Twenty-one witlesses, mostly women, were summoned

The District Attorney demanded five years to the penitentiary. Bauer, as stated before, had formerly been the head priest in the parish of Schramberg. As the political agent of the Centrum (the Catholic party of Germany) Eauer conducted a bitter ampaign against the Mayor of the town, Harrer, who refused implicit obedience to the orders issued by the Centrum. The election of Harrer was violently opposed by Bauer and his following. The religious bodies of the several denominations, which had until then lived peacefully together, were now ruthlessly hurled against one another,

Suddenly the Centrum suspended hostilities against Harrer. Peace seemed about to return in the town hall of Schramberg. The good people of Schramberg seemed to breathe once more. The administration of the town had suffered greatly from the guarrel Better times were now looked forward to. As may be supposed more than one person in the place cudgeled his brains to understand the reason for the sudden appearance of love and peace among the warring factions in this Centrum fight. Presently rumors grew rife that the head priest Bauer was guilty of misconduct with young children. The rumors died out, however with the transfer of Bauer to Taldori in the upper district of Ravensburg. the sewer for him, and with the \$30 per The parents of the children who were the victims of the clergyman, kept

quiet for reasons that may be readily understood. The others kent quiet because, as may be supposed, the proofs were not easily obtainable from those most nearly interested. The nasty affair promised to fall into oblivion. A sudden change happened in the fall of last year. Mayor Harrer happened to be visiting at the house of a neighboring large capitalist. The rather more than mature daughter of the manufacturer granted irregular privileges to the Mayor. Shortly thereafter the Mayor and the capitalist in question fell out over some municipal affairs. The manufacturer thereupon endeavored to make his former friend mpossible by letting out the intimate relations that existed between the mar-This letter was unanimously endorsed ried Mayor and his daughter. The by the Independent Tailors' Protective Mayor frankly admitted his miscon-Union of San Francisco, on April 12, duct. The Centrum now considered its 1909, and the undersigned Committee opportunity had come. It first caused ordered to have it sent to every Union the Mayor to resign his office and to submit to a new election. The Centrum leaders promised him strict neutrailty. But Harrer had no gooner laid is office and set himself up aner candidate, than the Centrum openre upon him. His moral misconwas exploited in hand-bills and aign speeches to the extremest. Centrum literature fairly ran over moral indignation, not withstandthe slip of Harrer, improper reas with a young lady of full age strong impulses, was certainly not compared with the felony that the priest Bauer was guilty of with ent children. Despite all the baiton the part of the Centrum, the rity of the qualified voters of amberg ranked themselves on the of the former Mayor. He falled, he same, of an election for want e two-thirds majority which the rnment requires for his confirma-At the same time the candidate e Centrum fell through with a disefully small vote. The Mayor's is now held by a government ape unexampled baiting of Harrer's andidacy on the part of the Centrum. especially in a hand-bill by the present head Catholic priest against Harrer, in which "Christian morality" and similar phrases figured, revived the clerical and political activity of Harrer's old and hitterest enemy, the former head priest Bauer. Bauer issued a bombastic declaration in which he threatened to bring all his "calumniators" before the bar of justice. Bauer was, however, wise enough to leave his threats unis the literary agency of the Socialist redeemed. In the meantime the proofs Labor Party. It prints nothing but against him had piled up so high that | sound Socialist literature.

the District Attorney felt compelled to take cognizance of the affair. The end was the conviction of the moral Bauer and his sentence to three years

in the penitentiary. On the day before the sentence, on Wednesday, Bishop Keppler of Rotten-

burg, came to Schramberg in order to inspire courage to his partisans. Obviously, this Catholic prelate feared that the policy habitually followed by the Centrum against its political foes, would now be applied by these against the Centrum itself-to make a whole body or a whole party responsible for the misconduct of some member or other in its ranks. The Bishop hoped that those gathered at the meeting which he convoked "did not belong to the class of people who take a delight over such occurrences. Would such a conduct be noble?" Thus spoke the Bishop according to the report in the ultramontane "German Volksblatt." When, however, these Identical Centrum folks were dragging the former Mayor with delight through the gutters Mr. Bishop remained silent as the tomb, nor has he yet given any token of ever having protested against the policy of the ultramontane press, of this press which habitually exploits in the most unscrupulous manner even the most trivial slips committed by a Social Democrat, and blames the whole party

therefor. It was the shameless balting, the oathsome manner in which the Centrum sought by means of its political hand-bills, to draw profit from the moral slip committed by the former Mayor that brought about the circumstances which finally landed the quarrelsome Centrum priest into the penitentiary. Both priest and Bishop may now thank their own meddlesomenes's for the fix they are in.

The whole affair allows quite a deep insight into the social conditions and the spirit of intrigue that are to be found in the "upper crust" of small pious towns.

DUSTY INDUSTRIES.

Their Effect in Booming the Death Rate from Lung Troubles.

The bureau of labor has recently had compiled some statistics concerning the rate of mortality of workmen employed in dusty industries. The author ook into consideration forty-two occupations, and of the deaths from all causes among males fifteen years of age and over 14.8 per cent. were from consumption.

According to industrial insurance experience the corresponding portions were 36.9 per cent. for occupations exposed to metallic dust, 28.6 per cent for those exposed to mineral dust, 24.8 per cent, for those exposed to vegetable fibre dust, and 32.1 per cent. for those exposed to animal and mixed fibre dust.

The occupation showing the highest consumption mortality was grinders, among whom 49.2 per cent. or an deaths were from that disease. In each occupation group the highest consumption mortality was among persons from twenty-five to thirty-four years of age. The author is of the opinion that by proper ventilation the percentage of deaths can be so greatly cut down that it would result in a saving of over 22,000 lives annually

THE FRISCO CAR STRIKE

A SKETCH OF CAUSES THEREOF AND REASONS OF THE FAILURE.

By H. L., San Francisco.

The great fire and earthquake that tore out the very heart of San Francisco profoundly affected social conditions in every respect. The city, driven by imperious economic forces, began to rise rapidly from the debris heaps Invading armies of mechanics and laorers, lured by high wages, swarmed into the city.' But rents had risen fifty per cent., owing to the scarcity of dwelling places, and living expenses had soared almost as much. Naturally, there was an insistent demand for higher wages. All through the summer and fall of 1966, strikes and consequent wage adjustments were taking place.

Early in July the track workers em ployed by the United R. R. Co. struck. But they were mostly Greeks, and other "backward races," and scant attention was paid to them. At the end of the month the linemen of the same company struck, taking the inside electricians with them. Two weeks later the firemen employ-

ed in the power houses of the United R. R. Co. struck. A week later the shopmen walked out. All these various crafts did not act in unison because of a feeling of class solidarity or because they realized the superiority of concerted action. No. it was only because of the uniform economic pressure to which they were being subjected.

During all this time the platform men continued complacently at work, The various other crafts which were out on strike against the U. R. R. Co. were making very little headway. Their places were being filled indifferently well

But about the middle of August a change began to take place. The platform men were receiving 25, 261/2 and 271/2 cents an hour; which was ridiculously low compensation as living expenses then went. A strike began to threaten. The press, prominent business men and the notorious Mayor Schmitz all exerted their influence to prevent a crisis. The sacred fetich of the contract was wildly waved. The men laughed at all this. A sanctimonious appeal was made to civic pride. The men refused to be sacrificed on the altar of business. They struck on August 26, 1906, for \$3 and eight hours. What were the prospects of this

strike? Undoubtedly they were excellent. The equipment and the roadbed were in a miserable condition, and it would have been almost impossible to operate the car system for some time to come. Accordingly a great cry for arbitration went up from the car company's offices. They even protested that their deep-seated affection for their dear platform men had not been alienated by the latter's hasty action. At first the men did not want to ar bitrate at all. Then they declared, yes we will arbitrate, but we won't return to work until the matter is settled. This did not suit the car company at all

On September 4 the leading labor the plumbers, put in all the necessary naners of San Francisco appeared before the car men and after a protracted session finally wheedled the men into within the stockades. The union

returning to work pending settlement So the whole seven unions that were out on strike against the U. R. R. Co. returned to work on September 6. The company choose Mayor McLaughlin as their representative. His career as a moral leper has since been exposed. The men finally chose

Father York, a popular Catholic prelate of the modern type. These two then chose the third man, Judge Beatty of the State Supreme Court. This board sat all through the fall of 1906 and reached no agreement until the beginning of March, 1907.

The awards that were made were craftily drawn up. Exceedingly generous increases of wages and reductions of hours were granted to a half-dozen barnmen and a handful of linemen. Pavers and pick and shovel men whose work was transitory were also raised the limit. But when it came to the platform men who constituted fully four-fifths of the strikers, the matter had a different aspect. Their hours were not molested and their wage awards were 31, 32 and 33 cents per hour. This was after all a reduction from the wages which had prevailed before the fire, for living expenses had leaped upwards stupendously. The car men had received a thinly veneered gold brick

A curious thing should be stated here. Father York dissented strongly and, what was more, published an elaborate report of his views in which he claimed that contracts were not sacred and that the other members of the board were plainly prejudiced. Further, he questioned the efficacy of arbitration in any case.

Needless to state, the platform men were dissatisfied. The new contract expired on May 1, 1907, and threats were freely made that the next time there would be no arbitration. The company gave ear to these threats. The engineers, shopmen, linemen, etc., were contracted for ahead into the future

and the equipment was put in good order. When the first of May came, the company offered the men a sliding scale of wages that ran from 30 to 40 cents per hour, according to seniority. The men objected because, first, it would have been an actual reduction for a great many and secondly, because where such scales are in operation very few reach the upper end because the company usually finds pretexts to discharge the men who are high on the seniority list. Accordingly, they turned down the offer and early on Sunday, May 5, 1907, they voted to strike for

their old demands of \$3 and eight hours. This time they were out alone. From the very start this strike was a typical A. F. of L. affair. Of course the other crafts employed by the U. R. R. stayed in. That was to be expected. Then the stockades around the barns

were put up by men who proudly and promptly displayed their union cards on demand. The lumber came fresh from the hands of the lumber handlets union and was delivered by teamsters who wore the union button prominent-

ly on their hats. Those aristocrats. If the workers of San Francisco have plumbing in the scab boarding houces

butchers, bakers, etc., fed the strike breakers.

3

Yet all these unions gave splendid financial support. The joint carpenters' unions alone Sive \$\$4,000 towarda the strike. The plumbers gave \$10,500, and so on down the line until the gigantic total of over \$250,000 is reached. Yet on the eighth of May, the company ran cars from its barns. On each of them were a half-dozen heavily armed strike breakers. In passing it is well to note that these scabs were almost without exception American born.

When the cars got away from the barn, the mobs began to attack them. Around every car a battle raged. That cracks of the Colts were answered with showers of bricks and stones. The crowds charged the cars and in spite of heavy losses were capturing them when several hundred police rushed up in automobiles and saved the strike breakers from sure death. Four men lost their lives and seventeen were seriously injured. It was one of the bloodiest pages in the labor history of San Francisco. Ere evening th A. F. of L. issued orders to its members to refrain from violence. The San Francisco fragment of the Socialist party made itself ridiculous, by issuing dodgers that called for a general strike, "Tie up the town," said they to the astonished A. F. of L. For a while every car was protected. by mounted police and automobiles crowded with bluecoats clung to the planks of the cars. The public was at the beginning, wary of riding in the dangerous cars. The greater part of the working population refused to pa-

tronize the U. R. R. Co and hundreds of busses did a flourishing husiness. All through the summer the death clutch of the two contestants continued But to the clear observer there could not be a moment's doubt whose the victory would be. The company grew stronger day by day and continued to extend its service more and more. The union hung on doggedly, determined to win or die. So the struggle dragged wearly on unt early in autumn the boycott was taken off the cars. The union was not defeated, it was annihilated.

The strike demonstrated five things clearly:

First-The workers who arbitrate are lost.

Secondly-To fight capital with cap-Ital is a delusion. Over a quarter of a million of dollars was poured into the fight. An enormous sum truly, but what was that when compared to the vast resources that backed the U B. B. Co.? Behind it was Harriman, and Schiff, the banker.

Third-"Direct action," which was so plentifully resorted to, never for a noment influenced the result.

Fourth-Splendid spirit and superb sentiment, ignorant and unorganized, are valueless. The working class of San Francisco suffered physical and financial hardships for the cause of the carmen. Night after night, tired. working girls with drawn faces trudged wearly homeward or rode in the jouncing busses. Many people were taken sick from these bus rides for the earthquake had left the streets

in a frightful condition. Fifth-Craft unionism can no longer hope to cope with the labor struggles of the day.

learned their lessons, the strike was learned their lessons, the strike was not

eek strike benefit out of these small ues, so you can readily see that we have a leeches drawing large salaries for sing the organizing act. We have man- ged to make San Francisco one of the	F. Sibert, O. Livingston, A. R. Cedarbloom,
	The
THE PONIARD'S Hilt	IDEAL CITY
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ware being met by popular.	the proce song of the ideal city. As a

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an of scientific training-a successful New Orleans physician-the author has built upon the solid foundations of medical science, and that voin is perhaps the most typical, as it probably is the most pleasing and instructive te strike and follow in the book."-New York Daily People. FROM THE PRESS OF NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 28 Oity Hall Place, New York.



AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME.

Who Owns It ?-Not the Worker, but His Capitalist Master-All Nations the Same.

"An Englishman's Home!" Look at the piled up misery, poverty, destitu tion and unemployed in Britain! The talist conspiracy to side-track the social same thing applies to Germany. From unrest in Germany and Britain, where the Kaiser downwards, the capitalist and the workers are gradually seeing that ruling class of that country are the their only hope is in Socialism. The foes and plunderers of the German work-American financial crash re-echoed ing class. There is not, or should not be, any quarrel between the British throughout the whole capitalist world, workers and the German workers-their and now the millions of Europe find themselves in the economic whirlpool. interest should be one as wage slaves; War goes on all the same-the class one class and nation against the one war-and if the bloody war of battle can common enemy-the capitalist class of be raised on top of this, then the minds both countries. Yet all the primitive of the workers will be diverted from instincts of barbaric man and the poison of "national" patriotism anl murderous their own economic and social miseries. Capitalism would then gain a new lease jingoism is instilled into the working of life and the movement of the workers class of both countries for their damnabe thrown back. That's why it's done. tion and decimation, and the glory, security and profit of the capitalist class. These demoniac instruments of murder -these hellish Dreadnoughts-are to be Thousands of workers will hail this the sentinels of the capitalist class and naval activity with joy because it will a menace to the working class. "give them work" in building the ships. We hope there is more than the usual Of course, that activity practically means putting all the social forces of producrhetoric behind Keir Hardie's words

tion at work-for a time. That the ruling class of Germany are cabled during the week, to oppose this conspiracy and to stretch hands across increasing their navy and armaments the North Sea to their German colmay be true, and that Germany's tradleagues, and make war upon the common enemy-"the capitalist system." There ing and expansion is becoming a menance is not much hope from the "Labor" party to Britain's former supremacy both as a in Australia, so the Socialist as usual naval and commercial power, is an admitted fact. It is the material interests will stand alone. The People enters the of the capitalist class of the empire S. L. P. protest, and calls upon all who are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. that are at stake. There is no question believe with it to warn their fellows Spread the light!

of humanity, brotherhood, Christianity, or any of those kinds of superfluous Socialism, and civilization. - Sydney, vanities about the matter, but the private material interests of the ruling and owning class which are at stake. Their troubles about the "People of England." The whole thing is a deliberate capi-

against this conspiracy towards Labor Australia; People.



Until the workers know Socialism they

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 0, 1905.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS. 11.1.1.47 2000

28 City Hall Place, New York, Box 1576, Tel. 129 New York Published every Saturday by the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. Paul Augustine, National Secretary. Merick W. Ball, National Treasurer

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office. July 13, 1900. Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them 10 be 'returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

In	1888			TES.		2,068
h	1802					
la la	1896	diales for	• • • • • • •	•••••	*****	74,191
n	1904					
In	1908	32,00,012		******	******	14,237

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

Subscribers should watch the inbels on their papers and renew promptly in order to miss any copies.

abscribers will begin to get the paper laris in two weeks from the date when r subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909.

When brainless fools are millionaires, They strut as if the world were theirs. In usage vile great wealth is frittered, And none at all makes men embittered. Since too great riches manners kills And penury the bosom chills,

It seems to me that both are ills. -WALTER VON DER VOGELWEIDE.

CONTINUITY OF PROGRESS.

It is a test of the well balanced mind among militants in the Labor Movement hether the new social system which they conceive in their minds is of the nature of a volcanic projectile landing on oil of a wholly different geologic formation, or whether that social system is conceived as so intimately the issue of the existing one as to be attached to it with ligaments that establish the kinship of the two.

To the former, the unbalanced mind history is of no importance; there is nothing to be fetched thence but bad habits of thought; to the latter, the well balanced mind, history is a priceless store-room from which to fetch inspiration and guidance. The former, the unbalanced mind, will, accordingly, be a man groping in the dark; the latter, the balanced mind, is one who knows with substantial accuracy whither he marching because he knows whence he The former, the unbalanced mind, feels driven to draw out of the navel of his own head the aids to reach his goal-an impossible feat for any individual; the latter comes equipped with all that is valuable, produced by nrevious generations, and his task will ever exhaust his forces.

Contrary to the method of the unbalanced mind, who loves to sneer at the American Revolution, its Constitution and its Acts, The People has more than once called attention to the path-lighting fact of the Constitutional clause which "empowers Congress to regulate com-' It has been shown how that clause has imbedded in it all that Socialism aims at. The present debate in the Senate on the Tariff brings to light, however unintentionally, another fact of prime interest to the Socialist, in that it confirms his theory that Socialism is strictly evolutionary, and that an important link in the evolutionary process is likewise found in the principles enun-eisted during the days of the American

From the discussion going on in the German papers on the budget proposed by Herr von Sydow taxing inheritances, it would appear that the Widow and the Orphan who, one time, were worked so hard here in America, are just now traveling in Germany.

Time was, here in America, wheneve an official economist of capitalism felt himself driven from ditch to ditch, and disarmed, he quickly took refuge behind he Poor Widow and the Poor Orphan. Was his argument about the "risk of apital" smashed with proof, much of it supplied by Ruskin, that risk was the one thing the capitalist class carefully avoided and the one thing it was insured gainst ?-- Out would the Widow and the Orphan be trotted. "Would you expose these to the struggles of a heartless

world?" the Socialist was asked. Was the official economist's arguments that the profits of the capitalist were his "wages of abstinence" knocked into

a cocked hat with proof that the only thing the capitalist abstains from is work, and that such abstention merits punishment, rather than reward ?-Forward would the Widow and the Orphan be pushed. "What!" would the Socialist be asked, "would you have the Poor Widow and the Poor Orphan starve!" Was the official economist's theory, cerning the capitalist's profits being his "wages of superintendence," shattered with an avalanche of proof to the effect that, from top to bottom, the plants of production are superintended and run by wage slaves, and that all a capitalist did superintend was con-

spiracies against his fellow capitalists, how to cheat them out of the wealth they pilfered from Labor ?-- Instantly, were the Widow and the Orphan shoved forward. "Do you mean to say," the Socialist was indignantly asked, "that you would have the Poor Widow and the Poor Orphan beg their bread?"

And so at every step. Thus the Widow and Orphan were worked harder than any wage slave in any slave pen. They were worked in rain and in sunshine workdays and holidays; no eight-hour day for them; theirs was work perpetual. Distracted with such hard treatment our Poor Widow and Poor Orphan must have fled abroad. Poor things! They but jumped from the frying pan into the fire when they landed in Germany.

. The favorite argument of the Germa Junker against the proposition to tax become of the Poor Widow and the Poor Orphan!" the large inheritances is: "What would

The Poor Widow and the Poor Orphan are, ten to one, twin sisters of the celebrated Mrs. Harris, to whom Dickens's Sarey Gamp loved to refer in proof of her whoppers, and who Betsy Prig, with a boldness never to be sufficiently admired, one day finally declared she did not believe existed at all, at all. If, however, the said Widow and Orphan are really in the flesh, and not one of the numerous fictions in the Mother Goose of the Capitalist nursery, then the Wid ow and Orphan are truly proletarians; overworked beings; so truly proletarian that theirs is even the proletariat's experience that migration does them no good-whichever place they migrate to is

WE TOLD YOU SO.

from.

direction.

no better than the place they migrated

Not so many moons ago-on the occaon of one of Senator Tillman's impassioned outbursts against Negro Domination and fervid pledges to uphold at any cost the supremacy of the white d ne be surprised to see Tillman turn a somcreault and come out some day as a vin dicator of the Negro, "at any cost"; and that the change would come about whenever the class interests of Tillman's capitalist class should dictate the somersault. The language of one of Georgia's leading "white man's" papers, the Augusta "Chronicle," held on the occasion of the railroad strike in the State, is not yet up to the prophesied mark; that's true; it is, however, a long step in that

the engines, then, as the white locour tive engineers correctly reckon, there will be less danger to their, the locomo tive engineers' craft being oversupplied; if their craft is not oversupplied their wages will run less risk of declining. For the identical reason, however, the railroad stockholders favor the colored firemen. If the craft of the engineers is overstocked, then their wages must come down. Lower wages translate them-

selves into higher profits. Hence the change of front on the part of the "Chronicle" and of all other otherwise anti-Negro holders of stock and, conse quently, panters after higher profits thom the "Chronicle" represents or is owned by. The "purity of the white race" has run

up against the "purity of profits." When a vapor runs up against a solid the solid prevails.

FREE LUMBER VOTED DOWN. By an emphatic vote the Senate voted lown free lumber. Not the fact itself.

but the HOW, renders the event significant. Whether lumber, or anything else that s good to have, is "free" or not, every man who is posted knows it is "free," not to the working class; it is free only to the capitalist class-just as "free silver" would have been. Accordingly, all the declamation of those Senators who demanded free lumber "in the interest of workingmen whose home could then be built" must be discounted as just so much clap-trap. All the same the issue of "free lumber" raised a spe cific issue-the issue of whether there is or there is not a Democratic party in existence.

Last year's national platform of the Democratic party contained this sentence:-"We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp, print paper LUMBER, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list." This clause was a sort of underscoring of what is supposed to be the distinctive feature of the Democratic party-a tariff for revenue only, mean ing a low tariff, if at all any. With such a general program solemnly adopted n national convention; with such a spe ific article-lumber-emphasizing the whole program, the spokesmen of the Democracy took the field-Senators and Representatives, and the candidates for

these and all other offices, together with all the leading lights of the party-and solicited the support of the voters. This notwithstanding, the Senate majority igainst free lumber had a contingent of not less than seventeen Democrats-a majority of the Democratic delegation in the Senate.

At an early period in the debate, the Democratic Senator Bacon of Georgia, summoned to remain true to his party' pledges, coolly declared his contempt for party platforms, they being gotten up 'in a hurry over night." Senator Bacon though a traitor to honor, obviously is not to the Democratic party.

Which amounts to proving-the Demcratic party is dead.

Capitalism must have its political exression. That expression is the Republican party. The "common people," neaning the small capitalists, have nothing more to say. Their economic power has become too small to reflect a political body. Recent national elections tended to prove the fact. The con duct of a majority of the Democrati Senators on lumber removes all doubt. When the gangrene of dishonor creep

into a body the jig is up with it. Of far reaching social importance is the fact laid bare by "free lumber voted

THE TRAVIS-ROBINSON BILL. The bill that bears the name of Travis-Robinson, and has just been signed by the Governor of this State, is described as a bill for the construction of subways in this city "the expense to be assessed upon the territory opened. or by private capital alone."

The description may describe the wording of the bill correctly at the same time the description is misleading. Whether the expensi of construction is raised by assessmen upon the territory opened, or by private capital, it is private capital that will build and own the subway, and, consequently, will exploit the undertaking to private uses.

It sounds quite democratic, even revolutionary, to "assess the territory opened." There is nothing in it. The territory opened is private propertyproperty owned by real estate holders.

The price-commonly, but mistakenly, called the value of the land-translates itself into rent, and rent is a social product. Transportation facilities render ac cessible territory otherwise inaccessible

or difficult of access. This raises the price of the land in question; the raised price goes into the pockets of the landlord in the shape of rent. Who pays the price? Of course, the tenant, and he is the identical being who will have to pay the fare on transportation facilities that are created. Pursuing the question further it will be found that transportation facilities, even if paid for out of the increased price of the territory opened partake of all the features that are es sential to private undertakings for pri vate profit, in other words, of private capital:

First, the transportation facility must itself pay for itself: Second, the way the transportation fa-

cility is made to pay for itself is by reducing expenses to the minimum-another way of saying that expenses must come out of the hide of the wage slaves who operate it; otherwise the increased price of the territory opened will remain in abevance;

Third, the assessment paid by the owners of the territory opened is but an investment which enables them to de rive a revenue from property otherwise unprofitable, or a larger revenue from property that yielded less profit. The moral of the Travis-Robinson Bil

story is here for Whig or Tory-As impossible as, in geometry, is the problem of the quadrature of the circle, s, in economics and under capitalism the problem of ascertaining where "private capital" ends and "private land" commences, or vice versa. Land and the instruments of production are so inextricably needed for production that the effects of their private ownership merge into one. However legislatures may juggle with terms, the private ownership of

the two inanimate necessaries for production, land and machinery, has fatedly the effect of exploitation-upon the pro letariat.

The real "Travis-Robinson Bill" is yet to be enacted. Its enactment awaits the day when, both the land and the machinery of production being owned by the industrially organized people of the land, the social creature called "Rent" will vanish by being directly absorbed by the people-the day when "transportation facilities" will not have for their effect the swelling of landlords' pockets, and private landlords' interests will not have for their effect the capitalist effect o grinding down Labor. In short, the real Travis-Robinson Bill" awaits for its enactment the day when free social op-

portupities, planted upon a free soil, will

MEXICAN'S ADDRESS

NATURE OF REVOLUTIONARY OPPOSITION TO DIAZ AND DEMAND FOR LIBERAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The publicity which in the last two, a handful of force than a bag of years has been given to the cause of rights.'

the Mexican revolution has aroused much sympathy among the workers of all countries, a sympathy that is growing less and less a matter of mere resolutions and words and is becoming more and more practical in its desire to aid. But as there still seems to exist some doubts of the Mexican working-class movement, we, members of the Junto of the Mexican Liberal party, issue this manifesto:

"The capitalist press in general, as well as those papers directly subsidized by the Dictator of Mexico, Porfirio Diaz, has ceaselessly been forging public opinion in favor of the employers. Their printed lies have raised barriers which keep the wage slaves of Mexico from coming to a fraternal understanding with their brothers in other lands. It is to remove these doubts, to tear down these barriers, to make clear the solidarity of the international labor movement, that this manifesto is written. This cry from the shadow of the Mexican slave huts is not for mercy or pity, it is a cry of protest against the executioners of the working class. You, our brothers, must not sleep while the common enemy continues its ruthless extermination of the peons of our unfortunate country. The

shackles which are being bound upon our limbs are binding yours as well.

"The conditions of the working class in Mexico are different from those in other countries, different because Porfirio Diaz has for years been conspiring with foreign capitalists to build up a system which will create dissension between the Mexican workers and the workers of other lands. He has given vast grants of lands, mineral claims and railroad franchises to foreign capitalists, who on their part have hired foreign managers and foremen for their works. in which the foreign workmen were paid often double the wages allowed the Mexicans for the same class of labor. This crafty system of breeding discord among the workers has made it impossible for the Mexicans in the shops, factories and railroads to organize as is done in other lands. The result of this great capitalist conspiracy has been to keep the standard of living in Mexico down to a point of starvation and to make great riches for the foreign friends of Diaz at the expense of the entire Mexican working class.

"To create, dissension and hate between the Mexican and foreign workers has been the plan of the capitalists in order to safeguard their riches. To isolate the Mexican worker and drown his efforts for freedom in rivers of blood is the purpose of Mexico's despoilers. For these things, and for the cause of the Mexican proletariat, we come to you, workers of all countries, to inform you of what is going on in Mexico.

"To show with what a lavish hand the Diaz government has enriched the American capitalists, it is only necessary to point out that E. H. Harriman owns 2,500,000 acres of oil land west of Tampico, that the Hearst interests control in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 acres near the city of Chihuahua, and that the total area of territory now cor-

"Our program is simple; we do not attempt to realize everything in a day, and so we will begin with the untieing of the rope which binds, in order that we may go on to progress. Freedom of the press, speech and education, the right of public assemblage and the turning back to the people of all the great holdings of uncultivated lands; the abolition of capital punishment and the present brutal system of prisons; the abolition of debts which the peons have carried upon their shoulders for many generations, binding them to their masters in practical slavery from birth to death. These reforms are all in the

program of the Liberal party. The eighthour day, a minimum scale of wages. and the right of the people of the Republic to participate in all public questions, is also part of our program. In this fashion the Mexican revolution will open a trench in which will be built a social organism more just, more har-

monious with the sentiments of solidarity and love such as will some day rule the world. It is axiomatic that those who work for the individual work for the mass, and that the emancipation of one people shortens the days of the whole world's slavery.

"Those nations which have attained comparative freedom should not close their eves to the miseries of the less fortunate; nor should they turn their backs upon a struggle which is for the benefit of all.

"The armed mercenaries of the Mexican Despot drive our countrymen into prisons of torture where life is prolonged merely to make the agony more cruel and it must be remembered by you that the power to commit these atrocities has been obtained by Diaz, in large part, from his friends, the foreign investors, of whom many come from the United States.

"But not only in Mexico are we tracked by the police agents; in the United States we are also hunted like wild animals. Mexican homes in this country are entered without warrant, the patriots manacled and hurried to United States jail, while others are secretly taken to the border and delivered into the hands of the waiting rurales.

"In the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., are our comrades, Antonio de P. Araujo, A. D. Guerra, P. G. Silva and L. Trevino, all made convicts because of their love for their country and determination to fight for the liberties of Mexico. In Texas jails are still other Mexican political prisoners, Basilio Ramirez and Calixto Guerra, who have been held since last July and are

still awaiting trial. "The power of Diaz in the United States is shown in various ways: In January last, in Tucson, Ariz., a young workingman by the name of Cenaido Reves was arrested because of his resemblance to a well-known member of the Mexican Liberal party. This young Mexican was not a revolutionist, but because the authorities thought that they had captured a man that Diaz wanted he was hurried to the border and, without trial, passed over into the hands of the rurales. From that moment to this

he has disappeared from the face of the

earth, his sorrowing family being unable

to ascertain whether he is alive or dead.

Such are the secret workings of the Diaz

"Enrique Flores Magon,

"Praxedis G. Guerrero,

"For the Organizing Junto of the Mex

"San Antonio, Texas, May 10, 1909."

Evansville, Ind., May 29 .-- With few-

Evansville Has Street Car Strike.

ican Liberal Party.



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER IONATHAN. BROTHER JONATHAN-Whatever much you may think of your Socialism,

don't think much of it. UNCLE SAM-That certainly is a great misfortune.

B. J.-Socialism is not humane enough.

B. J .-- Communism.

U. S .- How do you make that out?

U. S .- Say it is.

"To each according to his needs." I

U. S .- Apart from the relative humaneness of the two mottoes, I would say that you are wasting your love on phrases of no practical importance, B. J .- Isn't it practical whether the

or a kind one? U. S .- True enough. But all that has no application to the case. It is not a

question of willingness or unwillingness to be kind; the question is one of power to be kind. Now, see here. If you have five chil-

dren, all equally strong, healthy and intelligent, and the smallest amount a human being can get along well with is one dollar a day, and all that you make, all that you can make, is two dollars a day; could you, with these two dollars a day income, furnish one dollar a day apiece. to your five children?

B. J.-No.

U. S .- You would be short three dollars a day, even if you could get along with nothing.

B. J.-Couldn't do it.

U. S .- Could you justly be said to be U. S .- Could you justy that because harsh, inhumane and all that because you do not provide for your children "to each according to his needs"?

B. J .- Why, no; if I can't, I can't.

U. S .- Just so. Now, suppose, again, you have five children, four of them healthy, strong, intelligent. One dollar apiece is needed by them: and a fifth child, that is a cripple and sickly, and he, to be kept at all comfortably, would need five dollars a day. What would

you do then? B. J .- It still won't go round.

U. S .- Could you afford the crippled child five dollars a day?

B. J .- That would leave only two for the other four, not counting myself. No, I hardly could.

U. S .--- You would let the well ones have less than one dollar, so as to afford the cripple a little more, but yet he would not be treated "according to his needs," eh?

B. J .- No, but that would not be my fault; I could not do better. U. S .-- Now, let us suppose a third case: You have five children, all five healthy, robust, intelligent; three dollars a day is needed to keep them up; your income is one hundred dollars a day-B. J.-How much? U. S .- One hundred a day. B. J .-- I wish it were fifty; I wish if vere twenty-five; I wish-U. S .- Never mind what you wish; it is only an illustration. With that amount of revenue, would you keep your children down to an expenditure that is "according to their needs"? B. J.-No, I'd let them have more. U. S .- Just so; and why? B. J.-Because I could afford it. U. S .- Now, that's all that there is in these mottoes. It is not a case of humaneness in the one nor harshness in the other. The one which you call "humane" proceeds from and toward an aspiration, regardless of the material power to carry it out; the other, which you call "harsh," proceeds from the material powers, and accommodates its aspirations to the capacity to reach them, Do you understand *

U. S .- What is humane enough?

B. J .-- Isn't the motto of Socialism, "To each according to his deeds"?

B. J .-- Well, Communism's motto is,

call that infinitely more humane.

movement one associates with is a harsh

The Crown is UNtaxable. Why? Be-
cause, as well put by Chief Justice Mar-
shall, the leading expounder of the Con-
stitution, "the power to tax is the power
to destroy." Monarchy, built as it is
upon the fiction that the Monarch is a
being by the grace of God, could not but
be above taxation, because the fiction
rendered him, theoretically, indestruct-
ible. The capitalist Monarch, however,
the successor of his by divine grace pre-
decessor, is expressly taxable by the
Constitution. The supreme power ac-
cording to the Constitution being Con-
gress, and Congress being vested with
the power to tax, Congress has the pow-
er to destroy the taxpayer, who is no-
body else than the Capitalist Class, by
taxing it out of its class existence.

st practical gli the Socialist Republic and of the methods to reach it was caught by the revo utionary upheaval that the Constitution of the United States is the mile-stone

"Bwana Tumbo"-it seems the African "Great Man"-is the appellation that the African semi-savages have admiring ly bestowed upon Roosevelt. Simultan usly, Henry Clews, banker, bestows upon Roosevelt the same appenation, "Bwana Tumbo," only in English. How alike are the objects of admiration to the savage and banking plutoerat!

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

The white locomotive engineers, an rections. xious to reduce the supply of labor in

their own craft so as to secure the jobs and prevent a decline in wages, struck the Tillman or "Southron" attitude. They would not allow Negro firemen on the engine. One should expect that such a "patriotic" poise on the part of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers would have endeared these gentlemen to what may be called the Tillman heart, Tillman being a type of that particular heart. So, at least, would the unsophisticated have expected. Well it happened otherwise.

The language now held by the Angusta "Chronicle" is the language of the Negro-lover-it is even more revolutionary; it is Socialistic. The until now anti-Negro domination "Chronicle roundly condemns the conduct of the otive engineers as an attempt to take away from the Negro firemen

"their right to labor."

What's the whyness of this wherefore ! Tis plain as a pike. If the Negroes are kept away from

down" with the help of a majority of Democratic Senators. It matters not whether lumber comes in free or notit matters nothing to the proletariat. It loes matter a good deal that the head of the capitalist political comet has shed its tail, and now gyrates in the political firmament in single glory-unhecked. Such a state of things is big with

evil-evil because, as yet, the disorgan ized economic and, consequently, politi cal state of the proletariat leaves topcapitalism with a free hand in all di-

Fudge, ex-Governor Douglas of Massa chusetts and leading exploiter of the shoemaking proletariat of the land. The neatly printed circular with which you are deluging Congress and the press, and in which you ring the signal of alarm against the approaching Trust which will e organized around the beef-packing inlustries and whose gigantic proportions will embrace the leather tanning and manufacturing industries of the country and make out of your present kingdom a tributary principality, is true enough. But what danger to yourself do you point out, as a future possibility, that s not a now established tyranny practiced by yourself upon the shoemaking proletariat? Fudge, ex-Governor Douglas. fudge!

Nice words these are that our rulers are being called by their respective barkers in the Senate-"Thieves and Swindlers." Well, when thieves fall out-

guaranteed by the Sword and Shie nered, on the gulf coast alone, by the of the Socialist Republic.

UN-AMERICAN.

A Railroad That Fails to Kill at Least One Passenger Yearly Is Out of Place Here

A railroad that fails to kill a single passenger of the 141,659,543 carried in a year is an un-American institution. We are sure that every other railroad owes the Pennsylvania a grudge for this irregular showing. As it happens, the grudge can be paid off by asking the Pennsylvania how many employes and other persons it killed or injured during the same period-the figures, of course, being obtainable from the company's own reports. Never have

the statistics of fatalities to passengers alone revealed the esteem in which our railroads hold human life. In 1907, a typical year, only 610 passengers were killed in all America, but 13,041 were injured. Yet as many as 4.534 railway men met death and 87,-644 were maimed seriously enough to be reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission. At grade crossings and elsewhere, 6,695 other persons were killed, and 10,031 hurt.-Exch.

Watch the label on your paper, It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the

joint interests of the Standard Oil and government in this country. Harriman is over one thousand' miles "The friends of Diaz in the United long by an average of seventy miles in States are ever ready to assist him in width, running through the richest lands crushing the attempts of the Mexican of Mexico. These are but a fragment people to free themselves. Here is an of the concessions granted by Diaz to example of their work: Many of the American capitalists. large coal mine owners in Oklahoma "A bloody saturnalia has followed the and northern Texas also own valuable career of Porfirio Diaz, whose record of concessions in the coal fields of Coahuila: killings among his own people is popuat the time of the uprising in June, larly estimated to be over thirty thou-1908, these employers cut wages and sand lives. reduced the number of days' work in "It was at Monterey, in the elections their American mines in order to preof 1902, that the troops fired into a vent their Mexican miners from sendpeaceful body of marching citizens, ing financial aid to the revolutionists. strewing the streets with piles of dead "But in snite of all-the massacres in and dying! Mexico and the imprisonments in the "It was in front of the Rio Blanco United States-we continue our strugmills, during the strike of 1906, that gle for liberty. We, the Mexican prole sixty-four men, six women and four tariat, must be free, and there is no children were shot down by the soldiery price that we will not pay to affain of Diaz! this end.

"It was at Cananea, in 1906, that the rurales under Kosterlitsky, and the cowboys under Greene, massacred the striking miners and drove them back to work!

"These are but a few of the blood incidents in the career of the butcher of Mexico.

"Mexico's revolution is not purely a er than ten old scabs manning cars. political revolution-it is a social probthe Evansville and Southern Indiana lem which relates to us directly. We Traction Company tried to run its cars are compelled to meet force with force, this morning, after the strike declared last night by the carmen. Strikefor so the tyrant Diaz has decided. We did not seek strife, we were driven to breakers rode on all cars. The service it. We have learned the lesson so ably was trregular, and few people rode. month, second, the day, third, the year, expressed by a great thinker-Better No disorders were reported.

B. J.--I-I-think I do.

U. S .- To-day the issue between the two mottoes is a volcano burned out. It has not more real importance. It is known that the wealth producible today is so large that each can have enormously more than his needs. The mechanical development of production has thus removed the basic difference of the two mottoes. In so far as the one represented "Communism" and the other "Socialism," the two are one to-day, Your objection is a back number.



J. J.

did not appreciate the efforts of the

self-sacrificing women of the "upper

classes" for the benefit of the dull

At this juncture a little lady "kan-

S. P. SHAM REVOLUTIONISTS.

industrially semi-developed, hence phy-

sically undeveloped, quiet, by revolu-

tionists, undisturbed, God-fearing, but

profit-exacting, negro-hating, brigand-

The modern rulers of Atlanta need not

lose any sleep at all in this, a darkness-

blessed town. All is well here, for the

proletarian sheep yield their wool un-

resistingly. They are great Tolstoyans

the latter to perfection.

to-primadonnas.

the courage to speak.

One should see the sight which ac-

companies the utterange of the word

'revolution" or "industrial unionism,"

when these 'Good Boy'' Socialists hear

the term. One should see the funny

grimaces cut by these pure and simple

ballot-boxists, when an S. L. P. minded

revolutionist begins to speak of the

unionism. One should hear them mur-

mur with disgust, when a De Leon dis-

ciple emphasizes the necessity of phy-

wicked" S. L. P. principle of industrial

To the Daily and Weekly People :---

P. F. Cox.

besotted worker.

Newark, May 17.

ruled burg.

[Correspondents who prefer to ap- | this was not a fair question. in print under an assumed name attach such name to their comwill nications, besides their own signa ture and address. None other will be recognized.]

SOCIALISM AND SLAVERY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Socialism's opponents are occasionally fond of declaiming that Socialism means slavery; that it will dictate what a man shall do for a living, and how do it. The implication is that under present conditions all is freedom and workingmen are full fledged "independents." The enclosed circular, tacked etc. This little maniac stated that the up by the Pennsylvania Railroad Comsuffrage for the past fifteen years! pany, in its Altoona, Pa., shops, tells a tale on this subject.

Altoona, Pa., May 14.

(Enclosure.)

DISCIPLINE BULLETIN No. 13 For the Week Ending May 1st, 1909. Altoona Machine Shops

One Machinist reprimanded for negligence in failing to promptly report a personal injury.

One Boiler Maker Helper suspended two days for carelessness in placing This will certainly be a surprise from three staybolts in locomotive which Atlanta, for you must know this is an were too small.

One Shop Hand suspended two days for disregarding rules of shop in quitting work before regular time.

One Engine Inspector suspended two days for careless inspection, resulting in bolt coming out of crosshead, causing cylinder head to blow out while engine was en route on Pittsburg Division. Second offense.

One Machinist suspended three days for carelessness in directing locomoevilt tive to be moved before left main rod had been coupled, resulting in damage to same.

One Machinist suspended three days for' negligence in failing to carefully' examine studs in ash pan wings of locomotive, resulting in one of the studs blowing out on first trial trip, due to bad threads in sheet

One Apprentice suspended three days onduct in throwing water on for misc while on duty. Sweeper

Ope Shop Hand suspended three days for disregarding rules of shop in quitting before the regular time. Two Engine Cleaners suspended 14

days each for fighting while on duty. Two Shop Hands suspended 15 days each for breaking the locker of a fellow workman and appropriating individual articles.

One Engine Inspector' demoted for repeated carelessness in inspecting locomotives. Sixth offense. Altoona Car Shop

Two Freight Car Repairman sus pended four days each for placing tools in lockers instead of returning them to the Tool Room and having checks redeemed.

South Altoona Foundries One Shop Hand suspended three days for having his overalls on top of work bench.

R. N. Durborow Supt. Motive Power.

The second secon

was. I say frankly now: I hate the So- the time to spare I went to see him and formation of the existing order of socicialist party. Yet, I decided not to withdraw from the S. P., but to attempt to S. L. P.-ize our local, until they reject me with a dishonorable discharge. It may be true that I am still imbued with the fallacious S. P. boring from within policy but I will develop as I am quite young. only eighteen years of age.

lutionary, and not pseudo-revolutionary The lady asserted that all the work lines a la S. P., will the Social Revoluers paid taxes equally with the caption arrive. italists. I asked her if taxes were not Those peace loving old "fogies" will paid out of that part of the wealth

produced by Labor but which Labor never bring it, for they are all bourgeois never receives. She became angry and minded. called me a wicked Socialist man who Simon L. Katzoff.

Atlanta, Ga., May 21.

PROSPERITY FOR WHOM ? To the Daily and Weekly People :-Permit me to puncture the gas bag of an impudent sophistry which has been garoo" pirouetted around me saying 1 was a henchman of Daniel De Leon, going the rounds of the press to the who was formerly a Tammany heeler, bewilderment of honest ignorance, and to the insult of really informed intel-Socialist Party had endorsed female ligence. Messrs, Rockefeller, Carnegie et al., who have wares (upon a large scale) to sell, and dividends to declare (She was to quote Artemus Ward, "An amoosin' little cuss.") The statement are frequently the inspiration of columns of optimistic prophecy in the that the S. P. had for the past fifteen years endorsed female suffrage ought daily press as to the "imminence of to interest all members of the S. L. P. prosperous times," etc. Now the This little lady claims to be a local

VITAL question is: Prosperous times organizer for the S. P. in Newark, N. J. FOR WHOM? Now for FACTS. Let me set forth an incident I have frequently noted and pondered in the town of Fall River, Mass., where I practice medicine. The mill owners here, who, in their smaller way, are in the Rockefeller-Carnegie class, inspire, at intervals, a column or so of congratulations in the daily press upon the high dividends they are declaring on the mill stock, and between them and their wealthy stock-holders a mutual-admiration love feast takes place. In every instance where this jubilation occurs about stock dividends, their employes are (and usually have been for some time), curtailed on both the number of working days, and one the amount of wages. In other

words the un-blinked at facts are that and obey his command: "Resist not the fat dividends to the weil-off stockholders are at the expense of the al-They, are also ardent followers of the Galilean, for they follow his command: ready poorly paid weaver and carder, forcing him often to go without sugar "If one smite thee on one cheek give in his tea, butter on his bread; and the him your other cheek; if one take thy doctor's services for the sick baby, unvest, give him thy coat, and if he take less it happens to be a doctor with an thy coat, give him thy overcoat, hat, ethical sense of man's mutual respontrousers, underwear, shoes, collar, necksibility, in which case he may get cartie and all!" And the capitalist takes ried on the charge side of his ledger, or, as happened so often with me, be He takes from the Tolstoyan, and

charged nothing. Nazarene proletarian all he can and a Now what is true of the limited field little bit more. -He appropriates all the of Fall River is true of the country at use and exchange values and spends the large, prices of food do not decline surplus value on automobiles and mulatwhen wages are low and working time is curtailed. When the time agreed Against all these to heaven-crying upon for a wage raise (according to

wrongs and injustices, and capitalist the margin settled upon in the "slidbrigandage, the proletarians of this being scale" agreement in vogue here), nighted town do not raise the slightest arrives, it is a very easy matter for a protest. Of revolution, even the peace dozen manufacturers, by holding back loving, vote hunting local of the Sotheir orders, to depress or thimble-rig cialist party, of which, I have the ilthe market for the time being, so that limitable honor to be a member, has not . the margin (I believe it is 70) "does not

warrant the raise." Thus they trick and fool the poor slaves. This condition also affects the individual business or professional man,

as in tay own practice, for instance, made up, as it is, largely of mill workers. I carried between thirty and forty of these poor industrial slaves (for they are this and nothing else), on my charge account last fall and winter, and quite a number did not even charge

at all. So now prosperity for some few

scription. I will supply him with other literature of the Socialist Labor Party. That is the way the press of the S. I. P. is getting to be recognized more and more as an educator and an authority on Socialism. My advice is always keep the Daily and Weekly People exposed so as to attract attention. Many With mental development on true revoa sub I received while on a car or train just by such means.

D. Rudnick. Forest Park, Ill., May 23.

MORE LABOR FOR SAME MONEY. To the Daily and Weekly People :-A certain paragraph in an article quoted in the "Literary Digest" for May 8 struck me as being pregnant with proof of sound Socialist economics, and I made a copy of it which I append. It may help to open the eyes of some of those misguided laborers who are so enthusiastic over Asiatic exclusion laws.

G. J. Sherwood. Sparks, Nev., May 18.

(Enclosure.)

"In 1873, the sovereign was worth in exchange with China about three taels and three taels then paid for one day the wages of twenty-five Chinamen, but now the sovereign is worth nearly eight taels, and wages being no higher, the sovereign exchanged into the currency of China now pays the wages for one day of sixty Chinamen. Is there any doubt that American capitalist captains of industry will, in the next few years, take advantage of such exchange conditions? It is well known that in the Chinese province of Shansi there are vast beds of coal and iron ore as in Alabama in close proximity; that region is an ant-heap of willing unorganized labor, which will be as potters' clay to the hand of a modern trust. It requires little imagination to foresee that the day is near when the United States Steel Corporation will be a great exporter, even to American shorees, of rails rolled

CARICATURING SOCIALISM. To the Daily and Weekly People: Great is the Social Democracy of Milwaukee and likewise its "Socialism." Its alderman E. T. Melms has had singular and important resolution passed favorably upon by the judiciary committee of the local council. Ber ger can now proclaim another grea and practical triumph. Melms' reso lutions insists that the chickens of th city shall be prevented from loafing about the city streets. Thus the work ingman's burden is considerably light ened.

in their own mills in Shansi;"

Enclosed find an item from a local paper, which reports this latest achievement of the intrepid Social Democrats.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 23. (Enclosure.)

CHICKENS MUST REMAIN IN THEIR COOPS.

Milwaukee chickens not only roost at home hereafter, but they must do, their scratching and wandering in their own yards. The council committee on judiciary vesterday recommended for adoption the resolution of Ald. Edmund T. Melms which prohibits chickens and other domestic fowls from wandering on the streets in any part of the city. In the past they could wander all they pleased except in the downtown wards.

A DISCUSSION ON "THE DIFFER

he gladly gave me the dollar for a sub- ety. The means of accomplishing this social revolution have hitherto been wholly political in nature. We have a strong political Socialist movement in nearly every county; but what has it accomplished up to date? Absolutely nothing, except agitation and spreading the principles of Socialism. This pure and simple political movement has become the roosting place of reformers and intellectual riff-raff of bourgeois

society. It has bred your politicians, and your Millerands and will continue to breed your Millerands until the movement throws over the reform ideas that dominate it at present, becomes revolutionary, uncompromising, and educates and organizes the workers along sound and scientific lines, and launches a class-conscious economic organization that controls and dominates the political expression of the Socialist movement

"A political party, by its very nature is incapable of creating a Socialist rev. olution. This is reserved for the revolutionary industrial organization of the working class. The ballot is useless without the might of the economic organization. The workers must be organized industrially to manage the industries, to set up the industrial government, where the representation will be by industries, and not by arbitrarily divided geographical districts. Politiclans cannot manage the industries; this is reserved for the workers them. selves. "A Socialist party that doesn't take

up this task, is acting contrary to working-class interests. There are Socialists who repudiate economic organization. This was what led to the split in the Socialist movement in 1895 The S. L. P., recognizing the Marxian dictum, that only the class-conscious economic organization of the workers can give birth to the true political party of labor, sought to launch a proper economic organization, the S. T. & L. A. But the reformers and freaks did not like this revolutionary posture, and when their efforts to have the S. L. P. change its policy failed, they bolted the party and formed the Socialist party.

"This is what keeps the two parties separated to-day. The S. L. P. stands for revolutionary Socialism; the S. P. stands for reform and opportunism. A party that floes not try to organize the workers industrially: party that does not expose the corruption and fake organization and tactic of the old trade-unions, that party is a traitor to the working class."

Dr. Guttman, S. P. member, then ook the floor. He said, in substance: "There are various parties who claim they have the right tactics of bringing about the Socialist revolution. If a party recognizes the class struggle and the materialist conception of history. S. H. that party is Socialist and will receive my support.

"The previous speaker attacked the Socialist movement of Germany as be-

ing composed of reforms. Let me tell him that it is revolutionary, and that it has given birth to the Socialist movement of the world. His statement that it is a reform party made up of politicians is not true."

Carl Dannenberg, member of the S. L. P., also formerly of the S. P., then took the floor. He conclusively proved that the German movement is a reform movement, composed of reformers and politicians. "For 39 years the German Social Democracy has been in the field. What has it accomplished? Absolutely nothing. The condition of the German

Transferrer LETTER-BOX .2 2 OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY & BONA FIDE BIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. W., NEW YORK .- Tuberculosis | social questions for a number of reasons, exhibits tend rather to harden the capitalist than to soften his heart. To him misery is God-ordained. Tuberculosis exhibits make him, probably, feel sorry that such things must be; and the exhibits make him glad that he is not so exposed. As a consequence he clings all the more tenaciously to capitalism.

H. G., NEW HAVEN, CONN .- The dates of the St. Louis "Daily Globe-Democrat" that contain copy of the official ballot at the late St. Louis municipal election, and at which capitalist candidates appeared also as Socialist party candidates and vice versa on the ballot are, March 29, and April 5.

J. A., CHICAGO, ILL .-- Capitalism can not help itself. It is bound to promote Socialism. The law of its greedy existence drives it to promote the improvement of machinery; competition drives it to concentrate. And so on. Look at the Georgia railroad strike. The craving for higher profits pushes the capitalist to wipe out race lines among the proletarians, and that also is a most helpful thing to Socialism.

F. L., ST. LOUIS, MO .- The "iron law of wages" is a term so loosely used nowadays that its definition, as understood by these modern users, is impossible. In their mouths the term has a purely sentimental significance. They mean by it the impossibility of the worker's getting up under capitalism. The term originated with Lassalle: He meant thereby a theory that ran substantially like thisthe larger the supply of labor the lower the wages; lower wages kill off the surplus; a reduced supply raises wages; a raised wage scale promotes births and

thereby breeds an oversupply; the oversupply again reduces wages, with the consequence of again killing off the surplus; and so on "in an iron circle." This theory is false.

R. R., ROCHESTER, PA .- When the working class pays rent it does not pay taxes. The proof is that, even if the taxes on real estate were abolished, the working class would have to pay the identical rent. The landlord fixes the rent. He fixes it, not with any taxes in mind. He fixes it according to the demand for housing. Then come the taxes which are imposed according to the price of the property. So that the tax comes out of the rent which the landlord coljects, and which he would pocket wholly if there were no tax. The De Leon lecture on who pays the taxes has not yet been published in pamphlet form.

C. G. T., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL-There is no truth in the statement that Col. Robert Ingersoll recanted on his deathbed. Ingersoll died in the full possession of his faculties and died loval to the views which he advocated in life.

W. S. S., NEW YORK .- All the labor crystallized in the production of a comnodity goes into its exchange value. The labor of production does not end in the fashioning of a commodity. The labor of production is continued in transportation, among other things. The exchange value of the coal just dug out of the mine, for instance, is lower at the mouth

The ballot implies political action and that implies open propaganda. The propaganda of a revolution requires open and plain talk. Through political action the Social Revolution can be preached plump and plain. Without political action, the Revolution would have to be preached in secret-an impossible way of organizing masses; and, when speaking in public, the Revolution would have to be preached with words of a double sense-an impossible way to crystallize numbers into unity of purpose. Now, then, civilized man knows all this because civilized man learns from the experience of the past, and is accordingly, not a bladder to be stuffed with breeze.

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H. H. R., CHAMPAIGN, ILL .- All people who wish to abolish capitalism, but do not realize that the form of government under Socialism is bound to be industrial ;- in other words, all people who call themselves Socialists and who imagine the Socialist parliament will differ from the present Congress only in that Socialists will take the places of Republican and Democratic Senators. etc. ;--in other words, all people who call themselves Socialists but have missed the point in Marx's and Engel's teachings that the Political State will disappear :- in other words, all pure and simple political Socialists do not believe in the Industrial Movement at all, because they do not believe in Unionism, craft or industrial, at all. Of these the bulk of the S. P. is made up.

S. S., CHICAGO, ILL .-- Benjamin Kidd's is as good as any, and better than most.

W. R. S., WIGAN, ENG .- Final conclusions-The economic organization of labor can not be so framed as to have itself provide for the unemployed.

E. F. M., GRANITE, OKLA .--- Whether we can hope for any good result from the S. P. propaganda? Let one of the-Spanish fabulist Iriarte's lyric fables, here summarized in prose, do for an answer. A wolf, just caught in a trap by a farmer, pleaded with him not to kill him! Out of my nails, he boasted, such and such ointment is made; out of my skin such and such things are turned out. The wolf was going on at this rate when the farmer stopped him short, and hitting him a death blow over the head said: "Accursed animal, you who do so much mischief, dare you boast about some trifling good that is in you ?" Last question next week.

L. C. F., NEW NORK-The theory that a propaganda league 'of Industrial Unionism can not endorse political action will not stand the test of reason. Propaganda, if useful, must be sound. and complete, nothing suppressed, The propaganda for revolutionary Unionism that ignores the necessity of political action is unsound, and a danger to the proletariat.

The theory that political action can not be endorsed "in the abstract" will not stand the test of reason. Can the necessity of food not be endorsed "in the abstract"? Must the endorsement of food be only of a specific food? Can

the state of the set o	he female portion of the working s, if not to the entire sex. She that if she paid taxes she was tied to representation. To this I ed, asking her at the same time if producers of all wealth among her the mill girls, shop girls, etc., were also entitled to representation at ballot-box. She also evaded this tion. mext asked her what her sex were s to abolish capitalism in the states re she claimed they have the bal- telling her, incidentally, that until tallsm is abolished, the evils she plained of would continue to exist	dallying with the A. F. of L., and its continual evasion of the discussion of the question of revolutionary industrial unionism. It certainly was an eye-open- er to me. For the first time did I hear of the absolute necessity of read- ing S. L. P. literature to obtain a clear understanding of scientific Socialism and scientific Socialist tactics, not S. P. chaos tactics. I began to read the "Preamble." "The Burning Question of Trades Union- ism," and "Reform or Revolution." Then	for millions of wage workers and con- sumers are quite two different things. Not so? When the cry of "prosperous times" is raised, suppose we ask the one VITAL question: for whom? Dr. Howard James. Fall River, Mass., May 21. CHICAGO CAN. LET OTHERS FOL- LOW. To the Daily and Weekly People: Enclosed find three subs to the Weekly People and money order for same. Several street meetings have been held since May 17 by the members of Section Chicago, S. L. P. with a good sale of books and papers. Our slogan is: Push the Party Press and literature! and when this is done new members will be sure to follow. Chas. Pierson. Chicago, Ill., May 24. ALWAYS SHOW "THE PEOPLE." To the Daily snd Weekly People: Enclosed you will find \$1 for a yearly sub to the Weekly People. I secured this sub through my having a copy of the Daily People in my pocket. On the 6th instsant, I happened to exame yaper which I gladly gave him. He remarked that it was the only paper fit for an intelligent man to read. I	The Third and Tenth Assembly Dis- trict, Socialist Party, a mixture of Ger- man Socialism and Vollszeitung adher- ents, has awakened to the fact that the "carcass" of the S. L. P. is still "smelling" and that the "fumes" have infected the fossilized brains of the "alte Genossen." A meeting was held Thursday even- ing, May 20, at the S. P. headquarters, 266 East Tenth street, to discuss the difference between the S. P. and the S. L. P. The S. L. P. performed a use- ful function when it picked up the gauntiet thrown down by the S. P. That a strong sentiment is growing against the imported and patented principles of Berger-and-Thompson- ism; that there is an insurrection de- veloping within the ranks of the "only party of Socialism," may be seen from the proceedings of this meeting. Louis C. Fraina, a former member of the Socialist Party, but now' in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, was unanimously chosen to open the dis- cussion as the representative of the S. L. P. He said, in part: "The comrades present are well ac- quainted with the step I have taken by becoming a member of the Socialist Labor Party. The reasons for this ac- tion are numerous, but in the short time allotfed to me, cannot be ade- quately given. I will, rather, give a short sketch of two tendencies in the Socialist movement. "Socialist movement.	he was in advance he showed in trying to distract attention from the real issue by repeating the stereotyped iles aobut De Leonism and the S. L. P. being a scab party. "De Leon," he shouted, "is an agent of the capitalist class, paid by them to disrupt the Socialist move- ment." Geo. H. Wilson, getting the floor, conclusively showed the necessity of organizing the workers industrially, as through political representation we could not get a real industrial govern- ment, such as Socialism seeks to estab- lish. "Study this question without preju- dice," he went on, "seek the truth about the Socialist movement in America. Study the literature of the S. L. P. Do not be misled by the cry that the S. L. P. is dead, is only a minority. Minorities are oftentimes right; ma- ojrities are often wrong."	rystallized, not only the labor of its mine production, but also the labor of transportation. Transportation (distri- bution) is a necessary labor. "X. Y. Z.," ERIE, PA.—The "college of priests" in the "Two Pages from Roman History" is the same as the "pontificial college." The "centuries" are not the "commitia curiata." The two are distinct bodies. Of course the "pon- tificial colleges" did not have express judicial powers. In point of fact, as ex- plained in the first of the "Two Pages from Roman History," the priests did exercise what amounted practically to judicial powers—if a law was pushed through that was distasteful to the ru- ing class the priests would conveniently find that the auspices were unfavorable to the law and it would be annulled. J. M. F., DU QUOIN, ILL.—When the well drilled industrially framed economic organization of the proletariat will be in existence and will have reflected its own political party there will be no diffi- culty in the form of administration for both. The difficulty will not be—for the simple reason that the two bodies will be too healthy to listen to any crack- brained windjammers, and will be too clear-sighted to be taken in by men who are after notoriety and a lazy life.	of light be of a specific lamp? Can mur- der not be condemned "in the abstract" and does it require a specific murder for condemnation? The false propaganda of the "Indus- trial Bulletin" killed the paper, dead as a door nail. The People may not act as a substitute for the defunct "Indus- trial Bulletin." "MILITANT SOCIALIST," NEW HA- VEN, CONN.; F. F., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; F. C. R., MT. LIBERTY, O.; L. J. F., CHILICOTHE, O.; H. B., MILWAU- KEE, WIS.; W. S., N. Y.; WM. J. KERN, NEW ORLEANS, LA.; V. T., CLEVELAND, OMatters received Celebrated address of Gustave Aerve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, be- fore the jury of La Seine. An excellent answer to Capits1- ist Jingoism and capital expol- tion of the need of international unity of the working clasa, Price 5 Centa. NEW YOR:: LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place,
seconse intensified. She said that I saw what frank revolutionarism really took his address and as soon as I had intiger it stands for a complete trans	secome intensified. She said that	I saw what frank revolutionarism really	took his address and as soon as I had	Intion: It stands for a complete trans	New York Man 91	ballot is the civilized method of solving	
One Interested. [E. E. R. SHAWMUT. CALIF The New York	annea or would continue to exist	then, and Actorm or Revolution." Then	nt for an intelligent man to read. I	"Socialist is synonymous with revo-	One Interested.	E. E. R., SHAWMUT, CALIF The	New York
		in Band i Deferre as Destation "	remarked chart it was the only paper		ojrities are often wrong."		28 City Hall Place,
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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE. Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

28 City Hall Place. CANADIAN S. L. P. Secretary, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. (The Party's literary agency.) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice-For technical reasons no party ouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Comrade Rudolph Katz, N. E. C. mem ber New Jersey, has submitted the plan scription getting, literature selling contest, which we believe will prove table to the Movement, and the

Party press. The essential feature of the contest is, the Party that beginning June soth, the Party organizations in two States will be pitted nst each other, to see which will make the best showing, the contest beween the two to last for two weeks. Each week after June 20th, a new two week's contest begins.

A circular letter, giving the plan in tail, will be mailed to all the Sections orthy. Special blanks will be provided for the contest. These blanks will be sent to the Sections two weeks before their State is called into competition with some other State. After taking all factors into account

contest schedule has been arranged the dates of which will be announced as the contest proceeds.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the above comnittee was held at national headquarters on Wednesday evening, May 26th, with Gollerstepper in the chair, Present: Ball Butterworth, Deutsch Gollerstepper, Kihn, Lechner, Malmwrg and Schrafft. Absent: Hall, Latferty and Schwartz.

Minutes of the previous session were adorted as read.

Financial report: Receipts, \$69.32; Expenses, \$46.68. National Secretary reported having

eccived a bill of sale vesting the operty of Volksfreund und Arbeiteritung with the N. E. C.

Communications: From Schenec-tady, N. Y., regarding activity of the Section, releived and published; Bridgeport, Conn., sending information regarding "Unity Conference," and arrangements for National Secretary's risit on May 30th; New York S. E. C. requesting that 25 due stamps be replaced by the N. E. C. Moved by senberg, seconded by Deutsch: That the request of the N. Y. S. E. C. for 25 due stamps be granted." Carried. From East St. Louis, Ill., ordering supplies; Colorado Springs, Colo. suggesting that a blography of the Editor of The People be written for opaganda purposes, received and aled: Portland, Ore., requesting that 17 due stamps lost be replaced by the N. E. C. Moved by Butterworth, secded by Deutsch: "That the request of Section Portland for 17 due stamps e granted." Carried. From Portland. Ore., seconding proposed amendments of Section Cook County, IN, and ordering due stamps; Providence, B. L. regarding Section activity; San Antonio, Tex., regarding speaker for

son, Chicago, Ill., application for position as organizer, referred to Pennsylvania and Texas S. E. C.; John Opman, Jerome, Ariz., regarding Party Press and literature; Louie Nimini, Providence, R. I., regarding same matter; E. F. Wegener, College Point, N. Y., regarding organizer's position; Local 533, I. W. W., San Pedro, Calif. regarding General Agitation Fund; F. J. Meyer, N. E. C. member from the State of Washington, Seattle, Wash., regarding organization. matters; J. Mooney, Seattle, Wash., appeal from the decision of Section Seattle, referred back to him; Fred, Herman, Lincoln, Neb., regarding membership; International Socialist Bureau, Brussells, Bel-

gium, referred to Gollerstepper for translation. The National Secretary reported that the proposed amendments of Section New York County, N. Y., on Language Federations, were sent out by him to the Sections of the Party for seconds.

Adjournment 11.80 p. m. Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

The Operating Fund received a good boost, when a letter, from our Panama friends, reached us yesterday. They send \$57.50 of which C. Saltzman, W. Atkinson, Wm. Douglas, P. Graff, J. Campbell and A. Pailero, send, as a May Day contri-30.00 bution to the fund 1.00 J. . Hassett. Panama W. Atkinson, 1.00 * 1.00 A. Dallon, ******* 1.00 F. Foster, 1.00 J. Johnson, Jos. Weiser. 2.00 1.00 L. W. Foster, J. Campbell, 5.00 E. Boogs, 1.00 5.00 P. Graff. 1.00 G. Zidbeck.

1.00 S. Talfot. 5.00 A. Pailero, 1.50 J. L. Nolan, **....** A. Anderson, Port Angeles, 2.00 Wash. Wage Slave, Tonawanda, N. Y. 1.00 E. Norling, Pasco, Wash 5.00 Branch I, Kings County, N., Y. 2 00 P. Kretlow, Berlin, Germany .. 1.00 Jas. Simon, New York 1.00 G H Wenter, Portchester, N Y H. Schrader, Albany, N. Y J. Shankman, New York L. Weiner, Miss S Grunofsky " Miss S. Rosenthal " D. Kaplan R. Hershman,

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\$72.50 Total Previously acknowledged.... 4,676.94

Grand total 4,749.44

VIRGINIA S. E. C. The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session with Bader in the

chair. Roll call showed C. Rudolph absent, with excuse, Minutes of the previous meeting were

adopted as read. Correspondence from Organizer Muel ler, Section Richmond, relative to party affairs in the State, enclosing money for due stamps; from Organizer Ford, Section Norfolk Co., ordering stamps, describing conditions generally in his district; from Schmidt, Section Roanoke, Granite, Okia.; Harry Gunn, New ordering due stamps, and from Organ-



Subscriptions were better the past week. Nevertheless the comrades in the industrial centres continue inac-

tive. Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Milwaukee, Buafflo, St. Paul, are a few of the industrial places not heard from. From New York, one subscription, is a sample of the activity of others. There is no getting away from it-

subscriptions are to be had, the Active Brigade prove it. We would ask the inactive ones if they consider that they are showing a proper realization of their duty toward the Movement, of their responsibility toward the Party, and its institutions?

To those who keep at the work of propaganda we extend Socialist greeting of good cheer. Those sending two or more subs were:

F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. McCall, Yellowstone Park, Wyo. 8 F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 5 J. Isaack, Cincinnati, O. 4 G. A. Dryer, Logansport, Ind. 4 Chris. Attinger, Peorla, Ill. 4 A. Gillhaus, Portland, Ore. 3 C. Pierson, Chicago, Ill. 3 F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. 3 C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn. .. 3 M. Cody, Panama 3 W. R. Wagner, Spokane, Wash, 3 Section Denver, Colo. 3 Hall Place, New York.

WANTED. The National Executive Committee

desires applications from Party members for position as organizer and canvasser for the Socialist Labor Party and its Press. Address applications to the undersigned. Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

SECTION BOSTON MEETING. A meeting of Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on THURSDAY, June 3, at 694 Washing-

ton street, Boston, Mass. Members are urged to attend. J. Schneider, Organizer,

CLEVELAND, S. L. P. CITY CON-VENTION.

Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, will hold its City Convention on SUNDAY, June 6, 3 p. m., at Schloss' Hall, 356 Ontario street (Hall No. 7), near Market (German-American Bank building). Candidates for the municipal election will be nominated, besides adopting a platform and reso-

lutions, and transacting such other business as may come before the convention. It should be made a point of duty by every member, comrade and sympathizer to be present. Organizer.

JOINT EXCURSION PROVIDENCE S. L. P. AND I. W. W.

The Providence, R. I., organizations of the Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Workers of the World will run jointly an excursion around the bay on SUNDAY, June 13, 1909. This is the best affair that is held on the bay. The steamer Warwick has been engaged for the trip from Providence to Newport, R. I. No liquor is allowed on board.

A. Kaucher, St. Llouis, Mo. 3 H. D. Froehlich, St. Louis, Mo. 2 H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal. 2 T. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal. 2 L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y. .. 2 H. Koepke, Pittsfield, Mass. 2 H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal. .. 2 C. Kuharich, Denver, Colo. 2 L.) Olsson 2 P. Courtenay, London, Ont. 2

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We are printing a new edition of the folowing leaflets for which there is a continual demand. We have made the price of these leaflets the lowest possible figure to enable our friends to make widespread use of them. Distributing leaflets is the easiest kind of propaganda work. They can be left in train, boat, or car, or handed out and they will be read:

Replenish your stock on hand at \$1 per thousand, postage prepaid, 1.-The Capitalist System. A few observations on it from a Socialist

Standpoint. 2 .- The Working Class. Why it must be the Recruiting Ground for the Socialist Army.

3-The Government, This Powerful Agency must be captured by the Working Class.

4 .-- Some Objections. Raised against Socialism by Capitalism-The Answer. 5 .- Logic of Socialism. Why it must succeed Capitalism.

6 .- Capitalist Juggernaut. It grinds out and then grinds down the Wage Worker. 7 .- Social Justice. That will be the

cornerstone of the Socialist Republic. New York Labor News Co., 28 City

SECTION CALENDAR.

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

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

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

invited to our rooms and meetings. Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every

night. Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue. Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st.,

room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. New Jersey State Executive Commit-

tee, S. L. P .-- John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J. Chicago, Illinois. - The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

serve in the capacity of motorman Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters,



