without remittance must state dis-tinctly how long they are to run.

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### HAMMER BLOWS

Flattening Out Hest of Economic Fal-

Lady Aberdeen, a direct beneficiary of the economic conditions that promote tu-berculosis in Ireland, has come to Americs for funds to "stay the devastation of the plague in Ireland"—to end it? not at These Ladies Aberdeens have a louble interest in upholding the tubercu losis-breeding system of capitalism—it them with a pretext to figure as bene-

Much surprise is being expressed at covery that Congo conditions have proved. The same outrages upon the native workers who are being shanghaled in the same old way, the same cor ruption in Governmental circles prevails new that prevailed before the "new regime." Why wonder at that? If here in the United States, with infinitely reater facilities to uncover wrongdoing Congo conditions are on the increase, how else but on the increase could they be in Congo itself?

Senator Aldrich approves himself and those for whom he is manoeuvring in Congress wise men in their generation. The proposition to avoid an income tax by establishing a tax on corporations "has no files on it." Inasmuch as the as no files on it." Inasmi proposition has the semblance of "going for the octopuses" it will take in not a few; inasmuch as it is infinitely harder, in fact, next to impossible to look to the books of corporations, what they make is a thing next to impos The tax collector to ascertain. Aldrich tax scheme should be styled a cheme to dodge taxation under the aperance of insuring it.

Let the wiseacres who have been say diplomatic service is a useless hide their heads in shame. They en maintaining that embassies sities, are such no longer in once necessities, are such no longe these days of fast communication transportation. They have even added insult to injury by calling the diplomatic offices sinecures, fat jobs to keep the worthless incumbents in magnificence. Facts, stronger than fiction, have dis-proved all this. Not less than four emse of the United States, ftaly, France and Great Britain-setting in play the cipher method of communica-tion, and setting in motion the full machinery of their offices, have just approved mselves active and, no doubt, valuable, as matrimonial bureaus. The activity of these four embassies to prevent the marriage of heiress Elizabeth Garnwood was a masterpiece of matrimonial bureau, with police-spy and de-tective attachments, activity. Of course the prevention of an heiress's marriage to one chap is due to the anxiety of other interests that she "marry" some

Congress passed in 1908 a Federal Lie-New York, New Haven and Hartford e, who was injured while coupling cars to the culpable neglect of the Company, brought suit for damages under the Act. Thereupon the State Court upolds a demurrer setting up the uncon ality of the act. If the Court of a Trades Union were to deny the Constitutionality of a Federal Act, and s obedience thereto, it, the Trades would come in for a good round of abuse and police persecution as a

From what paper are the following The Men Who Are Fixing the Tariff Subjected to Bias by Their Money-Making Associationsof What the Tariff Should Be Have Vital Interest in Getting High ates on Certain Lines-Mining Sena-Glass-Makers, Manufacturers, rs and Railroad Representatives Who Are Saying What the People Shall Pay in Taxes on Food, Clothing, and rything Else"-? From what paper, eader, do you imagine this comes? From e Socialist or Class-Hatred-Inspiring publication? No! The headlines are taken from one of the metropolitan that denies the Class Struggle, and that denies the Socialist contention the existing Government is a Capitalist Class Government of, for and by Capitalist Class-the New York ng Post," prescriber of the rifle ist to workingmen, women and children.

progress. They have succeeded in making it clear to the Canadian Government that its path to prosperity is barred by a vacuum-the absence of 8 cruisers and 10 torpedo boats, worth \$25,000,000. This vacuum has to be filled. It must be filled. It shall be filled-is not a government's mission the mission to promote prosperity? Accordingly, the Dominion of Canada has decided upon a \$25,000,000 appropriation to build 8 cruisers and 10 torpedo boats.

Some more flashlights are thrown into the holy of holies of that sacrosanct thing known as the "Sanctity of the Capitalist Family" by the suicide of Mrs. Jane Clark Procter Jones of Toledo, O., onnected with the soap manufacturing firm of Procter and Gamble, and by the divorce proceedings instituted in Louis by Mrs. Elaine G. Goelet against her husband Dr. Augustus H. Goelet of the multi-millionaire Goelet family. Socialism must, indeed, be very wicked to move in a direction calculated to disturb such "sanctities."

In recounting the points of pre-eminence on which he counted to redeem France from the charge of decadence preferred against her by Prof. David Starr Jordan, why did not Ambase Jusserand mention the fact of her being the mother of the General Confederation of Labor the nearest anproach to the industrial union of the working class which is yet in exist-

The latest joke that comes from the West is a Court scene in which the Magistrate asks the plaintiff: "Will you swear that the prisoner stole your umbrella?" and the plaintiff hedges with the answer: "Your Honor, I will swear that he stole the umbrella I was carrying."-How many property-holders, who rush to Court charging the prisoner with theft, could swear that the property stolen by the accused was not itself stolen property in the hands of the accuser?

Who are the William Guggenheim and his wife Grace, whom, as principals in a divorce suit granted in Chicago in 1901, Judge Honore of Chicago now summons to show cause why the decree should not be set aside on the ground of collusion? Can this William one of seven Colorado Guggenheims of labor-sinews-smelting fame, and one of whom landed himself in the United States Senate? Whether he is or is not, one thing is certain, he is no Soc but a bright particular pillar that sup ports the dome of capitalist "Sanctity of the Family" also known as the "Sanctity of Childless Fatherhood and Mother-

The tragedy of the struggle between workingmen, caused by Craft Unionism, has just performed another bloody act. no profane language," should close his Craft Union and non-Union men in the iron-molding industry of Toledo have flown at one anothers' throats and spilt blood that should pulsate unitedly against the employing class—the iron olding masters in this instance.

which moneys paid to Congressmen are entered in the books of the Corporations that make the payments. There may b some "loss" in th ese transactions but the profit" certainly counterbalances the loss" by a large majority.

Mr. Thomas Crimmins of the Socialist party may now expect to be called Tommy," and slurred in other ways by the eminent publicist Robert Hunter. This gentleman having given another example of the shallowness of his infor mation, this time not on biology but on the history of the country, in a windy article in which he referred to Thomas Paine as a signer of the Declaration o Independence, Mr. Crimmins punctured that nonsense. Look out, Mr. Crimmins Nonsense, when advanced by an "antioreign hordes" and "Old Stockist," mus e bowed down to as sense. If not, why, then, you are "Tommy," or "Danny,"

As stated in the correspondence from Faribault, published elsewhere in this issue, E. B. Ford, Editor of "The Referendum" has been sentenced \$75 or 60 days for exposing the conduct of the worthy Faribault Police. Ford, who is no taxpaying Kangareo, and has no Kangareo vehs in his head concerning who pays the taxes, neatly turned the tables on his could be persecuting taxpayers. Al. ends meet, or squarely denounce the though they tried upon him their blandishments that he pay the fine mployers of those girls for bleeding blandishments that he pay the fine so deeply that nothing but that fine, he decided to go to jail, and same "unsocial method" remains open thus make them pay the fine them- to them?

## GOODBYE. PROSPERITY!

zon for signs of returning Prosperity, the barometer is giving indications that, not only is the storm not over, but that it threatens to break out with renewed force, giving a fresh setback to Prosperity.

The London despatches announcing that Ambassadors Reid, White and Hill have conveyed to the British, French and German Governments, respectively, the "intention of a strong American syndicate to assert its right to participate in the Chinese loan for the financing of the Hankow-Sze-Chuen Railway"-these despatches have far deeper significance than appears on the surface.

On the surface, the despatches would denote the impudence of purse-pride; they would also denote the demoraliza tion of the diplomatic service. As matter of course, capitalist Ambassadors represent capitalist interests; conse quently, all that these Ambassadors ever did was to fight abroad for their home capitalist concerns. It is, however, novel

Though replete with good points, the

lecture of Prof. Rudolph M. Binder on

"Socialism," delivered in Chatham, N. J.,

slipped badly on a point of much signifi-

cance. The professor expressed the be-

lief that "the time is coming when the

church will be required to take part in

shows an utter misconception of what

the organizations called churches are.

There never was a time when, from its

inception, and so long as it at all could,

the church, of what denomination so

ever, was not in politics, up to its eye-

brows. Churches are but politics in am

Mark Twain is to be congratulated

Not a few of his ardent admirers as a

philosopher who scatters wisdom in the

garb of jests, wondered, when they saw

his "intimate attachment" to the nov

defunct H. H. Rogers of Standard Oil

fame, and when they heard that the news of Rogers's death "shocked" him;—

aye, they wondered whether Mark

Twain's Muse had deserted him. She

has not. The witty set of "Don'ts" with

which Mark Twain addressed the gradu-

ating girls of St. Timothy's School, at

Catonsville, Md., and which culminated

with "Don't marry-I mean to excess,"

proves the philosopher and jester to be still in full possession of his powers.

The Brooklyn saloon keeper who has

adorned his shop with the sign: "Use

place and set up as a sign painter in

Washington. Hundreds of such in-

scriptions are wanted just now in the

Senatorial and Congressional cham-

bers, coat-rooms, lobbies, committee

rooms,-in short, in all the nooks and

approaches of the Legislative Branch

acter will be in increasing demand

until that grand upheaval comes which

will shift the center of government

from the Potomac to wherever the

Executive Committee of the workers

An old Mississippi river pilot used

to tell of how he one day got a crew

of Negro 'longshoremen to lay in a

cargo of cotton in simply unheard-of

time, to enable him to catch a tige. "I

just put a band up on the for'ard deck,

playin' 'Dixie,' " his story went; "and

well, you should 'a' seen them darkies

run! When they got that cotton in,

there wasn't a tireder set o' men along

the whole levee!" Similar in purpose

to this skipper's "Dixie" is the general

order just issued by the Mayor to the

street cleaners of the city, compli-

menting them upon their "splendid ap-

pearance in the parade" the other day.

Chicago shop girls, required to pre-

sent a neat appearance, earn \$6 to \$7

Episcopal Bishop Anderson of that

diocese, has unearthed that fact, and

with it the kindred fact that those

girls need at least \$9 a week to live

on. Query: What is Episcopal Bish-

op Anderson going to do now-deliver

sermons to shop girls against adopting

the "unsocial method" of making both

Industrial Union is in session.

bush.

politics."-That time "coming"?

selves by keeping him 60 days.

mariner, is anxiously sweeping the hori- in England, France, and Germany used need through want of work, if the prosfrankly as stock-brokers in the interest of a syndicate of American bankers formed for operating in a fourth country-China. This is, no doubt, a symptom of demoralization. But that should not shock anyone, not after the recent discovery, in the instance of heiress Garwood, that our Embassies had become matrimonial clearing houses.

The real significance of the despatche in question is the bearing they have upon returning Prosperity.

A feature of capitalism is that pro duction does not depend upon the ability and the anxiety of Labor to produce Production-its starting and its stop page-depends upon the opinion of th capitalist overlords as to whether it is profitable or not to set the wheels of reduction in motion. If they think the prospects for profits good, then / the wheels revolve. If they think the pros pects less faverable, then the wheels go lowling If they think the prospect bad, then the wheels stop. It matters

pects for profit are not favorable money capital hides in bank vaults; the oil re quisite to lubricate the wheels of fixed capital can not be had; all that may be seen of it is a little fitful stream for soup-houses-not for production.

Now, then, the forming of a "strong syndicate" of American money men to operate in China means, in plain English, that the capitalist oil, upon which Prosperity depends, does not find this country just now promising enough for profits, and, consequently, has been collected in tanks to finance more promising undertakings in China.

"Prosperity"-that is, the opportunity for Labor to drop 5 drops of sweat for the capitalist so that it may drop 1 drop of sweat for itself-"Prosperity" may be at the doors of China, but not at the doors of America. The syndicate that is to finance undertakings in China, and in whose behalf the United States British, French, and German Embassies are bulling and bearing tells plainly enough what is to be expected here.

POUREN BANQUET

J. B. Reynolds responded to the toast "American Friends of Russian Free-

Dr. Paul S, Kaplan, treasurer of the erished wage workers.

er, expressed the belief that the love of political liberty was not dead in the preasts of the American people whose ancestors had come here fifty or a hundred or more years ago. He thought that the love of political freedom was as intense as ever, consecrated as it was upon

ers were assigned: Hamilton Holt, editor of "The Independent," Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily People, and Alexander Jonas, editor of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." Jonas did not

Mr. Holt made some witty remarks apropos of a speech he had recently de-

Daniel De Leon said the press has been called a ministry; it is that, but what is a ministry? There was a widespread superstition that a ministry is a thing from which opinions emanate, while as a nattor of fact a militative which reflects the opinions of those whom it ministers to. The best way in which to enlist the service of the press was to scatter information among those whose opinion the press reflects. Every nation has the sort of government it deserves, every parish has the ministry it deserves, and every circle of readers has the press it deserves. An ignorant and uninformed circle of readers will have a stupid press. The many excellent facts presented by Professor Hourwich should be made known to the public. Of course all effect reacted back upon cause. The effect of the information conveyed to the press would stimulate public information. But the first and best way to bring this about was by word of mouth agitation. In that way Professor Hourwich's facts would have to be made known in the first instance. In the same way other important facts with regard to Russia should be made known. One of these facts with regard to Russia of which our people seem to know nothing, is that the Russian Government is the only government that dares insult the United States by discriminating between our citizens in the matter of passports, and our government brooks the insult.

dition treaty with Russia but also the sundering of all diplomatic relations with Russia so long as that country persisted in doing us the affront of discriminating between our citizens.

De Leon closed by saying that the broadcast scattering of information upon all these things, so that the press might reflect the information, was of vital importance to the Russian revolution. It was his opinion that the strategic point in the Russian revolution was not Russia but America. The day that information was general on the subject, that day the Czar's goose would be cooked. To Meyer London was given the toast,

"Russian Americans." He expressed the thought that not only were Russian Americans aiding the cause in Russia, they were also instilling in the American people higher ideals of human freedom and educating also the Jews who were not Russian Jews, the Schiffs, and others, in principles of justice. Some Jews, he declared, seem to think that the Schiffs, the German Jews, and American Jews, were made of a finer, nicer, clay; while when it came to the Russian Jews, only dirty common clay had been used in their making.

In proposing the toast, "American Women in the Struggle for Freedom," toast master Marshall, in calling upon Miss Lillian Wald to respond, paid high tribute to her devotion in the Pouren case. She might not have proceeded along the grooves a lawver would go, but womanlike she had got there just the same.

Miss Wald said she had not noticed that the women's work had differed so very much from that of the men. She didn't see why they should be separated from the men, as they did their work in just the same way. Miss Wald recalled that in Russia the women were as devoted to the cause of freedom as the men. She told how Mrs. Burrows, an American woman, sixty-five years of age, had gone to Russia to see if she could not connect with a woman Russian revolutionist buried alive in a dungeon,

Simon O. Pollock, in responding to the toast, "The Martyrs," said that while he had not suffered martyrdom himself, the roll of martyrs in Russia was a long and heartrending one, a huge blot upon present day civilization. The speaker gave extensive facts and figures upon the subject. Mr. Strunsky, of the "Evening Post,"

being present, was also invited to say something about "The Press." He said that he agreed with De Leon as to the character of the press, an institution that reflects the times, always waiting and hoping for something to happen. Pouren, he declared, had done more for the press than it had done for him. His case had brought to their attention facts not generally known and much less realized. Mr. Strunsky told how the newspapers are often at a loss for news to fill their columns, especially on Mondays, said he dryly. Russia was quiet, in fact all Europe was quiet, Asia was quiet, America was quiet-even Africa quiet, and there were they, the news paper men, sitting with pencils sharpened waiting for something to reflect Pouren had furnished a fact to the press that stimulated useful work.

Moses Oppenheimer spoke of th of the parties of Socialism throughout the world in endeavoring to compel the capitalist class to quit the methods of warfare of the barbarians, where no quarter is given to the vanquished. The Russian government had tried this meth od on Pouren and it was balked. In a neat speech Dr. Henry Moskowitz

presented to Herbert Parsons on behalf of the Pouren Defence Conference beautifully engrossed set of resolutions signed by the members. The resolutions expressed the appreciation of the Conference for the devoted, untiring and disinterested service that Mr. Parsons had rendered in the Pouren case.

In responding Mr. Parsons modestly said that he hoped that he really de served some of the many nice things that had been said of him by the speak ers of the evening. He told of the circumstances to which he attributed his having been drawn into the case, the interest he took in it, and his great satisfaction at its successful issue. He expressed his pleasure at having been asso ciated in the Pouren case with Professor Hourwich and Mr. Pollock, who had ably backed up whatever efforts he had been able to make. He said he agreed with De Leon who had indicated that the love of freedom had abated in this country, and he said that steps had already been taken by himself and Congressman Bennett to redress the wrong of discrimina tion between our citizens committed by Russia. Mr. Parsons rendered a glowing tribute to the witnesses in the case,

(Continued on page 2)

## CONN. SOCIALISTS

Meet in State Convention and Draft Plans to Circulate S. L. P. Press.

Rockville, Conn., June 9 .- The nineteenth annual State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut was held at S. L. P. Hall, Hartford, May 31. The convention was called to order by state secretary F. Fellermann, and was attended by eleven delegates representing six sections. After preliminary routine work the

convention organized with Joseph Marek New Haven, as permanent chairman, and E. Sherman, Rockville, as permanent The reports of state secretary and Sec-

tions were received and showed good activity during the past year, determination to continue to work zealously, brushing aside all obstacles, and resolution to bring the message of the Socialist Labor Party before the working class.

The State Executive Committee in its report urged co-operatiton in constructive work in order that a strong organization may be built up in the state.

At the afternoon session the convention took up the recommendation of the committee on Party Press, Agitation and Organization and Ways and Means. After a thorough discussion the following recommendations were adopted: First-That we recommend to this convention that Sections and Party members do all in their power to further the circulation of the Party Press, especially its English organs, the Daily and Weekly People, by whatever means possible, and we further recommend that Sections and members try and adopt the following means to that end; procure boys to sell the Daily and Weekly People at the entrances of the various shops, factories and mills in their localities, and if possible establish Weekly People routes. The Sections are to aid the boy or boys in procuring first readers and thus give the boy a start. The members will find it a fact that it is easier to induce a man to become a reader of the Weekly by bringing it to him weekly at the expense of two cents. Persistent help by comrades will easily result in establishing good-sized routes.

Second-That Sections establish literary stands in workingmen's quarters and in other available public places, at which stands all Socialist literature be exhibited and Party Press advertized.

Third-That a thorough plan of advertizing the Party Press by show cards, posters and throwaways be adopted.

Fourth-That Sections make it their business to supply the libraries and reading rooms in their respective localities with Party papers and Party literature, especially the Sue books.

Fifth-That Sections, without fail, felow up expired subs of Daily and Weekly

Sixth-That the plan of the N. E. C. of disposing of the ten cent coupons sent o sections by the N. E. C. to help the National Agitation Fund be followed up persistently so that we may retain purchasers as permanent subscribers to Party organs.

On Agitation and Organization it was ecommended that Sections arrange for lectures during the winter months and open-air meetings during the warm weather, and to advertise at these lec tures our press and literature. The State Committee to inquire of sections whether they carry out these plans and, wherever necessary, to aid sections.

That the State Executive Committee keep up activity in sections and visit unorganized places to form new sections. That Sections adopt a plan of system-

atic distribution of literature, at least once a month. Ways and Means: Recommended that

ections hold picnies and make any other arrangements for the benefit of the State Agitation Fund.

Hartford was again chosen as the seat of the incoming State Committee.

After the business of the convention was transacted, the delegates, mostly all old war horses, enthusiastically pledged themselves to work devotedly in building up a strong organization in the State, and advance by all means the cause of Socialism by spreading the Party organs and literature.

E. Sherman

While watching the sub-getting contest between New York State and California do not yourself be idle. Push the S. L. P. propaganda.

TENDERED TO HERBERT PARSONS AND ASSOCIATE COUNSEL IN THE POUREN CASE.

Friends of Russan Revolution Gather to Celebrate Victory in Fight with Minions of the Crar-The Conflict Not Ended-The Speeches and the Speech

The Pouren Defence Conference gave banquet Tuesday evening, June 8th, at Cafe Boulevard, to Herbert Parsons, L.A. Hourwich, and S. O. Pollock, counsel in the case of Jan Janoff Pouren, the political refugee from Russia whom the Pour en Defence Conference had snatched from the bloody hand of the Czar when it was reached out here in an effort to pull Pouren back to Russia.

The large dining room was crowded when after an excellent menu, toast master Louis Marshall announced the toasts. The audience was a cosmopolitan one. Extremes had met, just as in the Defence Conference itself men with widely divergent views had worked har moniously to one end, united by one common sentiment, the traditional American right of asylum.

The first toast was "The Struggle for Justice" to which Professor Hourwich responded. He gave a most interesting statement of facts pertaining to the difficulties that had to be overcome in the Pouren case. He dwelt at length upon the difficulty often experienced in prov ing by the law of evidence that which everyone may know. The Baltic provinces were in organized revolt, they had set up their own "Continental Congress. Russia clearly recognized the character of the revolution, fifty thousand troops were sent to the scene, yet when it came to "proving" this by "evidence," as was anded in the Pouren case, a gigantic task was before the Defence Conference. After the revolution was put down the minutes of the parliamentary body disappeared, the members thereof were compelled to flee, so that it was no easy task to prove to the satisfaction of the United States government the fact that Pouren was, as the Defence Conference maintained, a political refugee, and not, as the Russian Government asserted, a common criminal who had fled from jus-

Professor Hourwich described the workings of the Russian governmental machinery. Pouren had written to his parents telling them of his escape and safe arrival here. Private correspondence is not inviolate in Russia, Government officers opened the letter. Pouren had revealed his whereabouts, the great machine began to grind, cog upon cog, until it seemed as if the United States government too was but a part in the vast Russian machine; then it was that the Defence Conference was organized, and cut the connecting belt that the Czar had slipped on to the wheel herc. The speaker warned that there must be no let up in watchfulness upon the part of the friends of Russian Freedom here, Russia will continue to give them plenty them so deeply that nothing but that of work to do,

Teast master Marshall read a lette from Oscar Straus, newly appointed

Minister to Turkey, expressing symps thy with the purpose of the meeting.

dom." Among the things he said, evoking great applause, was the announcement by him that Herbert Parsons was now the president of the Friends of Russian Freedom.

Pouren Defence Conference, spoke to the toast "The Sinews of War." While paying due tribute to all the other and necessary features of the work of the Conference, Dr. Kaplan told of the raising of the sinews of war in the shape of the cash needed to conduct the fight. The services of counsel were gratis, but other necessary expenses amounted to over \$5,000. There were several fair-sized donations to the fund but the balance came from the pockets of the already impov-

Congressman Bennett, the next speak many hard fought fields.

To the toast "The Press" three speakput in an appearance.

livered in the west.

The speaker, turning to Congressmen

Parsons and Bennett, said that his party -the Socialist Labor Party-was not in the habit of appealing to capitalist Congressmen, but that to the extent that the ethics of his party would allow him, he would appeal to the two gentlemen that they jack up the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House to demand not simply the abrogaion of the extraFIENDISH "WELFARE" WORK, THE SPY SYSTEM, AND THE CON-TINUOUS DISCHARGE BOOK, SOME OF THE COMPANY OUT-RAGES WHICH LED TO IT-MEN KEPT AT WORK AT THE PISTOL'S POINT-DELIBERATE PLAN TO SMASH UP SEAMEN'S HOMES.

into which their employers are striving to push them, and against which their craft union will, it is feared, prove powerless to protect them, thousands of seamen and ship workers on the Great Lakes are making a valiant stand for liberty and to keep themselves and their callings from becoming still further degraded by the arbitrary conditions imsed upon them by ship owners. In the face of powerful opposition of the master class, the lake workers are making a hard effort to keep American seamen at employment eight months in the year at a fair wage.

The engineers, firemen, seamen, oilers, ! water tenders, cooks, and stewards on the vessels in the Lake Carriers' Association are on strike, 9,000 in all, in protest against the action of the Lake Carriers' Association in trying to foist upon the lake workers what appears to them a system of employment calculated to pull further down the already declining standard of American seamen. Labor stions of great interest are involved in this bitter struggle on the lakes, a struggle which is not understood in the least by the average American who takes for gospel truth the purchased untruths of the daily capitalist press.

So thorough has been the seamen protest against the new employment system of the Lake Carriers' Association that the ship owners are not able to man over one-third of their vessels. None is manned by a competent crew. So cager are the captains and shipping masters to get crews, that they resort to force to keep inexperienced men at work on the vessels. "Gun men" are in evidence on many of the ships, and workrs who have never signed contracts are forcibly kept aboard some of the freight-

Several days ago, in the city of Cleve land, the wives of two artisnas reported to the police that their hsubands were missing from home. The police took no ediate steps to find the lost men The wives, however, started a search for their husbands. They traced them to the iron ore docks. There they learned they had been seen boarding a ve A search was then instituted and they were traced to a certain ship. When he appeared near the ship, one of the men was seen to attempt to jump into the water. He was held back by a man

notice of the assistant district attorney. That man took action immediately When his deputies went aboard to get the shanghaied workmen, the captain said he had allowed them to leave the ship as they had become homesick. That is but one case with which to illustrate the fact that the vessel owners are mighty hard up for men to make up

The clocks in all the principal cities ed by the strike are patroled night and day by a small army of policemen, the chiefs of police going on the mistaken theory that the seamen are ruffians of

The strikers have sufficient reason for uitting work, and the public, when the al cause of the strike becomes known, will sympathize with the mariners. The are not affected by the strike in the least.

In the spring of 1908 the Lake Carflers' Association adopted a resolution declaring the "open shop" policy, but specifically stating that "no discrimination" was to be practiced against anyone. The unions replied that they feared ne system in which there was "no disination." Therefore, the unions incently purposed to give the association chance to show what the "open shop" licy really was. The union men went to work as fast as ships went into commission, Isaving their homes, quitting the jobs they had held during the winter, and, in many cases, paying out ite large sums of money to get to their ship. Although no warning had been given by the association, the vesowners did not propose to let the men work in peace. On May 14, 1908, it was announced that thereafter no men would be permitted to ship upon iation vessels except through the Lake Carriers' shipping offices. All seamen were required to register in such where, it developed, persecution of the union men was inaugurated.

About June 9, 1908, the captains of ng they had received orders so to lined to hand over their memekly followed the lead of the Pitts- I will be forced to quit home when on

Awakened almost too late to the abyss | burg Steamship Company in discharging

As employment had been scarce dur ing the winter and spring and as the unions wished to keep as many union men as possible at work so as to ward off hunger, they issued duplicate cards to their members, one card to hand over to the captains or shipping masters when too hard pressed on the question of unionism. In order to avoid a general lockout in hard times, the officers of the union advised their men to deny they were union men. This move left the vessel owners without any way of weedng out the union men.

The association men, however, did not remain long idle in this campaign against the unions. They next issued "declarations," which reminded one of the horrible Spanish Inquisition. The associa tion gave the men the choice of signing documents reading, "I am a union man," or "I am a non-union man." In selfdefense, the men, upon the advice of the union officers, signed the non-union dec laration, so as to foil the purpose of the association trap. Finally, the association shipping masters required seamen to take oaths renouncing all allegiance to the unions, and to swear they would never join a labor organization as long as they sailed for a living. By dodging each blow of the association managers however, the union seamen, engineers cooks, firemen, stewards, oilers, and water tenders got through last season only to run against worse conditions this spring, when the association captains got ready to put their ships into

This spring, declaring to meet the representatives of the unions, the Lake Car riers' Association inaugurated the merciless continuous discharge book and association assembly discharge book and association assembly room system, under the name of the "welfare" plan. This arbitrary "welfare" plan is the real bone of contention in the lake strike. Each seaman, upon the payment of \$1 to the Lake Carriers' Association, receives a discharge book, which he must retain in order to secure employment again on an association boat. He must deposit the book with the sailing master, and, upon quitting the vessel, it may be returned to him, and it may not

If the book is returned, it is marked with what the captain considers the man's ability as a seaman. If, however, the captain should take a personal dislike to a seaman, it is more than likely the book will not be returned to the sailor. On account of some little whim of the captain, then, the sailor may not sail again on any ship in the Lake Carriers' Association. It is not unreason able for the sailors to object to this blacklisting scheme, for he sees himself put into a humiliating condition of servitude by the "welfare" plan. He is held in constant fear the captain will find some imaginary fault with him and so hold back the book; he must always dread that the master will refuse to return his book when his term of employ ment ends, and, if he desires to quit before his time is up, he must hesitate the terror of being deprived of his book binding him to an unpleasant ship.

A person knowing anything whatsoizes existence proves mighty uncomfortable for the men who are held down to their work through fear, Under the "welfare" system, the sailor has no redress for ill-treatment. The captain or the mate may drive a sailor to work 36 hours on a stretch. If the man complains of such treatment his book is held after his discharge.

The spying system, which is one of the chief parts of the "welfare" plan, takes all independence from the seaman. It is the captain's word against his, when an appeal, a costly affair, is taken up by the sailor in an effort to get his book back. In order to get to the Conciliation Board to air his grievance, the sailor may have to pay \$10 or \$20, and then the only other witness before the board will be the captain, and, in the interest of discipline, it would be wild to even dream that the association men would take a seaman's word before that of the captain of an association vessel. So you see, under the "welfare" system, the men get the worst of the bargain at every turn.

One of the worst evils in the Lake Carriers' "welfare" plan is the scheme the Pittsburg Steamship Company (the devised for having the men bearing assomerine branch of the U. S. Steel Corciation books gather at the association ation) began to discharge their crews, assembly rooms when they are out of y had received orders so to work. The married men, who get too other reason than that the little time ashore with their families as it is, will be forced to hang around cards to the captains and agree the assembly rooms in order to get a the unions. The captains of all chance to sign with out-going vessels. ther vessels in the association The single men living with their parents,

shore in order to get a chance to book with the association shipping masters. The men who crowd the boarding-houses in the vicinity however will have the first call on the vacant places. In that way, the married men will gradually be ousted from the calling.

Under the association scheme, the shipping masters will also begin to rely upon the boarding-house keepers for men to fill up crews. They will get some 'graft" at first from the boarding-house keepers, who will gladly slip the shiping masters \$1 a head for men shipped from their houses. The "crimps," as they are called, will pay this "graft" for the sake of getting their houses advertised. When, however, the business on the lakes becomes brisk and men are in demand in large numbers, the boarding-house keepers will turn around and say they will furnish men at \$2 a head for a voyage. The owners will object to paying this money, but, when they find they cannot get men without so paying, they will arrange with the "crimps" to ship the men at reduced

So, you see, the men in the hands of the "crimps" get beaten coming and going. The "crimp," you may be sure, after his house gets the reputation of being a good shipping place, "trims" his boarders in good fashion, turns them cose at reduced wages, holds a debt against them so they will come back, and gets a fat bonus out of the Carriers' Association for furnishing men.

The only objection voiced by the Carriers' Association against unions is a claim that the unions "interfere with discipline." The officers of the association do not cite any specific cases to strengthen their assertion. The real point of the matter is, however, that the Lake Carriers' Association, which appears to be dominated by the Pittsburg Steamship company, is following the policy of the United States Steel Corporation in adopting the "open shop" scheme of employment.

Mention has been made above of the 'union" or "non-union" declarations which were put up to the seamen and others to find out whether they belonged to unions. More interesting is the document renouncing allegiance to unions, which was issued in 1908 by the Lake Carriers' Association. A copy of the oath follows:

State of Ohio, County of Cuyahoga, SS. ..... being first duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

I hereby renounce all allegiance to any and all labor unions, particularly the Stewards', Seamen's, Firemen's and Oilers' and I declare it to be my intention not to join either as long as I follow sailing for a living.

I am, therefore, a non-union man and, if I get a position on a lake vessel, in the event of any strike of any description involving the .....

Union, I will stand by the ship and faithfully perform my duties as such employe despite such strikes or orders of any Unions.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn

to before me this ..... day of .....

Notary Public.

#### **DUTY OF THE READER**

As a reader of the Weekly People we take it that you are interested in seeing the Socialist Movement grow more tapidly, but perhaps you never stopped to consider that you can help to make it

The way to help is by telling the "other fellow," your shopmate, the man next door, your friend up the street. Tell them about Socialism; get them to subscribe to the Weekly People.

We need your help. We want your help. It is not much that we ask of you -just one new subscriber to the Weekly

We ask you to give this help right now. Get out and see your friends. Talk the matter over with them. We are sure that you will be able to get a new reader without much trouble. In fact you will find it a good experience for you.

You will find that your friends are ready to hear about Socialism. Try the experiment of getting a new reader. . WEEKLY PROPLE

POUREN BANQUET

(Continued from page one.)

without whom success would have been impossible and who with admirable abnegation came forward although at the risk of exposing themselves to extradition proceedings.

It was one o'clock in the morning when the successful banquet adjourned Jan Janoff Pouren was present, looking better than when he appeared at the Socialist Labor Party May Day meeting in Cooper Union. He has picked up sufficient English to appreciate some of the points made by the speakers.

# DWISION OF LABOR, AND MACHINERY

THEIR EFFECT UPON THE WORKING CLASS IS TO MAKE LABOR PRO-DUCE MORE AND RECEIVE LESS

The greater division of labor enables, to enter upon that branch of industry one laborer to accomplish the work of which had been abolished. Of course, five, ten, or twenty laborers; it therefore increases competition among the laborers fivefold, tenfold, or twentyfold. fresh exploitable blood and muscle for The laborers compete not only by sellother, but also by one doing the work forced to compete in this manner by duced and steadily improved by capital. Furthermore, to the same degree in

which the division of labor increases, is the labor simplified. The special skill of the laborer becomes worthless. He becomes transformed into a monotonous force of production, with neither physical nor mental elasticity. His work becomes accessible to all; therefore competitors press upon him from all sides. Moreover, it must be remembered that the more simple, the more easily learned the work is, so much the less is the cost of production, the expense of its acquisition, and so much the lower must the wages sink-for, like the price of any other commodity, they are determined by the cost of production. Therefore, in the same measure in which labor becomes more unsatisfactory, more repulsive, does competition increase and wages decrease. The laborer seeks to maintain the total of his wages for a given time by performing more labor, either by working a greater number of hours, or by accomplishing more in the same number of hours. Thus, urged on by want, he himself multiplies the disastrous effects of division of labor. The result is: the more he works, the less he receives. And for this simple reason: the more he works, the more he competes against his fellow workmen, the more he compels them to compete against him, and to offer themselves on the same wretched conditions as he does; so that, in the last analysis, he competes against himself as a member of the

Machinery produces the same effects but upon a much larger scale. It supplants skilled laborers by unskilled, men by women, adults by children; where newly introduced, it throws the workers upon the streets in great masses; and as it becomes more highly developed and more productive it discards them in additional though smaller numbers.

working class.

The economists tell us, to be sure that those laborers who have been rendered superfluous by machinery find new avenues of employment. They dare not assert directly that the same laborers that have been discharged find situations in new branches of labor. Facts cry out too loudly against this lie. Strictly speaking, they only maintain that new means of employment will be found for other sections of the working class; for example, for that portion of the young generation of laborers who were about

THE MULE.

one on His Back.

"Well, why don't you go?" asked the

"I've got no one to ride me," answered

"What's the matter with your feet?"

"Do you mean to tell me you can carry

rider, but your feet can't carry you?"

"Nothing of the sort," said the Grey;

"but I can't go without a rider, can I?"

"Of all the blithering nonsense!" said

"Nonsense, indeed. Do you intend to

"You know nothing at all, because

I heard master say the other day that

the worker couldn't work without some

body to employ him. He's educated and

ought to know. He does know. So I

know I can't go to town without a rider.

I am not going to fly in the face of com-

mon sense and political economy by

.. Antipatriotism ..

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unity of the working class.

fore the jury of La Seine.

trying."-The Labor Leader.

be smarter than your master?"

"No; but I know that much."

to town to-day."

"Nothing, Why?"

the Black 'Un.

Black 'Un.

the Grev.

Thought He Couldn't Go Without Some-Said the Grev mule to the Black 'Un, one morning, "I'd like very much to go troversy. Representative Hardwick, of Geor-

gia, who was named by the striking firemen to represent their interests. stated last night that neither he nor Hilary A. Herbert, the railroad company's arbitrator, had made any preparations for a conference. When the

this is a great satisfaction to the disabled laborers. There will be no lack of

the Messrs. Capitalists-the dead may ing themselves one cheaper than the bury their dead. This consolation seems to be intended more for the comfort of five, ten, or twenty; and they are of the capitalists themselves than for their laborers. If the whole class of the the division of labor, which is intro- | wage-laborers were to be annihilated by machinery, how terrible that would be for capital, which, without wage-labor, ceases to be capital.

> But even if we assume that all who are directly forced out of employment by machinery, as well as all of the rising generation who were waiting for a chance of employment in the same branch of industry, do actually find some new employment:-are we to believe that this new employment would pay as high wages as the one they have lost? If it did, it would be in contradiction to all the laws of political economy. We have seen how modern industry always tends to the substitution of the simpler and more subordinate employments for the higher and more complex ones. How, then, could a mass of workers thrown out of one branch of industry by machinery find refuge in another branch, unless they were to be paid more poorly?

> An exception to the law has been adduced, namely, the workers who are employed in the manufacture of machinery itself. As soon as there is in industry a greater demand for and a greater consumption of machinery, it is said that the number of machines must necessarily increase; consequently, also, the employment of workers in machine manufacture; -and the workers in this branch of industry are skilled, even educated workers.

> Since the year 1840 this assertion, which even before that date was only half true, has lost all semblance of truth: for the most diverse machines are now applied to the manufacture of the machines themselves on quite as extensive a scale as in the manufacture of cotton varn, and the laborers employed in machine factories can but play the role of very stupid machines alongside of the highly ingenious machines

But in the place of the man who has been dismissed by the machine, the factory may employ, perhaps, three children and one woman! And must not the wages of the man have previously sufficed for the three children and one woman? Must not the minimum wages have sufficed for the preservation and propagation of the race? What, then, do these beloved bourgeois phrases prove? Nothing more than that now four times as many workers' lives are used up as there were previously, in order to obtain the livelihood of one working family.

#### HITCH IN GA.'S ARBITRATION.

Washington, June 11-The time and place for the meeting of the arbitra. tors who will settle the Georgia Railroad strike under the Erdman act must be fixed by the parties to the con-

THINGS TO THINK ABOUT.

The imbecility of man is always inviting the impudence of power .- Emer-

As to what we call the masses and common men-there are no common men. All men are at last of a size and true art is only possible on the conviction that every talent has its apotheosis somewhere -- Emerson

Under Socialism the talent which every man has will have every opportunity and means to attain its apotheosisblessing alike to its holder and mankind.

No longer will millions of the flower of humanity "waste their sweetness on the desert air." The way to mend the bad (social) world is to create the right world -- Emerson

The capitalist world can't be mended; it must be ended.

The workers when they come together on the industrial field will find that all their experiences as unionists in the past will be of great service to them; they will see that a very large part of the work of building up the Commonwealth of Labor has been already done by themselves under the lash of the can-

To make one blade of grass grow all nature must co-operate.-Diderot.

According to present appearances the parents of the wage-slave class are about to experience the truthfulness of this. Of course, the owning class parents will be under no apprehension about their worthy offspring, who, as everybody knows, has no courage above that of the sneak thief, and who always take the best care of their carcasses-catch them facing danger in any shape. The murder slow or quick, of the working class and their offspring is the sole condition of existence of the rich.-Sydney, Australia, People.

Evansville Schoolboys Help Strikers.

Evansville, Ind., June 11.-Because their teachers were riding on street cars, against which there is a strike of motormen and conductors, boys of the Centennial school went on a strike

The comrades and friends of the Em pire State will have to hustle if they would beat the boys of the Golden State in getting subscriptions.

STRIKE-BREAKERS STRIKE

Were Imported to Denver by Contractor to Smash Building Trades Strike.

Denver, June 5 .- A strike of the professional strike-breakers who came to Denver to take the places of Building Trades Council men is the latest development in the war of the contractors' association against the council men. A dozen tile setters who have made strikebreaking their vocation claim the contractors have violated their agreement with them and have refused to pay their board and room rent which it is claimed they guaranteed for sixty days.

These "scab heroes" have been stop ping at the La Court rooming house, Fifteenth and Tremont streets, and eating at the Roberts lunch room near there. When their advance rent became due the boarding mistress threatened to put them out unless they paid their rent. They have worked only a few days since coming here, they say, and cannot even get transportation home.

papers had been returned to Georgia. any more except to pay them the rates tractors are only charged 60 cents.

### "The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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sia), \$2 per year; \$1 for six months. Send Subscriptions to The WEEKLY PEOPLE. 22 City Hall Place, New York.

### 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 enable 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 dollars 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,

A dozen men left the headquarters of the contractors to find a lawver in order to bring suit. They said they would advise every strike-breaker in the country of the treatment they have received. New light was thrown on the building

trades squabble here when it was made public that the contractors and brother-The men are all employes of Otto Wil- | hood carpenters have been working topapers were received here it was dis- liams, the professional strike-breaker of gether under a different agreement than covered that no time or place for the Chicago. When they, appealed to the that first made and given to the press. meeting of the arbitrators had been contractors they were told that the con- The new agreement gives the carpenters named by the firemen or the rall- tractors already had expended \$2,500 for the right to take part in sympathetic road company, as they had been in- railroad fare, each having cost them \$20 strikes and also contains the clause formed by Commissioners Knapp and per day for board, room, wages and charging independent contractors 70 Neill the law required. Therefore, the guards, and that they would not spend cents an hour, while association con-

# The Iron Arrowhead

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## PAINEISMS

Culled Here and There from the "Age of

All pational institutions of churches whether Jewish, Christian, or Turkish appear to me no other than human inventions, set up to terrify and enslave mankind, and monopolize power and preas.

Infidelity does not consist in believing, or in diabelieving; it consists in pro-fessing to believe what he does not be-lieve.

It is impossible to calculate the moral mischief, if I may so express it, that mental lying has produced in society.

Every national aburch or ratigion has tablished itself by pretending some seist mission from God, communicated certain individuals. The Jews have of Moses; the Christians their Jesus Christ, their apostles and saints; and the Turks their Mahomet, as if the way te God was not open to every man alike.

Jesus Christ preached most excelled ality, and the equality of man; but shed also against the corruption evaries of the Jewish priests, and brought upon him the hatred and es of the whole order of priest-The accusation which those priests brought against him was that of sedition and conspiracy against the Ro-man government, to which the Jews were then subject and tributary; and it is ble that the Roman govern as the Jewish priests; neither is it immplation the delivery of the Jewish tion from the bondage of the Romans. tween the two, however, this virtuous

of what is called the Christian Church ng out of heathen mythology. A direct incorporation took place in the first instance, by making the reputed founder to be celestially forgotten. The trinity of gods that followed was no other than a reduction of the former ality, which was about twenty airly thousand; the statue of Mary seconded the statue of Diana of phesius; the deification of heroes change sto the canonization of saints; the christian Mythologists had saints everything; the church became as ded with the one as the pantheon had been with the other; and Rome was the place of both.

It is the fall of the year, the approach and evil of winter, announced by the saccusion of the autumnal constellation of the serpent of the Zodiac, and not the meral fall of man, that is the key of the allegery, and of the fahle in Genesis borrowed from it.

atom a people to believe that or any other class of men, can forgive sins, and you will have sins in

The Cain and Abel of Genesis appear te be no other than the sucient Egyptian story of Typhon and Osiris, the darkness and the light, which answered very well as as allegory without being believed as

#### PERSECUTION.

The Reward That Religion Metes to

So late as 1610, Galileo, a Florentine discovered and introduced the use of felescopes, and by applying them to ob-serve the motions and appearances of the heavesly bodies, afforded additional means for ascertaining the true structure

universe. end of being esteemed for those dis-es, he was sentenced to renounce or the opinions resulting from as a damaging hereay. And, prior to that time, Vigilius was condemned to burned for asserting the antipodes, other words, that the earth was a and habitable in every part where was land; yet the truth of this is

es too well known even to be told.

If the belief of errors not morally had
to mischief, it would make no part mercal duty of man to oppose and them. There was no moral ill in ag the earth was flat like a trenchor, any more than there was moral virtue ligion itself.

In this view globs; neither was there any moral ill duty of man to believing that the Court world like a ligion itself.

But when a system of religion is made sult, incessantly epposed and not only re-to grow out of a supposed system of jected the sciences, but persecuted the professors.—Thomas Paina.

# THE SOCIAL EVIL

Cannot Be Eradicated by Tinkering Its

In an article, "London's Market of Social Vice," appearing in Reynold's Newspaper, Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes, Superinendent of a West London Mission, relates that "high-born" ladies "ahrink from hearing the faintest allusion" to her work. "I have known ladies, after offering me the hospitality of their drawing rooms, to stipulate for perfect silence respecting our work for fear their guests should rise in a body and leave the

Speaking of the sad procession of girls and women who belong to the class that are called failen Mrs. Hughes says:

"There is no need for me to do more than hint at the friendless position, that these poor creatures occupy. They are a class apart, and feel themselves to be outcasts. They are shunned, inevitably. by all respectable people, with only the doors of the public house open for their reception. To a great extent they are given to drink; and many a poor girl has assured me that she is compelled to drink in order to carry on her life of shame at all. And yet we find, amid these very sad circumstances, some beautiful traits of character in the midst of much that is degraded. They often display the deepest affection for those whom they have discovered to be their they have discovered to be their friends; and in many instances exhibit a pathetic desire to save the younger members of their calling from the awful life in which they are themselves invelved."

How have these Englishwomen found their way to the Piccadilly streets! Mrs. Hughes says that there are several main

"I find that a great many girls go under who are physically and mentally enfeebled and weak. They are not proper-ly equipped to fight the battle of life for themselves, and so they fall an easy prey to those who tempt them with aluring promises of plenty of money easily ea

Then, too, "there are girls whose lives are narrow and humdrum. They long for the good things of life. They sigh for dress, amusement, jewelry. They think, poor things, that by listening to ne who promises them tickets for someone who promises seem that the theatre and week end visits to the seaside, joy and happiness will be theirs. And they give way. But they find out, sooner or later, that it all turns to dust and sales in their grasp."
"We find many girls who, to use their

own expression, have gone wrong in the country. They have been unable to face the shame of it in their own neighbor-hood, and they have left home and come up to London in the hope of hiding their diagrace amid its teeming millions. have known many who have done that Perhaps they take refuge in some ma-ternity home, and then they try to fight the battle of life with the little one depending upon them. If they are very strong in body and mind they may succeed, but in a great many cases they lose heart, and go under in the unequal strug-gle. In their weakness and despair they listen to the voice of the tempter, and the blackness of midnight closes in upon

Mrs. Hughes tells of some of these women who resist the drink, and retain somewhat the air of modesty and refinement. One such told her, amid sobs, that she saw no way of escape. She had drifted to London from the country seeking employment, and this was the end. "I am in a spider's web,' she said;

I am trapped on all sides."

Mrs. Hughes relates how wonderfully these woman change once they are reacued and provided for. But from a reading of her article one must conclude how ineffectual the rescue work is. Mrs. Hughes and her co-workers tackle the evil at the wrong end. There is a cause for the evil. Instead of getting at the cause Mrs. Hughes tries to minimize the horror of the effects. The cause lies in the social system which compels women to sell themselves to the factory lord or the brothel keeper, in either case—that

itself therewith in a manner almost inseparable therefrom, the case assumes an entirely different ground. It is then that errors, not morally bad, become fraught with the same mischiefs as if they were. It is then that the truth, though otherwise indifferent itself, becomes an essential, by becoming the eriterion, that either confirms by corresponding evidence, or denies by contradictory evidence, the reality of the re-

In this view of the case, it is the moral duty of man to obtain every possible evi-dence that the structure of the heavens, ser world than this, any more than or any other part of creation affords, with respect to systems of religion. But made millions, and that the infinity space is filled with worlds.

Christian system, as if dreading the re-

# WHY WOMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS THE MARCH ONWARD

SOCIALISM GUARANTEES EVERYONE A HOME, WHEREAS CAPITAL. ISM THREATENS IT.

Women should be Socialists because Socialism points the way to the means whereby women can obtain and retain that which lies nearest to every

Under capitalism the average weman is never sure of her home. Her hushand may work like a galley slave, she even nights in building around her a certain amount of comfort. For a time all may go well. The wage her husband brings home weekly may be just sufficient to keep home together with careful management. Sooner or later in only too many cases there comes a black day, when, owing to some change management of the firm, or the failure of the mine, the bread-winner comes home with downcast looks and announces that he has lost his job. Then ensues a time of anxiety and worry, which daily increases in intensity as another job falls to eventuate. Perhans the husband is fortunate enough to find employment again, and for a time all seems bright, but no matter what the circumstances, the horror of unemployment always looms largely er the family circle.

As long as a system of production cannot be driven away. Industry of all kinds is not regulated by the needs of the community, but by the greed of gold. Many of us have experienced times of distress and unemployment in this and other countries, when the dynamic of the decression has not been a depressed market, but merely a desire on the part of the controlling employers in a particular industry to net a huge amount of profit. The cotton famine of a few years back is still fresh is my mind. I well remember the terrible distress at that time among the mill hands of Lancashire. Women and children starving, homeless and with insufficient clothing to protect their delicate frames from the rigors of a severe English winter. Daily papers recording deaths from starvation and want with pathetic reg-

.Was it because part of the world's cotton crop had falled? Not All this misery, pain, and suffering was occa-

ularity.

sioned because a few capitalists and money men were after "profits."

The recent financial flasco in Amer ca-that boasted land of democracyis of too recent occurrence to be for gotten. The aftermath of this orgic of criminal capitalists is still very much "en evidence," as a recent cablegram reporting several millions of unherself may spend laborious days and | employed in the U. S. A. plainly shows, It does not require a very great stretch of imaginative powers to recognize that the women and children are the greatest sufferers. And the cause? The control of capital by a mere handful of unprincipled men, and the plunging of a continent into misery and industrial havoc to swell their already bloated bank accounts. Think of the ruined homes. Think of the family goods, leved and cherished, each artiele surrounded by cherished memories, scattered and sold, never alas to

> Let us come nearer home. There is many a hrave woman from the old country eating out her life in silence here in Western Australia who remembers with painful reiteration the circle of friends, the pleasant home surroundings, and all the charms of home life that mean so much to a woman who were it not for the curse of capitalistic domination would not have een compelled to change the associaions of a lifetime for strange scene and surroundings in a far-off country. Uncertainty of employment, impossibility of progress, fear of poverty have een more potent causes for the increase of immigration to W. A. and the other States than even the fairs tales of the handbooks and literature

be recovered.

These are facts of common everyday knowledge and do not require verification. New Socialists propose to take away from the capitalists this unholy power and to substitute a system of co-operative Socialism. By erganizing the various departments of industry upon scientific lines it proposes to ensure to every worker regular and sufficient work. This done the spectre of unemployment will disappear and women will be able to look upon their homes as being assured things and act accordingly. This is reasen number one why wemen should be Socialists.-Westralian Worker.

AT LAST THEY BRAG OF SOME- | establish at Kichm, had to be aban THING AS BAD AS THEIR TENEMENTS.

The prolonged heat of the past sum. ner has given rise to maledictions against the American climate, says Harper's Weekly; yet even in a crowded slum tenement existence on the hottest day would have been a welcome change from the conditions which prevail in a certain earthly trance to the Persian guif, there is a spot so penetrated by the sun's rays that it is impossible almost for human habitation. From November to March only is the sparse native population to be found in residence, and then they seldom leave their mud huts and live entirely upon fish. A cable station, which it was attempted to Spread the light!

8

doned owing to the deaths among the employes from sunburn, while many of those who escaped became insane.

During the recent Anglo-Russian negotiations it was preposed to make use of the place as a penitentiary. But the suggestion fell through, no man being found willing even at a fancy salary to undertake the duties of governor and live in Kichm.

hand in the sub-getting contest by States June 20th to July 3rd the contest is on between California and New York State

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism

# Socialism -By August Bebel TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON. The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is

part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the eccnemic position of woman in ' se past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalis' Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and men-tally, while the word heme is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the minemas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, weman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will

Woman Under

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From time immemorial all the bur

Oppressive System,

dens of life, great and small, both social and economic, have been borne by the lowly. The great masses of the common people, the tollers and the spinners, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, have had to bear the cost of everything, to produce everything and to get nothing in return except a bare subsistence Through long centuries this condition was accepted as the only natural one, and to think anything else, let alone teach it, was both criminal and blasphemous. There were afways a select few with ability, cunning and impudence enough to take advantage of the credulity of their fellows, so that they could impose upon them and take possession of everything that their abor produced. These rogues claimed to be supernaturally credentialed, and threatened eternal punishment of the most terrible kind to all who doubted or questioned their claims. The workers were assailed by day and by night, kept in continuous subjection, in ap ject fear and in the most brutal ignorance. A class of self-appointed superlors, intent upon keeping the many in slavery and perpetuating their own power, terrorized them by day, while another class, for the same reason and ation at all. with as much truth in their claims, made their nights hideous by peopling the darkness with terrible phantoms which they alone could propitiate.

These two classes were interdependent upon each other and carried on their joint imposition with wondrous success. The over-lords who ruled the masses by day punished with the utmost severity all who dared to object to either their divine right or the sacredness of the calling of the other class who terrerized the minds of the masses with demons by night. This second class not only insisted upon punishing in the most brutal way all who doubted their claims to superna tural powers and privileges, then and there, but condemned them to everlasting damnation is an eternal hereafter as well.

As long as these two classes sucseeded in keeping the masses in ignor ance they were perfectly safe, with an excellent chance of perpetuating themselves and the continuity of the ease and affluence their impudence had given them. ( But time works wonders, and a change came at last. Many things contributed to it, and although little, probably insignificant in themselves, all contributed to the great awakening. Wonderful forces were at work and wondrous things were ac-

The great forces that effected the change and were put in motion were not intended to affect the welfare of the workers in any way, yet it eventually transpired that they were the mest important factors, without which the present conditions would have been impossible. Had these great movemente not taken place labor would still be in the same mental darkness and entrammeled physically in bodily and mental slavery, as it was before teenth century. It was then that the present really began. From that time seel progress was made and modern thought and freedom had their birth.

The sixteenth century witnessed two great revelts against despotism-clerical despotism in one case and intellectual despotism in the other. The revolt against the first culminated in the Reformation; that of the second ended with the Renaissance. Without these, modernism would never have ome into being.

When the seventeenth century is reached it is found that another great revelt took place, a revolt this time against the degma of the divine right of kings. Herein lay the true germ of democracy, for as long as the claim made by the king that he was divinely chosen was left undoubted and unchallenged the people could never come

The eighteenth century saw the ideas of the seventeenth century come to a ogical conclusion in the lurid glare of the wonderful French Revolution. The watchword of the revolution and of the sanctuary was the rights of man, the most potent of all the forces set in motion for the advance of labor. It was irresistible, and although a reaction took place that lasted until the early part of the nineteenth century. its influence is still felt and is strongly in evidence in all modern effort,

The seeds sown by the early revolutionists bore fruit and labor became

possessed of the franchise, the mighty lever that is to move everything away that blocks its progress or stands in the way of its advancement. The worker, after securing political freedom, is now bent upon securing it upon the industrial field also. The twentieth century, will undoubtedly mark his advent into full and complete economic liberty.--Machinist's Journal.

Capitalists Kick Hard Against Yielding a Little of Their Loot.

There has been an excited debate in the British Parliament over the proposal to increase the income tax. The "patriots" fell over each other in their anxiety to prove that an increased tax would be most disastrous to the country. It would tend to discourage private enterprise and thrift, and in the long run would diminish employment and reduce wages. Capital would migrate to other parts of the world.

It was brought out in the debate that should the "patriots" flee to Germany, France, Italy or Belgium, they would find in those countries a heavier income tax and no doubt they would be glad to make tracks back to Great Britain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that if Dreadnaughts were wanted they must be paid for. He needed sixteen million pounds while up to the present those in opposition had given him only £700-from foreign beerwhich amount wouldn't build a boathouse, let alone a warship.

Asquith pointed out that what the capitalists objected to was any tax-

Lloyd-George asked where they expected him to get the finances if not from the interests. He had not found that cash dropped like the gentle rain from heaven. Chiozza Money grew sarcastic, saying that those opposed to the income tax were laying themselves epen to a new definition of "patriot"a person who will not pay, At latest report there was no migra-

tion of those no longer wishing to have an income of over \$15,000 a year for fear of having to pay about seven cents out of every dollar of it.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909.

I like the thief who's an honest thief Who can steal and wink and laugh, Whose eye is clear and his grin is bold For friend or photograph.

But set me a thousand miles away From the unconditioned crook Who can pry into his neighbors' prayers And steal a pious look.

-WITTER BYNNER.

#### EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale—recently chaplain of the United States Senate, a prominent Unitarian divine, and for full two generations a popular writer and speaker-could not choose but be quickly followed se but be quickly followed biographies of this conspicuous figure in the intellectual life of the country. Strange to say, not one, of the phies even remotely refers to Edward Everett Hale's connection with the movement named Nationalist, and which, as the immediate predecessor of the Socialist Movement in the land, sprang up as a consequence of Edward Bellamy's Looking Backward."

"Looking Backward" is the cleverest cast or sketch of the Socialist Reiblic at work. As time advances, and public at work. As time socialist Govnt casts its outlines ever more rly upon the canvas, ever more clear-repudiating and exposing pure and political Socialism, on the hald, and pure and simple bombism, or eny sort of Anarchy, on the other, the is of Bellamy, a marvel of evoluionary power manifested in "Looking Backward," is bound to grow in public stimation. No wonder the work struck chord that was quickly responsive. The Nationalist Movement was the alost immediate result.

Edward Everett Hale, then already sixty-seven years old, was one of the members of the mother organization tarted in 1888 in Boston. The parent dy speedily produced a large crop of iliated clubs that extended from New York to San Francisco. The Movement sed so fast that the very next ear it held a great celebration in Boston two meetings in Tremont Hall, one in the afternoon, another in the evening.

Edward Everett Hale was the chairas of the evening meeting. Clever as as the speech of Bellamy on that occanot to mention the speeches of ther speakers, the chairman's opening America for her model, but America lurched all others o' the garland. Every sentence roused the large and thoughtful audience to prolonged manifestations of approval. It was a shower of burning coals dropped in deliberate succession upon the head of the much uties of Individualism. It s not the rant familiar from the lips phrase-monging declaimers. It was coherent argument. The talented chair-ian took for his starting point, and pre-erred throughout as his "Leit Motif," he great fire that had devastated a poron of Boston only a few weeks before. showed that the fire originated in lism: that Individualism interfered at every step with its extinction; and he climaxed the burning indictment —all the more burning because calmly and logically presented—with the sen-tence "Boston would be in ashes to-day, and not Collectivism, in the shape of the Department, finally stepped in, ad Individualism by the throat, flung de-AND SAVED THE CITY. The facts were known to all: the conwere but the formulated expression of the unformulated thought that general in Boston. The one and the was presented in the diction and he coherence of earnestness. The speech great speeches lost—but inventors its effect upon every thoughtful

If the venerable Edward Everett Hale nothing more than deliver that ch, his life was useful. The mesered was of the kind that It is a message that calls upon

eize by the throat and fling aside the Individualism that is threatening to reluce the land to the dead ashes of Imperialistic Slavery.

PREPARING FOR STATE SOCIALISM.

We have long prided ourselves that America blazoned the way of Capitalism. Our American bourgeois had better look out. France is step by step taking the lead, if not exactly in capitalist production, at any rate in the methods that Capitalism must adopt for the safety of Law and Order."

The new law framed by the French Cabinet, framed by the light of recent experiences made with its postal emloyes, is an instance in point. The functionaries." the name given by the new law to all persons occupying a permanent position in the civil service, are placed, in principle, on the same footing with regard to striking as soldiers and marines occupy. Although downright court martial with death is not the punishment provided, rebellious civilians are to be handled with the iron glove that grips the State offender.

Of course, the new law is not an abso lute "preventive." Even the more rigid treatment of soldiers in mutiny has not always prevented a military uprising against the State and the downfall of the Government that was attacked by its own soldiers. Nevertheless, military discipline makes the move harder; its extension and application to the "functionaries" can not choose but at least stretch a fresh and tall barrier between them, on the one side, and their fellow employes in private firms, on the other, together with the methods of Labor for defense, redress and eventual emancipa-

The step is timely.

The incapacity of private hands to administer vast concerns that serve the people has long suggested State ownership. The suggestion is made in ever louder tones. It is a suggestion that has its fascination for the capitalist.

On the one hand, State ownership would remove all elements of insecurity that now beset the individual capitalist: he could thenceforth look forward to and collect his revenues with the mental composure of the holder of United States registered bonds.

On the other hand, the suggestion is just of the kind to take in the "reformer": otherwise ever nagging at the capi talist, the "reformer" would gladly give a hand to a scheme that has all the molasses about it to catch just such

So far the State ownership scheme has its fascinations for the capitalist. But that rose also carries its thorn.

State ownership makes the capitalist State an employer of workingmen. This is dangerous. A strike against a private employer may be a nuisance only. A strike against the Government may mean revolution. This thorn the French bourgeois Government, though it can not wholly saw it off, at any rate now attempts to blunt down to a minimum of "hurtfulness."

The new law framed for the "fund tionaries" is a preparation for the State Socialism, which means Capitalism in concentrated form.

The second secretary of the Chine Legation at Washington has turned the tables on the American moralists, and in ways that are wicked implies the thought that, not China should take China; that the stream of missionaries on a mission of morality bent, should run, not westward from America to China, but eastward from China to America. Mr. Wu Yen does not say so in so many words; the point is, never-theless, clearly made out in his contribution to the American Association for International Conciliation.

Quoting Sir Robert Hart, Wu Yen takes for his starting point the principle that the Chinese believe in right so firmly that they scorn to think it requires to be supported or enforced by might. This is "morality," as the thing is preached by our civilization, but not practiced. And particularly timely, too, are Mr Wu Yen's words.

"Morality," as the thing is understood on this side of the Pacific Ocean, stands just now in great risk of overthrow:-

A musician, whose Muse so exalts him to the spheres that he can think of nothing but sweet melodies, one Erwin F. Grabowski, is brought into court by-his wife on the ground of his insisting with excessive vigor on \$70 a month from his

Still worse-Delia M. Gilbert, a Christian Scientist, demands of the mother church \$5,000, which amount, if furnished, will be "a leader" to her that she was wrong in the thoughts she harbored, but, if not furnished to her, will be equally "a leader" that the cause of morality will be best promoted by her adhering to the afore-referred to damag-

Collectivism in the land to hasten to American Negroes, so leading that their overbearing despotism, and that it is gathering is graced by Dr. Booker T. Washington, come to the conclusion that what the Negro is in need of is to "cultivate the religion of saving," the Negro having "tried every other kind of religion but that"; what the conclusion means may be gathered from the following passage in the address of one of the speakers: "For forty-three years we Negroes have been singing You can have all the world, but give me Jesus.' Now we are just beginning to find out that the whites really have the whole world while we have merely prayed the knees of our trousers out." The passage gathers all the more significance from the circumstance that it was uttered by deacon, the Rev. P. E. Jones; that it was uttered in a church, the Zion Church of this city: finally, that it "took" tremen dously with the large audience.

When a "morality" that was affected is brazenly thrown overboard and mater ial might is preached with equal brazenness accompanied with sneers at the former "morality"-when that happens the Wu Yens are timely apparitions to lead us back to the "moral law."

#### BAILEY'S "CONSCIENCE AND TUDG-MENT."

Being chided in the Senate by some o his fellow Democrats and some of the "insurgent Republicans" for bolting the platform of his party and voting down free lumber, Senator Bailey answered that he declined to surrender his con science and judgment to the delegates of the Denver convention.

Moralista will fall and are falling over the Senator for this "act of betraval. From the moral viewpoint it is wrong to hold the Senator responsible; from the scientific viewpoint to blame him is still worse it amounts to muffing the point. It is not man that rules property it s property that rules man under classule social conditions.

Class-rule social conditions raise prop erty to a dignity by which all moral per eptions are shaped.

The Socialist says life is more preciou than property and he is right. Closely ooked at the capitalist holds the same riew. The difference between the two is that the Socialist feels and sneaks with the deliberation that thought and knowl edge promote; the capitalist, on the contrary, feels only blindly, with the blindness that ruling class interests fflict å man.

When the Socialist says life is mor recious than property he utters a sen nent that depends upon material con ditions not as yet in existencetions that he knows are possible, and which, accordingly, he strives to bring about. Under Socialism the system of property would promote life and its hap-

When the capitalist feels life is more recious than happiness he utters a sen iment that the existing system of prop erty distorts. It is life that the capital ist starts after when he seeks to amass property. Seeing, however, that in the rocess of amassing he is bound to lose ight of the goal and that the time and fort he is bound to expend in the massing tends to turn property, means, into the goal itself, property i de facto raised into pre-eminence and life sacrificed to it. Wittily did the English economist put the case when he said that the prospect of a 300 per cent profit would cause the capitalist to run any risk, including the risk of breaking his neck.

If life, so honor,

Bailey is not less honorable than the Senators who voted differently. The rush for property dominated both. It appened that, with the others, h happened to coincide with the property striven after, while, with Bailey, it was the other way.

It is no crocodile tears that the So cialist wastes over the dishonor of the Baileys. Of course tears will not wash away such dishonor. The only waters that can do the job is the waters of the revolutionary flood-and in those waters ot the Baileys only but all potential Baileys will have to be dipped, clean over their heads.

Conscience and judgment require the Social Baptism of the Revolution.

#### THE DUFFY CASE.

While it is true that New York could at any time fill the biggest hall with idle curiosity seekers, yet would it be to miss sign of the times to impute to mere curiosity the crowd that packed the City Hall to overflowing when the Mayor, sitting as a magistrate, heard the case of Duffy-a decent lad whom the Police arrested half a dozen times, who was each time acquitted, and whose picture, nevertheless, Police Commissioner Bingham caused to be placed and invists in keeping in the Rogues' Gallery.

It is a sign of the times that the force ible manner in which this Police outrage was brought to general attention, has enlisted so much interest. It is not a case of idle curiosity; it is not even a case of a moral revolt; it is something of still graver import; it is an evidence that, somehow or other, Duffy Cases are numerous, that, somehow or other, vast

that that attracted them to the hear-

And 'tis no wonder.

From the time that the Police officer were taken out of civilian clothes and put in uniform, the "force" has steadily deteriorated in point of respect for the civic rights of the people. The "force' was going downhill fast enough when its downward course received a powerful impetus during the Theodore Roosevelt administration as a Police Commissioner Roosevelt brutalized the Police; "Gen eral" Bingham has further demoralized Police officers now dare to set them

selves up as censors at public meetings where they act as judge, jury and swaggering executioners; they have presume to break up meetings of inoffensive un employed men; they swagger along the streets with more insulting brutality than soldiers do in Europe in the imme diate neighborhood of their barracks. As a matter of course, corruption has broken out among them like a veritable epidemic. Numbers of them have becom speculators of blackmail: others have been caught mounting guard while their pals rifled a store: still others have been guilty of extortion: and-as in this specific Duffy Case-they have developed a knack for persecution.

The New York Police, while calling itself "The Finest," is, to a perceptible extent, an ulcer on the City's face. Who has not witnessed some brutal or criminal act committed by these alleged guardians of the peace, who have become veritable menace to the City's peace?

The surprise is not that the City Hal and all its corridors were packed with crowd anxious to witness the hearingthe surprise is that a thundering how has not long ago gone up against the janissaries of "General" Bingham, men, who, taking their cue from a superior who does not hesitate to insult whole nationalities of the City's population, are themselves utterly insensible to the dictates of humanity, even towards chil-

In a properly organized Common wealth it is the pictures of the Binghams that should occupy first rows in the Rogues' Gallery.

Commenting upon Moroccan affaire the Madrid "El Socialista" of last May 21 has this to say:

"The embassy that we sent to Fez to egotiate with the Moroccan Emperor has returned to Spain without obtaining the slightest concession.

"True enough, the same thing hapened to the French embassy.

"After all there is consolation in knowing that there are others in bad luck besides ourselves. "We of Spain, however, bent upon gal

vanizing our defunct legend, and with our eve fixed on the musty testament left to us by the Catholic Queen, do not propose to give up. We have caused the Infidel Monarch' to understand that there is still enough wind left in us to take by force what is not willingly granted to us.

"The long and short of all of which i that we shall soon be over this fever, and we shall then rest satisfied with staying where we are, renouncing the share that may belong to us in the penetration' of Morocco.

"The moneys that our bourgeois may forfeit for lack of 'push,' will be so much saved by the proletarians in blood."

The effect of the sending of bundles of Weekly Peoples to the United States soldiers, and the avidity with which the manifested itself in a howl from the Washington military authorities. "A secret investigation," so do the despatches run, "is to be instituted to find out who are the responsible persons and originators and disseminators of the inflamma tory documents." The despatches further say that the officials are "perturbed."

### JAPANESE ABROAD.

Fewer Than 7,000 in America, Official Returns Show.

According to the latest returns, the Japanese in foreign countries totals 124, 128, out of which the United States shares 70,848, and the remaining are distributed as follows: China, 33,512; Canada, 5,797; Australia, 3,700; Philippines, 2,160; Peru, 2,561; Russia, 2,115; Strait Settlements, 1,787; and England, France and Germany each share from two to three hundred.

Their trades are as follows: Railroad laborers, 13,571; domestics, 8,854; store hands, 4,307, out of which 3,299 are in China; farmers, 4,683, out of which 3, 181 are in America, and 1,168 in Australia; restaurant or teahouse keepers 3,647, out of which 2,043 are in Chins and 1,487 in America .- N. Y. Nichi-Bei Shu Ho.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist numerous, that, somehow or other, vast Labor Party. It prints nothing but leading numbers of people are victims of Police sound Socialist literature.

#### PAINE: AND NOW

Thomas Paine, the brilliant authorhero of the American Revolution whose anniversary is just now being celebrated, left this record of conditions in the colonies:

"Our present numbers," he says, "are so happily proportioned to our wants that none need he idle "

By implication, Paine's words would seem to mean that, seeing to-day we have, at a modest estimate, 2,000,000 unemployed in the land, therefore we are overpopulated to just the extent of those 2,000,000—they are superfluous to the supplying of our wants, hence their idleness

To arrive at such a conclusion would be to leap in the dark, shutting one's eyes to the powerful searchlights which modern economics, throws upon the subject of unemployment.

Never in the world's history has there been too much produced. Today, more than ever, are we near the point where, theoretically, enough can be produced to suffice every want and every wholesome aspiration of all. In no other age were the machinery and the productive organization there to make this true. Yet even to-day that sufficiency is not forthcoming. The population of the earth has not increased so wonderfully over what it was twenty or even thirty centuries ago-it has merely shifted centers. What then must have been the appalling, scarcity, of commodities in previous ages! The abject millions of anclent Asia, the gyve-bound helot of Athens, the teeming factory and agricultural slave of Rome, the brutified and unlettered peasant of the middle ages-read on their furrowed brow the answer.

As far, then, as for anyone's being unemployed because his additional labor would have added too much to the already replete general store, that reason would have held good no more in Paine's day than it will in our own. Something else must be the cause of unemployment,

That something, is the idea of production for PROFIT instead of for USE. Once that steps in, and the hand of the profit-hunting manufacturer twines itself about the throttle of production, the whole lay of the land is changed. With all men producing for use, too much could never be produced-the race's wants would expand with the expanding opportunity for their satisfaction. With men producing for profit, however, "too much' can be, and periodically is, pro-

When the tool of production develops so that each man can no longer own it, and employ himself-when, in other words, many men become dependent upon the will of another man whether they shall work or no, there is laid the basis for unemployment.

When a manufacturer sees no market for his goods, and shuts down, there begins unemployment.

When a manufacturer wants cheaper labor, and knows that the only way to get it is to increase the supply of labor ready and anxious to sell itself to him, there is laid an additional motive on his part for stimulating the degree of unemployment.

These three, and other, causes cooperating, unemployment has to-day grown into a necessary adjunct, a foundation even, of capitalist society Man's wants are ever present; they are increasing rapidly with the spread of knowledge and enlightenment among the people. But on the one hand these throbbing wants remain unsatisfied, and, on the other hand millions of workers walk the streets begging for a chance to help supply them, purely because the owner of the machine, the producer for profit, says,

This is the social contrast existent to-day, non-existent in Paine's time, the absence of which enabled him to write as he did. Sturdy revolutionist that he was, there is no doubt on which side of the present struggle to wipe out that contrast he would range himself and his pen

### Bonus for Philadelphia Scabs.

Philadelphia, June 8 .- At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to-day Clarence Wolf resigned as a representative of the city on the board and was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George H. Earle. He was also elected Vice-President to succeed George D. Widener, who resigned from that office, but retains his membership on the board. As a reward for the men who

mained scabbing for the company and operated care during the strike, it is aleged that \$25,000 was appropriated and will be distributed.

Let everybody eater into the spirit of the sub-getting contest and help give the Movement a big forward impetus.

### SUB-ROSA

A Socialist Pealter, with Apologies to Robert Taylor, Hudibres and Co.

By K. Kildare, Knoxville, Tenn.

Read hist'ry through, on every page You'll see how men with thoughtless rage.

Each other rob, destroy and burn. To serve a priest's or statesman's turn; Tho' acting in a different name , Yet always Asses, much the same.

And yet how many a voice, and nine and chord, Bray to the "praise and glory" of the

Lord, How merciful is heaven to hear such bother

And not knock one thick skull against the other.

'Tis strange such hellish wrath should

'Twixt heavenly saints of Kingdom come; While one gang "Hocus-pocus" cries, The other howls for "Fee-faw-fum."

A fox once met an ape, as Aesop says, And chattered as they used in former days;

When, after compliments, the ape thus cried:-"I wish, kind sir, you'd peep at my

rear side. You'll own I've little reason to be glad, Considering my rear's so poorly clad. I haven't got a tail that's worth a rush While you've a superfluity of brush And could you but a little morsel spare, To cover my poor buttocks, now so bare. I certainly should take it very kind

As then I should be comme il faut behind."

"Great Goose!" quoth Reynard, flying in a passion, 'An ape, forsooth, and would be drest

fox fashion! A very pretty joke for plebs like the To dizen out, and think to rival me! No, no, my brush may trail along the

But not an atom of it shall be found To decorate the riff-raff, my inferiors, Much more to hide an ugly ape's pos teriors."

Call'd civilized! far better had ve been Like beasts that perish, then ye would have lived

And roved in harmony thro' wood and Nor would ye for the future have grieved;

Or had ye fought, it would have been for food, And not for creeds ye never understood.

Why charge mankind on heaven their own offense And call their woes the crimes of Provi-

Blind: who themselves their miseries create And perish by their folly, not their fate.

Greedy as death, the universal crv Is gold, more gold, incessant till they die, And could they utter words when laid

in dust More gold, their livid lips would utter

Drain Mexico of gold, bring all Peru, Insatiate still they howl for Timbuctoo; Should Christ himself but visit New York town.

And ride his ass in Broadway up and down, The gentlemen of this Bible-reading race

Would shun him, or else giggle in his face. While one, perchance, among the puppy crowd

To gratify the rest might howl aloud (When he had twigged him through his quizzing glass),

Why, damme, Jack, here's Sancho on his ass!" Dear Christian ladies, too, all in

fright. Would tumble into fits at such a sight.

Fops at all corners, lady-like in mien Coveted puppies, smelt ere they are seen.

Some names relate to science, Others suggest defiance, ome names have a happy sound, while others do us bore, Some names sound very pious

Some smell of Ananias, And the one that smells the rankest is that of Theodore.

For now the war is not between The brethren and the men of sin, But saint and saint, to spill the blood Of one another's brotherhood.

The dustman in his cart that hourly

Drawn by an ass, the partner of his toils,

(Continued on page 5.)



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-To hell with the Unions! There is no use bothering with them! We must devote all our time to building up the political organization of the workingmen. Let's save ourselves the annoyance of these union wrangles!

UNCLE SAM-Not quite so fast! Do you recognize that dual, or competing unions, are a symptom of the declining chances of the union, due, in turn, to capitalist concentration, and all that is thereby implied?

B. J .- I never thought of that before -but I guess that's so.

U. S .- It is, indeed! First, kindred and existing unions begin to quarrel about "jurisdiction," and next the dual or competing, union springs up. Now, just join the last two points together, and what do we find? We find that, so long as unions have a chance, they will exist, and in the measure that the chance declines without being wholly destroyed, the dual or competing union will spring up. If you admit ten more years of competition, but of simultaneous declining chances for the union to resist capitalist encroachment, can you escape the conclusion that, the two causes co-operating, dual or competing unions will increase in number and that the "jurisdiction" fight will grow in bitterness?

B. J. (reflects with puckered brow)-I cannot escape the conclusion. It-it is correct!

U. S .- Of course, it is! We see the fact all around us. "Jurisdiction" fights galore among the old unions, and competing unions springing up everywhere!

B. J.-That's so! U. S .- Now, Jonathan, keep the strings of your thinking cap fast. The crucial point is coming that will put the strings to the utmost test.

B. J .- I'm ready. U. S .- Your "political movement" is

to be made of workingmen, you say? B. J .- I do. .

U. S .- Do you stick to that? B. J .-- I do. U. S .- And increasing numbers of these workingmen will be either in unions that are fighting each other on the "jurisdiction" issue, or in competing unions-all

of them hurling at each other the epithet of "scabs"? Thick drops of perspiration gather of B. J.'s forehead

U. S .- Will they not? Will not in-

creasing numbers of workingmen be in

one another's hair from opposing union camps?

B. J .- They will. U. S .- Now answer up! And straight forward! Do you imagine that workingmen in one another's hair, acting like wild Indians on the economic field, will behave like cooing doves inside of your

workingmen's political organiza B. J.'s forehead is bathed in perspiration.

U. S .- Do you, in other words, imagine that, with pandemonium reigning on the economic field, outside of your political organization, you can have within the organization, that same element comporting themselves as if in

B. J. fidgets from leg to the other, mopping his forehead.

U. S .- Do you, in short, imagine that a workingmen's political organization can escape what you call "the annoyances of union wrangles" if those annovances affect their economic organization?

B. J. looks as if he were on the point of exploding.

U. S .- No answer?

B. J. (making a supreme effort)-No! It is nonsense!-The thing is unimaginable. No peace can reign within a workingmen's political organization if war reigns without in their economic relations with one another. U. S .- Now, what becomes of your plan

to let the Union Question go to hell, "not to bother with the unions," and "to save yourself the annoyance of all those union wrangles ?" B. J.-Gone up the flue! Smashed by

Jericho! Knocked into a cocked hat, by U. S .- I should gently stutter!

The People is a good broom to brusk the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around



rint under an assumed name will attach such name to their comations, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

#### FORD IN JAIL FOR TELLING THE TRUTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-I am serving a sixty day sentence in the Rice county jail for "criminal libel," on the "honorable" (?) name of the chiefof-police of this boodle city.

Justice" (?) Turner fined me \$75 o sixty days, and I took the latter. To tell the truth about the "hold-ups" of workingmen by police thugs or any other of our capitalist masters in their exploitations of our class, is always "criminal

The gang has been around to the jai asking that I pay the fine on account of the "bad influence it will have on my

The reason is, however, the cock roaches are howling about the extra tax they will have to pay for the gang ght I would pay the fine. But I will stay in jail until August 1.

My wife who is conducting the "Referndum," will need some help, comrades Yours for the Socialist Republic. E. B. Ford

Faribault, Minn., June 6, 1909,

#### CORRESPONDENCE ABOVE GROUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The enclosed letters received by me may be of interest to those who follow events. John Hossack.

Jersey City, May 8.

(Enclosure.) 113

West Hoboken, N. J., June 7, 1909.

Dear Comrade: -Some time ago I paid a visit to my friend, Thomas J. Holmes Among other things, he told me that he had met you at the Daily People office, and that you spoke as if I had gone wrong or "Kangarooed." I wish to state that my position was just as he stated it to you, and I wish to add that while I have not been able to be active in the movement, still. I always believed in the Streetness of the S. L. P.; and as a proof of that fact I wish to state that again became a member-at-large of the S. L. P. in September last when the fight in the I. W. W. was going on. I herewith enclose you a copy of a letter I sent to Francis Miller of Providence. I believe it will explain itself.

The reason I write these few lines is that my friend, Holmes, before leaving for Cleveland, Ohio, told me I should write to you and let the membership know just where I stand. If you see fit can publish these in the Daily

Yours for political and economic ac Ernest Aiazzone, ara Spring St., W. Hoboken.

II.

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Mr. Francis Miller,

May 21, 1909.

Fellow Worker:-Yours of the 16th at hand, and contents noted. lering my declination to run fo E. B. member, I wish to state that I came to that conclusion to decling after weighing the matter thoroughly.

As you might have noticed, I was dissatisfied with the most part of the changing of the preamble, some ments to the constitution, and also olutions adopted. If I retrained, up to this time, from resigning or making a nt as to where I stood, it was on at of the love I've had for this par ticular Local 120, which came into existence solely through my efforts.

With this letter of mine I wish to als sever my connectious with the old execu-

Yours for working class emancipation through political and economic action, Ernest Aiazzone.

393 Spring St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

#### ON GETTING READERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Enclosed find a three-months' subscription to the Dally Peeople. We have formed in this little hamlet a neighborhood study club for the purpose of studying the Socialist Movement, and though only formed a few weeks ago, we now have eleven members, nearly all of different phases and subjects for discus-

has added a new name to the roll. If other S. L. P. members throughout the country would start like clubs in their neighborhood great progress would be made, and readers of the Daily and Weekly obtained as in this case. Send me another card and I'll try for

another Daily sub. T. N. Hitchcock

Hamtramek, Mich., June 1.

#### A BATCH OF SUBS. WEEKLY.

To the Daily and Weekly People: I am now canvassing subs for Section Chicago. As a starter you will find enclosed eight to the Weekly People, and money order for same.

Another rousing good meeting was held last night. We sold five books and twenty-four papers. You may look for a bunch of subs from Chicago every week during the month of June.

Beginning with the first of July I will start a two and perhaps three months' tour in the state of Indiana, and while there I will do all I can to increase the circulation of our party papers. If determination counts for anything success is assured.

That one word, "determination," is the best answer I can give to the question that has been asked so often: "How to get subs?" One must form the determination to do or die. Approach men with that sort of a spirit and the chances are, ten to one, you will win out. Yours very fraternally,

Chas. Pierson. Chicago, Ill., June 6.

#### FOR THE GOOD OF THE BOSS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The enclosed clipping from the Houston Chronicle of May 30 reports the latest method of speeding up Negro employer to the advantage of the bosses.

. G. F. Carnellan. Houston, Tex., June 12.

#### (Enclosure.)

No soldiering is visible on the job of trucking freight at the local yards of the Sunset-Central lines in the Fifth ward since the rule offering a prize of a holiday for the one making the record of the best work each week, has been in force.

As an experiment the local agent told the gangs of Negro truckers that the Negro making the greatest number of truck trips during the first six days of the week could have Saturday off on full pay. Then the scramble began. The Negroes do not stop for anything and the experiment has proved a striking success. One Negro mashed off a little finger while making a trip by smashing it against a box of freight. Merely remarking that that finger was not muc use to him anyhow, he went on without a moment's pause and on the prize for that week.

As a result of the increased efficiency the company has been able to lay off one gang of laborers, as the others now do their work and do it quicker and better. The experiment will be tried elsewhere and if the same success follows it will be put in practice all along the lines of the Sunset-Central roads in Texas where trucking gangs are used.

### AGAINST HIS FORMER S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Several members of the Socialist party or Pennsylvania have called my attention to an excerpt that appeared in their State Secretary Ringler's Bulletin of this month, which reads as follows: "Local Allegheny requests the publication of the fact that Fred L. Schwartz, who was expelled from said Local last fall for disruptionist tactics, is engaged in an attempt to form some kind of an anarchistic organization opposed to the form and methods of the Socialist party. All members are warned against being influenced or impressed by his former standing in the party." [Mr. Schwartz was an eight-years' member of the so-called Socialist party and was National Committeeman for Pennsylvania.]

As a matter of fact, my expulsion from the S. P. was demanded by myself after I defended myself against the charges (for being a "knocker") I also wish to state that I had several times thought of resigning and was only influenced from doing so by members of the S. P., who wanted me to "stay in and fight."

However, it was reasonable to expec that my tactics, while a member of the S. P., were looked upon as "disus new to the movement. We take up ruptionist" by those that have no other interest in it than to make a living out sion, current events, etc., and their rela-tion to workingmen and workingwomen.

The club is composed of young men a person than State Secretary Ring-and women, and lately each meetingler himself. In a letter to me under

date of August 6, '08, he says: "That is a devil of a performance of Local Allegheny County, throwing down our campaign subscriptions and the next minute giving Slayton (County Organizer) a week off with full pay. What is the matter with your organization (meaning Local Allegheny)? Are they all crazy? I think you are perfectly justified in being disgusted and expressing yourself so." Now Ringler cannot plead that he was not familiar with conditions in Allegheny County, for under date of July 26, '08, he wrote me a letter in which he complained of the lack of financial support from Local Allegheny and Local Philadelphia. I wrote him and explained how the finances were being used by the Local here, and his letter of August 6, '08, followed. Not only that, but dating back to 1907, he was well informed as to my attitude and that of others, and I have not less than a dozen letters to prove that

Mr. Ringler has been a very sistent knocker against Local Phila delphia, always using Local Allegheny County to fight the "ultra scientific knockers" of Philadelphia, as he called them.

Ever since I preferred charges against Slayton I have been looked upon as a disrupter. Slayton, while making \$24 a week as Organizer here, was holding meetings outside of the county, making from \$3 to \$5 per meeting, which he put in his pockets. Slayton's action in refusing to speak

for Local Allegheny unless he got paid for it, while the other "Soap Boxers" worked for nothing, his action in overcharging Locals Beaver and Washington Counties, while making \$4.50 day as a carpenter, justifies me in saying that his only interest in the S. P. is to make a living out of it.

I have dozens of letters to prove these statements against Slayton. I have dozens of letters to prove that Ringler, the State Secretary, is using Local Allegheny County to fight Local Philadelphia.

Fred L Schwartz. Pittsburg, Pa.

#### EX-"VOLKSZEITUNG" READER ON A "LOYAL" DITTO.

To the Daily and Weekly People: "Ein treuer Volkszeitungsleser" (a loyal reader of the "Volkszeitung"), and he certainly acts like one, who, I imagine, still regrets the loss of my friendship, caused at the never-to-be-forgotten Kangaroo time, when I, though a German, forsook him," and stood by the clean colors of Socialism, occasionally sends me a copy of the New Yorker Volks zeitung (of which I was also once "ein treuer Leser").

Last presidential election I received a copy containing the "immense gains of votes' !!! which later melted away, which when analyzed would not show the substance of the S. L. P. But such is the intelligence of this "Volkszeitung friend," and it is such material that the paper gathers. They can find no salvation from the poor economic condition of the workingmen except in the beer glass through which they see "big votes" very distant.

A few days ago I received another marked copy containing the outcome of the case in which a former member of the Party sued the Party for moneys "lent." The report was funny. Madness was well perceivable, and the thing was boosted up to its "treue Lesers" as a victory ! !! ! although the matter was long settled by the S. L. P. by expelling the mismanaging trustees who were squandering the funds:

But, dear Editor, you must excus the Volkszeitung for intermingling personalities in the same report and pretending that they were a part of the record of the Court. You must remember that the "Volkszeitung" is writing to "treue Volkszeitung Leser." A "treuer Volkszeitung Leser" belongs to the "dumm und frech" (stupid and insolent) and the Volkszeitung is itself 'dumm und frech." You called them well when you called them camels and Timbooctooers.

glass of beer on that last "victory ! ! ! !" May it well become him. Enclosed find \$2.00 for Operating Gust. Languer. Fund.

Milford, Conn., June 9.

My lost friend surely took an extra

ALBANY-TROY-SCHENECTADY To the Daily and Weekly People:-Our Section at Troy having been reorganized I turned my attention to Albany. On Tuesday afternoon, after attending to several matters in Troy, I went over to Albany accompanied by Comrade Schrader. Visiting as many men as I could that day, I found the field rather unpromising so far as immediate results are concerned and, after consultation with Comrade Elze, of Albany, decided to come again another day, he to prepare matters in the meantime as best he could. Obedient to a call from Schenectady, to come there and do what might be necessary to size up the lay of the land and pave the way for the Sunday meet-

landed in town I saw lined up along State street men, women and children dressed in their best. It looked like a holiday and it was. The Ringling Bros. circus had come to town and the people were waiting for the parade. That circus interfered with our work to some extent some of the men whom we wanted to see that night having gone to see the perfor mance. One thing impressed me most forcibly. If the Albany field looked poor at first sight, that of Schenectady looked exceedingly good. The spirit of the men spoken to, the views they expressed, the way they looked at the lost I. W. W. strike with fortitude, all that was indica tive of a general frame of mind that looks well for future action-when the time for action has come. It is true that men have been blacklisted and have been driven out of town: it is also true that the powers that be at the General Electric Works are using their victory "to pile things on and to rub them in," low ering prices for piecework, setting a faster pace, in short, grinding hard and fast the faces of the vanquished. But the revolutionists are facing the future hope fully, with an optimism somewhat subdued and chastened by experience, but an optimism that is undaunted and unshak-

That lost strike and the lessons it con veved is on everybody's mind, a general subject of conversation when men meet. Mistakes were made and are acknowledfed and it is generally conceded that the Schenectady I. W. W. traveled a pace that was a bit too fast. Capitalist conditions are fully ripe in Schenectady; it is a place where the domination of a few industrial lords over the entire community is most complete and is least concealed; a place therefore where proletarian vision is correspondingly clear and can be still further clarified with greater ease than in many other places, I found considerable bitterness of feeling against the A. F. of L. machinists who, during the strike, scabbed against the I. W. W. after the manner of pure and simplers who cannot leave their capitalist broth ers in a lurch, particularly not when they have a contract.

en for all that.

Before going back to Troy that Wednesday night, I had made arrangements to address the regular meeting of the Schenectady branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, which was to be held on Wednesday. Thursday was a day of almost incessant rain. Nothing could be done in the way of going about and I accepted the invitation of Comrade De Lee, of Troy, to visit his family who are summering in the country at Snyder's Lake, a few miles out fre a Troy. We sat on the veranda, smoked the pipe of peace, watched the raindrops and swapped information about the movement. Incidentally, I watched a brood of ducklings waddling gravely behind an anxious and officious hen, that had been made to hatch and mother the strange brood. They came out whenever the rain stopped, the hen clucking frantically, the ducklings marching past with every little head cocked our way. They kept a sharp eye on us. Luckily, for the hen, there was no puddle around or there would have been more clucking, more officiousnes and infinitely more anxiety. To the city man, who takes a kindly interest in animal life, the sight is pleasing, all the more so because it is novel. Next day. Friday, the weather improved and I again started for Schenectady to remain there over Sunday and use what efforts could be made to perfect arrangements. On Saturday night I addressed the meet ing of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund in German. The subject was "The Difference and Why Are There gested by such members of that organization as I had met before. They wanted to know all they could learn on that question. The address dealt successively with the questions of economic organization, the Party press, State autonomy and general party tactics under which latter head the backward races attitude of the S. P. was included. An animated discussion followed and questions were asked, chiefly on the subject of "unity." An unbiased observer would have had to admit that the S. L. P. had the better of it in the discussions and the questions gave further opportunity for telling points. The meeting was both interesting and interested and it was late when adjournment took place.

Next morning a meeting was held at Karl Marx Hall, the headquarters of the Hungarian Federation branch, for the purpose of reorganizing the Section When enrollment was called for after the address, ten men joined and paid dues, but the number of those who were absent because of illness or work and who will positively attach themselves, will send the membership up to about 16 or 18 and, possibly, over 20. Officers were elected, a meeting day fixed and among the committees chosen was one to take in hand the formation of a German branch for which the field seems exceedingly favorable. The agitation committee was instructed to organize the sale of the Weekly People at factory gates on ing, I went there on Wednesday and, to-gether with Comrade Stern met all that was done at Troy. The organizer of we could reach on that day. When I section Troy was present and stated

when this matter was under discussion, | -----that Troy had already tried the plan with what few copies they had and that they had been successful. Were this plan adopted all over the country and skilfully re-enforced with occasional articles depicting the conditions in the factories at the gates of which the paper is sold, it should be easy to add to our circulation, to make safer the existence of our press and to vastly increase our propaganda among the very men our party must reach through our press. Every Section in the country can do this work and can do it with little effort and scarcely and expense, the work providing the revenue that it will cost.

The afternoon of Sunday was spent in visiting such men as had not come to the neeting for one reason or other and urg ing them to fall in line. On Monday morning, I started back to Troy and then went over to Albany in keeping with arrangements made with Comrade Elze. Not a great deal could be done, however, as there was not much that could be taken hold of. One visit resulted in a yearly subscription to the Weekly People and the sale of a copy of Morgan's "Ancient Society." Others may result in connections that may be of use when the next S. L. P. tourist strikes that unpromising burg.

My time being up, I took the night boat back to New York. The trip up or down the majestic Hudson, no matter how often made, is always interesting When I got to the boat and bought my ticket. I asked for a dollar state room but was told by the purser that there were no state rooms to be had at any price. Thus the choice lay between sitting up all night or crawling into a bunk. decided to crawl. The tourist would have preferred a state room, but the treasurer of the State Committee found consolation in the reflection that a bunk is cheaper than a state room besides having other good points, such as lesser temptation to take off all one's "close which means a gain of time when dressing in the morning. The treasurer would, perhaps, have found still further consolation had the tourist decided to "sit up," but the latter sternly suppressed him It is of interest to watch the crowd on the boat, the rich, the well to-do and all sorts of gradations of the poor. When one sees all these crowded together in a comparatively small space and when one has nothing else to do but to sit and the many and curious ramifications of human life, such as our blessed capitalist system brings forth. A few days ago I had ridden from Troy to Schenectady over a stretch of country where nature smiles her best and most beneficen smile. A continuous alternation of hill and dale, orchard and meadow, forest and field, the orchards in full bloom, the

meadows carpeted yellow with dande-

lions, the woods ever so green and the

bright sun of a bright May day lying

gloriously over all, the picture inter-

spersed with grazing cattle and horses

with flocks of sheep browsing the short

grass, the funny gambols of their lambs

putting me in mind of cartoons I had

seen of the little lamb that Mary had.

A few days later, on the deck of this

steamer, a picture of social contrasts

among the human family, the crown of

nature's creation, that makes one think

less of our boasted civilization and raises mental pictures of storm and stress to Night is falling and, presently, the boat starts. When out some way down stream the searchlight begins to play, now upon the woods, now upon a passing railroad train, now again revealing houses the lights of which, when the search light strikes them at a certain angle, have in them the brilliant glitter of dia monds. Under the light glare of the light the woods look greener than ever, often presenting phantastic shapes. At times, the light is held steadily in one direction and the optical effect is that of a huge bowl of green lace work changing shape slowly as the boat moves. The panorama is enlivened when the light now and then, strikes groups of people ashore, here on a house boat, there on the veranda of a mansion and again at some point where people gather near the shore. The feminine portion of the passengers aboard exchange peals of laughter with the ditto portion of the spectators ashore, seconded with the deeper-noted shouts of the males on either side. The play spirit of the human animal is ever alive, ever ready to come on top, notwithstanding we live in a vale of tears. But the light moves on, and the handkerchief-waving gesticulating groups ashore suddenly sink into darkness and other groups are as suddenly made to jump out of it so to speak. To complete the kaleidoscope and to add to it a more sombre tinge the light reveals now and then the grave

stones of some small country cemetery, only to pass on without lingering. Gradually, the formation ashore changes. The flat land grows hilly and the hills grow into mountains. The hour grows late, the air chilly and the deck empty. Our tourist is finally surrounded by naught but vacant chairs and he too

retires. And right here ends the tour and

Henry Kuhn. Brooklyn, N. Y., June L

AND ADDRESS. D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA .- "Circu- | confused for concrete answer.

question next week.

J. A., BALTIMORE, MD .- The differences between the Daily People and "The Call" are numerous. They flow from the radical difference that the Daily People is a party-owned paper, consequently need not sacrifice principle for cash; whereas "The Call" being a privatelyowned affair, is run in the private interest of its owners, hence sacrifices principle for cash. During the week of June 20-25, drop in at the office.

J. F., NEW YORK .- The French Guiana, on the Atlantic shore of South America, is a territorial possession of France, Devils Island is located in French Guinea .- Next question next week.

D. B., PASADENA, CAL-The "Silver Cross" never was published in the Daily People before. This is the first time the translation appears. Could not have appeared before, because it was only recently done.

abstract noun is a concept of the mindgoodness, beauty, clegance are abstract nouns. A beauty, an elephant, a house are concrete nouns-they are visible and tangible. Economics is called an abstract science because it deals largely with qualities and attributes.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS .-- Your line of reasoning is correct. If Labor paid the taxes, then it would follow that if taxes are lowered, Labor would be in pocket by so much as the taxes went down. This we know, as a fact, does not happen. Fact is the lower the taxes, the lower the wages; a fact from which is born the delusion that high taxes means high wages. The delusion results from a confusion of "wages" with "earnings." watch them, one is apt to philosophize on If wages are \$10 a day and it costs \$10 to buy the necessaries of life, then things are no better, they are worse than if wages were \$1.00 a day and it cost 95 cents to buy the necessaries of life. The subject requires close reasoning. All apnearances tend to confuse. It is not the least of the harm done to the workers by the blockhead Kangaroos, and Socialist party generally that, for the sake of the illusive labor vote which they don't get anyhow, they botch up the point.

E. B. M., PHILA., PA .- The first story

deserving the name of a "tight place," that a "Majority" in Class Rule can be thrown in by a "Minority" is the fix of the "Majority" having become a "Minority," and the former "Minority" having become a "Majority." By "Majority" in the question, "majority of power" is understood; by "Minority," minority of ower. Otherwise the question is too

### LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN AMONTHOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARLY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE

lating capital" is money capital. Fixed capital is the plant of production .- Next

J. B. F., FRUITVALE, CALIF.-An

of the Eugene Sue series "The History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages" is the "Gold Sickle." Its purpose is to convey the picture of helplessness that lack of integral organization throws a people into, despite their virtues and individual bravery.--Next question next

F. C. NEWARK, N.I.-The only fix

J. V., CARLOW, MONT .- Francis Joseph, who became Emperor of Austria in 1848, is still alive and reigning.

S. S., CHICAGO, ILL,-According to Chief Justice Marshall the power to tax, vested by the Constitution in Congress. conveys the power to destroy. This fact, quoted in the article, should make the passage clear. Congress has the power to tax away, to appropriate under the form of taxation, the property now held by the Capitalist Class, and the holding of which imparts to the Capitalist Class its class power and, of course, its class existence. Without its present capital the Capitalist Class ceases to exist.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .-- Correspondents are requested to keep an eye on the last entries in this column. Whatever matter has been received, and not vet used in the Daily People, is recorded there. It is too laborious work for this office to re-trace matters received.

M W. K., NEW YORK .- The debate in Congress on the tariff is decidedly worth following line by line in the Congressional Record. It conveys invaluable information. All facts are grist to the Socialist mill. The cost is \$4.00.

A. S., PEORIA, ILL .- Only two States, Georgia and South Carolina have not adopted the "Australian Ballot." But there is no instance of the Australian Ballot having been adopted without modifications that seriously affect its ostensible purpose

A. A. C. NEW ORLEANS LA .- The address delivered in Cooper Union on last May 8 by Daniel De Leon on "Woman Suffrage," has been for some time roady for publication. Will appear in The People as soon as mechanical facilities will allow, probably in a week or two. The "Socialist Women of Greater New York" contemplate issuing it in pamphlet form .- Next question next week.

F. V. PHOENIX, ARIZ - Your coin communication has been forwarded to the Phoenix correspondent from whom the articles complained of emanated. Your communication will be published in The People together with his answer.

A. S., JERSEY CITY, N. J.-The side of Spiritualism was presented nicely in your first letter; the side of anti-Spiritualism was likewise presented in the answer. The matter can rest there. To publish your reply, especially seeing that you charge the answerer with being a man who "tries to sweep away all manifestations, interfering with monism. with the word 'fraud.'" when the fact is his answer did not contain the word "fraud" at all, would be unduly to prolong the discussion on a matter that does not concern Socialism, and to invite personalities

T. J. R., FREDERICKSBURG. O.: P. C. B., NEWARK, N. J.; H. H. L. NEW HAVEN. CONN.; T. J., COEUR D'ALENE, IDA.; J. B. A., NEW YORK; F. C., LYMANSVILLE, R. L.; A. M., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; E. A., LOS AN-GELES, CAL.; W. J. B., NEW YORK .-Matter received.

#### SUB-ROSA.

(Continued from page 4.)

Is far superior to such titled knaves In coaches glittering with a native's spoils.

Fools that we are, like Israel's fools of calf ourselves have fashioned we

adore.

But should true reason once resume her resign The god will dwindle to a calf again.

Oh folly, worthy of a nurse's lap Give it the breast, cram its mouth with pap.

#### 50-CENT BOOKS.

Origin of the Family, Engels. Positive School Criminology, Ferri Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History, Kautsky. Social and Philosophical Studies, La tarque.

Socialism, Positive and Negative. La Revolution and Counter Revolution

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People in New York State and California but can get one yearly subscription for the paper during the period June 20th to July 3rd.

There is not a reader of the Weekly

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### OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-

Paul Augustine, National Secretary. City Hall Place. CANADIAN S. L. P.

National 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 ements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE. S. L. P.

The members of the National Execu tive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, Geo. Willrich, Denver, Colo. are hereby notified that the next regular ual session will convene at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall place, New York City, on SUNDAY ng, July 4, at 10 o'clock.

The members who intend to be present are requested to notify this office at the earliest possible date.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary. New York, June 1.

#### N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above com-ittee was held at National Headquarters, on Wednesday evening, June 9, with Lechner in the chair.

Members present: Ball, Gollerstepper, Schwartz, Shrafit, Hall, Lechner and ers absent and excused: Kihn and Lafferty. Absent: Deutsch, Malmberg and Butterworth.

Minutes of the previous session read

and adopted as read. Financial Report: Income, \$91.14; ex-

penses, \$109.32.
Gollerstepper reported on documen received from the International Socialist Bureau, and it was moved by Hall, seconded by Schrafft: "That the document be received and placed on file." Carried.

Correspondence: From: Editor "Nepakarat," anent mailing list of that paper; Massachusetts S. E. C., reporting that A. E. Reimer, N. E. C. member from that state is scheduled to go through the state on an organization and agitation trip, and will be present at the next session of the N. E. C.; Pennsylvania S. E. C., regarding their engagement of an organizer and agitator; California S. E. C., ordering Due Stamps and reporting prospects for agitation and organization with Gillhaus, who is expected to tour the state; Connecticut S. E. C., ordering Due Stamps and reporting on organiza-tion matters; Paterson, N. J., seconding ed amendments of Section New fork in re Language Federations; Milraukee, Wis., regarding organisation natters; New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., regarding preparations for nationcretary's visit to those Sections Philadelphia, Pa., regarding proposed vis-it of W. A. Walters to that Section in salf of agitation and organization; Denver, Colo., reporting election of officers, and other matters, national secretary instructed to return same; Seattle Wash, reporting expulsion of J. Mooney and W. M. Redmond for using disruptive tactics; J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo., regarding condition of Section; Texas S. E. C., reporting prospects for an agitator and canvasser the state in the Fall; Charles , Chicago, Ill., relating to the natter; E. T. Kerr, Meadville, Pa., application for position as organizer; K. Y. S. E. C., referred letter from Harry Gunn, New Haven, Conn., application for

National Secretary reported that the and in this way insure their being issued following members of the N. E. C. voted in time. to approve of the action of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee in accepting the applica-tion of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federaion: Marek, Kircher, Kaucher, Schade, bel, Richter, Katz, Thomas, Dowler, Reimer, Meyer, Billings, Campbell. Ballots were not received from Reinstein, Arnold, Johnson and Koechlin.

Adjournment 9.30 p. m.

Hustle for subs ye militants of Cali-fornis and New York. Set the pace for the others who are to follow.

DENVER, COLO., NEW OFFICERS. The Section elected the following of-

er, Martin Hurwitz, 754 Ja-

Recording Secretary, Arline Mercer. Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Geo.

Agent of Party Press, Al. Wernet.

Agent of Party Literature, Carl

The Section will devote the third day of every month to lecture and study periods. The first of a series of lectures will be delivered by A. an, on Thursday, June 17, 8 p. m. People and other Party organs invited. Address all communications to the Or-

The People is a good broom to brush to cobwebs from the minds of the orkers. Buy a copy and pass it around

#### OPERATING FUND.

About this fund: its purpose is to help make up for the shortage on income which is due to the inactivity of so many of our friends. An effective propaganda would provide sufficient funds and would render unnecessary the pressing of this Operating Fund. Some are neglecting the work of propaganda; others, who could afford to contribute, are neglecting this fund. During the past three days we received but \$5.50 as follows:

B. Haug, Phila., Pa. ...... Robert Clausen, Spokane, Wn. M. C., Brooklyn, N. Y..... N. F. Perillo, Brooklyn, G. Langner, Milford, Conn. .. Geo. Anderson, Denver, Colo. C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. 30th and 32nd A. D., N. Y. ..

Total ..... \$12.00 Previously acknowledged .. 4,767.84 Grand total ..... \$4,770.84

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held on Friday, June 4th, 8 p. m., at 28 City Hall place, New York, with Henry Kuhn in the chair. Present Donohue, Scheuerer, test. Walters, Hiltner, Wilson and Moonelis

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted with correction that Wilson had only offered his services in case it did not interfere with plans regarding

A letter was received from the Daily and Weekly People management notify-ing the committee that commencing with the week of June 20th, the State of New York had been pitted against the State of California in a contest of sub-getting for the Weekly People, which was to continue for two weeks thereafter, closing July 3rd, the same initiating the contests among the States. With this letter were also sent a supply of blanks for members-at-large, the Sections having been supplied direct. The Secretary was instructed to advise all Sections and members-at-large in regard to the matter and urge vigorous action.

Further correspondence: Letter from Henry Jager stating his disinclination to serve on committee; filed. Letter from Section Rensselaer Co. (Troy) requesting dues stamps.

Secretary reported he had been in corng State Organisership and received eations from H. Gunn, Schenectady, and S. J. French, Chicago. The former referred to N. E. C., and the latter later withdrew application. From Reis Buffalo, about local conditions. From H. D. Deutsch, stating as he was membe of N. E. C. Sub-Committee he could not accept membership on S. E. C. Secretary instructed to notify next available

Kuhn reported extensively on his trip to Albany, Troy and Schenectady. The prospects in Troy and Schenectady are for good sound permanent and healthy organization, while Albany needs a little further development. During his visit to three cities Kuhn also interviewed a number of unattached sympathizers and S. P. men, got subs and collected money for Operating Fund. , Expenses of the trip, cash outlay, \$9.85, were ordered paid. A sympathizer at Schnectady suggested that those who may be interested in Sue books might subscribe for the whole set in advance, to enable Labor News Co. to issue same without delay,

Rudolph Katz, of Paterson, N. J., was present, and explained his plan for aiding organization in the State. Decided that commencing June 20th or sooner, if Kats could make arrangements, that he start out for S. E. C., and continue for two weeks, in order to determine feasibility of plan suggested, and if found workable, to resume later.

George Signarowitz was present as one of a committee of three from Section Kings Co. regarding local organization matters. Decided that Kuhn represent State Committee at a special County Committee meeting of that Section.

Bill of Secretary and Correspondence Bureau for April and May, \$1.00 for postage, ordered paid. Financial report for May, receipts, \$48.15; expenses, \$30.14. Meeting adjourned.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

### KEEP IN TRIM! VERA CASCARA WE REST REMEDY FOR **Habitual** Constipation Torpid Liver 100 mus 25¢

H.L. BERGER

New York and California Expected to Set the Pace.

Sunday, June 20th, will see the start of the subscription-getting contest between the states of California and New York. These two states are the first contestants in the contest of states by twos. Each two states' contest will run for two weeks, the one between New York and California closing July 3rd.

Each week after June 20th two other contesting states will make their start; thus on June 27th the states of Washington and New Jersey enter the contest arena. On July 4th, Illinois and Massachusetts will make their bow.

The Party members in the contesting states should make the most of the opportunity to get everybody busy in the work of propaganda during the two weeks in which their states are the lists. Sections should call meetings, to which sympathizers should be invited, and all hands reachable should in this way be brought into close contact with the Party and set to work in the sub-getting con-

Isolated readers of the Dally and Weekly People are invited to help their states make a record. All remittances, and it is only cash orders that will count, for Daily and Weekly People subs, and for Labor News literature, from the contesting states, bearing post office date at the time of the contest, will be credited. The five weeks' trial subs will NOT be counted in the contest.

California and New York, the initiatory states in the contest, should endeavor to make a record that those following will have to hustle to beat The contest is a friendly rivalry, the purpose of which is to extend the propaganda of the Movement, and at the same time safeguard the Party's institutions against the summer's

Our women comrades and sympa thizers can render valuable assistance in the contest. We hope that they will all enter into the spirit of the contest with their usual enthusiasm.

In Russia the revolutionists are giving their all, their very lives for the Movement. Surely we here should not grudge giving a little effort for the Cause. Screw your courage to the sticking point and push the propa-

#### SECTION DETROIT'S PICNIC.

Workingman of Detroit are invited to attend the annual picnic arranged by Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, at Westphalia Shooting Park, on Gratiot Road, on SUNDAY, June 20, 1909.

Good music and refreshments, dancing, owling, games. There will also be prize headpin bowling contests for both ladies

Admission ten cents if one has no

CHICAGO READERS AND SYMPA-THIZERS ATTENTION!

A grand basket picnic under the auspices of the 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on July 4, at Sheiner's Grove, 3200 N. 40th avenue, Chicago. All northbound surface cars take 40th avenue cars to grove. Gates open at 9 p. m. Admission to park free. Bring your friends and families and have tihe time of your life.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS Weekly People, 38 City Hall Place.

N. Y., per year ...... \$1.00 Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year ..... 2.50 Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28

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per year ..... 1.00 Nepakarat (Hungarian Semiweekly), 528 East Sixth street, N. Y. per year ..... 2.00 Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly).

206 Atwells ave., Providence, R.

ingmen reading any of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor

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

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

Take Hold of the Propaganda Work In Real Earnest.

New subscriptions and renewals both for the Daily and Weekly People were in excess of expirations last week, but there was nothing like the amount of propaganda work done that the times and the merits of the papers demand.

There is no need for us to blow about the Daily and Weekly People. They speak for themselves. And yet it is under trying difficulties-lack of means and all around shorthandedness that the papers are produced.

There are other difficulties, but the two mentioned are the hardest for us and they are the easiest to be overcome, did our friends but do their full duty in the work of propaganda.

The spread of Socialism depends upon the efforts of its adherents-no S. L. P. man would have it otherwise The Party press is the means of propa ganda par excellence. If you really wish the Movement to spread get busy and push the Daily and Weekly People.

Comrade Aurelia J. Corker of Los Angeles, Cal., has made it her especial work to see that every reading room in Los Angeles subscribes to the Daily P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y. ......... People. Since April 15 she has suc seeded in getting four such subscriptions. Opportunities for propaganda

SECTION NEW YORK'S PICNIC.

The ninth anniversary of the launching of the Daily People will be celebrated by the Socialist Labor Party with a picnic and summernight's festival at Ulmer Park (Athletic Field), Borough of Brooklyn, SUNDAY, July 4, commencing year for five lines. at 10 a. m. Dancing to begin at 2.30 p. m. Tickets are twenty-five cents at the organizer's office, 28 City Hall

The proceeds of this affair will be divided between Section New York and the Daily People.

With a campaign before us which will tax the energies of the most active members, it behooves us to get to work with determination that will make this celebration an unquestioned success. Let us make the ninth anniversary of the Daily People the starting point of our activ ities for this fall's campaign. Other socalled "Socialist" organizations will, as usual, try to raise dust to blind our much misled class to their true interest. It is for the S. L. P. to hold sloft the banner of revolutionary Socialism, and it would be criminal on our part to ne-

glect this work. All those who understand the mission of the S. L. P, get ready to deliver the message of the only true Socialist or ganizations in the land. Moneys will be needed in this campaign; funds are needed to strengthen the fighting powers of the Daily People. Will any one who reads this shirk his share of the work necessary to bring this picnic to a most

successful termination ? There are a few things, particularly which we would like to impress upon the membership, as of the utmost import ance. First-The selling of tickets; the price being so low, twenty-five cents for gentleman and lady, that makes the purchase of them within the reach to all Start out determined to sell all the tickets you can. Second-We have issued a beautiful hand drawn and reproed. 11x14, poster, with our the Arm and Hammer, skilfully sketched upon it. This should be placed on display wherever possible. The storekeepers with whom you deal should be seen and requested to display these posters. Posters may be secured from Organizer Abelson, 28 City Hall Place, and from the Secretary of the Entertainment Committee, A. Orange, 887 Longwood avenue Brenx. Every member should be able to dispose of at least three or four of these

A. Orange, Secretary.

### Woman and Her Emancipation

By JOHN H. HALLS, London, England.

Prize Essay in the International Competition Conducted by the Socialist Women of Greater New York : : : : : : :

48 Pages, Price 5 Cents.

New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Compan is the literary agency of the Socialist pires. First number indicates the Labor Party. It prints nothing but inth, second, the day, third, the year.

gandists are all that is needed.

There are some out-of-town comrades who do not get the Daily People. ome of them, we learn, are unable to stand the cost, but there are others who could afford it. To all who can afford it we would say that they should realize the importance of being in daily touch with headquarters and thereby with all the other militants.

June 20 sees the start of the sub-getting contest by states. New York and California lead off: Every reader of the Daily and Weekly People should lend his efforts toward making his state the leader in this friendly rivalry.

Those sending two or more subs last

C. Pierson, Chicago, Ill. ..... \$ F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. ...... 6 Section Denver, Colo, ...... M. Malmgren, Parkers Prairie, Minn, 4 H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal. .... Section Kings County, N. Y. ..... F. Brown, Cleveland, O. ..... J. H. Juergens, Canton, O. ...... 3 Mrs. A. J. Corker, Los Angeles, Cal. 2 K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. Y. 2 J. L. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... 2 J. Kalasch, San Francisco, Cal. ..... L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash, ...... 2 O. Freer, Columbus, O. ..... A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo. ..... 2 J. Szentes, Peoria, Ill. .....

Prepaid Cards sold: Phoenix, Ariz. \$5.00; Denver, Colo. \$11.00.

F. P. Weible, Hazelhurst, Pa ...... 2

J. Kircher, Cleveland, O. ...... 2

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section head-

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Fedfor gentleman and lady, and can be had feration, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue. Los Angeles, Cal. Headquarters and

quarters, or other permanent announce-

ments. The charge will be five dollars a

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 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, Ps., S. L. P., meets

every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st.

room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P .- John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st.,

Jersey City, N. J. Chicago, Illinois. - The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, a.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited,

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

All communications intended for the to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn. Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds

a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the menth at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street, People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

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Section New York County Socialist Labor Party

# DAILY PEOPLE

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Commencing at 10 A. M.

TICKETS (Admitting Gent and Lady) 25 CENTS Children Admitted Free. Extra Ladies' Ticket 15 Cents, PRIZE GAMES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

How to reach the Park: From Brooklyn Bridge take Ulmer Park train direct to Park

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Joint Sections S.L.P. of San Francisco

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1909

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