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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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S. L. P. FLASHES

CAST ON NOTEWORTHY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Class Government Is Private Property Rule—Law-Abiding Pressed Steel Car Company—Gompers Falling from Grace in Europe—The Socialist Party a Swindling Affair.

Class government isn't private property government? It isn't! Just look at the government of Persia. The ex-Shah has been put into the receiver's hands, just as any railroad, or other business in distress. The receivers are Russia and Great Britain. They are to furnish the ex-Shah \$36,000 a year—and they are to run the Persian business. Meanwhile Persian visionaries, just like American visionaries, will flatter themselves and will be allowed to flatter themselves with the idea that they are "IT," while, in fact, they are "IT" no more than the scrubwoman is "IT" in a banking establishment.

The Gironde, France, "Le Cri du Peuple" ("The People's Cry") contributes the following satirical remark to the comments on the ex-Anarchist Briand's Premiership:

"When the Radicals complain of not being represented in sufficient numbers upon his cabinet, M. Briand gently answers: 'What are you complaining about? You think there are too many Socialists in my cabinet? You must be joking. Viviani is only very little of a Socialist; Millerand never was any; and as to myself, I have no opinion of my own: I'm a lawyer and have now changed sides.'"

The Berlin "Vorwaerts" of August 19 cites the fact that the revisionist Edward Bernstein has become a regular contributor to several bourgeois and sensational papers, and observes: "We leave this conduct for the comrades to pass judgment upon." How different the standard of party ethics in the German Social Democracy and the so-called Socialist party of America! In Germany such conduct as Bernstein's is frowned upon; in the so-called Socialist party the same conduct, in intensified degree, is the regulation thing, and is looked upon admiringly as evidence of "cleverness." The difference in standards tells the difference in principle. The German Social Democracy pursues an ideal; there graft is desertion. The so-called Socialist party, owned as it is by its private concerns, pursues graft: with it the ideal is "fanaticism," "impossibilism," "sectism."

Things are moving in Alaska. The Alaska Mines Security Company, "organized with \$2,500,000 capital," has been placed in a receiver's hand. The road to the Trust is via a receivership. The road beyond, and before reaching the main Trust station, is strewn with the carcasses of the smoked-out stockholders. Alaska will "get there" without a doubt.

The performances inside the stockade of the McKees Rock Pressed Steel Car Company are a veritable outburst of stars from the capitalist rocket:—men inveigled thither under false pretences; men made to work without pay; men locked up in the "box car" if they ask "impudent" questions; men made to work long hours, and beaten if they don't; "take-offs" squeezed out of the employees; etc., etc.—If this is not "Law and Order" what is?

Commenting on Gompers's utterances in Berlin, the Stuttgart, Ger., "Metallarbeiter-Zeitung" makes these pointed observations: "Mr. Gompers is reported to have said: 'About America I can say with pleasure that, despite the frightful crisis, the Labor organizations have succeeded to keep up wages at the old standard.' Other people, who also know a thing or two on the matter, say the opposite. For instance, in the American steel industry drastic cut-downs have taken place." Times have changed. Europe is "on to" Gompers and Gompersism.

In Carlisle, Ind., the wife of the Superintendent of the Coal and Clay Company was shot and nearly killed by the American miners out of resentment against her husband who, they thought, contemplated employing foreign miners. These American miners are legitimate products of Mr. Robert Hunter and his so-called Socialist party who would restrict the immigration of the "backward races."

Raise the issue of "backward races" and each race in America is up against all and all against each.

A Los Angeles correspondent in the San Francisco "Organized Labor" of August 7, who signs himself Ross Moore consumes a column in the enumeration of the acts of corruption that the so-called Socialist party is guilty of. With one exception all the counts in the indictment are known to this office to be correct. The one exception which is news to this office runs as follows: "In the State of California prominent Socialist party members went to Sacramento in 1900. SWORE they were members of the S. L. P. in order to keep the latter off the ballot, then endorsed the Social Democratic party."—Not at all an incredible thing. A similar thing was tried in this State. Under the attorneyship of Mr. Morris Hilquit, no less than thirty-one affidavits were presented to the courts SWEARING to the correctness of another affidavit WHICH DID NOT EXIST. The swindle was discovered in time, and the Party preserved its name.

Moved by the praiseworthy desire of proving that the political machine of capitalist society is there mainly to grind mainly class laws—laws in the interest of the capitalist class, the legislators of this State enacted 34 laws the spirit of which may be judged from the following that heads the list—a law making "joy" riding a larceny: he who borrows an automobile without the consent of the owner is now made guilty of larceny. Borrow a workman's kit of tools, that's fun; let him borrow your automobile, that's theft.

Not out of cruelty, but purely out of the scientific spirit to furnish specimens for observations in psychiatry, the below whimper—emitted by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," of September 3rd, in consequence of some recent experiments performed upon its Kangaroo circulation by the People with certain anti-toxins newly arrived from Germany—is here published and framed:

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—Dan De Leon, who, as late as after the sessions of the Amsterdam Congress, characterized the German party as a flock of unthinking sheep, without a spark left in it of the revolutionary spirit, is suddenly & frightfully delighted at the tendency and posture of the German Social Democracy. But we do not even get ruffled over the occurrence.

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What's this!! Secession in the gentry harmonious and harmoniously gentle Socialist party!! And secession, at that, to the tune of "Down with Autocracy!!" The Seattle, Wash., "Socialist" of last August 28 sets up its standard in defiance of the S. P. National Executive; in defiance of the precious National Secretary Barnes; and in defiance of the whole S. P. itself, whom the paper characterizes contemptuously as "the middle class thing called the Socialist party of the United States."—For once the sceptic is confuted. Can there any good thing come out of the Nazareth of the Seattle "Socialist"? Evidently the miracle was possible.

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Then came the crash [in Kansas]. Special trains carried away the thousands who fed like rats from a sinking ship. As the population shrank, so shrank land values," writes a Western publicist. Time was when the Socialist was thought fit for the pillory when he maintained that society, not individual "ability," created land values. It seems the wall of the stung speculator is stronger than the gag of anti-Socialist prejudice.

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Cassius asked, in the name of all his gods at once, upon what meat did Caesar feed that he was grown so great? The sober population of New York—to whom cards have been mailed on which a "Committee of Public Safety" informs it that the said Committee are going to put a ticket in the field founded on the issue of the Traction Graft, and declaring that "ALL political parties and the ENTIRE public press are muzzled in advance"—the sober population of New York, that received these cards, is asking, in the name of all the Bacchuses at once, upon what brew does that "Committee of Public Safety," with its irresponsible Lather S. Bedford at its head, run into delirium tremens?

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The proposed gathering of 400 Democratic doctors at Saratoga, around the

THE NORTH POLE REACHED!

With one single exception—Rear-Admiral Melville, who believes Cook mistaken—the scientific world, geographical societies, and experts in Polar expeditions agree in believing that on April 21, 1908, the boreal center was finally pierced, a flag-pole planted, and the flag raised at the North Pole.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the distinguished achiever of the feat, describing his sentiments on the spot of his conquest, tells how the joy at his success was chilled as he looked around, and the exclamation escaped him: "What a cheerless spot to have aroused the ambition of man for so many ages!"

There is another Pole that has aroused the ambition of man for ages—a Pole that the mind of man, piercing into the Future, conceived variously, according

to the degree of firmness of the ground on which he stood—a Pole that grew in distinctness in the measure that the ground upon which the explorer's foot could plant itself gained in firmness—a Pole that, finally, the ground upon which the explorer took his stand having acquired all the needed solidity, burst forth upon his ken with a millionfold the brilliancy of the Northern Aurora—a Pole that also has demanded the sacrifice of unnumbered lives; in the reaching of which also unnumbered expeditions have been wrecked; but the fascination of which also conjured up ever renewed endeavor—a Pole that will be reached as certain as the Pole that Dr. Cook has just reached—the Pole of the Socialist Republic.

bed of the sick Democratic party, portends the assured death of the patient, rather than the prospect of its "revivification." On the same principle that the prisoner who hires a dozen lawyers to defend him is surely guilty, the carcass of the patient that calls for 400 physicians to "revivify" him must have entered the decomposition stage. The issue in the land is now no longer "reform," it is "revolution." At such epochs, types and not middleways, extremes and not compromise are called upon the stage—Capitalism, or Socialism—only that—nothing more, and nothing less.

A Mr. Robinson, Gompers's fit representative in this city, is saying that in Europe, where there is a "hopeless outcast class," Socialism can find a footing; but that in America, where there is no such class, Socialism is not needed. In other words no measures should be taken in America to prevent that "hopeless outcast class" from being generated here. A few lessons in elemental history are badly needed by the Robinsonian mind.

While howling dervish Benjaminum Hanford is howling-dervishly howling for funds to flow into the bottomless pit of "The Call," the organs of the Socialist Labor Party are engaged, as appears in this issue, in collecting and promoting the collection of funds for the support of the great historic drama that is now being enacted on the Scandinavian peninsula—the great Swedish strike. 'Tis one of the "differences" that distinguish the two parties. Different purposes dictate different conduct. Graft swallows: the Ideal radiates.

There is much truth in the statement given out by the Bureau of Municipal Research in the matter of school accommodations that "had one hundred millions been voted in 1908 there would have been no more sittings." This is undoubtedly true. Graft would have swallowed up the bulk of the "hundred millions." As it is, the appropriations being far below that "hundred millions," both the grafters and the school children suffer.

The stockholders of the Spokane, Wash., "Evening Chronicle" should appoint a Special Proof-Reader for their paper, furnish him with a stout blue pen, and clothe him with authority to use it firmly. Into the same article, in which the paper hails the opening of the Coeur d'Alene reservation to purchasers, a paragraph slips stating that "it would be impossible for a poor man to borrow sufficient money to make the initial payment, as the land could not be hypothecated as security for the loan before final proof." In other words, the opening of the reservation is a sort of Single Tax, that is, in its effect. It opens the land only to those already rich. That blue-pen is badly needed on the Spokane "Evening Chronicle."

to the degree of firmness of the ground on which he stood—a Pole that grew in distinctness in the measure that the ground upon which the explorer's foot could plant itself gained in firmness—a Pole that, finally, the ground upon which the explorer took his stand having acquired all the needed solidity, burst forth upon his ken with a millionfold the brilliancy of the Northern Aurora—a Pole that also has demanded the sacrifice of unnumbered lives; in the reaching of which also unnumbered expeditions have been wrecked; but the fascination of which also conjured up ever renewed endeavor—a Pole that will be reached as certain as the Pole that Dr. Cook has just reached—the Pole of the Socialist Republic.

LECTURES GOMPERS

AUSTRIAN UNION DELEGATE HANDLES SAMMY WITHOUT GLOVES.

Vice-President of Civic Federation Gets Proper "Welcome" at International Trade Union Congress—His Ambiguity Runs up Against Men of Directness.

Paris, September 3.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was bitterly attacked at the international congress of trade unions which was held here on Aug. 30 and 31. He was assailed for saying that one obstacle in the way of affiliation of the American Federation with the European unions was the feeling that antagonism existed in Europe toward American trades unionism. Moreover, it was feared that the American workmen might be compelled to subordinate their policies to those of men knowing little or nothing about American industrial conditions and problems.

The proposition he made was the organization of an international federation of workmen, which, while not affecting the independence of the workmen of the respective countries, would "defend the rights and interests of all, and create international fraternity and solidarity."

Huebers, an Austrian delegate, went for Gompers. "He tells us," said this delegate, "that he does not come officially to share our labors. Nevertheless he gives us advice. We are not children; we do not want lessons from America on how to carry on our business. He relates stories to us. We have something better to do than listen to them."

Huebers said he did not believe that all American workers thought as Gompers did and some day his (Gompers's) co-citizens would tell him that he was wrong. Huebers concluded by declaring that he was certain that American workmen would be happy to affiliate themselves with the international federation.

After several other speeches on this subject Gompers stated that at the next congress of the American unions he would submit definitely the question as to whether or not the Americans wished to affiliate with the international federation.

M. Legien, the International Secretary, said Mr. Gompers was a guest, but intimated very pointedly that it was about time the "guest" actively associate American unions with the International. Gompers himself explained that "for the present, he was merely an auditor, but was ready to give his opinions."

Gompers, in his European "studies" must by this time have learned that he is up against people who think straight and talk plain. When they are told that on the side of the world-wide human aspiration after international fraternity and unity, he is with them, but owing to their ignorance of American labor conditions and their temperamental differences, he has no authority for effecting a combination with them, they smell humbug, and say so with a directness that to Sammy must be very disconcerting. As one of them remarked: "We thank you for your opinions; but we do not need them."

Another delegate intimated that "Gompers is merely on a voyage of discovery." Sammy will discover that the European labor movement is not to be Civic Federatized.

Let no day pass without trying to get one man started on the road to the Socialist Republic.

Great is the achievement of Dr. Cook. A far greater achievement is in store for our generation—the achievement that will be commemorated by the unfurling of the International Flag of the Republic of Labor, the Flag under whose folds no slave shall bend the back; and man in all his worthiness, woman in all her dignity, childhood in all its sportiveness, will, for the first time, taste the Joy of Life.

On the approaching day, when that Flag shall be unfurled, no sad reflections, like Dr. Cook's, will there be to chill the joy of the conquest; no sad exclamation, like his, will be wrung from the human breast. The exclamation that will greet the Flag of human emancipation will be: "How justly did the lofty goal arouse the ambition of man for so many ages!"

ARREST S. L. P. MAN.

W. H. Carroll Locked up and Fined in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Aug. 28.—Some few business people of this city, not liking the message of the Socialist Labor Party to reach the ears of the working people, tried to have our organization prevented from holding open air agitation, and as a consequence I was arrested on Thursday and fined \$3 next day in the magistrate's court for "disorderly conduct." My "disorderly conduct" consists in saying some things which the aforesaid business people didn't wish to hear.

The truth is that the proceedings against me were most outrageous, and if disorderly conduct is to be charged to anyone, it is chargeable to my prosecutors. The police say that the business men objected to my meetings. On the witness stand, one of these men, a saloon-keeper, said that I ought to be run out of the country. That's how this law-abiding gentleman would respect the law. Another complainant, a Mrs. Dunn, said that I condemned the police force for protecting houses of ill fame, and that I was opposed to religion. For that reason I should be shut up. Yet Mrs. Dunn's son, who is a street car conductor, admitted that I was telling the crowd that the working people were not getting a fair show.

The police tried to prevent me from holding meetings last week. On Friday, August 20, they twice ordered me to stop speaking. I refused each time, and the audience supported me in standing for my rights. The police backed off.

This Thursday, however, they played a different game. I was addressing a large crowd when the police lieutenant stepped up and said he would like to see my permit. I handed it to him for his inspection, and he thereupon pocketed it. He then told me to see the inspector at the station house, which was about ten minutes' walk from where I was speaking. I left for his office, and while I was gone the police rushed the crowd. It was a plain case of trying to break up my meeting.

At headquarters I was told that the inspector had gone to my meeting, so I immediately returned. Only a few of the crowd were left, but I started in again and soon had a crowd of 200. Then two new officers bobbed up and asked for my permit. They were informed that the lieutenant had it in his pocket, and that we were now holding the meeting according to our constitutional rights. They disappeared but soon returned with reinforcements and the lieutenant and placed me under arrest.

After they had put me in a cell the inspector began questioning me, and he wanted to know if I had been talking about the McKees Rocks strike. Then he seemed to think I had done wrong in selling literature because I had no license. Thus there seemed to be a jumping from one pretext to another—"disorderly conduct," denouncing the police, speaking about the steel strike, peddling books without paying a fee. It is easily seen that the real purpose is to gag the Socialist Labor Party.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

GOMPERS SPOUTS.

Doesn't Like Revolutionary Tone of French Unions.

Paris, France, Sept. 5.—The one thing which the International Labor Conference held here last week did, and which it will go down in history for, was to reveal and throw into striking contrast the reactionary, supine spirit of the American craft unions as compared with the European trade union organizations, which are in the main, far more worked as fraternally as possible with the delegates from the American Federation of Labor, but it was clear that they had little in common.

After the close of the conference, Samuel Gompers, who was made the most prominent figure of the conference, ponderously delivered himself of his "impressions." While the representative of the American Federation of Labor would not say anything in the way of criticism of French methods, he "regretted" the "anarchist" leadership under which it had fallen. Gompers has been on this trip to England, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland.

"I've seen the workman in Europe not only in his conferences but in his home and shop, and heard from him his problems, hopes, and fears," quoth Gompers. "The trade union movement, the strength of which we Americans are unaware of, is especially in England, Germany, and France, highly organized."

"No, I must admit their methods are not quite ours. I don't wish to criticize, but it is, of course, a fact that their aims and the spirit which actuates them are different from ours. They lack the continuity of persistent purpose that marks the strength of American workmen. They show magnificent enthusiasm, are splendid fighters, but their efforts are not so well planned and persisted in."

"We can't understand or sympathize with their anti-political scruples. They refuse to ask Government aid in their fight, taking the ground that it is a plutocrat's Government. It is not for me to say that this position is academic and unfruitful. Certainly it is unnecessary in the United States. There it means to gain our way little by little—even ever so little. It seems strange to our French colleagues that we are willing to struggle for so long and desperately for a mere half hour here, a mere dime a day there. We remember that thirty minutes multiply into golden hours for recreation, reading, and strengthening the mind and body or workmen for the next struggle; that dimes mean a little more nutriment for life, a few months more of school for the son, and help to build up a stronger and better educated generation to take our places in the fight for the advancement of human happiness."

"It is quite clear, continued Sammy, "that the French labor movement is avowedly anarchistic. The conference just closed was chiefly occupied by the effort of the French delegates to bring up for discussion their two principles of anti-militarism and direct action. The first consists of a denunciation of the army and flag. It would do away with national boundaries and unfurl one flag—the red—typifying the common blood of all men. The second consists of a refusal to ask or accept from Parliament any aid or amelioration, but to take possession of the Government after having overthrown all order through a general strike."

"These ideas the conference repeatedly refused to allow discussed. The Americans, English, and Germans voted solidly against such a discussion on the ground that the conference was not political. The French delegates announced their purpose to propose the discussion at every international conference until successful."

"I hope, at all events, that he have come to understand one another better," said Gompers. "Next week I go to Ipswich as a fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. I have much to do in Europe yet, but must sail for home this month somehow. You see the Supreme Court is to hand down a decision in which I am interested. (The appeal from the conviction for contempt of court.) I want to be in the country and ready to go to jail if I have to."

25,000 MAY STRIKE.

New Bedford, Mass., September 4.—A general strike of the 25,000 cotton mill operatives in this city is threatened as a result of the refusal of the manufacturers to restore the ten per cent cut in wages made in March, 1908. The mill owners refused to grant an increase.

THE SPANISH STRIKE

ITS CAUSE, THE FORCES BEHIND AND AGAINST IT.

Effect of the Anti-Militarist Resolution of the Stuttgart Socialist International Congress—Governmental Lawlessness—Religious Bigotry Invoked for the War—Reasons for Popular Hatred of Clergy—Press Censorship Suppresses Facts.

Barcelona, Madrid, August 15.—The press censorship, still in force, prevents the outside world from knowing what is going on in Spain, and what is at bottom and back of all the trouble. So important is all this that the Government has suppressed all the labor papers in this province of Catalonia, and most of the liberal papers throughout the land. The Government is anxious that not a drop of the real truth leak out.

Since the anti-militarist resolutions, adopted by the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress in 1907, an active agricultural propaganda was set on foot by the Labor and Socialist forces of this country. At least 300 public meetings were held since that date against war, both upon the humanitarian and the economic ground, and very many more meetings were being planned in view of the enthusiastic reception that the anti-war propagandists were receiving everywhere. The Spanish Morocco expedition of conquest, with railroad and other such interests as the breath in its nostrils, happened then to be undertaken by the Government. Immediately, of course, the Socialist and Labor press of Spain took up the subject, and combated the proposed expedition with energetic articles exposing the inhuman and covetous schemes that prompted the expedition. These articles gained the sympathy of the republican and democratic elements of the country, and they joined the Socialist and Labor agitation against the Morocco expedition.

This was the signal for the Government to enter upon the path of lawlessness that it has been traveling ever since. Alarmed at the spread of the sentiment against the Morocco expedition, the Government began, in utter violation of all constitutional rights, to suppress and then confiscate one paper after another that opposed the war against Morocco. From that the Government proceeded to forbid, and then to break up public meetings that did not suit it. All this happened before the state of siege was declared; accordingly, before the constitutional rights of a free press and free assemblage were suspended; and before any "outrages" were committed. The fact has come out that these confiscations and breaking up of meetings were decided upon as early as July 23, that is, four days before the announcement was officially made that the constitutional rights were suspended. Thus, the Government which has been parading as the "Guardian of Law" set the example of lawlessness, and pursued it in manifold ways.

These moves were all intended to incite the people to some overt act that might give a pretext for a massacre. The people kept cool, and the Spanish Socialist party, undeterred by the Government's conduct, but firmly pursuing its course, decided, upon the suggestion of the Labor Federation of Catalonia, to answer the lawless methods of the Government with the dignified and resolute call for a general strike. August the 2nd was the date fixed for the strike to start. This move the Government replied to with redoubled acts of lawlessness. It forbade all circulars announcing the strike, and seized and destroyed all that it could. It was straining its efforts to prevent the strike from coming off. Perceiving this, the working class of Catalonia pushed forward the date for the general strike to begin. Instead of August 2, work was stopped on July 26, and the stoppage took complete effect in all the four districts of Catalonia. What happened thereupon is pretty well known. The reserves that were being hurried to the seat of war in Africa could not progress by reason of the stoppage of the trains; the reserves gladly allowed themselves to be disarmed; the regulars in many instances refused to fire; and the revolt became general in Barcelona, the republican bourgeois and free-thinkers joining. The participation of the latter element accounts somewhat for the manifestations that took

(Continued on page 2)

THE GREAT STRIKE IN SWEDEN

SPLENDID SOLIDARITY GAINS ONE POINT FOR STRIKERS—EXCELLENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT RENDERED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS HERE—SWEDISH LABOR PAPERS VIVIDLY DESCRIBE SITUATION.

The great general strike of the workmen of Sweden continues with unabated vigor, despite the announcements in last Saturday's capitalist papers that the Labor Federation had decided to call off on September 6. Work is to be resumed September 6 between the workers and the employers not attached to the employers' association. But the battle will still be carried on by over half of the 300,000 strikers who first struck.

The settlement just made is regarded as a distinct gain for the workmen. It is pointed out that it is the opening breach in the employers' ranks, all of whom had pledged themselves not to yield to the workers.

A cablegram received September 4 by "Arbetaren," the Swedish Socialist Labor paper here, explains the latest developments in the situation at Sweden. The despatch was sent by the national president of the trade unions. Following is the message.

Stockholm, September 4, 1909. "Arbetaren, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., "The gigantic struggle is still on, but with changed conditions. Work is to be resumed September 6 only with those employers who do not belong to the Employers' Association. Against these latter the struggle will continue, involving 100,000 workers. The battle is now consequently directed against those employers who declared the lockouts. With continued economic support this gigantic struggle must be carried on until a satisfactory settlement is established.

"Landsekreteriatet, "Herman Lindquist."

John Sandgren, one of the strikers' representatives to this country stated last week that the settlement just effected is mostly between such bosses which were not affiliated with the employers' association, and unorganized men. Although these men are classed as unorganized they have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the national trade unions, and their returning to work was granted by the administration of the strikers.

"The significance of this event," said Sandgren, "is in the fact that it constitutes the first break in the employers' ranks. The battle is now on between the organized workmen and the organized masters, and this struggle will most likely go on for a long time. The situation is intensified by this fact. It becomes all the more important and necessary now to supply the strikers with funds and we confidently hope that all the labor organizations here will liberally contribute."

"My reception everywhere exceeds all bounds of expectation," declared later John Sandgren, the Swedish strikers' delegate to this country, in conversation with a Daily People representative. "Everywhere I go, I find the workers in fullest sympathy with the cause of their fellow workmen of Sweden, and they contribute freely of all that they have."

"Of course," continued Sandgren, "the money is important. But it is only a feather in the balance compared with the tremendous agitator work that is being accomplished for international solidarity. I believe great prejudices against the workers of other lands will be wiped out as a result of this agitation."

Sandgren says that as all moneys are sent direct to the Landsekreteriat in Stockholm, he has no means of knowing just how much money is being sent, but he declares it is "just pouring in." The Ladies' Custom Shoemakers, for instance, voted \$300. A Swedish member of the body, meaning to be modest, moved to donate \$200. This was at once amended to \$300 by an American member, and the latter figure was the one decided upon.

Saturday evening, at an entertainment held by the Nepakarat, the Socialist Labor Party's official Hungarian organ, Sandgren was given the floor. He met with instant response, and it was resolved forthwith to organize a movement to help him in his work of stirring up funds and sympathy.

Sunday was a busy day for Sandgren. Early in the day he called on the Bakers' and Confectioners' tri-state convention now in session on 84th street, and addressed them briefly on his cause. The delegates at once raised \$26 personally, and a resolution was adopted pledging the organization to do all in its power to help the strike to victory.

The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn was also visited Sunday. Resolutions of sympathy were passed, and Sandgren was given credentials and information to enable him to visit all affiliated locals. So impressed was the central body with the duty of aiding their Swedish brothers that they drew out the last \$25 in

their treasury to send to Sweden.

A German picnic in the Bronx and a Labor Day dinner at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum proved equally fruitful of encouraging results.

On Sept. 6 Sandgren visited the Women's Trade Union League at 43 East 22nd street. "Their faces shone with enthusiasm when I told them of the valiant struggles of the women in Sweden," said Sandgren. "I described to them how the strikers wives, mothers and sisters were heroically going barefooted and with kerchiefs for headgear, to help the men to success. I told them that the 10,000 women strikers were among the most stalwart militants we had and when I told them that we were all Socialists over there, their enthusiasm broke all bounds. I never expected such an outburst." The mention of the Swedish women's paper, "Morning Breeze," also provoked great applause.

Monday night the Journeymen Tailors and the Hebrew Trades were called upon. Local 1011 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, has already voted \$15 to the strike. Word from Stamford, Conn., tells of a \$50 contribution in that place. As Sandgren says, the "collections are streaming in from all over the country, even from the Pacific Coast; but the most heartening thing about it all is the deep and widespread enthusiasm and moral support the great strike is receiving. With the American working class behind us, our chances are bright," he concluded.

The raising of funds here to aid the Swedish strikers is proceeding with enthusiasm. The Scandinavian Aid Committee of Lynn, Mass., have raised \$650, and on August 31 Local 309, Carpenters and Joiners, of New York contributed \$200. Several unions have sent messages of good cheer to the strikers and urge "no surrender." Elsewhere throughout the country goodly sums are being gathered. The Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation and its organ, "Arbetaren," have collected to date \$1,600.

Last week C. E. Tholin and John Sandgren received the following despatch:

"Stockholm, Sweden, August 31.—In their heroic struggle for the right to organize, the Swedish working class has now conducted its general strike for four weeks.

"Hitherto the government has remained passive, but now it and society outside of the workers, have openly turned against the strikers. Reckless lies are being circulated against the working class.

"In spite of this, in spite of threatening hunger, in spite of all that the ruling class may do, we are determined to stick it out. The situation remains unchanged and unbroken ranks of workmen confront the employers.

"The class spirit is strong, and the strikers are determined on 'no surrender,' up to 'the last ditch."

"We are cheered and sustained by what the workmen of all European countries are doing to aid us. They are devoted to our cause, and support it magnificently.

"Looking to America, we are counting on the sympathy of our class brothers there. We DARE to count on their powerful economic assistance which is now necessary for us in our struggle.

"Landsekreteriatet, "Herman Lindquist, "Ernst Soederberg."

The below interesting news notes are taken from the Swedish journal "Svaret" (The Answer) of August 25. "Svaret" is published in Stockholm and is the only publication allowed to appear by the typographical union. It is the official organ of the national organization of workmen. It will be seen that an excellent spirit prevails and that the strikers are putting up a solid front to the employers.

"Svaret" publishes the following: The Swedish general strike committee has issued a proclamation of a general rent strike on October 1, when quarterly rents fall due. This is calculated to touch a very tender spot in the hearts of all mortgage holders. It will probably be impossible to find hands willing to assist in a mass ejection.

The treasury of the typographical union was to have been sequestered the other day for damages to the amount of 52,000 kroner, adjudged to newspapers. The sequestrators found only about one one half a dollar. The types had saved in time what little funds were on hand.

Labor organizations are growing apace, there being a general awakening

among those still unorganized.

Sympathies are coming from the most unexpected places. A minister of the state-church sends in 200 kroner and his best regards.

On the 24th of August considerable contributions were received from regiments of militia and from the standing army, as well as from some of the battleships. All accompany their contributions with cheering messages to the strikers never to surrender.

Desperate efforts are being made to induce typographical workers to return to work but without any success whatsoever.

Workers buy in their own co-operative stores and this makes the corner grocers cry.

Mass meetings all over the country.

Mr. Tham, one of the industrial lords of Sweden, wanted a new coat badly, and fabulous prices were offered the starving tailors to furnish the wealthy nobleman with his attire. But Mr. Tham could not get his coat made in Sweden. Now the tailors in London, England, are busying their needles on Mr. Tham's coat.

From all Europe come numerous messages of cheer calling upon Swedes never to surrender.

Yellow unions (9,000 members) broken up. Their officers have ordered the men to go back to work, but most of them refused to obey.

The following is a translation of a letter sent to the Danish "Social-Demokraten" from Stockholm and gives a good idea of the spirit which animates the workers as well as their capitalist masters and their hired scribblers.

Stockholm, August 8.

The street car-rails are rusting. They are as red and covered with street dirt, as if they never had been used. On the streets no vehicle is to be seen outside of the pushcarts, on which the travelers transport their baggage and weak ladies. The meat served in the restaurants, is beginning to be "touched" (to smell), and the bread is cracking with dryness. The travellers are turning and twisting the famous Swedish meal with a sullen expression, and wash it down with "sugar-drinks" (sockerdryk).

But there are hardly any more travellers left. The hotels are half empty, the amusement places entirely deserted and the Art Industrial Exposition, which was to have been the great event of the summer at Stockholm, looks desolate and threatens a big deficit. It is not very remarkable that the tourists are continually fleeing. No street car nor cab is to be had; the horses are turned out to grass. They cannot sail on the "Malaren," (a large lake), they tramp around the various museums and get home, perspiring and dead tired. They wear the soles off their shoes and cannot even get them repaired.

Still more serious is the pressure felt by the natives day by day as the stoppage of the various industries is increased. The shops and cafes are all over being bolted and locked. The big restaurants close up at 8 p. m., just as soon as the regular customers have been waited on. The warehouses are being emptied and cannot be re-filled. Delivery contracts are being forfeited; payments cease and the debt is growing. The half million (crowns), which the employers "war fund" every day is paying out to its members, is but a drop in the ocean. The complete paralysis of traffic and transportation is a striking proof of the consequences of the struggle.

If one walks from northern Stockholm across the Vasa bridge one arrives at the quays around Soder Malm, all is dead and quiet. Not a crane is moving, and the steamship whistles are silent. Only a few ships are in the harbor. It is several days since the lock-gate has been opened for in and out going ships. Away out a single steamer may be seen waiting for cargo; but there are no trucks to carry the goods to the quay and no workers can be secured. A large steamer came in yesterday from Stettin laden with potatoes. These must be gotten on shore at any cost and mate, engineer and the official force were unloading, while the boss himself, enthroned on top of the bags, drove the load to his place.

But, for this single instance, the fight has been given up. Several ship owners have suspended their routes, and a number of ships on the way to Stockholm have turned back. The Malaren, where formerly hundreds of large and small steamboats were wont to swarm, is now lying quiet and still, only now and then a passenger boat is sent out to cover several routes at one time and it is kept running by the higher officers and engineers.

On the railroads the effects are none

the less extensive. According to information furnished by the central direction thirty-two regular freight trains on twenty-three different lines in all parts of the country have been withdrawn, as there is no need for them.

To all this is added the daily extension of the great strike and the increasing nervousness and uncertainty, which the sight thereof is spreading. Already the loss of the capitalists amounts to millions of crowns, and what it will become when the most important branches of the industries are included in the general strike, may easily be imagined.

The strike of the light and illumination workers will threaten Stockholm with complete darkness and make all out-door life at night impossible. From Tuesday morning the capital and all other Swedish towns will be without a press. The greatest fear is entertained that the water supply will be shut off and the very thought has induced several hundred capitalists to flee far away.

At the same time sympathy for the workers is growing in the army and the revolutionary spirit is spreading among the ranks. In a Vesternorland regiment the soldiers hailed a punished agitator and sang the "Internationale." Similar demonstrations occurred at the Dal-regiment and many agitators are being prosecuted. The source of this information is the reports of the officers of the very regiments.

The capitalist press is furious as they realize their utter helplessness. The leader of the "Landssorganisationen," Herman Lindquist, is the real ruler of Stockholm at present. That he is performing his task splendidly is only adding to the important exasperation of the exploiters' press. No wagon is being driven without his permission and the industries, which he kept going despite the strike, are performing their functions without any disturbances, on the part of the workers. This has been the bitterest pill for the capitalist press to swallow.

The excellent behavior of the workers has been a sad surprise to this press, which had been prepared for riot and bloodshed. Instead of breaking up the pavement and building barricades, the workers take their wives and children to the parks and there read the "Social-Demokraten," while every cog and wheel in the social mechanism has been stopped. The sentiment is strongly in favor of the workers who by their dignity have earned the respect of all.

During the whole affair the workers have only had reason to be of good cheer, and that they are. They are making but fine and rely confidently on the support from the different sources, which naturally must flow to them at present. They receive with enthusiasm the many messages of the sacrifices of the foreign comrades.

RICH FIGHT TREATY.

American Fugitives in Honduras Block Extradition Plan.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 2.—A cable despatch from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, says: "Rich American malefactors, fugitives from justice, now domiciled in Honduras, have used every means to block the extradition treaty between Honduras and the United States, which had been approved in Washington and by President Davilla.

"When the colony of fugitives heard about the extradition treaty by which they could be compelled to return to the United States for trial on various charges, they set a lobby at work in the Honduran Congress, and when the treaty was sent to that body for ratification it was pigeonholed. As long as this Congress remains there will be no extradition treaty with the United States, and the fugitives being here are safe. Much money was used to influence the Honduran Congress to pigeonhole the proposed treaty.

"Many of the members of the colony are wealthy."

GLASS STRIKE NEXT.

Cutters and Flatteners Want Wages Raised.

Pittsburg, September 4.—The members of the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Union employed in the plants of the American Window Glass Company have been ordered by President Shinn of the national union to strike to-morrow unless the company agrees to the new scale proposed raising wages twenty per cent.

The order affects 5,000 workmen in the company's six plants in different parts of the country. The increase asked is twelve per cent more than the wage received by hand blowers. The machine glass blowers hold it is possible to cut and flatten glass faster by hand than by machinery.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

THE SPANISH STRIKE.

(Continued from page one.)

place in the matter of assaults of churches and monasteries, and their burning down.

This brings me to another and important chapter. The anti-clerical explosion was the direct consequence of the attitude of the clergy on this inhuman and sordid Morocco expedition. The devout Catholics supported the Morocco expedition from its start, with the enthusiasm of bigotry. They claimed that the issue was "Christ against Mahomet." The barbarous sentiment was incited by the Catholic clergy, led by the Archbishop of Tarragona and bishops generally. He and they kept up publishing bulletins in which they made violent appeals to religious intolerance. They summoned the people "to take up arms in a war against the infidels, and thus bring glory upon Spain." It was in response to these appeals that devout Catholic ladies of Barcelona boarded the transport ships with soldiers for Melilla and tried to decorate them with "sacred medals" and scapularies. I must here state that these ladies' good offices were not appreciated. Most of the soldiers were too experienced to believe that the trumpery of relics would protect them. They preferred to stay at home, and threw the trumpery overboard. One of the reservists was ungallant enough to wish the ladies "to the devil."

But besides these reasons, there are others that contribute to exasperate the people generally and the middle class in particular against the clergy. The economic competition, carried on by the monasteries, cuts deeply into the trade of the small traders and manufacturers. As the monks and nuns pay neither taxes nor rent, they can produce so much more cheaply that the goods turned out from the monasteries can be sold at prices that are ruinous to those who do not enjoy such clerical exemptions. Besides this, the outside women, and also children, employed by the monasteries are so mercilessly exploited that the cost of production in the monasteries is thereby lowered still more. The treatment, accorded to the proletariat by these "pious" monks and nuns has embittered the working class against the clergy. Added to this comes the fact that the clergy got up a "League of Social Defence," organized so-called Unions of strike-breakers, and with the aid of these they circulate scurrilous little handbills against the regular Unions and their leading members, and incite boycotts against non-church-going tradesmen, and defame the character of non-church-going workmen. It is not to be wondered at that there is a vast store of pent-up rage against the clergy, and that the slightest provocation results in violent outbursts.

For all this, the men and women, who have been active in and responsible for the general strike in protest against the war, have respected persons, and they have honored themselves with an example of magnanimity that can not be found in the history of the church. Contrary to the false impression that some Anarchist papers would convey, and which the Government and Clergy utilize as a pretext for their deeds of savagery, the Movement is the product of the systematic and rationally cool and deliberate activity of the Socialist party of Spain and the organized workers of the land.

The Movement, here set on foot against war, expects the sympathy and backing of the International proletariat.

POOR LABOR PAPERS.

About 80 per cent of our exchanges carry the ad of the Douglas Shoe Company and at the same time tell their readers to buy union label shoes. Consistency! — Iron City Trades Journal

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SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS

THOSE IN GREAT BRITAIN THE OPPOSITE OF SOCIALIST—ARE BUT CHLOROPFORMERS OF THE WORKING CLASS CHILDREN.

By Tom Anderson, Glasgow.

The first Socialist Sunday School in Glasgow was opened in 1896. It might have been called a Labor Church Sunday School, for there was no difference between the one and the other. Why it was called a Socialist Sunday School was because the man responsible for its opening was a Christian Socialist.

The teaching of this institution consisted for the most part of love and kindness, and justice and humility—fairly stories with no meaning. Stories of the Knights of the Round Table, falsely interpreted, "Great Men with the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man," so as to make the proletariat nice and docile toward the ruling classes, were circulated. Texts were given, and they were all of the order of meek humility. They used the Labor Church Hymn book, and the hymns that were the favorites were of the same order as the texts. Thus the Socialist Sunday School Movement has grown in Britain, and its method is much the same to-day as when it commenced.

True, we in Glasgow have published a Socialist Sunday School Song Book on the right lines, but it caused a great stir among the Christian Socialists and the capitalist press. The capitalist sheets, in speaking of it, said that it was a revolutionary song book, and published a few of the songs to enlighten the British public. Then everyone began to talk, and they all said they were not Socialists of that school, they were not revolutionary Socialists, they were Socialists of the Clarion I. L. P. and S. D. P. teaching. So they convened a conference of all Scottish and English schools, and there and then decided to publish a new book. The new book is to be on the same lines as the Labor Church Hymn Book.

These people do not want to offend the Christian conscience. These people are no more Socialist than are the Quakers; they have not the slightest conception of what Socialism really is. They have beautiful dreams, dreams of a coming time, but it is only dreams that they want. To them, to teach the children the meaning of the class war would be blasphemy. To tell the children that they must prepare themselves for the great battle which they must engage in when entering the workshop; to point out to them that it is only by unity on the industrial and on the political field that Socialism will be realized, is mocked at and laughed at by these Socialist Sunday School men. With them it is a question of human nature—the old story borrowed from their masters. They are unable to think except on the lines of capitalist ideology. Therefore the Socialist Sunday School movement is still on the path as when it started.

One need not wonder at this. The movement is controlled and guided by

members of the Independent Labor Party and a few members of the Social Democratic Party, with a few others of no party thrown in. Their knowledge of Socialism is so vague that they think they can frighten the capitalists of Britain and compel them to surrender. But how?—well, they don't really know. They say that in something less than a thousand years they will have a majority of labor members, and they will vote Socialism in, and in the interim they will get little bits of Socialism to go on with. Thus the children of the workers here in Britain are being kept docile. They are taught what is false; they are made to respect those in public authority; they are used only as a means to assist the labor fakirs. Yes, the children are like their parents: they are under the sway of a bureaucracy.

We have a few men in the school movement who would like it to be a class-conscious movement, but we are so few that we are of no account; we are voted down every time.

If one were to pick up "The Young Socialist," the monthly magazine of the school movement, and did not look on the cover to see the name of the magazine, he would be of the opinion that it was one of the church magazines and would naturally look for the name of the Rev. R. J. Campbell or some other similar name of the new religion. And if one were a Socialist, he would say, on scanning this publication, "This is terrible tripe. Do the people of Britain like this?" And he would be startled, when turning to the covers, he read the name, "The Young Socialist, a magazine of Justice and Love."

From the editor of the journal downwards with her stories of a beautiful garden, and her loving, loving, loving all the time, they are about as grand an assortment of tripe writers the capitalist class ever had. Indeed, the masters know this and give them praise in an off-side way.

We shall never have a Socialist Sunday School in Britain until the Socialist Labor Party has become the party of the nation. Until then the fight must go on. The present Socialist Sunday School masqueraders are against the true interests of the working class, and are doing more to keep-back Socialism in Britain than all the sections of the capitalist class. It pays them to do so: if they did not, they might become Socialists.

I would advise everyone, who wishes to get an idea of how to run a Socialist Sunday School, to purchase a copy of the Socialist Sunday School Song Book, price is six cents. An agenda is given in the book. The selection of songs with music is fairly good and it is worth while to get children to sing them. In fact, it is a duty if one is a Socialist to have his children know Socialist songs, and be able to make the young class-conscious rebels! Such is my faith.

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SOCIALIST PARTY'S DILEMMA IN 'FRISCO

UNION LABOR PARTY ADOPTS REFORM PLANKS AND S. P. IS LEFT RUDDERLESS—REBORTS TO ABUSE.

By Kaspar Schmid, San Francisco.

O tempora! O mores!

What a difference in the times, what a difference in manners. Can it be possible? Is it true? Sure enough, what is still left of the Socialist party local here is 'Frisko is preaching the time-worn philosophy of the ancient Socialist Trade Labor Alliance. All of which happened as a logical result of circumstances. The Socialist party is draping itself with the garb of the Socialist Labor party of ten years ago. Its foremost agitators no longer maintain that the American Federation of Labor is the (Saviour of labor. Oh, no, at least such is the position of Selig Schulberg and Austin Lewis to-day.

Austin Lewis delivered a series of four lectures under the auspices of the Socialist party in 'Frisko and in Oakland, which fundamentally were S. L. P. talks of ten years ago. And brother Selig Schulberg, in a feeble attempt to answer "Organized Labor," accuses the leaders of the Building Trades here as well as some of the rest of the A. F. of L. heroes as being organizers of scab unions, etc.

How did all this happen? Well, perhaps here is the answer.

It is an unfortunate fact that the Socialist party, nationally speaking, have only one consistent man within their party—as bad as that man's logic may be, if viewed from a workingman's premises. And that man is Victor Berger. He is the man who stands for all which is municipal, state and national Socialism. The Socialist Labor party, years ago, parted from that road. It was ever since then opposed to any action of that program. Yes, I venture to state that the different attitude of the two parties to the labor question proper, is a simultaneous growth with this event. He who calls himself a Socialist and decides for municipal ownership, etc., is bound sooner or later to look upon the labor movement, organized and otherwise, as a river of life, within which to fish for votes. In fact, for him labor unions have no other excuse for their existence. On the other hand, the Socialist who is guided by the logic of Marx and Engels learns to recognize the labor movement as the real basis of his Socialism. With him, the emancipation of labor can only be accomplished by labor. And this labor movement becomes to him the grandest spectacle of the centuries; a movement, which in its unfolding, stands alone as the only real evidence of the fact that the class struggle is on. And it is, within its development, ever and ever driven by the juggernaut of capitalism, that the Socialist sees the Cooperative Commonwealth. Hence, the Socialist of this type becomes a critic of labor organizations,—if possible, a builder of the same, ever seeking their perfection, in order, if possible, to hasten the process. To him the political party is of secondary importance. For his ideal political mechanism can only exist, when the proper economic foundation has been laid. Ergo, such is an economic labor organism, as would stand in harmony with the interest of all of those who labor, and be at the same time the embodiment of that ideal state of human affairs, where labor will come for the first time to its own, by abolishing capitalism, and establishing its own regime. In the mean time the political party is principally merely a field of agitation, the university of the toiling millions.

Thus we have the parting of the ways.

The first road leads, here in America to opportunism and spells Socialist Party. The other road leads to revolutionary proletarian Marxian Socialism and spells "Socialist Labor Party."

But to come back to our story.

Every Socialist party local has its Victor Berger faction. And if the Socialist party, would be consistent it would not stand for anything else. Inconsistency should be its name. In line with opportunism, it takes in everything that comes along. "Pay dues and vote for us" is its slogan. And that slogan would be good to-day if the American Federation of Labor had not arisen with its Union Labor Party as a competitor. This A. F. of L. party, having swallowed the S. P. municipal ownership planks and its Chinese exclusion proposition, has put the Socialist party in a hole. The S. P. in 'Frisko no longer dares to call these things socialistic. And now the S. P. finds itself bitterly denounced by their once loyal comrades within the A. F. of L. for having thus turned a somersault, and are not able to answer either "The People" or "Organized Labor," the paper of the A. F. of L. and brother Schulberg has been placed in the stocks by some of his one-time friends and comrades as an embezzler of Union

funds. There is only one thing left for the Socialist party here to do, and that is to bark back. That is what they are doing. Incapable of answering or denying a single argument of statement, they recognize the Union Labor Party as the true reflex of the A. F. of L. in this state, and now the leaders of the A. F. of L. as have organized labor unions to defeat other unions while on strike. Thus they are forced to attack the A. F. of L. from the old S. T. and L. A. viewpoint, and in this manner add more proof to the correctness of the argument of their opponents within "Organized Labor."

The editor of "The World," (S. P.) took the matter up lately, feeling that as a professor of astronomy and a socialist scribe of the only "Socialist party" paper in this vicinity, it was his duty to answer "Organized Labor" of the Union Labor Party. True to his celestial learnings the editor of the "World" had recourse to poetry, printing several beautiful as well as divine poems, of Shelley, Lowell, Morris and others in between he had strayed bits of his own logic. The whole of this appeared in "The World" on August 7. For a headline he looked up the columns of the "Weekly People," until he came to an article of July 17 entitled "Get off the Fence." He dropped the "Get" and headed his poetic outburst of vengeance with "Off the Fence."

In order to reveal his logic let me give you a few samples, taken from said article, word for word. Two will do. "McCarthy (candidate for mayor on the U. L. ticket) is a rotten link. His followers add numbers but not strength to the chain. Their numerical strength is but an index to the moral weakness and mental incompetency of the workingclass." "The strength of such an organization is but the measure of the stupidity of the workingclass in politics and government."

This method of his we have listened to before in a copy of the same "World" on November 7, of last year. While lamenting the poor showing of the election returns from the large industrial centers of America, we heard Mister Shipley say: "This is partly accounted for by the general increase in insanity and imbecility among the workers." It goes without saying that, if this is true, that the workers are turning into imbeciles, the Socialist party no longer has a right to exist, for, would they like to create a co-operative commonwealth with, for, or by imbeciles? Are workingmen imbeciles just because they vote for Union Labor? or refuse to vote for the Socialist party? For all of this is involved in this question. But such is the fix of the opportunist within the Socialist movement. And Shipley has proven himself to be one.

"Give us your votes or else we will call you imbeciles!" With them, as I have pointed out, workingmen means to an end, that is, S. P. ends. They are voting cattle, to be insulted at the first excuse with such terms as imbeciles, etc.

That this S. P. slander is a damnable lie, the ever and ever progressing labor movement of the world sufficiently proves.

Now for one question: Would Mister Shipley, Schulberg or any other Socialist party authority please answer. Since you, i. e., your party all of these years has told the workers that municipal ownership of public utilities is a stepping stone toward Socialism, would they not be imbeciles in case they should refuse to vote for Union Labor? I am just giving you your own logic. Union Labor has a chance. You know you have none. And if the conclusion implied in this question is correct, are not your Socialist party people the imbeciles, for calling the workers such?

Incidentally, poor brother Schulberg in "The World" bitterly complained about Kaspar Schmid, claiming that Kaspar Schmid and Max Stirner, the German anarchist, were the same party. Now how could that be? Max Stirner died on the 26th of June, 1856.

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PSEUDO ANARCHISM

THE KINKS IN THE "PHILOSOPHICAL" ANARCHIST'S BRAIN. STRAIGHTENED OUT.

By Jaime Angulo, New York.

Why is it that many people, intelligent and apparently thoughtful, while recognizing the inevitableness of a Socialist revolution, are still vaguely anarchists at heart? They can't get rid of the anarchistic mania; they actually call themselves Socialists, and convinced ones, too; but sooner or later you see them relapsing into their cherished utopias and dreams. "I believe in Socialism, but only as the stepping-stone to the final goal of anarchism"—such is their pet phrase. To the true student of Socialism this may seem a strange phenomenon, at first, and he is tempted to let the intellectual gentleman drift along on his lofty dreams, and to give up clearing his mind as a bad job. Yet the phenomenon will become natural if he take the trouble to investigate the psychological state of mind of the intellectual in question.

The cause of the trouble lies in the way those people mix up two different questions: the economic and the ethical. To us, the problem is simple, because we tackle it in the proper way. We know that if we once establish society on a correct economic basis, ethical reforms will be easy to accomplish. But they don't go about it in that way; they put the plough before the oxen, and start with the ethical side of the problem. The sex question, criminality, hygiene, scientific and artistic education, etc., all these are their pet reforms to which they bring all their strength. So do we want to better society on those lines, but we know that we cannot accomplish any appreciable progress as long as workingmen will be slaves and have to live as such. The genuine anarchist doesn't bother about that objection; he doesn't even bother about the economic problem at all; he just wipes it off the slate. He cannot get around the fact that we have long ago passed from the stage of hand production into that of machine production, which spells co-operation, and therefore demands organization. Now, this is against the only one principle on which all anarchists seem to agree: the principle of no government. Consequently the anarchist simply strikes the economic problem out of consideration; he doesn't think he does, of course; but, as a matter of fact, he does, for the remedies which he proposes don't stand together.

Such is not our friend the intellec-

tual. He clearly sees that society must be organized industrially for production,—at first he will childishly deny that it must always be so, but a little hammering will soon bring him to his senses. Yet he will still go on talking about a final state of anarchism, a superior condition of evolution where everything will be ideal, where men will be free and do as they please and nobody will direct anybody else . . . and there is where his mind is hopelessly tangled up.

In the first place, such a state would not be possible under anarchism. For men to live peacefully together they must learn to subject their individual will to the good of society. He who recognizes no other authority than his own desire, is a primitive savage. For men to live happily they must mutually share their individual findings in the fields of science, art and philosophy. How are they going to do it, unless they co-operate? For mental, as well as for material production, we must be organized. All this is evident, and the intellectual will tell you that it is exactly what he also believes in. Very well, but then he mustn't call it anarchism, because anarchism would mean something entirely different. We must learn to use our terms according to the definition.

Still, the intellectual will come up with another argument: "Why shouldn't men learn to do all these things of their own accord without being ordered to." But, my dear sir, who spoke about being ordered? When men will have evolved enough to understand that it is to their advantage to do all these things, nobody will have to order them. When men will have gained enough wisdom and self-control not to cause injury to their fellow-men, nobody will have to step in and restrain them, that is evident. If I go home of my own accord, I am not obeying anybody.

But how are men to gain that wisdom and self-control, unless they be economically free? That clinches the argument, and it also illustrates very well the paradoxical posture of the genuine anarchist. There is just one point in which he is right and that is when he says that if men are free they will be good. And forthwith (mistaking political government, capitalist property and feudal law for all forms of government, property and law) he proceeds to deprive men of the means of acquiring and maintaining their freedom. A merry paradox, indeed.

PROVERBS

Contained in the Diary of a Capitalist.

1. The sailor is assailed by storms, the miner is exposed to explosions and landslides, the toilers in factories are in danger from the wheels of the machine; everywhere the wage-slaves are threatened with death and mutilation. The capitalist, being an idler, is protected from all such accidents.
2. Labor racks and kills but does not enrich. Riches are not gotten by personal labor, but by causing others to labor.
3. Property is the fruit of labor and the reward of idleness.
4. Wine is not squeezed out of stones, nor profits out of a corpse; only the quick are fit subjects for exploitation. The hangman, who dispatches a criminal, cheats the Capitalist of a subject of exploitation.
5. Benevolence draws no interest.
6. When you lay yourself down to sleep, it is better to be able to say: "I have done good business" than "I have done a good deed."
7. The Capitalist who causes his workmen to work fourteen out of twenty-four hours has not wasted his day.
8. Spare neither the good nor the poor workman; the good horse needs the spur as well as the poor.
9. It takes longer for a workingman to become a Capitalist than for the leaf of the mulberry to grow up to the size of Pike's Peak.
10. Philanthropy means to steal wholesales, and give away retail.
11. Co-operation means to allow the workmen to work together with the machine.
12. Profit-sharing means to take the lion's share of the products of the wage-workers.
13. The Capitalist is a devotee of freedom. He gives no alms, because alms-giving robs the unemployed of the freedom to die of hunger.
14. The Capitalist has two tongues in his mouth; he uses the one at buying, and the other at selling.
15. To rob everybody means to rob nobody.
16. Honor and sentiment are poison

in business.

17. Mistrust the dishonorable man, but place no confidence in the honest one.

18. Coins carry the image of a bird, because, like birds, they drop in the mud.

20. Thou worriest over many things; thou borrowest much care; thou wouldst be honest; thou strivest after wisdom; thou strainest after office and honor. All these are vanity and vexation of spirit. Only one thing is real: Capital, and Capital once more.

21. Youth withers and beauty wilts. Only gold does not age, neither does it wrinkle.

22. Gold is the soul of the Capitalist; it is the motive power of his actions.

23. Verily I say unto you, it is more glorious to be a purse filled with gold and bank notes, than a person loaded with talent and virtue who trots to market to sell himself like an ass.

24. Genius, Talent, Modesty, Honor and Beauty exist only because they have a market price.

25. Virtue and labor are useful and profitable only when someone else employs them. To the Capitalist, there is nothing above eating and drinking and worshipping at the shrine of Venus. Nothing is so real to him, when the end of his days approaches, as the actual enjoyments he has wallowed in.

26. So long as the Capitalist sojourns on the earth, warmed and lighted by the sun, he must enjoy life and be of good cheer. Youth comes only once; none can escape ugly and inconvenient old age, that grabs man by the head and leads him on to death.

27. In the grave, whether thou travellest, thou wilt find only worms.

28. Except a full stomach, that digests lustily, and powerful, contented animal spirits, all else is vanity and vexation of spirit.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION

The Aim and End of Socialist Propaganda and Effort.

When slavery was the form of exploitation the exploiter had first to catch his victim, and then hold him in subjection by force. The slave did not seek his slavery.

Under capitalism the worker fancies that he is free. He thinks that he strikes a bargain as to wages, while, as a matter of fact, he is only "free" to take what the capitalist thinks he is "worth," or starve.

The slave-owner took as his own the produce of the slave's labor. Out of what the slave produced his owner provided food, clothing and shelter. He kept the slave in fit condition to produce more wealth; and when for any reason the slave was not working his owner saw to it that the slave's wants were provided for just the same. Not to care for the slave meant loss to the slave owner.

The capitalist, similarly to the slave-owner, takes the whole of what the worker produces, but instead of providing food, clothing and shelter, the capitalist pays to the worker, out of the worker's product, wages, with which the worker must provide for his own needs.

The wages scheme of capitalism works out in just the same way that slavery did—the worker's wages just keep him going, in food, clothing and shelter, what the slave received. But there is one important difference: When the worker is sick, or there is no work, the capitalist pays him nothing, whereas the slave at such times was provided for. The worker, when there is no work, can realize the benefits of his boasted freedom—he can starve!

Under capitalism the freedom of the worker consists simply in this: You are free, to submit to exploitation or starve! Freedom for the wage worker under capitalism is impossible. He who preaches it is a fraud.

Lack of knowledge, and lack of proper organization, keeps the workers, who are thousands to the capitalists one, from overthrowing the capitalist system. Lack of knowledge, for the reason that all the agencies of information: schools, newspapers, churches, etc., etc., are in the control of the capitalist class, all teaching the worker, from his childhood up, that capitalism is God ordained, or designed by Nature, and is the best social system possible. The excessive and monotonous toil that the workers must undergo from their childhood renders them unfit for thought.

The workers who are "organized" in the A. F. of L. unions are "organized" to their own undoing. The A. F. of L. is not opposed to the capitalist system. It accepts capitalism as a finality, concerning itself only with maintaining diplomatic relations with the capitalists, and being "recognized" by them as the agency through which the rank and file shall be given jobs.

The Socialist is here to educate the workers upon these things, that they should, and must know, if they would emancipate themselves from slavery. The Socialist also urges correct economic organization, which the workers must have in order to emancipate themselves. Needless to say that correct unionism will not, like the A. F. of L., admit the principle of exploitation. It will be a denial of that principle. It will be founded upon the principle: To the worker all that which he produces. It will be the advocate of Revolution—of the overthrow of capitalism—and the inauguration of the Cooperative Commonwealth.

The Socialist, convinced of the scientific basis of his principles, allows nothing to deter him from propagating his principles, from furthering all that he can the Social Revolution.

As To Politics

A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

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

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In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place New York

PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

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

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

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

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

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

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

SECTION CALENDAR.

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

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

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

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

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

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

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

New Jersey State Executive 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 first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

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

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P. holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month 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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- The Socialist Republic.
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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	35,564
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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Subscribers will begin to get the paper
 regularly in two weeks from the date when
 their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1909.

**What of the buried cities of the mind—
 The stately halls and castles still un-
 wrought**

Because we sit with idly, folded
 hands?

Shall some one else far in the future find
 What would be ours, would we but
 take the thought?

Shall others build upon our barren
 lands?

—NESBIT.

THE CONFLICT IN SPAIN.

Full of matter, as an egg is of meat,
 the correspondence published elsewhere
 in this issue regarding matters in Spain,
 runs the risk of bewildering the mind.
 It seems too much to digest at once. In
 that, however, may lie an advantage in
 that the letter will compel reading over
 several times.

To aid in digesting it, and thereby obtain
 a clear bird's-eye view of things in
 Spain, the following analysis will be
 found helpful.

When the United States war with
 Spain took place there was not a ripple
 anywhere on the Peninsula. The United
 States was plucking Spain of one after
 another her valuable insular colonies—
 the Philippines on the Pacific were
 seized, and on the Atlantic Cuba was
 torn from her and Porto Rico annexed.
 The gentle Castelar sputtered some
 phrases; the Court mumbled something
 or other; but from the masses of the
 people not a sound went up. Utter in-
 difference marked their posture. Now,
 with a little war in Africa, it is all the
 other way. Court and countries are holding
 their breath; while, as to the people,
 they present the appearance of a seething
 mass. Why the radical difference?

The first information of importance
 furnished by our correspondent is that,
 much tho' the Anarchists are claiming
 the manifestation is of their making,
 they actually have no hand in it. The
 conflict in Spain owes its impetus to the
 clash of two opposing principles—one,
 the barbarous principle of Conquest,
 the other the new and civilizing principle
 of Peace, which received its forceful impulse
 from the Anti-Militarist Resolution
 adopted at the International Socialist
 Congress in Stuttgart two years ago,
 amid the jubilant plaudits of a vast con-
 course of delegates from both hemispheres.

Accordingly, the conflict in Spain is
 not a national affair: it is not a local
 affair: it is international—international
 in every sense. It is international in the
 sense that all nations have contributed
 to bring it on: it is international also
 in the sense that the only two nations,
 really in existence—the Capitalist and
 the Socialist—are fighting it out, on
 Spanish ground, just now, to be contin-
 ued on a world-wide ground, present-
 ly.

This is THE feature of the conflict
 in Spain. All the other features, of the
 numerous ones recited by our corres-
 pondent, interesting though they are, are
 but of secondary importance.

It had to be, as a matter of course,
 that a conflict, involving such an issue,
 should separate the sheep and the goats.
 The alignment with the Crown of the
 clerical, labor-duping, bigotry fomenting
 elements, was inevitable. These have no
 choice but to merge with the central
 force that raised the standard of British
 conquest; on the other hand, the passing
 over of the democratic and republican
 elements to the Socialist side, and their
 aligning with the central force that
 raised the standard of Peace on Earth
 was in the order of things. The Social-
 ist standard shelters all the noble as-
 pirations of the age.

The fight is certainly on—he who
 doubts it, look to Spain and Sweden.

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

SETTLEMENT WORK

And now come Ferdinand Pinney
 Earle, Artist, and Miss Gertrude Buell
 Dunn, "Settlement Worker" of Chicago,
 New York and other cities, and contrib-
 ute their share of light upon "Settlement
 Work."

Old ladies of both sexes, whose hearts
 bleed for "the poor and down trodden,"
 can not for the life of them understand
 the unsympathetic posture of Socialism
 towards the kindly-meant moves that
 crop up from all sides "to alleviate dis-
 tress." One day it is a "Pure Air
 Fund"; another it is a "Mothers' Outing
 Association"; a third it is a "Working
 Girls' Vacation Club"; some other day it
 is a "Workmen's Home Beautifying
 Bee," or a "Settlement"; and so on.
 "Don't these do some good?" ask the
 benevolent old ladies, male and female;
 "why not give them a helping hand?"

To undertake, with such folks, a sys-
 tematic answer, grounded on principle, is
 time lost. All that one can do with
 them is to prick some of the most ob-
 vious bubbles, by citing the instances
 galore in which the aforesaid "Funds,"
 "Associations," "Clubs," "Bees," "Settle-
 ments" with the rest of the "Charitable"
 schemes, are turned by the officials in
 charge of them to their own private
 benefit:—they feed on chicken and good
 broth, the presumptive beneficiaries are
 left to dry crusts. When these bubbles
 are pricked the benevolent femininities
 drop a tear, or heave a sigh at "the
 world's wickedness," but do not grow
 any wiser themselves.

With people of stronger mental fiber
 a more profitable course may be taken
 than the puncturing of bubbles. To these
 the argument may be addressed that, to-
 day, all charitable projects partake of
 the character of their parentage—Capital-
 ism. All seek, not the amelioration of
 the condition of the toilers; what they
 seek in fact, however unconsciously, is
 the removal of some of the inconveni-
 ences suffered by the idle ruling class as
 a consequence of the exploitation that
 it exercises upon the toilers. The "birth-
 mark" that the so-called charities carry
 is brought out with rare distinctness by
 the charitable scheme that the Settle-
 ment Worker Miss Dunn has just
 hatched out with the many-married man
 Earle the Artist and promiscuous father
 of children, whom he finds it too unar-
 tistic to take care of. Miss Dunn, who
 is now traveling abroad with the Earle
 offspring, projects the establishment of
 "orphan" asylums. This is the mature
 fruit of the lady's Settlement Work
 experience.

Capitalism builds prisons—and fills
 them itself; capitalism builds asylums
 for the inebriate—and fills them; it-
 self; capitalism builds lunatic asylums—
 and itself sees to it that they are kept
 chockfull; capitalism builds hospitals for
 tuberculous patients and itself neglects
 not to keep the wards tenanted; in
 short, capitalism raises charitable build-
 ings for all the evils which its own prac-
 tices nurse, foment, incite and breed.

And, as if to make clear that this
 is the milk in the coconut of all these
 capitalist charitablenesses, now the capi-
 talist Miss Dunn projects so-called "or-
 phan" asylums to meet the increasing
 demands of—what? Of capitalism's
 own gay performances.

ROOSEVELT SPANKED BY JAURES.

As will be remembered, Roosevelt
 wrote, just before leaving for Africa, an
 article that was intended to "finish up"
 Socialism. "Van Norden's Magazine" in-
 vited Jaures, the distinguished French
 Socialist, to answer the same. How ex-
 cellently the Frenchman acquitted him-
 self of the task may be judged from the
 below passage in the answer which ap-
 pears in this month's "Van Norden's":

"It is not a question of disputing the
 personal merit of this or that manager.
 It is not at all a question of estimating
 what the individual ability of this or
 that captain of industry has added to his
 opportunities for success and fortune.
 For no one dreams of prescribing the
 faculties of intelligence, of combination,
 of organization, which may give all its
 efficiency to labor. It is a question of
 knowing whether the social mechanism
 as a whole is so constituted that labor is
 remunerated in proportion to its rights
 and the faculties of intelligence and or-
 ganization are finding their best use.

"There is no society so barbarous, so
 brutal, however unjust one may imagine
 it, in which the success of the powerful
 and privileged cannot, at least in part,
 be explained by high personal ability.
 Throughout all the time the power of
 Rome was developing the law of conquest
 was the law of the universe. The con-
 quering people levied tribute upon the
 nations it vanquished; the spoils of the
 whole world flowed into Rome; and at
 last the Roman world fell in upon Rome
 because it had been, so to speak, emptied
 of its substance. Mr. Roosevelt will
 surely admit that this regime, which had
 its grandeur and doubtless its necessity,
 was not the ideal regime, that it could
 not be the final regime of humanity.
 But in this very regime, founded upon
 conquest and the brutal exploitation of
 the conquered, all the oligarchs, all the

enterprising aristocrats did not meet
 with equal success. Some knew how to
 win, to invest, to keep and to increase
 the riches for which they had mulcted
 the subjected and ransomed nations;
 others collected the booty maladroitly
 and made a mess of it. Some under-
 stood better than others how to super-
 vise the work and make use of the
 strength of the slaves they carried off
 from every conquered country, brought
 to Italy and installed upon their im-
 mense estates. And if at that time an
 accuser had risen against Rome and had
 cried out to its generals, its financiers, its
 tax-farmers, its pillaging governors, its
 legions laden with booty: 'You are only
 living, you are only growing rich on the
 spoils of the world,' an apologist for
 Roman society might have replied to him,
 thus forestalling Mr. Roosevelt's reason-
 ing: 'Why, no; it is the personal ability
 of the best endowed aristocrats that is
 the cause of their fortune; and the
 proof of it is that one returned rich
 from an expedition which did not enrich
 another; one was wise enough to keep
 in his atrium the beautiful golden stat-
 ues carried off from the temples and pal-
 aces of Asia, which have seemed to melt
 away in the improvident hands of oth-
 ers; one knew how to make use of the
 troops of captives, that to another were
 only the vain cortege of an hour.'

"That is what the defender of a soci-
 ety of conquest could have said, and it is
 just what Mr. Roosevelt says to defend
 a society that is founded on speculation.
 "Capitalism is levying an enormous
 tribute upon enslaved labor, and to jus-
 tify this regime it is not enough to say
 that the captains develop unequal ability
 in the art of gaining and managing this
 tribute.

"After all—if one wished to push Mr.
 Roosevelt's reasoning to its extreme—of
 two thieves, operating in the same quar-
 ter of New York or of Paris; thus having
 to overcome the same difficulties, and
 to evade the same measures of safety,
 having at their disposition virtually the
 same wealth locked up in the same jewel
 cases or the same safes, the one might,
 through his coolness, his cleverness, his
 his assiduous reading of the educational
 romances which are forming the younger
 generations, become a master thief and
 realize a fortune; the other, bungling
 and nervous, might fail in all his un-
 dertakings and wind up in the poor-
 house. The first, if he knew how to ap-
 propriate the reasoning of Mr. Roose-
 velt, would rely upon the assertion: 'My
 fortune was not born from robbery;
 and the proof of it is that others who
 could steal like me, have failed where I
 have triumphed.'

No wild beast of prey, brought down
 by Roosevelt in the jungles of Africa,
 was brought down more neatly, and lies
 more limp at the foot of its hunter, than
 the wild beast of prey that Jaures
 just brought down in the jungles of
 capitalism.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Joseph George Ward, the Premier
 of New Zealand, who is now in Amer-
 ica, where he is holding up New Zealand
 as a proof of the efficacy of woman's
 suffrage in solving the Labor problem,
 should have taken the precaution to or-
 der the Department of Labor of his
 country to send none of its publications
 to the United States during his visit
 among us. Having neglected to take
 the precaution, the publications of the
 New Zealand Department of Labor are
 coming in,—and sadly refuting Sir Joseph's
 declamations.

Whatever else woman's suffrage may
 have accomplished for New Zealand, as
 far as the Labor Problem is concerned,
 the effect has been that of a plaster on a
 wooden leg.

Vol. X, Part 2 of the New Zealand
 Department of Labor, just brought in
 by the mail, looks, from the top of the
 first page to the bottom of the last, as if
 it deliberately intended to prove, and
 that beyond cavil, that woman suffrage,
 on and by itself, is something that the
 capitalist class need not fear. It looks
 as if the volume is intended to allay
 capitalist apprehensions and demon-
 strate that there is "nothing in it" for
 Labor.

The volume in question contains the
 awards, recommendations and decisions
 rendered under the Industrial Concilia-
 tion and Arbitration Act. Not an award,
 not a recommendation, not a decision
 but demonstrates that the Labor Prob-
 lem is as palpitating a subject in New
 Zealand, as it is in the United States.
 As one reads the awards, recommendations
 and decisions a procession passes
 before the mind's eye of capitalists and
 wage slaves; exploiters and exploited;
 cheating employers and cheated em-
 ployees; men, women and children at
 work, just as here; and, just as here,
 judges siding with the employer in over-
 reaching the employe (pp. 217 and 218).

Sir Joseph declares that "suffrage, as
 granted in New Zealand, was one of the
 most far-sighted policies ever put into
 effect." Perhaps it was that. If so,
 then it follows that the suffrage was ex-

tended to women as a rattle to keep the
 workmen amused.

Woman should have the right to vote.
 There is no reason in sense why she
 should be deprived of the right. At the
 same time New Zealand's experience is
 warning enough to remember that there
 is no more in the ballot than there is in
 the one who wields it—whether the
 wielder be woman or man.

"PROSPERITY" A PATENT MEDICINE.

Prosperity is here upon us. No
 doubt of it.

From Chicago the news is sent to
 New York that a monument maker
 there declared the "increased sale of
 monuments and tombstones is an indi-
 cation of prosperity."

From London the cable bears the
 statement that last week's collapse in
 prices on the New York Stock Ex-
 change is considered "as simply due
 to recognition that even greatly im-
 proved prosperity had been heavily
 over-discounted."

From Paris we are told that "the
 hoped-for industrial revival" has
 created a condition of "money, money
 everywhere, and nothing in which to
 speculate with it."

From Wichita, Kans., New York is
 favored with the information that "the
 farmers are using automobiles to a
 great extent. In one little town of
 300, there were said to be forty auto-
 mobiles."

So one might keep on definitely, as
 fast as he could turn the pages of the
 capitalist press. But there is one
 strange feature about these prosperity
 reports. Who, here in New York,
 has seen any from New York?

Similarly, travelling in turn to Chi-
 cago, London, Paris, Wichita, one
 would find in each of those places a
 woeful dearth of prosperity items
 about itself, while the papers there
 would be simply flooded with tales of
 the prosperity to be had somewhere
 else.

Everyone is familiar with the Hoax
 Dandruff Cure, the Hoodwink's Sar-
 saparilla, the Runaway's Ready Relief
 ads, which are a feature of present-
 day commercialized Civic-Art. In New
 York they show glowing testimonials
 from Chicago, San Francisco and Ter-
 re Haute. In Chicago the testimonials,
 no less glowing, which are displayed,
 purport to come from San Francisco,
 Terre Haute and New York. Similar-
 ly with the other two places. In each
 case, the one spot conspicuously ab-
 sent from the roster of testimonializing
 communities is the place where the ad,
 is displayed.

Why?
 Because, the patent medicine being
 a fraud, there are no testimonials,
 and to give a home address would
 render investigation and detection too
 easy.

'Tis the same with prosperity. So
 long as capitalism endures, "prosper-
 ity" will be but a patent medicine to
 dope and string the workers with.

DOG'S NURSE.

London, September 3.—A new Lon-
 don fashion is about to be introduced
 in New York. It is a woman dog nurse.
 The pioneer, wearing the trim uniform
 of the Canine Nurses' Institute, with
 its scarlet letter semibordered upon
 her apron, will arrive there soon.

She has been engaged by Mrs. Tyler
 Morse to take care of her kennel of
 old English sheep dogs.

He who gets new readers for The
 People, when read pass it on to some
 one else.

KAUTSKY ON GOMPERS

The article by Kautsky, raking Gompers
 over the coals, and published in The
 People, is, like everything that Kautsky
 writes, worth reading. It is worth read-
 ing even when defective, in that the de-
 fects give occasion for useful rectification.
 It so happens in this instance.

Kautsky says that the Socialist party
 "has not a more dangerous nor a more
 venomous foe than Samuel Gompers." This
 is true as far as the sentence goes; but
 the sentence reaches only a small por-
 tion, at the most only one half of the
 road of facts that the sentence should
 travel. The complete sentence should
 have read: "The Socialist party has not
 a more dangerous nor a more venomous
 foe than Samuel Gompers, nor has Sam-
 uel Gompers a more valuable supporter
 than the Socialist party."

That Gompers is a dangerous and
 venomous foe of the Socialist party need
 not here be proved: The facts are recog-
 nized by Kautsky, and are, indeed, ob-
 vious. No less obvious, but evidently not
 yet recognized by Kautsky, is the ob-
 verse fact that Gompers has no more
 valuable supporter than the Socialist
 party.

Who was it that moved at the New
 Orleans convention of the A. F. of L. to
 add grease to the elbow of Gompers by
 raising his salary?—The S. P. man Victor
 L. Berger.

Is there any vote, even a solitary one,
 cast against Gompers' presidency at
 A. F. of L. conventions?—The miracle
 happened at two conventions only. That
 happened full five years ago. Since then
 Civic Federation Gompers has been regu-
 larly elected by a unanimous vote, lead-
 ing S. P. men like Berger, J. Mahlon
 Barnes, the S. P. national secretary, and
 Max Hayes, the "brilliant S. P. Editor,"
 being conspicuous among the unanimous.

When Gompers yells "Scab!" at the
 Socialist Labor Party, or its press, the
 Daily and Weekly People, for daring to
 promote the organization of workmen
 whom the Gompers guild system of
 Unionism bars from membership by a
 variety of devices, who is there to echo
 and re-echo the slander of "Scab!" and
 thereby condone, even sanctify, the Gom-
 persian iniquity?—Why the S. P. press.
 From Max Hayes's paper down or up to
 the "Volkszeitung," it is re-echoed
 "Scab!," "Scab!!," "Scab!!!!" "The S. L.
 P. are scabs, and Union wreckers!!!"

Who is it that most enthusiastically
 seconds the Gompers system of substi-
 tuting the class-struggle with the race-
 struggle?—Why the S. P., whose Hillquits,
 Schlucters, Lees, Simonses cross the At-
 lantic in the effort to debauch the Inter-
 national Congress, and thereby the Inter-
 national Movement, by inoculating it
 with the labor-dislocating Gompers virus.

Examples could be multiplied ad in-
 finitum. Were it not for the S. P.'s valu-
 able support, Gompers and Gompersism
 would be, if not yet uprooted, at least,
 on its death-bed in America. As it is,
 the cloak of Socialism being thrown over
 the Gompers performances, Gompers has
 grown to be the ominous thing he is to-
 day to the Socialist Movement of the
 land—if not of the world.

At first blush, the sentence, "The So-
 cialist party has not a more dangerous
 nor a more venomous foe than Samuel
 Gompers, nor has Samuel Gompers a
 more valuable supporter than the Social-
 ist party," looks paradoxical. The known
 facts about Gompers towards the S. P.,
 and the facts, a few of which are quoted
 above, about the S. P. towards Gompers,
 prove the sentence true; but this only in-
 creases the puzzle. How comes it that
 Gompers, who derives such valu-
 able support from the S. P., is a foe to
 his supporter? and vice versa, how comes
 it that the S. P., to whom Gompers
 is a foe, affords support to him?—
 Thereby hang all the laws and the proph-
 ets of the, superficially looked upon,
 puzzle presented by the Socialist or
 Labor Movement of America.

The discoveries that our German com-
 rades are making, now that Gompers is
 seeking to invade Germany, the Social-
 ist Labor Party made long ago, and its
 press exposed the ulcer by firmly sticking
 the lancet into it. Gompers's flanks and
 rear felt exposed; he looked for protec-
 tion. The split of 1899 in the S. L. P.
 was the open manifestation that Gompers's
 search and endeavors had met with
 success—some kind of success. He now
 had a party that denounced the denou-
 ncers of his betrayals of the Cause of La-
 bor. But Gompers's success was only
 partial. For one thing, his purpose to
 annihilate the S. L. P. failed totally.
 Though greatly decimated in the matter
 of votes, the S. L. P. remained, in fact,
 gained in strength as a menace to Gom-
 persism. With its original Weekly of old
 speedily enforced by a Daily, besides six
 foreign weeklies in German, Hungarian,
 Swedish, Italian, Yiddish and Lettish, the
 S. L. P. attested its indestructibility.
 For another thing, Gompers made the
 bitter experience of Wagner in Faust.
 The homunculus he had artificially created
 went back upon him, in a degree. While
 supporting the Gompers iniquities, and
 acting against the S. L. P. as a bruiser
 for Gompersism, the S. P., with
 its grotesque notion of the ephem-

eral nature of Unionism, sought
 to supplant Gompers's A. F.
 of L., along with Gompers himself. The
 consequence was inevitable, logical—

Gompers, as a traducer of Socialism
 and a Vice-President of the Civic Federa-
 tion, hates the very word "Socialism."
 And he hates the S. P. with the addition-
 al and complicated hatred that comes
 from his knowledge that the S. P. strives
 for his heirship as humbug, and that, for
 all that, he needs the thing as a barrier
 against the S. L. P.

The S. P., on the other hand, though
 aware of the hatred of Gompers, has no
 choice but to give him support, knowing
 that the instant it withdraws its sup-
 port its reason for being ceases, and the
 triumph of the S. L. P. is demonstrated.

Looked at below the surface, there is
 nothing puzzling in the American Social-
 ist or Labor Movement, and the seeming
 paradox of the corrected Kautsky sen-
 tence is solved.

CHEAP GLORY

And Sand Thrown Into People's Eyes.
 Milford, Conn., Sept. 1.—On Aug.
 28th, a little piece of woodland, after
 being stripped of all surrounding land
 valuable for building lots, and now
 worthless in itself, was presented to
 Milford, Conn., for a public park.

At the dedication many glorifying
 speeches were made by clergy and
 politicians, telling us that the blessing
 of God must have descended upon us
 for having such a fervent citizen in
 our midst as the donor of the park,
 and how proud we ought to feel.

This saintly donor—I am surprised
 so good a man has lived even so long—
 is Mr. Clark Wilcox, a native of this
 village, but having an extensive milli-
 nery business in Brooklyn, as the
 townspeople say.

The mention of millinery calls to my
 mind one feature of an exhibition given
 in the Natural History Museum in
 New York City which I visited at the
 time. It impressed itself deeply upon
 my mind. It was a vivid representa-
 tion of the horrible conditions prevail-
 ing in the congested districts of New
 York, and incidentally of other cities.

This particular feature was a life-
 like reproduction of the making of ar-
 tificial flowers in the sweat-shop dis-
 tricts, in a closet-like compartment. I
 live in the country, therefore the size of
 tenement-rooms especially appeals to
 me. Eight (8) people, two adults, the
 rest ranging from six (6) to sixteen
 (16) were represented sitting around
 a table which nearly filled the room.

They were making decorations for
 some capricious lady's hat. They had
 worked all day, but no matter, the
 flowers must be made before bed time,
 for, if not, there was only dry bread
 for breakfast. A few hours later sees
 this same family bestowed thus: Three
 in the bed which had been folded into
 a corner during the day; two on a cot;
 two on the table at which they had
 been working; and one on two chairs.
 "All this in one and the same room.
 And yet the country rings with ap-
 plause and praise when a man who
 profits by such misery, spends a mere
 trifle of his plunder to present his
 native town with a wee "park."

Thus it is ever with the master class
 and this is only a small repetition of
 this worn-out method of blinding the
 people's eyes with munificent presents.
 But there are signs of unrest. It is re-
 quiring more and more sand to blind
 the eyes of the working class, and at
 last the supply will be exhausted.

H. L.

JEWELS FOR HER CATS.

Mrs. Brooks' Pride That She First
 Had Feline Wear Ear-rings.

London, September 3.—A little pink
 Persian kitten sat for its photograph
 to-day in the studio of a well-known
 animal photographer wearing a gold
 crown on its head and a gold order
 around its neck. The pink Persian
 came from Windsor Castle and now
 belongs to Mrs. Anita Comfort Brooks,
 president of the Gotham Club of New
 York, who is on a visit to London.
 This crowned kitten enjoys a perfumed
 bath every morning and one of its
 favorite pastimes is to play the keys
 of a grand piano.

"I was the first cat lover to think
 of giving a cat diamond ear-rings,"
 said Mrs. Brooks yesterday. "Bangles
 and necklaces had become so very
 hackneyed, and I wanted my cat to be
 unlike any one else's, so I had the ears
 pierced and bought my cat a pair of
 fine diamond ear-rings."

Mrs. Brooks always names her cats
 after celebrities. President Roosevelt
 was the one who rejoiced in jeweled
 ears. Governor Hughes, another pet,
 wears pink corsets, pink shoes, and
 pink stockings, and Admiral was a fine
 figure in a navy blue coat, striped
 trousers, and an Admiral's hat.

Until the workers know Socialism they
 are the hopeless victims of Capitalism.
 Spread the light!

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

INTOLERABLE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Sunday afternoon, August 29th, Comrade Joseph Schlossberg, editor of the S. L. P.'s Yiddish Organ, Der Arbeiter, delivered a lecture on the subject of "S. L. P. vs. S. P." under the auspices of the Arbeiter Ring branch in this city, at McCann's Hall. When the floor was thrown open for discussion a Dr. Skerns of the S. P. furnished an unwilling proof to the audience that the S. L. P. position cannot be successfully assailed. How masterly the antagonist of the lecturer put his foot into his own mouth to the amusement of the audience, this one instance will sufficiently show: The doctor stated with an air of authority and absolute positiveness that the S. L. P. has been breaking up Unions. When Comrade Schlossberg asked him to please name one union which was broken up by the S. L. P. the S. P. champion became enraged, and he yelled out with great indignation: "There you have the S. L. P.—men! No sooner do you open your mouth than they demand proofs; and if you can't furnish these you are immediately pronounced a fakir."
Yonkers, Sept. 1. S. L. P.

S. P. ROCKET SPENT IN TERRE HAUTE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During my week's stay in Terre Haute, four subscriptions were secured for the Volkfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung and sixteen for the Weekly People. The street meeting held Saturday night was an all around success. Sixteen pamphlets were disposed of and sample copies of Party papers were distributed. Another street meeting would have been held Wednesday night but stormy weather prevented it.

I secured three applications for membership, two of these are ex-members of the Socialist Party Local and are capable and will do good work for the Party in Terre Haute.

Local Democrat and Republican politicians, who are at outs with what they are pleased to call the "Ring," have organized the Citizens Independent League. They have nominated a complete ticket, and as they have declared their intention of relieving the "poor oppressed people" from the Boss Rule, and have passed out vote catching dope, it is safe to predict that the fast dwindling S. P. vote will go down to zero in the fall election in the home of the "Peerless One" of Terre Haute.

The Terre Haute Brewing Co., one of the largest establishments of its kind in the state, thinks so well of their four-legged slaves (horses), that besides feeding and bedding them well, they have installed fans over each stall so as to keep their stock nice and cool while occupying same, while their other slaves, the two-legged ones, can without any loss to their brewery masters, sweat to death.

I am now in Evansville and during my stay here will do what I can in the subscription line.

Chas. Pierson.
Evansville, Ind., Aug. 31.

STODEL'S GOOD MEETING IN NEW LONDON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The city (New London) situated on the "Thames of America," proves to be a "New" London only in name. When I entered its confines last Friday morning, I did not have to strain my eyes to notice conditions that are similar to Old London in England. Here, too, are "People of the Abyss," regiments of unemployed held in reserve by the capitalist system. Rows of shanties bowed in silence to me when I arrived as representative of the Socialist Labor Party, and Industrial Unionism.

My arrival was not announced in flaring front-page extras by the "public press" of the city. On the contrary, silence on the part of the papers, who were busy with Harriman's weakness. This portion of the country is divided to suit the "nobility." The wage earners' section is in the heart of the city; their homes are next to the mills and stores in which they slave. Velvet mills, silk mills, carpet and cracker factories, are placed here for "our" benefit, while on Bentley avenue is the "monkey dinner" section.

I wished my talk there was another talk by a recently appointed officer of law and order. With his head swelled with pride he told me to move from the base of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument. I moved and so did the crowd, and so did the literature; fourteen books were sold.

But this was only the overture, for the following evening, Saturday, pay night, a crowd of wage workers awaited the meeting of the Socialist Labor Party, and they were not disappointed for after I spoke I sold books like hot cakes. Over forty pamphlets were sold, one yearly sub to the Weekly People was secured, and nine Eugene Sue books were purchased and Weekly People were distributed.

One would-be real estate dealer asked me the important question who was paying me. After I answered him he said that I called him names. I put it to the audience and they replied that I did not call the man names. They shouted a "No!" that could be heard across the Thames River!

I held four meetings in Norwich, but the police would not allow me to speak on the public square, as a man had been killed there because of the congestion of traffic. I had to speak on street corners where it was difficult to secure audiences.

At Taftville, near Norwich, I held a good meeting in spite of the low tricks of a company's agent. He had urged a lot of children to disturb my meeting. I quieted the boys, and they then told me that they had interrupted because no officers were around.

On the same evening and after my street meeting, the Socialist party local invited me to speak to them at their club rooms. I spoke on the "Difference." They purchased \$1.30 worth of our literature.

S. A. J. Stodel.
Norwich, Conn., August 30.

UN-BUMMED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This week's "Industrial Worker" of this city comes out with a big front page announcement styled "Important," in which the announcement is made that the annual convention of the I-am-a-bum is put off to May of next year. I remember that when Sherman was bounced he claimed to have the I. W. W. with him, and he was to have his convention, and when the time came the convention was put off three months, then it was put off for the summer of next year, and then it was dropped altogether. The St. John-Trautman outfit are Sherman's successors, and they have begun to put off their convention.

Once-a-Bum-One-No-Longer.
Spokane, Aug. 28.

LEGION AND GOMPERS REVIVE REMINISCENCES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I read in to-day's Daily People that when Gompers was being gone for by several delegates at the International Labor Congress in Paris, Legien, of the German delegation, took him under his protecting wing on the ground that Gompers was their guest. I also notice that Legien's protection did not do Gompers any good.

This puts me in mind of a sight I witnessed twenty years ago in Berlin at an Anti-Semitic meeting. An altercation arose between the Social Democratic workmen and the Anti-Semitic "students," which finally ended in a lively "stick fight"—the "students" using their walking canes, and we the legs of chairs. The "students," as a whole, got decidedly the worst of it, but we also got our share of the "wounded ones." It happened this way: The Reichstag's deputy, Boeckel (Anti-Semite) threw his arms around the Social Democrat, Werner, and, holding tight, he addressed his own crowd, saying: "No harm, no harm shall be done to this man; he is under my protection; he is my guest." Unfortunately for Werner, the protecting wings of Boeckel did not protect him worth a cent. On the contrary, Boeckel's "wings" seemed to have attracted all the students' blows to that particular spot. They played their canes in such a lively way all over poor Werner's body that he came out of the fray a much battered man.

It is clear to me that Legien's "protecting wings" over Gompers did Gompers as little good as Boeckel's "protecting wings" did Werner. I wonder if Gompers is not saying to himself: "I wish Legien had left me unprotected—the same as Werner said when his wounds were being dressed: 'I

wish Boeckel had kept his arms away from me!"

Joseph Scheuerer.
New York, September 1.

IN AID OF McKEES ROCKS STRIKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a meeting of the General Committee of Section New York County, held on Saturday, August 28, a motion was passed that we carry on an agitation for the McKees Rocks Strikers and raise funds in their behalf. A committee was elected, composed of A. Silver, G. Blake, and L. C. Frajna, to carry on this work.

The fact that the strikers are waging their fight alone, the A. F. of L. not bothering itself with their fight, should lend added strength to the militant in his efforts to collect funds. The General Committee realized this, and as individuals donated \$2.65 to the Strikers' Relief Fund.

Acting National Secretary Paul Augustine has been written to, requesting that he bring this matter before the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, and make it a national affair.

It is up to you, comrades, to bestir yourself. An appeal by the committee will be found elsewhere in this issue. Lists for circulation can be had by writing the undersigned, at 28 City Hall Place.

Louis C. Frajna, Sec.
New York, Aug. 30.

"APPEAL" TRIES TO STUFF ITS READERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find a letter which I received from the Appeal to Reason in answer to a question I put to the editor of the paper. You will notice that the letter bears no date and is unsigned, but it is written on an "Appeal to Reason" letterhead. I received it on Aug. 9.

A few weeks ago I noticed an announcement in the "Appeal" that Local 93, I. W. W. of Bingham, Utah, had ordered one thousand copies of the issue of the "Appeal" containing the Warren case. When I read that notice, I as a member of the Socialist party in Philadelphia, put to the editor of the "Appeal" the question: "How is it that an industrial union places such an order, since the Socialist party doesn't urge men to join the I. W. W., but on the contrary, opposes industrial unionism?" The letter I am sending you from the "Appeal" is its answer.

I was not satisfied with the reply and sent Wayland another letter asking him to explain what he meant by the statement, "but Socialism is naturally held to the front." I also asked him why the "Appeal" is not a party owned paper, and is a private business venture. But do you think I received an answer to these questions? I did not, and it is two weeks ago since I asked for an explanation.

Phila., Pa., Aug. 30.

Joseph Rack.
(Enclosure)

APPEAL TO REASON

Girard, Kansas
Dear Comrade Rack:—The Appeal constantly urges men to join the union of their craft and the party of their class and the Socialist party does the same. The talk that it does not is mere buncombe by men who have never been able to get results and never will. But Socialism is naturally held to the front, because we believe that the ultimate remedy is in Socialism and not in unionism. Increasing wages is not enough—we must end the wage system. The attacks of the S. L. P. are not worth answering in the paper, for the reason that they are both unfair and ineffective.
Fraternally,
Appeal.

ANENT THE STEEL STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In my letter to The People yesterday I related how the police and business people were trying to stifle the S. L. P. agitation here in Pittsburgh. Now, comrades of Pennsylvania, we are somewhat handicapped. If we are to put up a fight you must come to our aid. We are arranging for an outing for the third Sunday in September, from which we hope to raise funds to carry on the work. We have been selling an average of \$5 worth of literature per week. Owing to trouble with the police last week it will fall off, but we shall redouble our efforts this week in outlying districts while we try to regain our rights for meetings. So don't forget to send whatever you can to Comrade L. M. Barhydt, 245 Seventh avenue, West Homestead, Pa.
With the investigation now going on in the Pressed Steel Car works, the lying statements of the capitalists, and the subserviency of the county sheriff, together with the inactivity of the district attorney, is plainly apparent. These things, pointed out as only the S. L. P. agitation does, calls forth their hatred,

as we show that it is not Hofstott, but the whole capitalist class, the system, with its eagle's claws tearing the workers' flesh, while the capitalist seeks to hide under the fold of "Old Glory," for which, and in whose defence the Catholic Church professor, Monaghan, says, "From Cardinal Gibbons down to the humblest priest, all will melt their golden images to raise a fund to fight Socialism." Although we do not deny their right to fight anything, we ask why not melt those golden chains to feed the starving men and women, and children at McKees Rocks, instead of fanning the flame of brutal combat in the hearts of men. The silence of the audience shows the deep effect of our words.

As to the riot on Sunday, August 22, it was a scheme to condemn the strikers. Exler, the deputy, known as a "scab" in this town and also as a spy in the I. W. W., a few years ago, had to be "vindicated" for his "bravery" and how was it done? By Sheriff Gumbert making liars of the conductors and motormen, and extolling Exler's "bravery," when he dropped on his knees and he cried: "My God, boys I give in." But the answer came back: "He who lives by the sword, shall die by the sword," and he met his fate at the hands of those despised "Hunkies" whose furniture he had thrown into the street, and whom, a moment before, he was cursing as he emptied his revolver at them.

I was on the scene early on Monday, and spoke on the Mound, despite that the papers said there was no meeting. They presented a sad but determined body while I and S. P. men advised them not to strike back. Comrade Banks and I noted the frightened manner of the Cossacks despite their loud "Move on" command. It sounded hollow, showing that the despised foreigners' defense had its effect.

I was in the strikers' hall day before yesterday, when a picket brought in three strike-breakers, two of whom had been shipped from Chicago under false pretenses. One brought as a souvenir an egg which he was given for breakfast, rotten ripe.

Later I was up on the Mound to hear the strikers cheer as the pickets brought a number of strike-breakers on the Hill. I also talked to the man locked in the box car, as reported already in The People, but language is not strong enough to paint the conditions.

Debs was here and had a meeting in old City Hall, but no over-flow meeting. The same old platitudes were reported. At 9 p. m., when he looked at his watch, I think he recognized the end of his verse, and the enthusiasm was spent, yet he continued nearly another hour, declared he was an industrial worker, and passed on, to receive the handshaking at the finish. I heard Debs before I joined the S. L. P. eleven years ago; it is the same old Debs, with his eyes on the crowd to see which way it jumps.

How sad it is to look upon a man of such magnetic influence, leaning forward to catch the effect of his words upon his hearers, yet never at the front when those followers are being stamped by the false "labor leaders" to whom he glibly refers.

But courage, comrades, many of those S. P. Debs worshippers will yet break the bonds and take the proper place, either in our party or by bringing their own up to the S. L. P. standard.

W. H. Carroll.
Pittsburg, Pa., August 29.

CHARLES FALLATH.

Charles Fallath, a member of the Socialist Labor Party in Elizabeth, N. J., died on Tuesday, August 30. Burial took place September 2.

The Differences BETWEEN THE Socialist Party AND THE Socialist Labor Party ALSO BETWEEN Socialism, Anarchism AND Anti-Political Industrialism BY A. ROSENTHAL Price : : : 10 Cents By Mail, 12 Cents NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

AS TO LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

Official Declaration of Scandinavian Federation on the Subject.

The below is the official declaration of the N. E. C. of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation upon the question of the admittance of Language Federations into the Socialist Labor Party:

At its convention in July, 1908, the S. L. P. made an amendment to its constitution, called Art. XII, containing rules for the admittance of Language Federations into the S. L. P. Previous to that time, this question had been rather inadequately discussed within the Party. It appears also as if the wording of Art. XII were not very satisfactory, because at the present time an agitation is going on within the Party for the amendment of said article.

Two distinct motions are at the present time before the Party, one from Section Chicago (accompanied with a lengthy argument), and another from Section New York. A discussion of the subject is also running through the Party's official organs, the Daily and Weekly People.

We realize that this discussion is not centered around the question whether or not the Party should admit the Federations. This question was practically settled with the adoption of Article XII. The object now is to formulate more satisfactory conditions for the admittance.

Considering this, and consequently further that the Scandinavian Federation at this time stands officially declared against affiliation with the Party, it would appear that we would have no business to enter into this discussion.

As is well known, this question came up before the convention of the Federation already in January, 1907. At that time the matter was but slightly comprehended, and the convention adopted a motion in favor of affiliation; but after it had been discussed in "Arbetaren" it was defeated by the general vote. At that time, however, it could only, at the best, have been the expression of a wish and declaration of principle as far as the Federation was concerned, because the Party's constitution at that time did not provide for such affiliation. At the time of the Federation's last convention, in January, 1909, the matter had taken on a different phase, inasmuch as the Party had then adopted the aforesaid Article XII.

However, this question was then again taken up, if we are not altogether mistaken, with the view of being at once and unanimously defeated. This position of our Federation towards the question of affiliation is also made clear by its declaration of principles. These state that in this country the class struggle must be carried on by the country's political and economic organizations, and that our Federation is neither a political nor economic organization in the true sense of the word, but is ONLY a propaganda organization.

As already mentioned, for these reasons it might appear as if we had no cause to enter into this discussion, and we probably would not have done so if it had not been for an utterance by Comrade Carm of Chicago in the Daily People of July 21.

Carm reproduces the motion and arguments of Section Chicago. In the course of these arguments our Federation is referred to in a manner that would lead the uninitiated to understand that it stands ready to be admitted into the Party. Indeed, that it is anxious for it, and only is waiting for the Party to adopt suitable constitutional provisions. But this is not all. Carm adds that he "as an active member and formerly organizer of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, knows that language branches need to be directly affiliated with the Party." It is this fact, namely, that Carm strikes a posture as if he were speaking authoritatively for the Federation, that has caused us to speak, in order to call attention to the above facts so that none of the Federation members may retain the impression that it stands ready to join the Party; so that if perhaps the question again should come before the Federation they may not feel disappointed at its possible outcome.

Further, as we have noticed that some branches have had this question of amending Art. XII up for discussion, we desire in this connection to draw to their attention the fact that the question that should first be discussed in the Federation is, whether or not this affiliation is desirable for the promotion of our common cause.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

F. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—For the Socialist Labor Party to drop the word Socialism from its name, because of the stain that the Socialist party is putting upon the word, would be to place the Party's name at the mercy of just such folks as the S. Pites. As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds, so will the word that indelibly designates Socialism.

J. C., PHILA., PA.—The family name of Eugene Sue is pronounced, not "Soq," nor "Su-e." Would you say: "I sooded a man for damages?" You would say, "I sued him." The nearest Sue's name can be pronounced in English is as the English word to Sue. Next question next week.

E. J. K., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—If you flip away some vermin that tries to bite you, and you then ignore the writhings of the thing as it lies in a ditch by the roadside, would that indicate you have any lingering love for the insect?—No more have we for the Only Logical Central Selig Schulberg.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—The job implies going through the full files of The People. As instances are recalled they will be mentioned in this column. Here is one. In 1892, Gov. Flower of New York signed the bill limiting the hours of work on railroads. The lines centering in Buffalo ignored the law; the switchmen struck; the Governor called out the militia and smote the strike. Among the enthusiastic supporters of the Governor was the Tammany Senator Jacob Cantor. In November of that same year Cantor ran again for the Senate. He had two opponents, one Republican and one S. L. P., both members of Gompers's Cigarmakers' Union. Gompers thereupon appeared in the "Daily News," a Tammany paper, with a letter written to Cantor and endorsing him. In that letter Gompers said to Cantor: "If anybody says you are an enemy to Labor he says what is not true."

L. A., DALLAS, TEX.—A person has the right to translate any article he pleases from the Daily or Weekly People into any foreign language.

READER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—To "Americanize" Marx's "Capital" can mean only to make it understandable to people who have not the thinking power to understand "Capital" as it now is. Such a job is next to impossible. A hard subject requires technical treatment, and that is ungraspable by some people. To drop the technique is to invite a flood of misunderstanding.

J. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—Plan is excellent. Follow it up and obtain renewals.

D. B., PASADENA, CALIF.—The value of labor-power is determined by

the value of the commodities requisite to produce and restore the labor-power.

J. W., NEW YORK.—The working class's wages represent its share of the wealth it produces. The wages depend upon the supply of labor in the market. Consequently the share that the working class gets of its product does not depend upon taxes. Neither directly nor indirectly does Labor bear the burden of taxation, although, of course, the taxes are paid out of the product of Labor, but which Labor is plundered of in production. Appearances are otherwise, but this is the fact.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The Spanish translation of the Preamble address has been read through. What now?

T. R., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—There is no sense in deploring "the years that the locust hath eaten." There is never time lost in the Movement. All that happens furnishes valuable experience for eventual use.

"READER," ALBANY, N. Y.—There is nothing in the "direct nominations" move but a move to take control of the Republican party from the hands of one set of bosses and place it in those of another. There is no democratic tendency about it. As far as the facility for political expression is concerned, the more wheels within wheels are placed into the electoral machinery, the surer the masses are excluded.

J. A. D., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Compliment is appreciated. Neither those who caricature political action can drive The People into pure and simple force, nor those who caricature force can drive The People into pure and simple politics. The S. L. P. is solidly planted.

J. F. D., NEW YORK.—The questions will gladly be published; also the answers to them that may come in. Is that the debate contemplated? Language of letter is indistinct. Money shall be held in trust until receipt of more explicit instructions upon how to apply the money to the debate.

O. M. J., FRUITVALE, CALIF.; M. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; A. S. D., KNOWLTON, IA.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; C. P., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; S. N., CHICAGO, ILL.; P. T. C., NEW YORK; E. J. H., PHILA., PA.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; J. A. C., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; K. G., PHILA., PA.; G. A. M., TORONTO, CAN.; C. P., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; A. Z., CHICAGO, ILL.; G. S. H., KELSEYVILLE, CAL.; H. L., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; H. R., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.—Matter received.

For the present this question stands answered by the Federation with No. And so far we have neither seen nor heard arguments capable of sustaining a contrary position.

When Carm, supporting himself with the fact of being an active member and ex-organizer of the Federation, declares that "we need to be directly affiliated," then he ought also to point out what particular experiences have convinced him of this. He has not done so, but on the other hand made it appear like a maxim, well-known and fully accepted within the Federation, when the contrary really is the case. It is to this we have desired to call attention.

Let us add that we do not in the least mean to insinuate that Carm has acted dishonestly or has intentionally attempted to misrepresent the matter; but we feel convinced that in his enthusiasm he has overlooked the actual facts in the case.

For the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation's Executive Committee, A. Furstenberg, Secretary.
New York, August 8, 1909.

TEN CENT BOOKS.

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

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

"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.
Every Wage Worker Should Read It.
Written by Workingmen
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The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER Circulating in Australia.
TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
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The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

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

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
as City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, as City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
to p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the above com-
mittee was held at National Headquar-
ters on Wednesday evening, September
1st, with Lafferty in the chair. Mem-
bers present: Lafferty, Ball, Kihn,
Deutch, Schwartz, Lefkowitz, Hall,
Lechner, Mittelberg, Rosenberg, Schraft
and Weiss. Absent and excused: But-
terworth and Hammer. Absent: Miller.
Financial Report: Income, \$119.95; ex-
penses, 130.90.

The Committee on Sue book sale plan
reported inability to accomplish much on
the plan up to date but expects to report
progress at the next session. National
Secretary reported that the Lettish Con-
stitution has not as yet been received
from the translator, and that he had
written to the comrade who had the
matter in hand requesting that the work
be pushed.

The result of the N. E. C. vote on
Reinstein's motion to retain the services
of Paul Augustine as National Secretary
is as follows: In favor: F. J. Meyer,
Washington; Olive M. Johnson, Cali-
fornia; Herman Richter, Michigan; G.
H. Campbell, Minnesota; J. U. Billings,
Colorado; Albert Schnabel, Wisconsin;
Joseph Marek, Connecticut; Boris Rein-
stein, New York; A. S. Dowler, Texas;
Alexander Kaucher, Missouri; W. H.
Thomas, Pennsylvania; A. E. Reimer,
Massachusetts; John Kircher, Ohio. Op-
posed: none.

A committee from Section New York
County requested to be heard on propo-
sition to the N. E. C. Sub-Committee to
endorse the action of its Section in the
matter of the McKees Rock strike, and
urge the Party as a whole to take up the
work of aiding the strikers. Moved by
Deutch, seconded by Mittelberg: "That
the communication of the committee be
received and acted upon." Carried.
Moved by Lechner, seconded by Kihn:
"That a committee of three be elected
to draft a resolution relative to the
McKees Rock strike." Carried. Commit-
tee: De Leon, Lechner and Fraina. Fol-
lowing is the resolution:

"Whereas, Six thousand workingmen
are out on strike at McKees Rocks in the
steel mills of the Pressed Steel Car Com-
pany; and

"Whereas, The brutal repressive power
of capitalism is being used against these
workingmen, in an effort to break their
strike; and

"Whereas, The striking workingmen
are in need of financial aid to insure
their continuing their strike until final
victory is achieved; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That the N. E. C. Sub-
Committee call upon all members and
sympathizers of the Socialist Labor
Party to do all in their power to in-
sure the strikers receiving adequate sup-
port."

John Sandgren, a delegate from Swed-
en, now in America, on a mission to ob-
tain support for the General Strike
of the workers in that country was
granted the floor. He explained the situ-
ation in his country and urged the S. L.
P. to give whatever support was in its
power. Moved by Lefkowitz, seconded
by Schwartz: "That a committee be
elected to draft a resolution to be pub-
lished in the minutes of this committee,
and that the committee have full power
to insert same." Carried. Committee:
Hall, Deutch and Augustine. Resolu-
tion drawn up as follows:

"Whereas, Three hundred thousand
members of the working class in Sweden
have for the past five weeks been en-
gaged in a gigantic General Strike
against the capitalist class of that coun-
try, and

"Whereas, These workers now call
upon the members of their class in
America for assistance in this struggle,
and

"Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party
recognizes that the struggle of the work-
ers of one country is the concern of the
workers of all countries, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Sub-Committee
of the National Executive Committee
call upon the members and sympathizers
of the S. L. P. in America to agitate for,
and do all that is possible in their re-
spective localities, in unions and societies
of which they may be members, and in
general, to gather financial resources for
the support of the General Strike in
Sweden."

Communications:—From Section New
York County urging publication of a
leaflet in the Russian language. Moved
by Kihn, seconded by Hall: "That Rein-
stein be requested to write a leaflet for
propaganda purposes in Russian, and

that the N. E. C. Sub-Committee orders
same to be printed at once." Carried.

From Section Cook County regarding
title to the Hungarian Party organ;
Portland, Ore., ordering due stamps and
reporting on conditions there; Washing-
ton S. E. C. ordering due stamps and
supplies; Texas S. E. C., regarding en-
gagement of Pierson for agitation; Mas-
sachusetts S. E. C. regarding Reimer's
agitation in Massachusetts and Rhode
Island; Virginia S. E. C. regarding resolu-
tion of the Sub-Committee's last min-
utes; Missouri S. E. C. regarding infor-
mation for the State Department of that
State; Kentucky S. E. C. regarding Pier-
son's proposed work in that State.

National Secretary reported having
written letters to individual members
and sympathizers in Indiana regarding
organization of Sections and general agi-
tation. He also reported that arrange-
ments had been made for him to visit
Sections in the State of New York from
September 4th to 8th inclusive, on an
organization mission. Moved by Kihn,
seconded by Deutch: "That the action
of the national secretary be approved."
Carried.

Adjournment 10.30 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

NEW YORK S. E. C. S. L. P.

A regular meeting of the New York
State Executive Committee, S. L. P., was
held on Friday evening, August 20, at
the Daily People Building, with Johnson
in the chair. Present: Kihn, Scheuerer,
Hiltner, Moonelis and Donohue. Absent
with excuse Walters and Wilson; with-
out excuse Hanlon.

The minutes of the previous meeting
were adopted as read.

The Secretary reported he had notified
all members to be present; had again
written Section Richmond County re-
garding agitation work but to date had
received no reply; sent letter to new
Section at Yonkers regarding organiza-
tion work and agitation; notified Sec-
tions Troy, Gloversville and Schenectady
of visit of Augustine on September 4th,
5th and 6th, respectively, and received
replies from Troy and Schenectady that
arrangements had been made and notify-
ing where meetings are to be held; re-
ceived word from Katz that he would be
compelled to return home from Rochester
owing to certain matters requiring his
attention. Katz further reported that
he and Reinstein attended to organiza-
tion work at Schenectady, which Section
elected new officers; that they now have
two branches, an English and a German;
that Harry Gunn is Organizer of the Sec-
tion; that at Troy he and Reinstein were
very successful, getting new members
into the organization and stirring the
members to greater activity. The State
secretary further reported he had writ-
ten Reinstein, now back in Buffalo, re-
garding further agitation in the Western
part of the State. Action of secretary
endorsed.

An application for membership at
large was received from Daniel Anderson,
Jamestown; same granted.

Two bills of the Labor News Co. for
\$10 and \$5 were ordered paid.

National Secretary Augustine, who
was present stated that there is quite
a large stock of leaflets on hand with the
Labor News Co., which should be gotten
out before any new matter is printed;
decided that the Secretary procure sam-
ples of the various leaflets and urge the
Sections to get supply; also that he send
them the circular advertising the 100 as-
sorted pamphlets.

The secretary was also instructed to
call for nominations for member of the
National Executive Committee from
New York State for the term of 1910.

Financial Report for July: Receipts,
\$55.05; Expenditures, \$32.93.

Meeting adjourned.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary

SECTION HOBOKEN.

Section Hoboken, S. L. P., held its reg-
ular meeting on Wednesday, September
1, at Bagelmann's Hall. All members
present. Kraja elected chairman. Fol-
lowing officers were elected to hold office
until January, 1910:—Organizer, Joe
Kraja; treasurer, Mat Poropog; finan-
cial secretary, John Sweeney; recording
secretary, Harry Schreck; agent for Ger-
man press, Robert Wolff; agent for En-
glish and Yiddish, John Sweeney; agent
for Slavonian and Hungarian, Joe
Kraja; agent for Italian, Georg Poropog.
Meetings will be held every first and
third Wednesday in the month, at Bagel-
mann's Hall.

The financial officers reported progress.
It was decided to arrange hall and
open air meetings in October, November
and December, especially for the benefit
of the Slavonian and Italian work-
ingmen of this city. Agitation amongst
these seems to be successful and we hope
to have every strong Section very soon.
The present material is anxious and in
earnest to get to work.

This Section is at present looking for
Slavonian and Italian speakers. Any
such are invited to send names, etc., to
secretary. All old members of former
Section Hoboken should get in harness
now and help. Members of the State
Committee are invited to our next meet-
ing on WEDNESDAY, September 15.

H. Schreck, Secretary.

SEIZE THEM!

Let Not the Opportunities for Propa-
ganda Slip by.

While the general propaganda activity
was fair the past week, still there was
so much of interest, to the Socialist,
going on that it is surprising that the
propaganda effort was not much greater.
There was the Swedish general strike,
and the McKee's Rock strike, to mention
but two of the outbursts of the revolu-
tionary spirit, upon which the workers in
general are pretty much in the dark.
In order that the workers may have a
clear and intelligent comprehension of
such matters our press is necessary, and
it is up to us to get it into the hands of
workingmen. Incidents in the world of
labor of late have been such that they
should have inspired everyone to push
the propaganda.

The result of the Michigan-Kentucky
propaganda contest was not very start-
ling. From Michigan we received \$13,
Daily and Weekly People, and \$10.20,
Labor News, total \$23.20. From Ken-
tucky Daily and Weekly People, \$3.10.

Those sending two or more subscrip-
tions were:

R. Baker, Vancouver, B. C. 4

OPERATING FUND.

Our Isthmian friends came to the
rescue this week with \$19.50 to this
fund. So long as the propaganda does
not make the work self-sustaining, we
must depend upon our friends for finan-
cial help. Don't forget about this when
you happen to have a little to spare.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes John DuChak, S. Talbot, J. Esnault, etc.

Total 23.55
Previously acknowledged .. 5,000.87
Grand total \$5,024.32

IN AID OF MCKEES ROCKS STRIKERS.

The following contributions to this
fund were received. Lists for circulation
in the shops, unions, etc., should be got-
ten from the Secretary of the Relief
Fund:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes General Committee delegates, Dr. A. Levine, F. H. Brune, etc.

Grand total \$44.30
An appeal in leaflet form, anent the
McKees Rocks strike has been printed.
Copies should be procured for circulation
at outdoor meetings.

L. C. Fraina,
28 City Hall place.

DONT BUY SALICO

— For —

Rheumatism

until you have tried a Free Trial
Sample. Address

H. L. BERGER, Ph.G.
Druggist.

2nd Ave. & 96th St., N. Y.

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

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes L. C. Haller, Section El Paso County, F. Knotek, etc.

Prepaid Cards sold: J. W. Stewart,
Tucson, Ariz., \$5; M. Ruther, Holyoke,
Mass., \$5; R. Katz, Paterson, N. J.,
\$2.50.

The Contests.

The Wisconsin-Indiana contest closed
September 4. The Arizona-Maryland one
started September 5th. There are other
contests to be announced later.

ATTENTION, CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Executive
Committee has engaged Samuel Stodel
to speak where possible, but mainly to
secure subscriptions to the Party
Press and to dispose of Party litera-
ture. All readers and sympathizers
who are interested in this endeavor are
kindly requested to assist him as much
as possible. He will be in the follow-
ing places at the stated dates:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes Waterbury, Bristol, New Britain, etc.

S. L. P. MEN OF EAST PITTSBURG, PA., AND VICINITY, NOTICE!

A large mass meeting under the aus-
pices of Section Allegheny County,
Socialist Labor Party, will be held on
MONDAY, September 13, 8 p. m., in East
Pittsburg Turn Hall, Electric avenue,
East Pittsburg, Pa. Admission is free
and everyone is invited especially oppon-
ents of the S. L. P. Free discussion is
assured.

We ask our friends and comrades to
advertise this meeting extensively and
make sure of a large attendance. The
following will be speakers: W. H. Car-
roll, state organizer for the S. L. P. in
Pennsylvania, W. H. Thomas, coal miner
of Blythedale, and F. Weber, a bricklayer
of Wilkinsburg.

Agitation Committee.

ENTERTAINMENT OF CHICAGO LET-
TISH SOCIALISTS.

An Entertainment will be given by
the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation
Section of Chicago on SATURDAY, Sep-
tember 11, at 8 p. m., at Pulaski Hall,
796-800 So. Ashland avenue, near
Eighteenth street. On the program is
Singing by the Section's Choir; "In the
Morning Flush," a great play in four acts
of the Russian Revolution, by F. Zim-
merman; Dancing; Good Music. All
kinds of refreshments will be served.
Come and have a good time.

Committee.

THOLIN'S DATES AROUND CHICAGO.

SATURDAY, September 18, Lund-
quists Hall.
SUNDAY evening, September 19,
Northwest Hall, Western and North
avenues, Waukegan.

CHICAGO MEETINGS IN AID OF
SWEDISH STRIKERS.

The following public meetings are ar-
ranged by the Scandinavian Socialist
Labor Party of Chicago to help the strik-
ing workingmen in Sweden.
TUESDAY, September 14, 8 p. m., Bel-
mont Hall, Belmont avenue and No.
Clark street.
WEDNESDAY, September 15, 8 p. m.,
Lundquists Hall, Sixty-first and Hal-
sted streets, Southside.
THURSDAY, September 16, in Rose-
land, Pullman.
FRIDAY, September 17, 8 p. m., Hal-
ters Hall, Forty-eighth avenue and W.
Eric street.
SATURDAY, September 18, Wauke-
gan, Ill.
SUNDAY, September 19, 2 p. m., Chi-
cago Federation of Labor, 275 La Salle
street.
MONDAY, September 20, Luca Hall,
Rockford, Ill.
TUESDAY, September 21, Turner
Hall, Moline, Ill.
SATURDAY, September 25, afternoon,
Red Granite, Wisconsin.

Further plans will be published
later.
Agitation Committee, Chicago Scand.
S. L. P. Thor Borg, Secy.

TO THE RESCUE.

Fellow Workers:—
A foul attempt to MURDER members
of the Working Class is now taking place.
A crisis confronts the workers, a crisis
that needs to be met and grappled with
boldly.

Six thousand workingmen are out on
strike at McKees Rocks, in the mills of
the Pressed Steel Car Company. The
facts are well known to all persons. They
need but a brief recapitulation here.

The workers employed in the mills of
the Pressed Steel Car Co. were held in a
state of hideous slavery. Given less con-
sideration than beasts of burden, they
were forced to work long hours for star-
vation wages, and trade at company
stores where they were sold rotten food
 unfit to eat at exorbitant prices.

Scores of workers were killed in the
mills—one a day on the average—by the
machinery, which lacked safety appli-
ances. So terrible was this MURDER of
human beings that the mills at McKees
Rocks became known as the Slaughter
House.

The men were compelled to compromise
their wives and daughters and place
them in the hands of foremen or bosses.

Their, indeed, was a revolting slavery.
But even a worm will turn. Two months
ago the workers, driven desperate by
their inhuman exploitation, refused relief
by their employers, went on strike.

The Pressed Steel Car Co. tried to
break the strike by importing strike-
breakers. When these measures failed,
the mill owners faked up stories to the
effect that the strikers were using bombs
trying to blow up the steel mills. This
is a bare-faced lie, hatched by the bosses
and the police in order to discredit the
strikers, arrest their leaders, and thus
break the strike. The strikers are using
none but peaceful measures to win the
strike.

Then the professional strike breakers,
inspired, no doubt, by the mill owners,
began to stir up trouble, start riots, kill
people, and place the blame on the strik-
ers. Scenes of carnage ensued, striking
workingmen and strike breakers were
killed; and now martial law prevails at
McKees Rocks. The brutal repressive
power of capitalist government is being
used against the strikers. They are
being shot and beaten; their homes (?)
are being wrecked; they are being evicted
and thrown upon the streets; they are
being arrested and given liberal doses of
police brutality—all in a last desper-
ate effort to break the strike, and force
the workers to patiently submit to ex-
ploitation and slavery.

But the strikers refuse to be intimi-
dated into submission; they are standing
firm. Imbued with the revolutionary
spirit, they are determined to fight to
the last ditch. Rather defeat and dis-
aster than cowardly surrender!

The strikers are doing their share
splendidly. But how about YOU, fellow
workers? Are you, members of the
Working Class, exploited by the same
class that is now fighting the McKees
Rocks strikers, going to remain idle and
look calmly on while your fellow wage
slaves go down to defeat?

The strikers' food supply is running
short, and they are in a state of starva-
tion. Their wives and children are cry-
ing for bread. They must have money
for food IMMEDIATELY.

The strikers MUST have FINANCIAL
AID to carry on their strike to victory.

Fellow workers, this foul conspiracy
against the workers MUST BE DE-
FEATED! Your comrades in misery
MUST triumph by their own heroic efforts
AND YOUR HELP! Get busy with your
contributions! Let it not be said that
while our comrades were engaged in a
death grapple with the exploiters, being
murdered by bullets and starvation the
rest of the workers raised not a finger
in their behalf. Are you going to do your
duty to your class? Will you ACT?

Section New York County, Socialist
Labor Party, by

George Blake,
Adolph Silver,
Louis C. Fraina,
Secretary.

The People will publish all receipts and
expenditures. Send your contributions
for Strikers' Relief Fund, to Louis C.
Fraina, 28 City Hall place, New York
City.

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

Two dramas from proletar-
ian life by Richard Koepfel.
"EIN VERLORENER"
(A Ruined Life.)
Price 15 Cents.

"DER TRUNKENBOLD"
(The Drunkard.)
Price 15 Cents.

Instructive, Interesting, Enter-
taining, Enlightening.
Real Socialist Literature.

Cleveland Labor News Agency.
1366 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

HISTORY. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.
THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fic-
tion, yet embracing a comprehensive
history of the oppressing and op-
pressed classes from the commencement of the
present era.

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

Table with 2 columns: Title and Price. Includes THE GOLD SICKLE, THE BRASS BELL, THE IRON COLLAR, etc.

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

Advertisement for 'The Industrial Unionist' with details on subscription rates and address.

Advertisement for 'UNITY' with details on price and publisher information.

Advertisement for 'The Socialist' with details on subscription rates and office address.

Advertisement for 'IDEAL CITY' with details on price and author information.

Advertisement for 'For the Student' with a list of books and prices.

Advertisement for 'ASSASSINATIONS AND SOCIALISM' with details on price and publisher.