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THOUGHTS BY THE WAY

DROPPED ON EVENTS AS THEY PASS IN REVIEW.

U. S. Senate a Chamber of Industrial Lords Whatever the Mode of Electing Numbers—A "Pointer" in Rising Prices Discussion—Printer "Insurgents" Tell Tales on Their President.

Though the term may not be "polished" it is expressive—"Asquith is up to snuff." The British premier, with his war drum throbbing defiance at the Lords, proposes that their veto power be limited to two rejections. If a bill, twice passed by the Commons and rejected by the Lords, pass the Commons a third time, it shall become a law without the consent of the Lords, "on royal assent being granted, provided that at least two years have elapsed between the date of the first reading of the bill in the Commons and the date when it passes the Commons for the third time." The practical effect of which is to raise more breakwaters than there exist now against a strong popular demand.

Rightly does the report, made to the House of Representatives in favor of a constitutional amendment to take from the Legislatures of the States the power to elect the Federal Senators and to vest that power directly in the people, set forth that it is "unnecessary to go into an extended argument in support of the proposition."—Correct.

It should need no extended argument to show that the industrial development has taken the bottom from under the principle upon which the Legislatures of the States elect the Senators. That principle arose at a time when industries had not yet leaped the State lines. Industries have done so since. It is unnecessary to argue extensively that it is absurd to call a Senator "the Senator from Indiana" when he is "the Senator of the Brewing Industry," or to call a Senator "the Senator from Rhode Island" when he is "the Senator of the Standard Oil Industry"; etc., etc. Secondly, it should need no extended argument to show that nothing but actual experience will remove the superstition that the method of election changes the characters of the elected. The people need to find out by experience that the Senate will remain what it is whatever the method of election. The Senate must be abolished.

People whose mind never can grasp a central and primary cause, and who get all tangled up in reasonings intended to account from striking phenomena with secondary, if not trivial causes, now revel in the figures furnished by the Bureau of statistics on food animals, and the prices thereon, and, for instance, worth 7.4 cents a pound in 1901, is now worth 18 cents. "That is the cause?" The Bureau states there is a 16 per cent. decrease in the number of hogs. "Why, here you have it! A decreased number of hogs means a decreased supply of lard; a decreased supply of lard, as with all other commodities, translates itself into an increased price! Here it is clear as day; the price of gold has nothing to do with it!" Not so fast! How large is the decreased supply in hogs? "Sixteen per cent." How large is the increased price? "Hem—haw—hem—143 per cent." And our festive solater of the rise in prices by the hog-and-lard side show reasoning remains tongue-tied with the 127 per cent. increase in price left unaccounted for, and which the hog is not responsible for.

Long speeches are being delivered in the Senate by Senator Bailey of Texas and Senator Hale of Maine against the Employers' Liability Act which was sent up from the House. The gist of the speeches is that the Act is unconstitutional, and the gist of reason of the unconstitutionality is that the Act encroaches on State Rights. In other words, the duty imposed upon the Federal Government by Article IV, Sec. 4 of the Constitution to "guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," does not include the duty of providing regulations that shall prevent any combination of men from so maiming the masses that they look like the inmates of an Asylum of Cripples, and the several

States shall have the sovereign right to maim.

The fifth issue of "Publicity," a Los Angeles paper issued by International Typographical Union "Insurgents," sums up the "activities" in Syracuse of the Union's president Lynch in these words: "What with raising boycotts for politicians, buying supplies for the fire department, settling strikes (and strikers, too), and performing his duties as first vice president of the parent body, Lynch had not worked at his machine in the Herald office for so many months that the foreman instructed him to either go to work on the situation or relinquish it."

If it were not that the passage expressly mentions Lynch's name, and if, in the enumeration of "activities," the passage had incorporated "working at his printers' trade by soliciting for his private and wildcat journalistic ventures, subsidies from mine owners, and threatening adverse comments if not gratified," one would swear "Publicity" had in mind David C. Coates, one time a passes-using "Labor" member of the Colorado Legislature, and now "working" in Spokane.

There are now five big "inquiries" going on—without counting the late inquiry into the Allds corruption charges at Albany, there is the insurance inquiry; the inquiry into the meat packers; the Pinchot-Ballinger inquiry; the Pittsburgh graft inquiry; the Ship-Subsidy bill inquiry. These are the leading ones, there a lot of others, without mentioning the Standard Oil, which has become a permanent affair. Does this mean a spasm of purity, resolved to throttle impurity? Or does it mean that the impurity has swollen to such size that it has burst open the lid which kept the impurity covered?

Addressing the St. Francis Xavier Alumni Sodality on March 30th, and after burning the regulation candle to the Capitalist Dragon with the regulation Roman Catholic politician pastebord sings at Socialism—a performance, it would seem without which no Roman Catholic solemnity is complete in these days—Archbishop Farley pronounced New York "the Rome of the New World." Is the pronouncement in line with the rumors that begin to come from Europe to the effect that the political reign of the papacy is being made too hot for it even in Catholic Rome, and that a transplantation is contemplated to New York? For a dauntless fighter of Socialism to appear on the stage in the role of a runaway is hardly likely to inspire confidence, even to his claue.

As though it were a matter of course, and nothing wrong about it, the "United Mine Workers' Journal" of March 24 sums up the deliberations at the conventions held between the mine owners and the mine workers with these words: "One amusing thing of it all is the fact that while in the heat of debate a stranger would conclude that nothing but a fist fight would settle it, but just as soon as the convention adjourns the matter is dropped and they mingle together with great freedom, often joking over the lively scrap they had." The hypocrite is bad enough; but about him there is the redeeming feature that he has a sense of right and wrong. Far worse than the hypocrite is he whose conscience is so callous that he has lost all sense of right and wrong. From the former there is some hope; there is none from the latter.

From his Atlanta prison cell, where he is serving a 15 years' sentence for violation of the Federal banking laws, Charles W. Morse proclaims that his methods were not open to criticism as "they were, as all my associates knew, the methods of business men in all large cities in this country!" So might a healthy tuberculosis germ, fresh from infecting a human lung, declare: "It is false that I infected anybody. My methods were, as all my associates knew, the methods of healthy tuberculosis bacteria in all weakened lungs in this country." Any difference?

Now it is breaking out in Mississippi. Here, in New York State, a Senator, Ben Conger by name, admitted he had bribed another Senator, Allds; had Allds investigated, convicted and forced out of the Senate, and thereupon Conger, the self-confessed bribe-giver, is claiming immunity on the ground that his confession will cause purification. In Mississippi another State Senator, Theodore Bilbo, confesses hav-

RETROSPECT OF THE STRIKE

The Philadelphia bonfire is now merely smoldering; the general strike is called off; what remains, and remains nominally only, is the original strike of the Rapid Transit employees; and that is merely dragging its slow and pathetic length to final extinction—in the regulation style.

In this year of grace 1910, and as though the last thirty years' veritable shower of experience had fallen upon their backs to a little purpose as water falls upon the backs of ducks, thousands of workmen in Philadelphia were seen to strike an attitude which marked their move Itehabod.

The workman who recognizes the right of the employer to the plant, and, in the same breath, demands higher wages, kicks himself to pieces. If the employer has such a right, then wage slavery is an inevitable consequence. If the employer has such a right, then the demand, on the part of Labor, for a higher price is as absurd as if a mutton chop in the butcher's stall were to strike for being sold at the market price. If the employer is entitled to "his plant" then Labor is a merchandise with no more "rights" than any other bundle of

goods, or lot of cattle on the hoof. The demand for higher wages is permissible only to men who use the demand as a step towards casting off the yoke of wage slavery.

The workman who would dictate how the employer shall conduct his business, and yet would leave the responsibility with the employer, that workman pronounces himself an absurdity. No rights without obligations. The Right to dictate how a plant shall be run is permissible only to men who, consciously, are drilling themselves to couple Obligation with Right: to assume the full control, thereby to assume all the Obligations that control implies.

The workman who rises in revolt against any one employer, and yet seeks to curry favor with any others, looking for support from them with such sentences as there are "a large number of fair dealing and honest employers of labor," as the call for a general strike contained,—such workmen have no more knowledge of what the employing class is than a man, who would seek to extract sunbeams out of cucumbers, has knowledge of the quality of the vegetable, or the composition of sunbeams.

Such "fighters" start on the run.

In other words, the workman who believes in being "practical," it not being "practical" to see things as they are, the workman who believes in being "diplomatic," it being "undiplomatic" to show your teeth in battle; the workman who believes in "going slow," it being "going too fast" to get out of the wet; the workman who does not believe in "high-spun theories," it being a "high-spun theory" to recognize facts—such a workman may be living, anatomically speaking, in the 20th Century, spiritually speaking he is living fully two centuries back. He is like a frog in suspended animation caught in a rock—and that rock is the Civic Federationized A. F. of L., which to save from being cracked open by the blows of the Socialist Labor Party, the so-called Socialist party "self-sacrificingly" turned itself into a buffer for, and is now receiving the condign punishment of the "self-sacrifice" by having duly become, what to become such conduct condemned it in advance, "a hissing and a byword to the wage workers of America."

HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST LABOR FEDERATION

IN NATIONAL CONVENTION SUPPORTS S. L. P. STAND.

Adheres to S. L. P. Declaration on Economic Organization and Rejects I'm-a-Bumianna—Reports Good Growth of Organization in Membership and Readers of Official Journal—Seven Organizers Steadily Agitating.

The seventh annual convention of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, held in New York, March 26, 27, 28, was the most momentous since the organization of that body. The decisions of the convention are fully in support of the S. L. P. principles and tactics, so long proven to be correct, by a large majority. On the question of economic organization, the Federation takes the position of the S. L. P. by re-adopting the joint resolution of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. which was presented by the delegates of those organizations at the International Socialist Congress of Stuttgart in 1907, and repudiates the subsequently started so-called I. W. W., under the leadership of Trautmann-St. John, by the adoption of the following resolution:

1. "The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation of America accepts the joint resolution of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. laid before the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress, as its declaration of principles."

2. "Whereas, The 'I. W. W.' under the leadership of Trautmann and St. John took a stand contrary to the principles of said resolution, be it

3. "Resolved, That the said 'I. W. W.' is not regarded by the Federation as acting in accordance with the principles of the Stuttgart Resolution."

After adopting the above resolution by a large majority, the convention went further by instructing its N. E. C. members, national secretary and the editor of the Federation's official organ, "Nepakarát," to become members of the S. L. P.

It also instructed the N. E. C. of the Federation to convey the property of its official organ "Nepakarát" to the N. E. C. of the S. L. P., as required by the Party's constitution, with the proviso that the management of the paper be left to the Federation.

The convention decided to adhere strictly to the Party's policy and instructed all the Federation's officers to carry out this mandate. In the matter of the McKees Rocks strike and Organizer Charles Rothfisher's activity therein on behalf of the Trautmann-St. John element, Rothfisher stated that he never intended to work in opposition to the S. L. P., that he was unaware of it being wrong so to act; that he admits a blunder was made by him in his reports where he used improper expressions toward the Party's membership, and promised to be more careful in the future; he also stated that at all the McKees Rocks meetings only S. L. P. literature was handled by him.

The Federation expects to issue "Nep-

akarát" three times a week beginning May of this year, and issues a call for funds in order to make the paper a daily in the near future. A new national executive committee was elected with two vacancies still to be filled. The following compose the committee at present: B. Spal, D. Lang, M. Gross, E. Rosenberg and L. Goldberger. Charles Rothfisher was re-elected national secretary and Louis Basky was re-elected editor of the official organ, "Nepakarát."

The Federation has 56 branches with a total membership of about 1,500; it has one national organizer and six state organizers in the field continually, and its income last year amounted to \$9,055.67, its expenses \$8,930.76. It owns a printing plant and a large library.

The organization, as a whole, is made up of excellent men and carries on a lively agitation all year around; it is steadily increasing in membership as well as in readers of its official organ, and has a promising future before it as a part of the American Labor Movement.

There were 40 delegates present at the convention representing 29 branches, 3 delegates representing state organizations in Missouri, Pennsylvania and New York, one delegate representing the N. E. C. of the Federation and two fraternal delegates from the S. L. P. Nineteen new branches were organized this year with a total of 358 new members, and over 1,000 new readers were added to the mailing list of "Nepakarát."

Numerous congratulatory telegrams were received during the sessions from sympathizers and organizations, and the S. L. P. may be congratulated upon having so strong and ready an ally among the Hungarians in this country.

EXPLODES ABSURDITIES.

Byron W. Holt on High Prices of Living.

Byron W. Holt, ex-editor of Moody's Magazine, in a talk before the Collectivist Society, N. Y., on April 1, paid his respects to those capitalist and capitalist apologists who have been advancing all sorts of absurd notions to explain the rise of prices. The speaker frequently took issue with the assertions of James J. Hill and with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. He pointed out, among other things, that the reason the farmer boys came to the cities was that country land had grown to be too expensive for them to buy.

"Bradstreet's tables show that from July, 1896, to January, 1910, the cost of living advanced more than 61 per cent. in New York City," said Holt. "Sauerbeck's tables in London show that the cost of living in England has advanced only 30 per cent. in the same time."

"The increased cost of living here in New York can't be due to wasteful and needless expenditures for luxuries, fads, and fancies, as some people say it is," he continued, "because comparatively few of our citizens (one out of every forty-five) can fairly be accused of indulging in luxury and finery. The number of such indulgers, too, is not much greater than fourteen years ago. And it is the prices of necessities—pork, flour, eggs, beans, potatoes, codfish, and cotton goods—that have advanced most, and not the

prices of luxuries like sugar, tea, silk, and silverware. In fact, the prices of the latter commodities are actually lower than they were in 1896. Increased demand for luxuries, indeed, would seem to increase, not the price of necessities, but the prices of luxuries. J. J. Hill's theory that the cause of the increased cost of living is extravagance is wrong. "Neither is the increased cost of living due to the pure food laws, as some people say. If some deeper cause were not at work the price of the genuine commodities would remain stationary, while the bogus substitute would simply continue to be sold at a lower price."

"Freight rates on most articles have changed but little in the last fourteen years. So the increased cost of living can't be due to freight rates. Labor unions, like the Window Glass Workers' Union, some years ago, occasionally corner the labor market and increase the price of the particular product of the union's members temporarily. But this has hitherto been successfully offset by mechanical inventions and by tariff changes, or other economic shiftings. If labor unions, also, were the cause of the steadily increasing cost of living, wages would increase at least as fast as prices. As a matter of fact, wages in the last fourteen years have only increased 20 per cent., while prices have risen 60 per cent."

"J. J. Hill, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and others are wrong when they say that farm boys are 'lured' to the city by the 'brightly lighted streets,' etc. As a matter of fact, three-fourths of these farm boys do not hope to inherit any of the land in their neighborhood. They see no hope of ever buying it. Millions of farmer boys and girls are virtually forced off the farms and into the cities by the high prices of lands."

PANAMA "PROGRESS."

The pace with which the slaughter and crippling of Panama Canal workers proceeds is vividly presented in a show case window on Second avenue near Twelfth street, this city. Not that it is the intention of the proprietors of the show case in question to produce a picturesque exhibition of maiming of workmen: they are rather using the pictures as an advertisement.

The show case happens to be the display window of a concern which makes artificial limbs, the Artificial Aluminum Hide and Limb Co. In it are contained two photographs, the one showing a picture of 13 "legs" and one "arm" which were shipped to Panama on September 17, 1909; the other photo shows a picture of 18 "legs" shipped on December 9, 1909. In the glass case and attached to the photos are typewritten slips from the Isthmian Canal Commission one of which certifies that this artificial limb manufacturing company makes the kind of "game leg" which government requirements call for. The firm, no doubt, considers the horrible spectacle a good "card" for itself, forgetful of the lesson of mangling of life and limb which its pictures show going on at Panama Canal.

PHILADELPHIA S. L. P. BUILDING UP.

The Socialist Labor Party Section in Philadelphia has been slowly and quietly adding to its membership for the last few months until now it has about forty members on its rolls. Such is the information which Comrade David Shapire, formerly S. P. and now S. L. P., conveyed last Friday in speaking about matters Philadelphian. Shapire has just arrived in this city.

The party members in Philadelphia expect to launch and continue a spirited campaign as soon as open air work permits. They have built up their forces for vigorous agitation. The situation is very promising for the party. Shapire expected to see more additions to the S. L. P. from S. P. ranks. "The scales are falling from the eyes of many of their members. The influence of their local lights over their followers has been shattered, and they are catching on to their national idols."

In speaking of the disposal of the literature which was sent to Philadelphia to give to the strikers, Shapire said it was distributed at union meetings and at strikers' meetings. The carmen's interest in the S. L. P. was aroused when a lecture was announced on "Lessons of the Strike." On this occasion the S. L. P. hall was packed, the audience being mostly trolley-men. Thus the sound principles of the S. L. P. are reaching the minds of Philadelphia's workmen. The party members there will seek to gather all promising material now,

HARMONY MYTH PRICKED

THIS TIME COLUMBUS, O., CARMEN GET LESSON.

"Public" Press and Railway Company Had Chloroformed Men—Fifty Discharged for Joining Union—Harmony Howl Loses Its Charm—A. F. of L. in Control.

Columbus, O., March 31.—The much praised "brotherly" relations between the Columbus street car company and its employes are said to be in a fair way of becoming ruptured. Formerly the "public" press and car company officials were loud in their protestations of the amiability between company and men, and some of the workers were lulled to sleep by this clatter, while others who knew instinctively the statements to be lies, simply swallowed the talk and said nothing, feeling their jobs were at stake if they reported. Suddenly, however, the situation is altogether changed. The men decided that there wasn't "harmony" enough between themselves and the bosses, and they made up their minds to ask for a bigger "harmony" slice. And so the fraternal bond suffered a snapping.

A few weeks ago the street car men began organizing into a union. Their object was to secure the wages which had been promised them five years ago, namely, twenty-five cents an hour. To show how unpleasantly it regarded this move of its employes, the railway company sacked about fifty of the union men. This action but stimulated the employes to form an organization, so last Tuesday about 500 met at the hall, 121½ East Town street, and perfected organization. They demand the re-instatement of the men who have been discharged for union activity, and also ask for the twenty-five cents wage per hour, and double pay for extra time served. Frequently, particularly during the summer months, conductors and motormen who finish their work early in the afternoon, after toiling since day-break, are called out in the early evening for two hours "tripper" service. For this extra inconvenience the men ask double remuneration.

As usual, it is the American Federation of Labor into whose fold the workmen are marching. What this means may easily be inferred from a statement made by General Superintendent White. Expressing himself upon the situation he said: "It don't amount to a row of pins. The men are afraid to strike and they know it." The superintendent evidently feels his company safe with the men organized in the A. F. of L.

The national organizer, Fred Fay, in charge of the union, said "It is not our purpose to bring about a strike. We feel that we have a right to organize and demand our rights. We will do all in our power to arbitrate the matter. Then, if nothing can be done, there is only one alternative, and that will be to strike."

Of course the company says it "can't grant the increase asked for." That's the usual stereotyped rejoinder when workmen request an advance in wages, be it ever so slight. The men are not satisfied with the answer.

In their formal call for a meeting for the purpose of unionizing, in referring to their recent petition for a wage increase, the committee declared in writing that "General Manager E. K. Stewart not only ignored our request, but belittled and ridiculed us by advising that we economize by eating beans and rice." In the agitation that has ensued "beans and rice for street car men" has been a slogan among the prime movers in the new union.

LOCKOUT OF 1,500,000 THREATENED.

Berlin, April 2.—A gigantic lockout, initiated by 22,000 employers of labor and involving directly and indirectly 1,500,000 workmen, appears inevitable in the German building trades.

It is expected to begin April 14. The war is the culmination of a long series of disputes between organizations of employers and workmen over the questions of wages and hours. The Minister of Trade has been asked to intervene as mediator.

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

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

SHORT REVIEW OF EVENTS TO THE FORE IN CITY.

Farm Lords Hate Jap Workers, and Desire A. F. of L.'s Aid to Oust Them—"What's Tactics?" Says S. P. Paper—Exploiters' Greed for Child Labor.

San Francisco, Calif., March 29.—Will the "Smoke" lick Jeffries? Can Big Jim get into condition? How many rounds will the mill go? How "fat" will Gleason be after the fight? These are a few of the questions which the "public" press is careful to keep before the minds of the workers of San Francisco. 'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true.

"A movement to drive the Japanese from the Santa Clara Valley has been inaugurated by the Farmers' Union of that section," we are told in a local paper, and we find further on what the grievances of the farmer are. The Japanese practically make their own terms with the fruit growers throughout the southern section of the state. We are assured that they are not modest.

Now the remedy. "Impelled by a desire to co-operate with the general labor movement and having a natural aversion to the crafty Japanese, the farmers are willing to discharge their yellow help and hire white men." Perhaps the farmers feel assured that the latter will not make their own terms. Thus we find that if the contemplated steps are taken, the A. F. of L. will scab it on the "cheap" Oriental.

But Homer D. Craig, the envoy of the farmers, has yet another shot in the locker. He proposes to have the school vacations changed from July and August to August and September in order that the farmers may exploit the school children in the orchards. Homer says that it will afford the children an ideal vacation. The exploiter of child labor is ever hideous, let him wear what mask he may.

Last Saturday was "Tag Day." On this day the school children were to sell tags for the benefit of the Children's Hospital, an institution supported by public charity. A worthy cause we were told. But we never hear of any movement to tear down the shameful tenements in the North Beach which are a very paradise for disease. Nobody seems to see the thousands of newsboys and messenger boys that run around under their very noses,—these boys with gray sickly faces who are rotting body and soul on the pavements of the city. None of the real nice charitable ladies ever notice the weak puny cash girls

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when they are doing their shopping. Of the thousands of child slaves in the San Francisco factories they never even dream. It has been well said that the rich will do anything for the poor but get off their backs.

To return to the tags. In the schools a certain Roman Catholic father, Crowley by name, made the rounds slurring woman's suffrage and saying that a woman's public activities should be confined to charitable work. As a result he antagonized the girl pupils and many of them refused point blank to take any tags. But they were forced to take them nevertheless. However the most of them returned them unsold.

A motion was made in the Labor Council to admit colored persons to the unions. It was referred to the organizing committee, where it will probably disappear.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, lately returned from Europe, has the following to say of the German Socialist movement. "The Socialists, as a political party, are gaining strength in Germany. They gained a little after the fall of the late Von Buelow ministry, and they have won considerable strength from the very recent suppression of the populace in the agitation for the reform of the suffrage basis in Prussia. They are much less theoretical than they used to be, and therefore milder.

"You could more appropriately call the Socialists the Progressive or Radical party of Germany,—say the party of the Left. Since they have become more practical they have drawn over to them many persons who, while willing to take sides with the radical party, would not care to be classified with the outright theoretical Socialist movement. To-day the Socialist party in Germany is doing things, and it is temporarily satisfied with many reforms which would never be accepted by the theoretical Socialists of other days."

The Social Democratic Central Committee of Milwaukee is branching out. They sent a moving appeal for funds to the San Francisco Labor Council. The heartless Council contemptuously filed it.

"As to whether or not we all agree on a platform, or a question of tactics, this is of little consequence, compared with our unanimity on the great vital issues underlying our superficial differences of opinion. It is enough if we all agree that the present anarchistic system should be abolished, and that the outgrown competitive system of production for profit should be superseded by a co-operative system of production for use."—Oakland "World" of March 19. This is true "tolerance" as it is found only in the S. P.

Some of the Union Labor Party supervisors are turning their positions into money. One, Bob Knowles, an ex-labor fakir, is agent for an ice concern. The saloon men, fearing his influence on the Police Commission, give him all their trade. Another, Loughery by name and a practical politician by profession, is the agent for a surety company. The other surety companies might as well close shop for all the trade they do. Blackmail, that's all.

All the old Ruef and Schmitz satellites are back into prominence. The old time police graft machine is running along at a great clip. It is said that more protection money is being paid now than ever before. Chinese lottery, fan-tan and chuck-a-luck houses are doing business at the same old before the fire stand. Even a stranger could find a poker game any old time. The lid is off and the hectic life of the Tenderloin has increased to a boiling point. His Honor the Mayor said before election that he would make San Francisco the Paris of America. Perhaps this is what he meant.

Edward Cahill, feature specialist of the S. F. "Call," has delivered himself of the following foolishness: "Every function of government is Socialism." Eddie must have attended some Socialist party lectures.

Alex. Ralph.

SUPPRESSING LABOR NEWS

HOW THE CAPITALIST PRESS DELIBERATELY LIES ON STRIKES, ON INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS, AND CRIMES OF EMPLOYERS—TYPICAL CASES BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

"In a trial in a great city it was brought out by sworn testimony that, during a recent labor struggle which involved teamsters on one hand and the department stores and mail-order houses on the other, the employers had plotted to provoke the strikers to violence by sending a long line of strike-breaking wagons out of their way to pass a lot on which the strikers were meeting. These wagons were the bait to a trap, for a strong force of policemen was held in readiness in the vicinity, and the governor of the state was at the telephone ready to call out the militia if a riot broke out. Fortunately, the strikers restrained themselves, and the trap was not sprung. It is easy to imagine the headlines that would have been used if labor had been found in so diabolical a plot. Yet the newspapers unanimously refused to print this testimony."

Such is one of the teeming revelations of the conduct of the capitalist press in relation to the news which is of importance to the working class, made by Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross in an article entitled "The Suppression of Important News," appearing in the March "Atlantic Monthly." The deliberate deceit, misrepresentation and mutilation which information on strikes, unemployment, and criminal acts of employers is forced to undergo at the hands of the mouthpieces of the capitalist class, make a thrilling arraignment which every workman should ponder and digest. It will equip him to refute and ram down their utterers' throats the lying stories constantly set afloat to befuddle and bamboozle and divide the working class; it will also steel him in the determination to work unflinchingly for the support and spreading of the press of his class, which alone can be depended on to give him the facts his enemies would fain keep him blinded to.

The varied specific instances given by Ross in support of his indictment against the press of the master class embrace, he says, only a third of the material that has come to his attention. "A prominent Philadelphia clothier visiting New York," Prof. Ross continues, "was caught perverting boys, and cut his throat. His firm being a heavy advertiser, not a single paper in his home city mentioned the tragedy. The firm in question has a large branch in a Western city. There too the local press was silent."

"In this same Western city the vice-president of this firm was indicted for bribing an alderman to secure the passage of an ordinance authorizing the firm to bridge an alley separating two of its buildings. Representatives of the firm requested the newspapers in which it advertised to ignore the trial. Accordingly the five English papers published no account of the trial, which lasted a week, and disclosed highly sensational matter. Only the German papers sent reporters to the trial and reported the proceedings. "In a great jobbing center," Prof. Ross continues, "one of the most prominent cases of the United States District Attorney, was the prosecution of certain firms for misbranding goods. The facts brought out appeared in the press in the smaller centers, but not a word was printed in the local papers. In another center, four firms were fined for selling potted cheese which had been treated with preservatives. The local newspapers stated the facts, but withheld the names of the firms."

But it is in what directly concerns the workers that the most odious misrepresentation and suppression takes place: "During labor disputes the facts are usually distorted to the injury of labor,

in one case, strikers held a meeting on a vacant lot enclosed by a newly erected billboard. Forthwith appeared in a yellow journal professing warm friendship for labor, a front-page cut of the billboard and a lurid story of how the strikers had built a 'stockade,' behind which they intended to bid defiance to the bluecoats. It is not surprising that when the van bringing these lying sheets appeared in their quarters of the city, the libeled men overturned it."

In the same city where the agent provocateurs laid their plot to goad the strikers into violence as a pretext for calling out the militia, "during a strike of the elevator men in the large stores, the business-agent of the elevator-starters' union was beaten to death, in an alley behind a certain emporium, by a 'strong-arm' man hired by that firm. The story, supported by affidavits, was given by a responsible lawyer to three newspaper men, each of whom accepted it as true, and promised to print it. The account never appeared."

"In another city the sales-girls in the big shops had to sign an exceedingly mean and oppressive contract which, if generally known, would have made the firm odious to the public. A prominent social worker brought these contracts, and evidence as to the bad conditions that had become established under them, to every newspaper in the city. Not one would print a line on the subject."

"On the outbreak of a justifiable street-car strike the newspapers were disposed to treat it in a sympathetic way. Suddenly they veered, and became unanimously hostile to the strikers. Inquiry showed that the big merchants had threatened to withdraw their advertisements unless the newspapers changed their attitude."

"In the summer of 1908 disastrous fires raged in the northern Lake country, and great areas of standing timber were destroyed. A prominent organ of the lumber industry belittled the losses, and printed reassuring statements from lumbermen who were at that very moment calling upon the state for a fire patrol. When taxed with the deceit, the organ pleaded its obligation to support the market for the bonds which the lumber companies in the Lake region had been advertising in its columns."

"Municipal ownership" employees fare no better at the hands of the press of the master class than do those of private concerns, Prof. Ross shows. "On account of agitating for teachers' pensions, a teacher was summarily dismissed by a corrupt school-board, in violation of their own published rule regarding tenure. An influential newspaper published the facts of the school-board grafting brought out in the teacher's suit for reinstatement until, through his club affiliations, a big merchant was induced to threaten the paper with the withdrawal of his advertising. No further reports of the revelations appeared."

"During the struggle of carriage-drivers for a six-day week, certain great dailies lent themselves to a concerted effort of the liverymen to win public sympathy by making it appear that the strikers were interfering with funerals. One paper falsely stated that a strong force of police was being held in reserve in case of 'riots,' and that policemen would ride beside the non-union drivers of hearses. Another, under the misleading headline, 'Two Funerals Stopped by Striking Cabmen,' described harmless colloquies between hearse-drivers and pickets. This was followed up with a solemn editorial, 'May a Man Go to His Long Rest in Peace?' although, as a matter of fact, the strikers had no intention of interfering with funerals."

Another vital issue in which the capitalist barefacedly perverts the "news" it feeds out to those simple-minded enough to believe it, is of prime importance just now, when men are daily blowing out their brains due to unemployment and consequent starvation. This is the "Judge" doughnut "Prosperity" howl. On this head Prof. Ross says:

"The alacrity with which many dailies serve as mouthpieces of the financial powers came out very clearly during the recent industrial depression. The owner of one leading newspaper called his reporters together and said in effect, 'Boys, the first of you who turns in a story of a lay-off or a shut-down, gets the sack.' Early in the depression the newspapers teemed with glowing accounts of the resumption of steel mills and the revival of business, all baseless. After harvest time

they began to chirp 'Prosperity,' 'Bumper Corps,' 'Farmers Buying Automobiles.' In cities where banks and employers offered clearing-house certificates instead of cash, the press usually printed fairy tales of the enthusiasm with which these makeshifts were taken by depositors and workmen. The numbers and sufferings of the unemployed were ruthlessly concealed from the reading public. A mass meeting of men out of work was represented as 'anarchistic,' or 'instigated by the Socialists for political effect.' In one daily appeared a despatch under the heading 'Five Thousand Jobs Offered; Only Ten Apply.' It stated that the Commissioner of Public Works of Detroit, misled by reports of dire distress, set afoot a public work which called for five thousand men. Only ten men applied for work, and all these expected to be bosses. Correspondence with the official established the fact that the number of jobs offered was five hundred, and that three thousand men applied for them!"

Such are the lies the capitalist press feeds its readers on! Such is the misinformation handed out to the workers by their masters, who then have the subtlety to call their victims ignorant and uninformed. And the writer in the "Atlantic Monthly" unerringly puts his finger on the cause therefor: "When news-columns and editorial page are a mere incident in the profitable sale of mercantile publicity"—advertising in some cases constitutes ninety per cent. of a paper's total revenues, he says—"it is strictly 'businesslike' to let the big advertisers censor both."

"Of course," Prof. Ross goes on, "you must not let the cat out of the bag, or you will lose readers, and thereupon advertising. "As the publicity expert, Deweese, frankly puts it, 'The reader must be flummoxed with the idea that the publisher is really publishing the newspaper or magazine for him.' The wise owner will 'maintain the beautiful and impressive bluff of running a journal to influence public opinion, to purify politics, to elevate public morals, etc.' Handled as a 'commercial proposition,' the newspaper dares not suppress the news beyond a certain point, and it can always proudly point to the unsuppressed news as proof of its independence and public spirit."

Know what a "sacred cow" is? Listen: "On the desk of every editor and sub-editor run by a capitalist promoter now under prison sentence lay a list of sixteen corporations in which the owner was interested. This was to remind them not to print anything damaging to these concerns. In the office these corporations were jocularly known as 'sacred cows.'"

The natural growth of the herd of these "sacred cows" venerated by the daily press is shown to be astounding to one little versed in the ins and outs of sacrosanct business. "Formerly," says the author, "readers who understood why accidents and labor troubles never occur in department stores," etc., "could still expect from their journal an un-gloved freedom in dealing with gas, electric, railroad and banking companies. But naturally, when the shares of a newspaper lie in the safe-deposit box check by jowl with gas, telephone, and pipeline stock, a tenderness for these collateral interests is likely to affect the news columns."

"Likely to"? Aye, inevitably must, so long as the workers allow themselves to be bamboozled to their own undoing by the blatant, lying press of their exploiters, and fail to build up, strengthen, and above all spread everywhere the press which makes for their emancipation. Spread the Party Press!

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

THE WORKER'S HELL

IT IS POVERTY—SAPS HIS MIND AND STRENGTH—HOW HE CAN CLIMB OUT OF IT.

It is not a crime to be discontented; on the contrary it is the highest of virtues. The people who say that discontent is criminal are liars and the truth is not in them. And in most cases they are either thieves or the spokesmen of thieves who desire to hold on to their plunder, or to secure a share of the stolen goods from the original thieves.

By far the greatest cause of discontent is poverty, or the fear of poverty. The Scottish philosopher, Thomas Carlyle, said that poverty was "the only hell that the Englishman was afraid of." Fewer people to-day trouble themselves about the hell of theologians. Its temperature is abating, but the temperature of the hell of poverty on this earth is steadily rising.

The thieves and robbers of society stand on the brink and spray the premises with the hose of organized charity in the hope of lowering the temperature—they sprinkle hell with good intentions, and gain a reputation as philanthropists thereby, while at the same time strengthening the wills of the pit. Others contribute their individual drop of cold water to cool the tongues tormented in the flame, while others, the most cunning and impudent of all, preach contentment to the inmates, and wax eloquent on the blessings of poverty.

But despite the efforts of fools, knaves, thieves and liars, this hell grows ever hotter and its population increases to the dread and alarm of those whose efforts are merely to keep it within such bounds that it may not become dangerous to themselves.

Poverty, instead of a blessing, is the greatest curse of the age. Compared with it all other ills are insignificant. In fact it is the cause of nearly all other evils that can be mentioned.

Poverty means other things besides want, hunger and physical deprivation. It means filth of body and mind; it means sickness, disease and death; it means war, murder and crime of all kinds; it means the destruction of children in factory and sweat-shop; it means the damnation and degradation of women physically and mentally on the streets and in the houses of prostitution; it means the breaking-up of homes, the destruction of family life and the debasement of marriage relations; it is the source of drunkenness, debauchery, gambling and unnatural vices. Poverty is the sum of all human villainies.

It evolves and becomes ever more hideous in its development. The poverty of a tribe of savages is far different from the poverty of the slums of a great city. The poverty of the middle ages bears no comparison whatever to the poverty of the homeless tramp of modern times, the "spent workman" for whom the thieves of society have no further use. The poverty of a century ago lacked the sordid, degrading, body and soul crushing features of the poverty of modern society; the liars and hypocrites try to leave the impression that they are the same.

Out of poverty to-day comes little or nothing that is great or noble or grand. Its tendency is to dwarf, cripple and destroy the mind as well as the body. For the poverty-stricken of the present age, the works of the great minds of the race are almost a closed book. It is well-nigh impossible for them to comprehend the higher and grander things of life, when their entire energy is expended, as it must be, in a ceaseless and desperate struggle with poverty. They are not the beneficiaries of civilization but its victims. Poverty to-day is the one great barrier to human progress and the advance of the race to higher and better things.

But just as a few manage to climb out of the pit of poverty, though thousands are hurled in where one climbs out, so there are those in the pit who in spite of their surroundings have studied the conditions so as to seek a way out. They are those whose discontent has developed from the aimless to the definite, from the ignorant to the intelligent. They have examined the walls of the pit, know how they are constructed, how they are supported, and how they can be levelled and the prisoners of poverty set free.

The wall of our present hell is the private ownership of the means of wealth production, and while it stands we must remain in poverty. It can not be scaled, it must be battered down. The ownership and control of the means of life by the thieves of society is the only cause of modern poverty. It is the barrier that must be swept away if we are to become free of the hell in which it confines us. Those who are on the other side may pity us, may attempt to console us with lies or insult us with charity, but they will never make any effort to weaken the wall; on the contrary, they will continually try to strengthen it.

Examine it as minutely as you please,

look at it from any angle, and you will always find that it is this private control of the means of life by a class, that stands between you and the satisfaction of your desires.

But even now the weapon is being forged that can bring freedom, the battering ram before which the wall of the hell of poverty will crumble and collapse. It is the Socialist ballot and organization. It is the weapon of intelligent discontent.

Millions to-day are using it, and the walls of the capitalist inferno are trembling under its strokes throughout the length and breadth of the hell we call the civilized world. But still more power is wanted, more strength is needed and numbers bring strength. You, reader, are wanted to add your power, you and your fellows. We who write suffer with you. By our united efforts alone, by the efforts of our class, can we break our prison walls and become free men and women. No one is too weak to help in the work; there is a part, however small, that everyone can take.

Though you may not be able to speak in public or to write, still you can do your part, a part just as necessary, honorable and effective; a part that will count in the total result for just as much as any other man's, seeing that you have done what you could. Have you power to organize? It is needed. Can you attend to the necessary details, the routine, of a Socialist branch? That is also necessary. Can you distribute literature, give your presence at meetings, talk with your fellow-sufferers in office and factory, contribute your mite to pushing the cause that means your freedom from the hell of poverty? If you can do one or some of these things, your help is needed. There is a place for you where you can employ your energy to achieve the common emancipation of your class, and through it lift the world to a higher and nobler plane.—The New World.

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AN ANTI-SOCIAL-IST MEETING

BY LOUIS C. FRAINA.

True to its motto,—Semper Idem, "Always the Same"—the Roman Catholic Church has arrayed itself against that movement which symbolizes the progressive aspirations of the Age—Socialism. By means of its time-tried weapons of anathema and misrepresentation, it seeks to retard the progress of the Socialist Movement and of Proletarian Emancipation. To further this end, a series of lectures are being held under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, at Cathedral College, 51st street and Madison avenue, New York City. A number of these lectures have already been delivered; and on Wednesday evening, March 16th, the Rev. Dr. Francis P. Duffy spoke on "The Social Value of Christianity."

Numerous have been the attempts of Capitalist retainers to demonstrate that "Socialism is a vagary"; numerous have been the charges of "immorality" and all-around devilry hurled at the Socialist Movement; numerous have been the efforts to shatter the theoretical system of Socialism; and numerous have been the ignominious defeats of those making the assault. This being so, one has ceased to take much interest in the oft-attempted denunciations of Socialist philosophy. Nevertheless, one had reason to expect a well-reasoned and substantial attack from the Rev. Dr. Duffy; for he is not a prominent "professor of Psychology, Philosophy and Sociology"? And, furthermore, does not the "holy Mother Church" claim to be "infallible," the depository of all truth, secular and divine?—the Roman Church has never erred, and will never err in all the future," to use the words of Pope Gregory VII.

The hall of Cathedral College is a spacious one; its decorative adornments magnificent. On the walls hang numerous paintings and reproductions of religious subjects and of Catholic prelates, ancient and modern. On the platform, at the north end of the hall, stand two statues of saints; on the wall above hangs a beautiful painting of the Madonna and her Child. All things considered, the hall seems more appropriate for the pious meditations of priests and monks in communion with God, than for the discussion of so "materialistic" a subject as Socialism.

At 8.25 o'clock, a procession of Reverend Fathers and a few special visitors marched down the center aisle, led by an old and corpulent Father clad in a cocked hat and red mantle. Having seated themselves, a few strains of music were vouchsafed an expectant audience; and then the proceedings began. A dapper young Father, well-spruced as for a social gathering, introduced, in a nervous tone of voice, the presiding officer of the evening,—the Right Rev. John Edwards, the old and corpulent Father afore-mentioned. The Right Rev. Edwards delivered a few words in eulogy of Dr. Duffy,

and he then mentioned with sorrow that much strife exists in the world; that one-half the human race, guns in hand, stand ready to kill the other half. The way to avoid this mutual slaughter, he said, is to educate the younger generation in the observance of the "Divine Law."—Such is not the case. The cause of war lies in the desire for material gain and power; the history of the Catholic Church is conclusive on this head. Was not the desire of the Roman Catholic political machine for TEMPORAL AUTHORITY the cause of many wars fought during the Middle Ages? It was this material desire for temporal power that induced Pope Urban II to preach and sanction the first Crusade. In his speech at the Council of Clermont, November 26, 1095, Urban said: "Keep the church and those in its service entirely free from all secular power. Cause the tithes due to God from all the fruits of the field to be faithfully paid; let them not be sold or held back. If anyone shall lay hands on a bishop let him be considered wholly an outlaw." By virtue of the growing power and arrogance of the nobility, coupled with the increase in the number and rebellious spirit of the feudal serfs, this ideal of papal sovereignty, first clearly enunciated by Gregory VII, was in danger of annihilation. A happy thought struck Urban and his advisers. Why not get rid of this portion of arrogant nobles and rebellious serfs?—and what better method to do this than a war against the heathen Turks and Arabs? In such a war many of the nobles would be killed, and the Church could then (and actually did) appropriate their property; and as only serfs of energetic spirit would volunteer to fight the "Infidels," the most rebellious would thereby be gotten rid of. Hence the Crusades. The desire of the Church to gain the property of the feudal lords appears fully from a sentence in the document containing the "Privileges Granted the Crusaders," in 1145, by Eugene III. It reads: "We have also commanded that their wives and children, their property and possessions, shall be under the protection of the holy church, of ourselves, of the archbishops, bishops, and other prelates of the church of God." How easy for the prelates of the "church of God" to retain this property if the feudal owners were killed! Again, the bitter persecution of the Moors in Spain had as its object, not their conversion, but the getting control of their property by the Catholic political hierarchy. And, in our own day, what means this clamor for war with Japan to get markets in the Far East, but the desire of "Idle Capital" for material gain? In a class society, it is not man that rules property, but property rules him. Hence the desire of one-half the human race willing to slaughter the other half. And only with the abolition of

private property and class rule can war become a phantom of the past, and that time arrive.

"When the war-drum throbs no longer and the battleflags are furled

In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World."

After stating that "poverty is a blessing, not a curse; it must be taken as a cross and must be patiently borne, and at the end instead of thorns, thy reward will be a wreath;" that the Catholic Church stood for the lowly and oppressed, and that the poor were entitled to an "honest day's pay for an honest day's work," [see Pope Leo's Encyclical] the Right Rev. John Edwards introduced the speaker of the evening—Rev. Dr. Francis P. Duffy, Professor of Psychology, Philosophy and Sociology.

Amid applause from an audience seemingly well-fed as well as comfortably clad, and overwhelmingly anti-Socialist, Dr. Duffy stepped forward. He is a tall, thin man, of intellectual appearance, seeming as one well-versed in book-lore; cold and sceptical was the look on his face: the iron of cynicism seemed to course through his veins. The speaker's main contention was that Christianity had possessed a social value in the past; it had raised the moral tone of the community, and had espoused the cause of the poor, easing and improving their conditions; that Christianity still retains this social value, and that only by the efforts of the Church making the individual better can conditions and institutions be changed. IN SHORT, MORALIZE SOCIETY, DO NOT REVOLUTIONIZE IT. On the whole, Dr. Duffy's address was a rambling one: his denunciation of Socialism hysterical, containing not even the shreds of a real argument; and he often showed historical ignorance, aye, even twisted historical facts. Let me analyze some of his statements.

"Christianity at its inception did not concern itself with economic or social reforms. The apostles preached brotherhood—and to this is due the democracy which now prevails; but this was done, not by an appeal to class-consciousness and class hatred, but by a common consciousness for humanity."—Here Dr. Duffy ignores the historic fact that early Christianity was primarily an economic movement, its religious guise being dictated by the then existing social conditions; that it aimed at the abolition of poverty and slavery by the establishment of a universal Communism. Jesus made his appeal direct to the oppressed and disinherited: his disciples were rude workmen; he preached the emancipation of the lowly; and his early followers were slaves and propertyless freemen. The burden of the early Christian message was: the rich Scribes and Pharisees are thieves and hypocrites, who accumulate vast wealth by exploiting and robbing the poor; by virtue of this fact the toilers live in poverty, misery and degradation; all this must and will be changed: the lowly shall inherit the earth, and the first shall be last and the last first. As to "class hatred," the following saying of Jesus will demonstrate how bitterly he hated the rich, and the goal he had in view, the abolition of inequality and exploitation:—"Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of Heaven against men. . . . Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer; therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation." "Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithes of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law—judgment, mercy and faith." "Ye blind guides, who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward but are within full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness. . . . Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" And in James, we have the following: "Go, to rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." This of a surety demonstrates the economic basis of early Christianity—that

it aimed at social and economic reforms. It was only after its conversion into the Roman Catholic political machine, that Christianity became the mystical and introspective cult that it is at the present time, with its eyes riveted on a life to come, to the detriment and scorn of earthly existence.

"The Catholic Church played a prominent part in the re-organization of Europe after the downfall of the Roman Empire. It fostered every movement for progress and social betterment, and preserved the learning of the ancients. It sustained family life and honored the purity of woman."—In these statements a little of historic truth is mixed with a good deal of historic error.

(1) The Roman Catholic Church political machine did play a "prominent part in the re-organization of Europe"; and this establishes the fact that the Church was primarily a political organization, and only secondarily a religious one. In aiding in and maintaining this re-organization, the Roman Church stooped to all the hypocrisies, intrigues and barbarities of the Medieval Ages.

The Roman Catholic Church retained its political power as long as possible; and at the present time, when it is stripped of temporal authority, it strives to regain it: the Holy See has not renounced its cherished ideal of a Catholic world-empire, spiritual and temporal, universal in its despotism, with a central council at the Vatican. Accordingly, it follows that THE ROMAN CHURCH IS PRIMARILY A SECULAR AND POLITICAL INSTITUTION: IT IS POLITICS DRAPED IN THE DRAPERY OF RELIGIOUS FORMS; and as such open to attack by the Socialist Movement.

(2) In preserving the learning of the ancient world through the work of the monastic copyists, the Church rendered a valuable service to humanity; though its influence brought forth no great creative work, either literary or scientific. In quelling to a certain extent the naturally turbulent and destructive spirit of the barbarian invaders, Catholicism aided social development. But the movements for social progress that it fostered were movements that aimed at the firm establishment of the feudal regime. When Feudalism neared its decline, the Church bitterly opposed the progressive movements of the bourgeoisie; and it sought to retard the advance of newly-awakened Science, the hand-maid of the bourgeois revolution, by persecuting advanced thinkers and scientists. Witness the persecutions of Copernicus, Galileo, and the burning of Bruno at the stake.

(3) The third statement is wholly false. The Roman Church, as well as other forms of Christian churchianity, ever, theoretically, held woman to be a degraded and unclean being, who ruined man and introduced sin into the world, though the saintly prelates were not above using the women as the vehicles to satisfy their lust. The institution of celibacy and its consequences conclusively prove as being false the claim that the Church "sustained family life, and honored the purity of woman." By elevating celibacy into a high principle of conduct, the Church cast a reflection on natural intercourse between the sexes that inevitably led to the most monstrous excesses among clergy and laymen: it created a state of sexual perversion that brought forth an evil brood of iniquities. Lecky, in his "History of European Morals," writes:

"The writers of the Middle Ages are full of accounts of the nunneries that were like brothels, of the vast multitude of the infanticides within their walls, and of the inveterate prevalence of incest among the clergy, which rendered it necessary again and again to issue the most stringent enactments that priests should not be permitted to live with their sisters and mothers. Unnatural love, which it had been one of the great services of Christianity to almost eradicate from the world, is more than once spoken of as lingering in the monasteries; and shortly before the Reformation complaints became loud and frequent of the employment of the confessional for purposes of debauchery."

The compulsory celibacy imposed on Catholic prelates was not an aspiration after virtue and purity; it came into being due to a material necessity. The early Christian prelates married; and having children, they often stole church property to bequeath to their offspring. So common became this practice, that strenuous efforts were made by many popes to enforce clerical celibacy. Gregory VII finally instituted compulsory celibacy and claimed papal control of all church property. Compulsory celibacy did not necessarily imply abstention from sexual intercourse.

Neither were the popes, who claimed "infallibility" in wisdom and virtue, free from this taint of hypocritical lasciviousness; it permeated the Church from top to bottom. The early popes, who were engaged in securing the temporal and spiritual authority of the Roman Church, were often men of sturdy character, free from inordinate hypocrisy and lust, who satisfied their sexual needs over-and-above-board by marriage. In the measure, however, that the papal power expanded and became secured, the Vatican became the haunt of licentiousness and debauchery. All of the later popes had numerous mistresses, and many committed incest. Pope John XII turned the papal palace into a vast seraglio, in which arose the chant of obscene songs and bacchanal revels; and so degraded was he that even his MOTHER was FORCED to submit to the perversity of his sexual nature. Pope Alexander VI had numerous mistresses, and LIVED ON INTIMATE TERMS WITH HIS OWN DAUGHTER, Lucretia Borgia, who bore him a child that was at once her brother and her son. From the tenth to the sixteenth century the "reign of the courtesans" prevailed in papal Rome. Theodore Griesinger, in his "Secrets of the Vatican," quotes the following words of Baconius, the famous apologist of the papacy: "There was a very abomination of desolation in the temple and sanctuary of the Lord. On the chair of St. Peter sat, not men, but monsters in the shape of men. Vainglorious Messalinas filled with fleshly lusts, and cunning in all forms of wickedness, governed in Rome, and prostituted the chair of St. Peter for their minions and paramours."

In his book on "Woman Under Socialism," August Bebel adds this testimony: "Rome was not merely the capital of Christendom, as the residence of the Papacy. True to its antecedents during the heathen days of the Empire, Rome had become the new Babylon, the European High School of immorality; and the Papal court was its principal seat. With its downfall, the Roman Empire had bequeathed all its vices to Christian Europe. These vices were particularly nursed in Italy, whence, materially aided by the intercourse of the priesthood with Rome, they crowded into Germany. The uncommonly large number of priests, to a great extent vigorous men, whose sexual wants were intensified by a lazy and luxurious life, and who, through compulsory celibacy, were left to illegitimate or unnatural means of gratification, carried immorality into all circles of society. This priesthood became a sort of pest-like danger to the morals of the female sex in the towns and villages. Monasteries and nunneries—and their number was legion—were not infrequently distinguishable from public houses only in that the life led in them was more unbridled and lascivious, and in that numerous crimes, especially infanticide, could be more easily concealed, seeing that in the cloisters only they exercised the administration of justice who led in the wrongdoing. Often did peasants seek to safeguard wife and daughter from priestly seduction by accepting none as a spiritual shepherd who did not bind himself to keep a concubine;—a circumstance that led a Bishop of Constance to impose a 'concubine tax' upon the priests of his diocese."

The corruption of wives and maidens by the priests became so frequent, that a cry of indignation rose against the priestly "celibate" debauchees. Pope Pius IV. was forced to heed this protest, and in 1560 he instituted a commission, sitting at Seville, Spain, to investigate the scandals. Sixty notaries, working thirty days, were not sufficient to take down the stories of the numerous women victims of priestly "chastity." The time of the commission was extended; but so many priests were implicated and the scandal assumed such gigantic proportions, that the investigation was suppressed. The first Napoleon ordered a similar commission in 1807; but he also was forced, by the colossal aspect of the scandals, and the rage of the French people that vented itself against the priests, to suppress the inquiry. The evidence conclusively demonstrates the falsity of Roman priestly pretensions to "celibacy."

One of the monstrous iniquities of feudalism was the "right of the first night" exacted by the feudal masters from their serfs. The bishops and prelates also rigorously, exacted this "right"; and it was they who most strongly and bitterly resisted the destruction of this iniquitous custom. The Bishops of Amiens held most stubbornly to this "right," it lasting with them until the fifteenth century.

The Roman Catholic Church is still a source of flagrant immorality and debauchery, unknown to the average layman. The interrogatories of priests to women in the confessional are an abomination. To print some of the questions asked of married women and young girls would mean being denied the mails, and imprisonment for a long term. All the known forms of the sex act, natural and unnatural, are dwelt on and elaborated minutely in detail; and the women penitents are asked whether they have indulged in any of these practices. Is it any wonder that the confessional is a haunt of moral iniquity? These teachings, which all as-

pirant-priests must thoroughly study before entering the clerical fold, are contained in the "Moralis Theologia," compiled for the use of the Catholic Church, by Alfonso Maria De'Liguori, on whom Pope Pius IX. conferred the very high and rare title of "Doctor Ecclesiae," and who is a saint of the Roman Church. This book is written in Latin, and there is no English translation of it. White, in his "Warfare of Science with Theology," mentions a French translation—"Theologia Moralis," Paris, 1834. This is not accessible to the student. An Italian translation by Robert Grassmann, "La Teologia Morale di Sant' Alfonso Maria De'Liguori: e i suoi pericoli," can be easily had of Italian radical publishers. This copy parallels the Latin text with the Italian translation.

It is thus that the "holy" Roman Catholic Church "sustained family life, and honored the purity of woman." But the Church is not wholly and alone to blame: it was itself a creature of the prevalent social conditions, in which the demon of private property and consequent sordidness held sway, chilling all the nobler sentiments of the human heart, desecrating the intellect, blasting the aspirations for a nobler life. Woman throughout the ages has been degraded and oppressed, immolated on the altar of private property. And only with the ushering in of Socialist Communism can woman's subjection become a thing of the past, and she develop into a free human being—the equal of man, toiling jointly with him for a life of happiness and beauty, when none shall oppress and degrade.

"The Church always did its duty, irrespective of the final consequences. Often did the popes excommunicate powerful kings and emperors, when they committed immoral acts or oppressed their subjects."—The Church often did excommunicate kings and emperors, but not for the reasons given by Dr. Duffy. The ambition of Roman Catholicism was a universal Church Empire: it was to organize a spiritual and temporal institution vested with despotic authority;

(Continued on page 5.)

Socialist Literature

Scan This List and See If There Is Not Something on It That You Want.

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The Right to Be Lazy, and Other Studies—By Paul Lafargue. Cloth, 50 cents.

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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, 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.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224 1/2 Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2410 East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 315 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings, second and fourth Tuesday, 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, Wash., Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Rooms 208 and 210. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union 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 Washburn streets.

Section Denver meets every Sunday afternoon at 9:25—15th street. The first meeting of each month will be for business, the others for lectures. Agent of Party organs, Al Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., meets the second Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 4. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2316 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

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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.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—From what I read in The People there are strikes everywhere in force, of which the capitalist press takes no notice at present; not small strikes but great industrial upheavals; even the Philadelphia strike, it appears is entirely overlooked. Can there be in force a campaign of silence? It will be remembered that the Coxe movement was broken up by this method, at which time the papers frankly contended the way to stop the interest, and incidentally the spread of the movement, was to withhold all news, which eventually all too well succeeded. In face of these facts and the peculiar silence on present strikes it is all too plain that the same methods are again employed, that an understanding to this effect has been reached.
A. Austin.
New York, March 18.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Newport News held a Commune Celebration on March 19, 1910, at their hall, 2610 Washington avenue. Comrade Dr. Downey and Donald Munro, of Section Norfolk County, were the speakers. Dr. Downey spoke in an interesting manner and with clearness on the history of the Paris Commune, being well received. Comrade Munro explained the aims of the Socialist Labor Party, showed that it is impossible to get any relief through the present form of trade unionism, and that the workingman must organize industrially.
Some of the Socialists party members were present and invited us to their meeting to explain the difference between the two parties, and how the division of forces came about, and we promised to do so.
Refreshments were served, and the rest of the evening was spent in singing and dancing.
Additional results will be seen in the Weekly People subscription list.
The Committee.
Newport News, Va., March 23.

THE MILWAUKEE CAMPAIGN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Evening Wisconsin" in an editorial on Thursday, March 24, hits the mark when it says:
"The Social Democratic platform for the pending municipal campaign is as large as a whale, but not as definitely classifiable. It belongs in the 'queerish' category. It might be called 'half horse and half alligator'."
There are some good things in the S. D. P. platform. They have no essential connection with Socialism, and Milwaukee can have them whenever it wants them, without committing itself to a Social Democratic administration. This is from a strictly capitalist sheet.
It is a vindication of S. L. P. logic. The S. L. P. always said the capitalist can give the workers twenty sops to the S. P.'s one.
The Republican mayoralty candidate, Dr. Bessel, is giving the S. D. P. points on Socialism. He asked: "How much putting a Social Democratic mayor in the city hall will reduce the price of bacon or affect any trust or corporation?"
The S. D. P. is trying to make the workers believe that by electing their city ticket, the high prices will be reduced.
Albert Schnabel.
Milwaukee, March 27.

ON UNITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the last meeting of Section Attleboro, Mass., the following resolution went the Holyoke Unity propositions were passed:
Whereas, We, the members of Section Attleboro, S. L. P., believe that the S. L. P. and the S. P. can unite locally only on a reform basis, and for reform purposes only and believe that such unity is contrary to the proper conduct of the revolutionary propaganda of the S. L. P., therefore be it Resolved, That we, the members of Section Attleboro, S. L. P., do hereby object to such unity as it would place the S. L. P. on a tactical level with the opportunist element of the S. P., and also open a wide channel for the ad-

mission of freaks and fakirs into the movement, and

Whereas, Discussions of tactics by committees from the Sections and Locals of the S. L. P. and S. P. would, we believe, be of great help to the cause of Socialism and would throw much light on the question of local unity; therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the members of Section Attleboro, S. L. P., heartily endorse the proposition of Section Holyoke in regard to the same.
Chas. H. Tobin, Organizer.
No. Attleboro, Mass., March 29.

STRIKE ON LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Numbers of men employed on the Aqueduct being built by the city of Los Angeles quit work on March 1, as a protest against the poor board and against a raise in the price of board. These men all struck as individuals, none of them were organized.
The hospital tax and board is now \$23.50 for a month, 30 days. But there are often a number of men on the move, being transferred from one division to another and staying at a place about 10 days. These often have to pay an additional hospital tax. Besides this, there is the county tax, poll tax and road tax to pay, amounting to \$6 or \$7.
The "hospitals" are proving very unsatisfactory. They are run more like a money making concern than taking care of the sick. The outfit for these "institutions" is mostly a medicine box containing salts, pills and a few other remedies. These are dumped at every camp, and are prescribed for almost everything except accidental injuries. The men complain against these hospitals, on the ground that patients who are convalescing and able to eat but not yet able to go to work are discharged from the hospital. Usually a kind foreman helps these patients along.
All efforts to have their grievances published in the capitalist press of Los Angeles and vicinity, has resulted in failure for the employes. These men should realize that they must support a labor press, as The People, and determine to end the system of wage slavery.
E. B. Archibald.
Los Angeles, Calif., March 20.

WAGES AND PRODUCT, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have put together some figures, taken from an article, "Why the Russian People are Poor," in the "Literary Digest," of March 19th. They may be interesting to readers of our inestimable journal.
According to the records of 1900, the Russian slave produced \$633 worth of values, and his American fellow-worker brought into existence \$2,377 of values. Often has the Socialist called attention to the superior fertility of American labor and labor-means, and here we see the figures.
For the year of 1900 the American laborer received, to keep him and his class going, the sum of \$425, while his Russian compatriot received for the same purpose the wage of \$100. (It is superfluous to remind one that the proletariat classes pocketed the great surplus).
The figures I have written down was the distance into numerals, which the article in question adventured, but I got paper and pen and ventured further. I essayed a little percentage, and found that the Socialist contention regarding the proportion of the national production granted to its producer received full corroboration. The American slave for 1900 received 17.9 per cent. of the results of his labor, while the Russians received 15.8 per cent.
Just consider the rates here given, and then think of a state of affairs under which the men who produce all necessities have doled out to them such a miserably small part of what they produced. Is the co-existence of shocking poverty and lolling wealth now so hard to understand?
To cap the climax, it is seen from the article that the superior American workingman, sometimes known as the Voting King, who produces nearly four times as much as the afore-mentioned foreigners, and has all the advantages of a solicitous high protective tariff, receives but two per cent. plus more of his production than do the workers of the "backward race" with which he is (unfavorably) compared.
Gerald J. Sherwood.
Devil's Lake, N. D., March 24.

A COMMUNE MEETING IN LOS ANGELES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Sunday evening at the S. P. Local Paris Commune meeting, H. J. Schade, S. L. P., was the first speaker. He opened up by drawing attention to the circumstances that led up to the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. He pointed out how the Germans and French both played to get control of the Spanish throne, which resulted in the war, and ended so disastrously for the French. Schade gave a clear statement as to the intent and meaning of the organizations called communes, and mentioned the influence of the agitation of Karl Marx and Fred Engels in the Commune. The speaker also made it clear that the lack of understanding of working class economics and failing to properly organize in the shops, together with an underestimate of the power and schemes in the hands of their enemies to surpass the working class, had weakened the force of the communes and caused the awful slaughter of those who had participated in the revolt; that thousands were hunted out, and murdered for taking part in it, or even sympathizing with the working class. Schade emphasized the important fact, too, that the contending forces which were diametrically opposed, viz., the bourgeoisie and the workers resulted in mere argument and oratory, instead of action, by the men who were the committees to conduct the forces. The lessons on these points were specially to be remembered. The speaker was heartily applauded.
Job Harriman, S. P., was second speaker. He followed up well, and made it very clear that the material interests of the two contending forces, were the propelling power in the Commune as well as in past and present social troubles. He said that those who reposed the least confidence in any lessening of the rents, interest, profits, or any other means of exploitation, through the influence of the teachings of the "fatherhood of God" and the "brotherhood of man" persuasion, would suffer everlasting disappointment. He cited plenty of history to prove his assertions.
Our "friend," J. Stitt Wilson, Christian Socialist, was the last speaker. He has just returned from Europe and seemed at a loss to say anything, as though he felt rather out of place, or stunned by what had been said before him. He was sure there are no failures as the lessons from this experience of the Paris Commune amply proved. Then, after commenting on the "seeming" disintegration of the S. P. and craft union interests, he called for a show of hands of those who are in those organizations. There being but few hands raised, he re-assured them that the labor movement in America was in no way ready for direct action.

Mr. Wilson's addresses and movements since coming back to Los Angeles seem to encourage a suspicion that his missionary work is wholly to do his best oratory to persuade the workers of the world that the industrial masters and the "identical interest" organizations and societies, and their leaders will bring about better conditions, the desired state of possessing the whole product of their labor, by a religious love of justice.
Aurelia J. Corker.
Los Angeles, Calif., March 22.

DEATH OF JOSEPH TRAUTWEIN.

Comrade Joseph Trautwein of Kansas City, Kansas, died at his residence on Sunday, March 20, 1910. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1849, and came to this country in 1873. He was married in Philadelphia in 1879, and was the father of six children by this union, the youngest being a son of about 12 years of age. He was in the service during the Franco-Prussian war and was at a distance that he could hear the fighting in Paris. At an early date he joined the Lassalians and has always been active in the labor and socialist movement. On arrival at Philadelphia he entered actively into the movement in this country, and was instrumental in the establishment of the Tageblatt of that city and was its manager for a while. The writer had known him intimately for about twelve years and found him to be well versed in the labor movement, both in this and other countries, and a scholar in economics capable of teaching the uncompromising doctrines that scientific socialism demands. He was a congenial companion and an earnest worker for Section Kansas City. A few years ago he moved to the Kansas side of the city, since which time he has held a membership-at-large card, but actively participated with the Section. His wife, who survives him, was in hearty sympathy with his work for the Party, and his intelligent and interesting children were a great help and comfort to him at all times and more especially the past few years, when he was in poor health. All those who have had the

good fortune to know him will be sorry that his good works and counsel are at an end. He leaves a large circle of friends who will regret his death and deeply sympathize with his family.
O. M. H.

AN ANTI-SOCIALIST MEETING.

(Continued from page 3.)

and the long struggle between popes and emperors was a result of this papal ambition. With the transactions of Pope Leo I. with the kings of the Franks, the Church began to put its theory into practice on a large scale; but the great struggle really started during the reign of Gregory VII. He thus elaborated the aim of the Church: In his "Programme" he declared that the (2) "Roman Pope alone is rightly called universal"; (12) "he can depose emperors"; (19) "he can be judged by no one"; (24) "by his command and permission subjects may accuse their rulers"; (26) "he is able to absolve subjects from their oath of fealty to wicked rulers";—a programme that expressed papal desire for a spiritual and temporal despotism: an "imperium in imperio." The excommunication and humiliation of kings and emperors were incidents in the effort to crystallize this theory into practice. The excommunication of Henry IV., and his subsequent humiliation of being forced to stand three days in sackcloth and barefooted in the snow, before Gregory would remove the ban of excommunication, was but to demonstrate the sovereignty of the papal throne over the temporal throne. And so with other similar incidents in this warfare between the rivals for temporal power.

"Socialists are wrong in saying that economic conditions govern social progress. Man has a head and heart as well as a stomach."—True enough, "man has a head and heart as well as a stomach," but before the cravings of head and heart can be attended to, the material needs of the stomach must first be satisfied. The material structure is the basis of all things. Thought requires the material structure of the brain before it can express itself; life can not exist unless the material wants of human beings are satisfied; social institutions can not exist unless we have as a basis the material structure of economic conditions; and only when we have this material-economic basis can the rearing of the emotional and intellectual super-structure of human life be made possible. "In every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch" (Marx). The economic conditions form the basis of social institutions and social progress. The Roman Church itself demonstrates the truth of Socialist Materialism. What means its striving for temporal authority but a tacit admission that the spiritual requires the material to render it secure?

The Rev. Dr. Duffy then proceeded to make a hysterical onslaught on Socialism. He denounced it as a dream, a delusive longing for the millennium, and also as contrary to human nature; he stigmatized it as a foreign importation, seeming to forget that Catholicism, in this country, is a foreign importation; that it is a movement of destruction, with no constructive basis whatsoever; and finally stated that the triumph of Socialism implies the end of prosperity,—as if the slavery, poverty and degradation of the working class were an indication that prosperity does exist at the present time. Indeed, prosperity does exist; but it is a prosperity for the capitalist class and its clerical retainers. And thus the reverend doctor proceeded to spout empty phrases and misstatements, ad nauseam. Not a word as to the theoretical system of Socialism; not a word to contradict its fundamental propositions: universal causation,—cosmic and social evolution; the law of social progress—economic development and the struggle of classes one against the other; the law of value, surplus value, and exchange value,—on these he was as silent as the tomb. And well he might be—for they are unassailable by reason and science.

Society is at present in the throes of dissolution. Economic pressure is becoming more and more unendurable; exploitation and poverty of the working class is steadily increasing. "What avails it that the waste places of the earth have been turned into the highways of commerce, if the many still work and want, and only the few have leisure and grow rich? What does it profit the worker that knowledge grows if all the appliances of science are not to lighten his labor? Wealth may accumulate and public and private magnificence may have reached a point never before attained in the History of the world; but wherein is society the better if the Nemesis of poverty sits like a hollow-eyed spectre at the feast?" Socialists maintain that this poverty is

avoidable; that it is a result of the workers' exploitation; and that with the abolition of private property and class rule the hideous spectre of poverty will disappear. Socialism possesses a scientific method of emancipating the human race from the degradation of slavery and misery; what says the Roman Catholic Church? Dr. Duffy thus stated its attitude:
"The Church has always gone to the miserable, the poor, the exploited and the wretched, and said, 'We have no gold or silver for you,' but always said that the day will come when the soul shall blossom forth to the region of heavenly bliss. This is not done in the spirit of class-consciousness—it does not create discontent, instead it inspires the miserable with hope, patience and forbearance here in this world, in which life is only the beginning, and gives the hope of equality before the Judge of human souls."

Here is seen the utter pessimism of Roman Catholicism: no hope of happiness on earth; but holding out the delusive snare of eternal bliss in a hypothetical hereafter. And then these identical Christians, with their abstract dream of heavenly bliss, dare to denounce Socialists as "dreamers"! Socialism reasons from facts: its ideal of earthly happiness is a resultant of scientific analysis of social development. Christianity reasons from abstract conception. Let us shatter this dream of heavenly beatitude; leave the dream to the theologians and ascetic dreamers; but let us concentrate our energies upon this life, to the end of realizing earthly happiness, the only happiness we are assured of ever possessing, and Socialism is the method of realizing earthly freedom and happiness.

Capitalism, the religion of which, in its revolutionary stage, is Protestantism, is seen to draw ever closer to Roman Catholicism: elements once hostile to it are seen acquiescing in its demands: and with reason, for the Roman Catholic Church is a foe that has consistently combatted the Socialist movement. And in concluding his address, the Rev. Dr. Duffy repeated with pride the statement of the "illustrious" Mark Hanna, that the Roman Church would be the defender of society against Socialism. Be this as it may, the efforts of the Church will prove a failure. The revolutionary Working class knows its foes in Church and state: it knows what an organized fraud the Roman Catholic political machine is; how it has perverted the teachings of the Carpenter of Nazareth. The Socialist movement will combat all its enemies; and with the forces of social evolution and the class interests of the proletariat as its material basis, will, in spite of all opposition, achieve its end—the establishment of the Socialist Republic, the culminating step in the emancipation of the human race.

Worst Depression Ever in Cotton Mills

Boston, March 31.—Fifty per cent of the spindles in Southern cotton mills are idle, and thousands of weavers are out of work or on short time, according to statistics which have been assembled by the American Wool and Cotton Reporter.
The figures show that the curtailment, not only in the South but in all sections of the country, is more extensive and drastic than ever before has been known in the history of the trade, even taking into consideration the panic year of 1907.

"The People"
Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.
A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.
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28 City Hall Place, New York.

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.

H. H. E., SO. NORWALK, CONN.—If the books must be by English authors—then Macaulay's History of England, Buckle's History of Civilization, and Lecky's History of European Morals will make good summer reading. The Sue stories may be profitably added. Equipped with the Socialist key a reader can always detect and discard the writer's bourgeois notions.

W. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The circulation of the Daily People has increased since the Socialist party's paper "The Call" was established. Whether the increase was caused by "The Call," or whether it was caused only by the general progress of the Socialist Labor Party, or by both causes combined we don't know.

N. S. PHILA., PA., and S. H. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Apply to the Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, this city, for literature on the subject.

B. Y., TOLEDO, O.—Whenever you come across a man who struts as "too independent to put up with 'S. L. P. bossism,'" you may be sure you have to do with a man who is a constitutional crawler and cringer where he ought to display the independence of which he boasts.

L. V. D., PEORIA, ILL.—There is no such thing as "propitiating the labor leader." The attempt is all around harmful. He cannot be "propitiated" except by an attitude that can be construed as an approval of his conduct. The consequence of that is; on the one hand, to confuse the rank and file; on the other hand, to confirm the labor leader in his mischievous conduct.

C. E., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—The Bogus I. W. W. will have to backpeddle all the way back to the position of the true I. W. W., and expressly reintroduce the political clause in its platform, besides repudiating all suggestions of theft as a means of expropriation, before it ceases to be entitled not to be "treated as a mad dog."

W. G., WATERBURY, CONN.—The subdivision of labor produces an economy of time; economy in time renders production more plentiful; the one and the other compel co-operation; finally, co-operation solves the Social Problem. All that is evil in modern subdivision of labor is purely transitory. It is an accompaniment of capitalist ownership; it is not an indispensable feature of subdivision of labor.

C. W., BOSTON, MASS.—The picture postals ridiculing St. Patrick and meant for circulation on last March 17, were in bad taste. It was discourtesy. St. Patrick's day is essentially an Irish popular festivity. It is indelicate to ridicule such manifestations. The attempt of some Irishmen to turn the festival into a religious demonstration, however improper the attempt and vicious, is no justification for others to become indelicate. That

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)
Anarchist microbe, you helped spread it—
B. J.—I didn't!—
U. S.—You did unconsciously. The error that is not fought is an error that is encouraged. By not fighting the error, seeing you believed in it, you encouraged it. Now, then, redeem yourself by resisting the police-spy-inviting fatal error of pure and simple bombism. Fight it everywhere.

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BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS
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28 City Hall Place, New York.

vicious attempt can be got at in other ways.
W. A., SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—We certainly would not advise anybody to vote the Social Democratic ticket in Milwaukee; but, if without our assistance, and despite our warning, the S. D. ticket were to win out, we would enjoy the spectacle intensely. The sight of what would follow upon the election of a municipal party that promised lower prices must be as good as the best of circuses.

H. F., PHILA., PA.—The fix that the I-am-a-bummers element were in at the fourth convention of the I. W. W. was this: Being afraid of delegate De Leon in the convention and having decided to exclude him, they looked for a pretext. The pretext hit upon was that he did not belong in the Mixed local from which he had regular credentials, and that he should be a member of the printers' local. His answer was that for him, whose tool of work was the pen, to go into a Local whose tool of work was the case or type-setting machine, would be to turn an organized Trade and Shop Branch into a Mixed Local, and that so long as there were not enough men using his tool of work to organize a Trade and Shop Branch of his specific occupation, to be then joined to a Local Industrial Union, he belonged in a Mixed Local, the Local he had all along belonged to. This disconcerted them so completely that they split into two sets—one simply absurd from the Industrialist viewpoint, the other laughable. One set, with, of course no grasp of Industrialism, denied that the tool cut any figure in the Industrialist organization. Theirs was the Miss Mary MacArthur's theory of "organization"—a jumble of members. The other set claimed that the delegate stuck to his Mixed Local because from there he could get credentials, whereas he could not get credentials from the Local to which they claimed he should belong. He then asked expressly what Local that should be. He was answered by a Spokane boarding house "delegate," Smith by name: "The Printers' Local." Whereupon Delegate De Leon produced the credentials of that very Local among others as its proxy, under the constitution. The conspirators looked very silly at this point: Leaving aside the pettiness and near-sightedness of such manoeuvres, the incident is useful to emphasize the cardinal principles of Industrialist organization. Preserve and study the article on "Industrialism."

TO ALL OTHERS—Wait till next week.
A. H., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; A. E. R., BOSTON, MASS.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; R. K., CLEVELAND, O.; A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.; S. A. J. S., NEW YORK, N. Y.; B. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; O. S., PHILA., PA.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; G. F., SPokane, WASH.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, CANADA.—Matter received.

IDEAL CITY
... BY ...
Cosimo Noto, M. D.
REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.
"The story lays no claim to economics or sociologic merit. It is an outburst of a warm heart, that bleeds at the sight of human suffering under the modern system of society, and that, animated by Socialist sentiment, sings the prose song of the ideal city. As a man of scientific training—a successful New Orleans physician—the author has built upon the solid foundations of medical science, and that vein is perhaps the most typical, as it probably is the most pleasing and instructive to strike and follow in the book."—New York Daily People.
FROM THE PRESS OF
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OFFICIAL

SOW THE SEED

REPORT OF N. Y. STATE COMMITTEE

ENROLL! ENROLL!

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

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.
A regular meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters on Wednesday evening, March 23rd,

The following were nominated by the Sections for election as delegate to the coming International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark: O. M. Johnson, Danic' De Leon, Boris Reinstein, A. H. Lysell, Moritz Ruther, Henry Kuhn, George Anderson, August Gillhaus, A. S. Carr, F. S. Hennion; all have declined with the exception of Daniel De Leon, who has accepted, and O. M. Johnson, A. Gillhaus, A. S. Carr and F. S. Hennion who have not yet been heard from.

Why hesitate, then? Don't hesitate. Sit down at once and write us a card, giving your name and address, for enrollment in the 1,000 Club. When you have done that don't stop there, but get out and hustle after the subs. You have in mind someone whom you think could be induced to subscribe.

Subs intended for the 1,000 Club, that are not on the special blanks, should be marked "1,000 Club." This is necessary in order to enable us to credit your work as a 1,000 Club member.

the S. E. C. is concerned. All correspondence filed. Financial statement was read by Secretary, and adopted.

Secretary reports having attended to routine work, got tickets ready and distributed 200 up to date. Report adopted.

Secretary asked if he should send the single nomination for N. E. C. man for a vote or call for further nominations; decided to instruct secretary to send the nomination for a vote as it would take too much time to call for further nominations.

After discussion on good and welfare meeting adjourned. Financial statement: received \$9.30; expenses, \$4.50.

DE LEON IN BOSTON. Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily and Weekly People, will speak under the auspices of Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party, SUNDAY afternoon, April 24, 1910, at 3 o'clock, in Faneuil Hall, Boston. Subject: "Some Objections to Socialism." Questions pertaining to the subject invited. Admission free.

PHILA. OPEN AIR AGITATION. Open air propaganda meetings, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party of Philadelphia, are held every Sunday night on the north side of Philadelphia City Hall.

SECTION DENVER LECTURES. A series of lectures on the Labor Movement are given under the auspices of Section Denver, Socialist Labor Party, at 926 Fifteenth street, Charles Building. Lectures in the afternoon at 2:30 sharp.

APRIL 16-The Delusions of Reform. APRIL 17-The Development of American Politics. APRIL 24-Trades Union in Action. Free admission. Everybody invited.

Springtime Should See Renewed Activity in the Work of Propaganda.

Springtime, the season when life is renewing, is here again, and with its advent we should see a renewed activity among the forces of the S. L. P. Now is the time to plow the ground and sow the seed for the Social Revolution.

We are still far short of the 1,000 names wanted for the Daily People Tenth Anniversary Club. Will you not be a sower of the seed?

The Tenth Birthday of the Daily People is but three months off. It is an anniversary that means much, as it is, but you can help make it mean much more. You can help make it mark the date of the greatest onward sweep of propaganda in the history of the S. L. P.

Subscriptions to the Daily and Weekly People to the amount of five dollars is the minimum task that has been set for the members of the Daily People Tenth Anniversary Club. Would any of you say that you cannot qualify, that you cannot do that much? We think not.

Why hesitate, then? Don't hesitate. Sit down at once and write us a card, giving your name and address, for enrollment in the 1,000 Club. When you have done that don't stop there, but get out and hustle after the subs. You have in mind someone whom you think could be induced to subscribe.

We have sent out to Sections, and to individual readers, sub blanks especially prepared for the 1,000 Club. If you haven't received any send for some.

Subs intended for the 1,000 Club, that are not on the special blanks, should be marked "1,000 Club." This is necessary in order to enable us to credit your work as a 1,000 Club member.

the roll of honor, those sending two or more subs last week, is:

- J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz. 2
E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal. 3
C. Pierson, Los Angeles, Cal. 12
A. Gillhaus, Los Angeles, Cal. 2
J. Haller, San Francisco, Cal. 2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 7
G. Langner, Milford, Conn. 3
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn. 2
W. Suesbrich, Rockville, Conn. 6
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. 4
H. Stone, Detroit, Mich. 2

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APRIL 16-The Delusions of Reform. APRIL 17-The Development of American Politics. APRIL 24-Trades Union in Action. Free admission. Everybody invited.

- H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich. 2
T. Grabuski, Lansing, Mich. 3
S. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn. 4
S. L. P. Section St. Paul, Minn. 4
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. 2
C. Schrafft, Jersey City, N. J. 2
B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y. 2
J. Brohel, Glens Falls, N. Y. 4
E. Rosenberg, New York City 2
M. Hiltner, New York City 2
L. H. Weiss, Patchogue, N. Y. 2
L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y. 3
Rosa Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O. 2
M. Pullam, E. Greenville, O. 2
W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa. 3
L. Chun, Philadelphia, Pa. 2
M. J. Kelly, Providence, R. I. 2
E. J. Riddell, Springfield, Vt. 2
W. D. Norman, Redmond, Wash. 5
W. J. Phipps, Seattle, Wash. 2
R. E. Burris, Hamilton, Ont. 3
F. Haselgrove, London, Ont. 2

Prepaid Cards sold:—Bridgeport, Conn., \$2.00; Rockville, Conn., \$5.00; Boston, \$5.60; Pittsburg, \$5.00.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

"The Executioner's Knife," or "Joan of Arc," the next of the Sue series to appear in book form, is off the press. A new edition of "Woman and the Socialist Movement," the excellent essay by Olive M. Johnson, will go to press soon.

Indications point to many strikes, and much strike talk by May 1, all of which should spur S. L. P. men to be up and doing by spreading the sound information contained in Labor News pamphlets.

Last week J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz., ordered pamphlets to the amount of \$8.00; Auxiliary League, Los Angeles, Cal., eight dollars for leaflets.

Book orders: A. E. Reimer, Boston, \$28.80; Section Allegheny County, Pa., \$11.65; E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal., \$3.80; Section Cook County, Ill., \$3.80; H. Olson, Spokane, Wash., \$5.00; H. Puck, Duluth, Minn., \$2.75. In addition there were half a hundred orders for smaller amounts.

OPERATING FUND.

The following amounts have been received to the Operating Fund since last report:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Branch 130 Workmen's Circle, Brooklyn, N. Y. (2.00), David Biell, Pasadena, Cal. (1.00), F. B. Guarnier, New York (2.00), Edw. Vogt, New York (1.00), D. L. Barnett, Spokane, Wash. (2.00), Workmen's Circle, Branch 99, New York (2.00), A. Levine, New York (1.00), Total (\$11.00), Previously acknowledged (\$6,226.97), Grand total (\$6,237.97).

ST. LOUIS LECTURE.

On SUNDAY, April 10th at 2:30 P. M. H. J. Poelling will lecture on "A Trip Through a Modern Factory," at the headquarters of the S. L. P., 1717 South Broadway, St. Louis. Every reader of this paper and sympathizer of the S. L. P. should attend this lecture. Admission free.

The Committee.

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Five Cents
S. L. P. vs. S. D. P.
Five Cents
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TO THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, HELD MARCH 19, IN NEW YORK CITY.

Comrades:—Immediately after the adjournment of the last State Convention, held March 28, 1908, in New York city, and as per instructions of the convention, the committee sought to obtain the names of available members, duly qualified, to stand as Presidential Electors, and this somewhat delayed the getting out of nominating blanks for our State ticket. The task was finally accomplished and the work of gathering the necessary signatures in every county in the State, except Hamilton, which is considered a part of Fulton, was whipped into shape. The blanks were ready about the middle of May and thereupon the various notaries were assigned to the task of getting the names of qualified voters. Most of the work was voluntary, the committee not being compelled to employ any strangers for the work, and too much praise cannot be given the comrades who devoted considerable of their time to this work, charging only for actual cash outlays made by them. Among these comrade Reinstein of Buffalo, is especially to be mentioned, leaving his home for week at a time and only putting in for expenses incurred, and, with the aid of comrade Mahoney, also of Buffalo, covering almost half of the counties required.

There were several comrades under salary, notably Abelson and Gunn being out of work and McCormick being compelled to lose his wages while working up-state for the committee. The latter covered eight counties in sparsely settled districts in two weeks.—a very good record.

For a time, however, it looked as if the work would be blocked, and we were at a standstill, there being no funds on hand, and it was only after a special general party meeting was called in New York city toward the end of July and the situation laid before the meeting, that some money was raised and a committee elected to help gather funds, so that the work could go on. This committee did effective work, comrade Guarnier being in charge, and the work of gathering signatures was finally accomplished before the last day of filing. The ticket was duly filed. But having been drained of funds in the collection of names, we were not able to put up much of a campaign. Had it not been for the mileage fund available after the convention, even this could not have been done.

The candidate for governor, Leander A. Armstrong of Buffalo, was unable to go on the road. However, Frank Passano, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, made a short trip from Troy west, stopping at the places where Sections existed and held fairly successful meetings. We had August Gillhaus, our Presidential candidate, in the State at Syracuse, Utica, Gloversville and Troy, and on the last days of the campaign in the Ninth Congressional District in New York city. Gillhaus was accompanied by Reinstein at some of the places and Reinstein then came on to New York to aid in the Ninth Congressional District where Daniel De Leon was the candidate.

Soon after the close of this campaign your S. E. C. took steps to increase the agitation and strengthen the Sections throughout the State. It issued a circular letter to the Sections, accompanying the letter with slips bearing the names and dates of expiration of subs, of readers of the various Party papers, urging the members to get after these for renewals and to induce them to join the Party: it sent the Secretary of its Correspondence Bureau to every Section in the State and he had fairly good results, stirring the members to renewed activity and pointing out the work required of members of a revolutionary political party of the working class.

From time to time the committee has arranged various short trips for Paul Augustine, the National Secretary, for Henry Kuhn, George H. Wilson, Boris Reinstein and Rudolph Katz, all of whom, with the exception of Katz, received no salaries, but only their actual outlays, and while the committee has tried to do some agitation, it has always husbanded its resources to the fullest extent possible. These periodical voluntary trips have done quite a deal of good, being fairly successful in the majority of instances and pulling the members together for better work and inducing new members to come in. It is needless here to give the results in detail, but it suffices to say that whatever effort has been made in this direction it has been made in the right way.

The trips of Katz were also productive of good results, and while on the road collected almost enough to cover the cost of same, including salary and other outlays, that is, his expenses were \$114.33, of which he collected \$108.50, leaving a deficit of only \$5.83.

The committee in office at the last State convention was succeeded early in 1909 by the present body of nine members, but owing to Section Westchester County having been suspended since the last convention, it could not participate in forming the new committee. Sometime after this, F. A. Olpp, then Secretary, was expelled by Section New York, and thereupon his office on this committee becoming vacant, the present incumbent was elected to the place. Owing to the inability of the committee to get anyone to continue the work of the Correspondence Bureau, the same was merged with the Secretaryship and the work of both is now conducted by the one person.

The committee periodically requests and gets from the various Party organs the lists of their readers in the State and these are tabulated, either for the benefit of those who make trips on behalf of the Party in the State, or they are sent direct to the Sections to get in touch with the names shown, which has met with varying results.

As to the state of the organization: there are now organized twelve Sections, namely, New York, Kings, Richmond, Westchester, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Gloversville, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Jamestown. Section Westchester County had to be suspended by the N. E. C. late in 1908, the Section having collected funds for the S. L. P. Agitation Fund, and instead of turning that money over to the Party, defiantly diverted the same to the use of a hostile organization, publishing the fact in the organ of that organization. Re-organization has since been effected.

The Section at Rochester is especially flourishing, having recently engaged a new and permanent meeting place where regular meetings are being held.

As to the rest of the Sections they are in fairly good shape, reporting from time to time their various activities and keeping up the good standing of their members.

The Committee now uses a new form financial report, which shows all members whether in good standing or not, their occupation and local address, as well as number of dues stamps purchased during the period of the report, six months, and with this the Committee is better able to keep a check on the general standing of a Section and its members and is enabled by that knowledge to call attention to their shortcomings in this connection.

After each session of the N. E. C., this Committee received the report of the N. E. C. member, and acted upon the matters requiring attention.

In order to start a fund for the ensuing state campaign, the Committee recently issued and sent to the Sections small coupon books, each book containing twenty (20) coupons, to the value of five (5) cents each, to be sold to outsiders, to help raise funds for the campaign.

We would call particular attention to the small vote that is generally cast on questions submitted, and to the same conditions of affairs when candidates for the various National and State offices of the party are submitted for general vote, the returns not being at all keeping with the size of the membership in the State. It is hoped that the delegates in reporting back to their Sections will call special attention to this feature of our organization, as it reflects no great credit upon the membership if they fail to take the needed interest in such matters.

In order to raise funds for the ensuing campaign the Committee recommends that it be authorized to issue subscription lists as usual; also, that Sections arrange some kind of an affair, between now and the end of July, the proceeds of which should be given to the State Agitation Fund, so the work of gathering signatures may not be either interrupted or stopped altogether, thereby endangering the filing of our State ticket.

In this connection, your S. E. C. requests that it be given permission to draw upon the mileage fund, in so far as any remains after this convention, so that the work of gathering signatures may be immediately started.

Taken all in all and considering all the circumstances, the situation in the Party seems to be all that can be desired, and in view of the serious task now before us we should roll up our sleeves and get to work with a vim, first, to gather enough signatures for our State ticket, and then to enter upon a solid campaign of education and organization, to the end that new material may be gathered for mem-

To the Daily and Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, New York:

I hereby enroll as a member of the Daily People Tenth Anniversary Club, and pledge myself to do my best to get subscriptions, totaling not less than \$5.00, between this date and July 1, 1910.

Name
Street
City

Date
bership and that the Party may make a creditable showing at the hustings. Fraternally submitted, New York State Executive Committee, S. L. P., per Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

HARMONY IN CHUNKS. (Continued from page four.)

of the moment, else it would have retained enough S. P. orthodoxy to have qualified it by saying "save the Socialist Labor Party."

Local Vallejo's great grievance is against the "Gold bricking" the "Southern comrades" received at the hands of its detested State administration, which administration, by the way, has now come out as anti-Tuck, their candidate being William McDevitt, of Local San Francisco. Some of the Locals in the Southern part of the State, when nominations of candidates for State Secretary-Treasurer were called for, nominated F. B. Merriam. When the McDevitt, or administration, supporters in Oakland and San Francisco learned of this they got busy, so says Local Vallejo. The charge is made that they gave out that Local San Francisco was not particular about McDevitt, and it was hinted to Local Los Angeles that they name a candidate, promising him the support of San Francisco. Local Los Angeles nominated W. Scott Lewis. Then when they had the anti-administration Southern forces divided McDevitt became an active candidate. Lewis has since declined, and promises his support to Merriam.

Local Vallejo incorporates in its "appeal" a letter written to Merriam by L. A. Wait of Elmhurst. Wait says that the Oakland-Frisco scrap "is a stink that smells to high heaven." He declares that the whole trouble is due to the fact that "there were too many bums for the nickels to go around."

Wait tells of a physical force conflict that took place at Oakland. "Last Friday the fight was on; Hagelstein, organizer for Local S. F., and Connelly of the S. E. C. of Frisco, and a number of other malcontents from across the Bay were in Oakland all day mixing and advising with the anti-Tuck faction and evidently helping to plan the night's work.

"Balam, Organizer for Branch Oakland, had a split with Tuck and the Shippey-Booth-Philbrick wing. Tuck's bunch of sixty-nine fastened the doors of the hall in the face of Balam-Eldridge-Brown & Co., who had but fifty-seven followers. Balam recruited his bunch with about thirty of the toughest bums you ever saw, broke down the door, got possession of the place. Guns were drawn, but only fists used. Balam's bunch, now being in control, voted the whole thirty bums into full membership in the party—all in a bunch. That's one way to make Socialists!" McDevitt's bunch, Wait declares, is headed by "direct actionists."

Local Vallejo's appeal may be the protest of decent men, but even so they are but reaping what they sowed. They no doubt were elated at the way their party cheated the Socialist Labor Party out of its place on the ballot, and now they themselves are the victims of like chicanery within their party. If they are clean-minded men they should realize that it is impossible to cleanse a party whose record all along has been one of compromise with capitalism through log-rolling with its political agencies, and supporting Gompers-Mitchellism.

Incidentally the California Socialist party scrap reveals one of the beauties of a privately-owned press. The privately-owned press kept silent, not wishing to offend either side, hence the membership are not enlightened upon internal party affairs except as members here and there themselves go to the expense of having documents and appeals printed. Local Vallejo is not the only California S. P. organization that has issued a printed document of late; Branch Gilroy issued one on February 20, 1910, in which it

made the significant statement that "it might be wiser for the Locals to keep their dues and use their funds in their own way for Socialist propaganda, instead of sending every month several hundred dollars to the State office to further the selfish or fanatical purposes of a clique and help to keep alive self-styled Socialist papers that are—in our humble opinion—a disgrace to the Socialist Movement."

California Locals Altadena, Escondido, San Diego and Chula Vista have also issued a joint document which declares that "the life of the Socialist party is this moment hanging in the balance," brought to this critical position by "administrative incompetency, political trickery and party treason."

There is one thing needed, to complete them, that is missing in these documents, and that is a series of pictures of men formerly in the S. L. P., who were fired out for corruption, only to be taken up by the S. P. on the theory that they could aid the S. P. to supplant the S. L. P. That, of course, they could not do. What they have done is promote their own corruption in the S. P. From the head center in Chicago to the right wing at New York and the left wing in California the S. P. is now paying the penalty. "And that"—putting these last words to the charming tune of the last couplet of Heine's Lorelei, which describes the smash-up of the lured skipper—"is just what's the matter with the skin of the S. P." J. H.

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.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations. PRICE 5 CENTS. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 CITY HALL PLACE NEW YORK.

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