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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SHAFTS SHOT INTO ENEMY

SOCIALIST THOUGHT PIERCES IGNORANT FASTNESSES.

Cardinal Gibbons' Explanation Turns up Against Him—Waistmaking Firm Finds Its Part in Scheme of Things—Milwaukee S. P. "Making Good."

"El Alam," the official organ of the Egyptian Nationalist party which Roosevelt assailed so severely both in Egypt and in his London speech convicts Roosevelt out of his own mouth of crass ignorance of history. "El Alam" fails to discover the symmetrical nature of Roosevelt's character. Roosevelt started his hunting expedition with the drool of the many droll exhibitions of ignorance of what Socialism is; it was in homage to symmetry with the opening of his hunting that he closed it with a companion piece of exhibition of ignorance concerning Egypt.

Cardinal Gibbons having announced the meteorologic connection there was between the overflow of the Seine, and the consequent inundation of Paris, with the "un-godly conduct of the French Government" towards the Religious Orders, the learned gentleman should now not fail to explain the meteorologic connection there is between the overflow of the river Ahr, the inundation of the Eifel region, and the consequent death of over 200 persons besides the destruction of the property of many more—all in the region, with Cologne as the center, that is a stronghold of the German Roman Catholic political party, the Centrum.

Senator Dolliver is acting like a duck in thunder. To him, the sights at the White House, which he reverently calls "the greatest executive department" are "disgusting," hence incomprehensible. And he looks startled at "the awkward squad of politics, bucket shops for dealing in political futures upon margins calculated from the record of the years and days," making the White House "their headquarters." If the political government is not a market place for stock-jobbers, what is it? For Senator Dolliver's sake it is to be hoped the fate is not in store that overtook Jesus, who, misjudging social institutions, sought to cleanse the Temple, the then center of the then legalized thievery, by driving out the money-changers and those that sold doves.

Victor L. Berger must have been infected by the braggart Thomas A. Hickey, whom Berger claimed here in New York to have imported into Milwaukee eight years ago to braggart down the S. L. P. No sooner is Berger back home from his late eastern trip than he announces in the "Free Press," June 13, that he could "carry New York in five years"; he stretches a hurried, informal interview of fifteen minutes, that he snatched from Mayor Gaynor, into "an hour's visit"; and he is drunk as a fiddler over the "enthusiasm" he created. Like Hickey, Berger is making hay while the sun shines.

Was it an oversight on the part of Vice-President Sherman that he did not once say "Socialism" in his speech at the Milwaukee convention of the Republican "Regulars"? Or was the omission intentional, the fruit of a study that enlightened the Vice-President on the fact that Insurgency is not Socialism?

The shirtwaistmaker firm of Sitomer & Co., a New Jersey corporation with an office in New York, has found its mission in the scheme of modern society—the double mission of demonstrating that the Sherman Act, as a punitive weapon for the offence of "restraining trade," has but one edge, the edge that slashes into the proletariat; and the mission of helping to purge the Labor Movement of the hysterical elements of both sexes, who find dabbling in Labor matters, or in "slumming" as they call the thing among themselves, a titillating diversion from the purient excitements that make up the rounds of "upper life."

Sitomer & Co. brings suit, under the Sherman Act, for damages, \$150,000 at a clip, against a number of people who were more or less neurotically active in the late Waistmakers' Strike, and, at the head of the list the firm places Mrs. O. H. E. Belmont, of a financial family that has repeatedly taken up arms against

strikes and boycotts with the patriotic fervor peculiar to pillars of "Law and Order."

Of course a millionairess is not going to be mulcted—and there goes the one-edged Sherman Act. All the same, the tribe of shyster lawyers are a persistent sort of night-hawks, who, if they may not bring down a millionairess eagle, can cause the bird much annoyance, and irritation, and even several drops of cash, all of which thenceforth to avoid, the eagle will thenceforth keep to the menagerie of her own plumage, and, by her example and experience, be cause for her likes to observe equal caution—and there is the wound of the Labor Movement spunged clean of meddlesome flies.

Introducing his conviction of Mr. John Spargo of having falsified Marx by interpolating in Marx's letter to Kugelmann on the Geneva Congress, a sentence to suit Mr. Spargo's anti-Marxian "possibilist" tactics, and of having aggravated the brazen guilt by italicizing his interpolation, Mr. Herman Simpson, the Editor of "The Call," in the June 16th issue of which the conviction is printed, disclaims any intention of being out on a "heresy hunt." Why, this is a prime case of "heresy hunt." How did the term "heresy hunt" originate, if not as a cuttle-fish manoeuvre on the part of the "Intellectuals," who either fled from the Socialist Labor Party, or never dared step in, and trooped into the S. P., knowing from "bitter experience" that the S. L. P. does not tolerate the "turning of honest pennies" by "possibilist" actions, of which Mr. Spargo's "latest" is a fair sample, and all of which are a betrayal of Socialism? Why, certainly, Mr. Herman Simpson is on a "heresy hunt."

Cheers for the Post Office, "a Socialist institution," according to reformers! Charles W. Freeman of Alton, Ill., having applied for a mail route in the Yellowstone Park, but subsequently having obtained a far better job as a traveling salesman, was notified by the Federal Government on the 13th of this month that he had been awarded the mail route, that he was to begin work on July 1, and if he failed to do so he would forfeit a bond of \$5,000 and spend twelve months in jail. "Municipal" or "National Ownership" is peonage. For violating his peonage bonds "Pink" Franklin is to be hanged in South Carolina: Charles W. Freeman of Alton, Ill., gets off a little easier. The difference in the peonage is in degree, not in kind.

It is evident that the Yonkers Railroad Company is not in the hands of a Frederick W. Whitridge, the genius of the New York Third Avenue line, nor of a Vreeland, the genius that had charge of the Broadway line. Such a strike as that of the Yonkers motormen and conductors who, as one man, and without the Company's receiving the slightest intimation, walked out on a demand for 30 cents an hour, a raise for 5 cents, indicates that there are no Whitridge and Vreeland "jolliers" of the workers in Yonkers.

A mob of 100 "white men" having driven, on the 14th of this month, all the Japanese laborers employed in the plant of the United States Lumber Company out of Darrington, Wash., it would add statistical light to the event to know how many of the aforementioned 100 "white men" were either Socialist party men; or the allies of these, I'm-a-bummers; or inspired with the anti-Oriental enthusiasm of these r-r-revolutionists.

It is to be hoped that the descriptions of the directors and other magnates of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, who have been dragged forth for stupendous frauds, will not fail to tell the public what political party of patriotism these worthies belonged to, the churches they are front-pew-holders in, the declarations they held as pillars of the family. Knowledge upon these heads will shed much light upon the economic status of the gentlemen, and the knowledge, now confirmed, of their economic status will shed not a little light upon "Law, Order, Religion and the Family"—the capitalist quartet.

The circus has come to town. In its vanguard, to aid in setting up the tents, came a steam stake driver, described as being "not unlike a pile driver," and the feature of which is that it "does the work of fifty men and requires only two to operate the machinery." Thus even the circus becomes an object lesson of that development of machinery which

\$20,000,000 FOOD FOR THOUGHT

There are, or should be, millions worth of food for thought to the "anti-cataclysmic" gentlemen and ladies who scheme to raise funds in order to buy out the capitalists, in the settlement just effected between the legal department of the State and the railroad and traction companies.

For upwards of ten years a large number of franchises in this State were delict in the payment of their taxes. Called upon to fulfill their obligations, they offered so ridiculously small an amount that the State officials refused to accept, and cases were started. The companies hotly contested every possible point. In this way year after year passed. Finally a "settlement" was reached—not with all; the New York Central and the Manhattan Elevated are still out—and the upshot is that to this city alone the sum of \$20,000,000 was paid as due on the back and present taxes.

under Socialism would accrue to the benefit of the workers, but under capitalism simply uproots them from their jobs, with the attendant consequences.

The Milwaukee Social Democratic party is certainly "making good." Mr. Berger promised, right after election, that he and his fellow victors would deport themselves in such way that not even the financial interests need feel alarm. As good as his word, Alderman-at-large Berger, as the deciding member of the Council Finance Committee, determined the Committee, to recommend new ordinances increasing the rate of interest 1/2 per cent. on \$580,000 of city bonds, the same being the ultimatum of the banking houses.

It takes these "non-fanatical" Socialists to furnish good targets for the otherwise wild shots of wild-eyed Anarchy. The target presented by Berger Socialism was needed for the wild-eyed French Anarchist Faure to score a bull's-eye with his statement: "When you [Socialists] get a majority you will no longer know what Socialism is, you have made so many concessions. You will then fear the revolution as to-day the bourgeois parties fear it. You speak of conquering power, and you are being conquered by it a little more each day."

May Miss Edith Gaynor, the daughter of our New York Mayor Gaynor, who christened the steamer Correction as it slid down the ways, and who was presented with a "handsome locket as a souvenir of the occasion," keep the souvenir steadily before her eyes—and improve by the suggestions that the keep-sake radiates. The steamer Correction is intended to carry convicts to Blackwell's Island. Battleships, in this era of possible peace, are disgraceful enough; but the disgrace is pardonably concealed from the eyes of many by the glamor of heroism that they suggest. What glamor is there to conceal the social disgrace of convicts—a staple product of a social order that stands between Man and the sunlight? What is the worthier act for a worthy maid—the christening of such crafts, or the battling for their being thrown upon the junkheap of civilization?

"What the laboring man wants is work and living wages," declares the Oklahoma "Industrial Democrat," a privately owned Socialist party venture. No doubt the "Industrial Democrat" thinks this a clever way of "winning the sympathy" of the "laboring man," for whom the straight Socialist demand of the abolition of the wages system and its penal servitude at the work-bench would be "too revolutionary." Vain hope! All that such craven tactics accomplish is to justify the insult of a Gompers: "What right have the Socialists to speak for the workingman, anyhow?"

The height for new firemen is reduced upon the express recommendation of Chief Croker of the Fire Department. The shrinking sizes of rooms with their low ceilings, besides the increasing number of sky-scrapers renders large size in firemen an inconvenience.—Property rules man, not man property.

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

The sum of \$20,000,000 withheld taxes, and finally wrung from the traction companies in just one city, is a pretty fair medium with which to gauge the real indebtedness of the capitalist class to the government under whose shield they do business, and from which they receive protection through police, sheriffs, militia and courts.

Furthermore, the \$20,000,000 guilt of withheld taxes allows a peep into the fathomless depth of guilt reducible to dollars and cents in other directions. It is safe to say there is not a capitalist concern, of any real magnitude and standing, and which deals in something or other that the people require, which is not deeply in debt to the people, so deeply that, were the debt to be paid, then, even if the respective property, were taken still the firm would be in debt.

Pay the capitalist class? buy it off!

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

RECENT ELECTIONS IN THE ANTIPODES AN AGURGY FOR GOOD.

Significance of the So-Called Labor Party's Victory—Parties of Capital Lay Defeat on Halley's Comet—Socialist Labor Party Conducted Arduous Campaign—May Day in Sydney.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 7.—The Federal elections eventuated on April 13, and provided a great surprise. The "Labor" Party swept the polls, completely routing the Liberals; the result therefore betokens a faint glimmer of class consciousness developing among the working class. It is a step forward and means ultimately advancement, as when the people see the futility of the "Labor" Party and its spurious reforms, the pendulum is bound to swing Socialismward.

The press-boomed capitalist party expected the usual majority; its component parts consisting of Freetraders, Protectionists, etc., being fused into one combination against the "Socialists," as they are pleased to term the "Labor" Party. The sycophantic press attributed their party's downfall to the visitation of Halley's comet and hypnotism. The imprisonment of the strike leaders was mainly instrumental in defeating the Liberals, who stood for coercion laws during strike troubles.

The Socialist Labor Party conducted a strenuous campaign throughout those industrial centres that limited finances permitted. Great propaganda work was done. The campaign was a strenuous physical strain on the candidates, who had to toll incessantly for their masters in factory and mine, during the day, and campaign well into midnight constantly, as well as on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. They traveled many hundreds of miles during the weeks, and were under heavy personal expense, the campaign funds, after paying £75 deposits (which is equivalent to \$375 in American coinage), being so limited as not to permit drawing on to any extent. They met bitter hostility in almost every center, but fought courageously on against overwhelming odds. They presented the position of the S. L. P. in an able manner and silenced their opponents in many cases by timely shafts of well-merited sarcasm and caustic wit. The vote, though smaller than last election, is a solid one. The latest returns are published in the Party paper, the "Sydney People," the only organ of revolutionary Socialism published in Australia.

Although the Labor Party has captured the Treasury Benches, the capitalist class still hold the plants of production. And the workers are still in the throes of wage slavery, being disorganized industrially in the craft unions. The trade union congress of 1910 again committed the tactical blunder of turning down the I. W. W.

Although the capitalists got a shock the day after the elections, they now breathe more freely. They dub Mr. Fisher, the prime minister of the Commonwealth, a jolly good fellow, and reckon their destinies safe in the hands of his "ministry"; they depend

and that in the name of equity? He who demands equity must come into court with clean hands. Which of all these capitalist concerns could do so? Which of them all, if it paid all the taxes it has cheated the government of including the interest thereon; if the watered stock with which it has swindled the law were wrung out; if it paid all the fines, which its fraudulent practices have earned for it, according to the law which it so loudly affects to worship;—which of all these capitalists would have as much as a nickel coming to him? The revelations, in figures and facts, made by Insurgency in Congress, justify the answer: "The capitalist who would escape conviction and imprisonment would be a rare bird."

"Cataclysm" sounds big and ominous—it scares the chicken-livered only. Tender-handed surgeons make malodorous wounds.

on him moderately and wisely administering the capitalist State.

Workers of the world, when your enemies praise your "leaders" beware of those leaders. Only the Socialist Labor Party stands on a solid foundation, unshifted by bribery and corruption, for therein traitors cannot live.

May Day was celebrated by the S. L. P. in the Domain and fraternal greetings were sent world-wide. In the evening a meeting of members of Sydney Section was held in Marx Hall, augmented by members from the suburban areas and visiting comrades from Newcastle and Melbourne. The platform was tastefully decorated with autumn flowers and greenery. Pictures of Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Liebknecht, Daniel De Leon, and our own Australian militant, the late Andrew Thomson, were hung in conspicuous parts of the hall. Comrade Dobson occupied the chair. Comrade Mackenzie in his own inimitable style gave a very interesting address, dealing with the horrors of capitalism throughout the world, intermingling humor with the pathos of the international working class tragedy. Musical numbers were ably rendered by some of the members, which brightened the serious side of the Socialist mission.

Comrade Hawkins delivered a short, stirring address on the tragical moving incidents on the world's stage; those incidents the bloody records of which have yet to be written. He referred to the immortal heroes of the Paris Commune; the early struggles of our comrades at the heart of the empire, that hub of the capitalist universe, London; he also reviewed the advancement of Socialist thought in Australia, and concluded by urging those present to be of good cheer as Socialism from now on will internationally make rapid progress. The rapid development of capitalism means that the near future is pregnant with great possibilities for our cause, so long kept back by ignorance and superstition. At the close of the meeting the Marseillaise was sung, and fraternal greetings were exchanged. And thus ended May Day, 1910, in Sydney.

Speed the day that the workers of the world will come into their own. William Ferguson.

PROPERTY AND DEMOCRACY.

The element of property, which has controlled society to a great extent during the comparatively short period of civilization, has given mankind despotism, imperialism, monarchy, privileged classes, and finally representative democracy. It has also made the career of the civilized nations essentially a property-making career. But when the intelligence of mankind rises to the height of the great question of the abstract rights of property,—including the relations of property to the state, as well as the rights of persons to property,—a modification of the present order of things may be expected. The nature of the coming changes it may be impossible to conceive; but it seems probable that democracy, once universal in a rudimentary form and repressed in many civilized states, is destined to become again universal and supreme.—From Morgan's "Ancient Society."

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

MRS. JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

Speaks to Buffalo Workingmen on Labor Movement.

Buffalo, June 16.—Before a fair-sized audience at Mueller's Harmonia Hall, Mrs. Olive Johnson, of Oakland, Cal., delivered yesterday a lecture under the auspices of Section Buffalo, Socialist Labor Party, which should long be remembered by those who heard it as a clear exposition of scientific Socialism. Mrs. Johnson showed step by step that the worker alone held the key to the situation; that he alone could solve the problem of his emancipation through education and organization as the primary factors. The sympathizer who lacked the knowledge of education, and who had enthusiasm only, was warned that it was absolutely essential to be in possession of facts, as that alone would carry out the propaganda to a successful issue.

A comparison was drawn between the obstacles that were met by Christopher Columbus, and those encountered by Socialists. Columbus set sail from the European coast with only the knowledge that the earth was round and that by sailing westward land would be reached. So with the modern Columbuses. To those who wished to learn more on this subject the advice was given to purchase the works of Eugene Sue who, as an able writer, wrote in French a work of the proletarian family, and who pictured the many sufferings and tortures that beset the primary movers for more freedom, and which are issued in English by the Socialist Labor Party.

The singing of songs by those who would be free as a means of education to carry out their propaganda was shown to bring only disaster. The serf class of feudal times was compared with that of the modern wage worker who to-day, with many things in his favor over the serf class had allowed himself to become superstitiously addicted to the fact that in this country there is still an opportunity for those who desire to avail themselves of the chance of becoming rich. She showed that the modern wage worker is but a wage-slave under the system, and that the opportunity of the early Americans, who had the chance to accumulate wealth by going westward when land was plentiful and when capital had not reached the proportions that it has to-day, no longer existed now. "The time has passed," said she, "when it is possible for one with a small amount of capital to compete with the large capital invested in our industries."

The wage workers, if they follow out principles laid down by the Socialist Labor Party, would assuredly emancipate themselves, and the audience was urged to cast its lot in that direction. Mrs. Johnson said that the American superstition that in this country there were equal opportunities for anyone who would avail himself of them was the cause of much of the trouble among the workers here, and largely responsible for their being no further advanced on the economic field. This American superstition was also one of the greatest hindrances to the Socialist Movement. It was said that the modern complex machines held by large capital were the means of making the two distinct classes in society. The only means that would insure victory were to adopt the principles of the revolutionary economic and political organization as proposed by the S. L. P.

It was shown that the A. F. of L., as an organization was competing with itself and was not up to the standard of coping with the modern industries, and it came in for its share of criticism in failing to show the working people that in order to emancipate themselves they must do it themselves.

In closing, the speaker touched on some of the generalities that present themselves to-day. She said that the workers are beginning to see that with solidarity they are able to gain something, but there must be solidarity of all concerned.

The lessons of the Subway strike, of the shirtwaist makers' strike and of Philadelphia and Spokane events were taken up in their order, and the weakness of the organizations shown. The modern trade union, that of the bona fide I. W. W. principles, coupled with the political movement, would lead the workingmen to freedom and economic plenty. E. L. Wohosky.

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CONN. S. L. P. CONVENTION

CALLS UPON MEMBERS TO INCREASE CIRCULATION OF PRESS.

Adopts a Number of Resolutions All Looking Toward Furthering S. L. P. Propaganda—Report of 200 Subscriptions for The People Secured by Frank Knotek.

Rockville, Conn., June 14.—The following is briefly the report of the twentieth Connecticut State convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held at Rockville, on May 30th. Lack of time prevents me from giving a detailed report and also accounts for the delay in sending it.

The convention was called to order by State Secretary P. Fellermann and was attended by 15 delegates representing 7 Sections. After preliminary work the convention organized with Jos. Marek, New Haven, as permanent chairman, and E. Sherman, Rockville, as permanent secretary.

The following ticket was named: Governor — FREDERICK FELLERMANN, Hartford. Lieutenant Governor — JOHN F. RIGGS, Bridgeport. Secretary of State — ALBERT GIERGINSKY, Hartford. Treasurer — HENRY FINKEN, Mystic. Comptroller — JOSEPH MAREK, New Haven. Attorney General — EMANUEL SHERMAN, Rockville. Representative at Large — MAX FELDMAN, New Haven.

The reports of the State Secretary and Sections were received and showed good work done by Sections for the movement in general and Party press in particular, especially good work was accomplished by Section Hartford for the Party Press, through its hustling literary agent, Frank Knotek, he having gained close to 200 new subs for the Weekly People and selling a considerable amount of Party literature.

The following recommendations of the committee on Party press, literature and Ways and Means were concurred in by the convention:

1. That the Sections and Party members do all in their power to further the circulation of the Party press, especially the Daily and Weekly People; that they further the plan of securing the 10,000 readers to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Daily People, and not only to exert themselves for this occasion but to keep up this work in a systematic manner, and that the Sections give the S. E. C. a monthly report on the progress made by them in this work; that the S. E. C. remind the Sections in case of their failure to comply with the above work, and thus keep the matter before the Sections.
2. Sections and Party members to support the resolution adopted at the last N. E. C. session, of creating a special fund for the purpose of carrying on a systematic distribution of leaflets at factory gates, especially during strikes, as was done in the Philadelphia car strike.
3. Sections to see that public libraries in their respective localities be supplied with the Daily and Weekly People, also with other S. L. P. literature, such as the Sue books, "Woman Under Socialism," etc.
4. The State Committee to put an organizer in the field at the coming campaign, in conjunction with the State of Massachusetts, Sections to arrange for some sort of entertainment for the benefit of the S. E. C. fund.
5. Each Section to pay to the S. E. C. a per capita of 25 cents per month for six months, beginning June 1st, the Sections to raise the per capita according to local conditions.
6. The S. E. C. to print sub-lists for the S. E. C. fund and supply them to Sections. The S. E. C. to issue a campaign leaflet, Sections to buy same from the S. E. C. at cost. The S. E. C. to make a thorough distribution of campaign leaflet in unorganized places, with the aid of various Sections. All propositions for State conventions are to be reported by Sections to State Committee two weeks before convention takes place, and the State Committee to publish the propositions in the Party press a month prior to convention and thus give the Sections an opportunity to instruct their delegates in regard to offered propositions. Hartford was again chosen as seat for incoming State Committee. E. Sherman.

A NEWPORT ESTABLISHMENT

WHERE THE WEALTH, SQUEEZED FROM THE WORKERS, FLOWS LIKE WATER.

It is interesting to see how much the fashionable rich manage to spend on such homely things as meat and groceries.

There is an old French cook, now the keeper of a quiet hotel on Bellevue avenue, who has lived in Newport for over thirty years; and who points with pride on his register to the "best names" in our money aristocracy, the Astors, Vanderbilts, etc. He has known them all, in and out of season; he has known their chefs and the details of their food supply, and he assures me that eight hundred dollars a month is not an exaggerated estimate of the meat bill for a rich family during their stay in Newport. This includes meat, chicken, fish and vegetables for the regular household routine, but not for special entertaining. Some families, he says, spend much more than this—thus the meat bill of old Cornelius Vanderbilt used to reach sixteen hundred dollars a month. And he tells of a very rich South American, afterwards ruined, whose monthly meat bill came to two thousand dollars. The bill for groceries is about one-third of that for meat.

A general impression of the cost and complexity of a "quiet Newport establishment" may be obtained by glancing over the following specimen payroll:

Occupation	Yearly Salary
Special chef from Paris	\$ 5,000
Second chef	1,200
Private secretary to the lady	3,000
Private tutor	2,000
Governess	1,000
Two nurses	1,000
Housekeeper	1,000
Five maids	1,200
Head coachman	1,200
Second and third coachmen	1,200
Chauffeur	1,000
Butler	900
Second butler	600
Head gardener	1,000
Four helpers	2,500
Total	\$23,800

Nearly twenty-five thousand dollars a year for help alone, and I am not speaking now of the richest families, whose payroll would be much larger. Some famous chefs, for instance, like Joseph, whom the Vanderbilts brought over, would receive ten thousand dollars a year. And we know what a steam yacht costs! And a stud farm! So, summing up the year for one of our multi-millionaires, we may set down the main items, thus:

	Yearly Estimate
Running expenses of house in Newport and New York, with wages and salaries, to say, twenty-five people, with food, wines, etc., but no special entertaining	\$ 30,000
Expenses of entertaining, brilliant balls, dinners, fetes, flowers, etc.	50,000
Steam yacht	50,000
Expenses of stable and stud farm, with wages of, say, thirty men	40,000
Grounds, greenhouses, gardens, with wages of, say, twenty men	20,000
Expenses of two other places, say, at Palm Beach and in the Adirondacks	20,000
Clothes for husband and wife, daughter and younger children	20,000
Pocket money for husband and wife, daughters and younger children	50,000
Automobiles	10,000
Traveling expenses, with private cars, special suites on steamers, at hotels, etc.	10,000
Total	\$300,000

Three hundred thousand dollars a year, without counting "gifts to charities," doctors and trained nurses, new horses and automobiles, new furniture and jewelry, pet dogs with fur-trimmed coats, talking dolls in lace dresses at one hundred dollars each, and numberless other things, not to omit various follies, possibly gambling with thousands of dollars risked by the ladies at "bridge" and tens of thousands by the men at faro, roulette and baccarat.

After such a statement we begin to understand the attitude of a well-known Newport couple (the O. H. P. Belmonts), he with an income of fifty thousand dollars and she with an income of three and twenty thousand dollars, who once admitted that they could "scarcely make both ends meet" on a thousand dollars a day, and were "so desperately driven to pay their bills" that they actually issued a statement in the newspapers to appease clamoring shopkeepers. Indeed, it is a matter of common knowledge that some of the richest and most lavish families of Newport are far from punctilious in paying what they owe. Perhaps they will soon be complaining that it is impossible to live properly on ten thousand dollars a day!—Cleveland Moffett.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD

GLEAMINGS FROM THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

The Spokane Waiters' strike is five weeks old, and both sides are holding out stiffly. The waiters demand a six-day week, abolition of fines, and bona fide recognition of the union. To date 46 bosses have signed. About 200 are still unorganized.

Ten thousand railroad men laid off in the Northwest is the news from St. Paul, Minn. That's "freedom," isn't it? And yet the Socialists will say that a workingman is a wage slave, a wage slave under capitalism because dependent for a livelihood upon a master. What nonsense! Look at the independence of these Northwestern brother toilers.

Pittsburg, Pa., steel workmen want to raise their price. They are satisfied to sell themselves—sell themselves? no, not that; that is not the way they put it in patriotic political economy, but—well, anyhow, they want a raise. The only trouble is, they don't ask for enough. Six and ten per cent. increases are not even a drop in the bucket. Ask for the whole thing, friends, you are entitled to it, and don't stop till you get it. Go in for Socialism. Get into the Socialist Labor Party.

Retrenchments on the Pennsylvania Railroad are to have the effect of laying off 5,000 men. Some more freedom. It's the kind that should make a worker think, however. What's the matter with giving the bosses a permanent lay-off?

A veritable army of textile workers are experiencing enforced idleness in the New England states. The figures run up to 50,000. Short time is the order of the day. It goes without saying that New England capitalist papers will be prating about the wonderful prosperity abroad, for that's the way with capitalist journalism when it comes to touching upon labor matters. Their trick is simple:

Shut your eyes to fact and make believe and the thing's done. Meanwhile the workers are left to mope.

Missouri-Pacific Railroad machinists to the number of 1,100 refuse to take a bit of a crumb offered by the road. Negotiations had been on but are now declared off. The men are out since May 2. Of course, while they are striking, the other railroad crafts, are conveniently scabbing for the bosses and willingly working side by side with the strike-breakers. That's the beauty of craft autonomy and making of contracts. Send one division at a time against the employers; let it suffer whatever blows may be aimed at it and tell yourself it's none of your concern,—that's A. F. of L.-ism. Any wonder that there is no solidarity of Labor?

Trolley men seem to be infused with more real revolutionary instinct and spirit than most other trades, at least such it appears from instances being recorded. There was the late strike in Philadelphia; this week it was at Yonkers. The Yonkers men struck at a moment's notice and gave the receiver a disagreeable surprise. A ten-hour day and 5 cents an hour more was demanded. The men should carry their fine spirit further. They should help along those labor union principles which declare for organizing every branch and every worker in an industry, in the trolley industry the electrical worker, and firemen as well as the car repairer and track hand. And while occasionally making requests for a betterment here and there, they should keep their eye on the one great demand: To the workers the fruits of their labor. With the acquisition of that the era of strikes will be a thing of the past.

The International Photo-Engravers' Union will meet in eleventh annual convention from September 6 to 10, at

SOCIALISM---INDIVIDUALISM

Oscar Schmidt, and a greater, Ernst Haeckel, two eminent German exponents and propagandists of Darwin's discovery, assert that Darwinism is completely opposed to Socialism.

Darwinism, says Schmidt, is the scientific proof of inequality; all individuals are not equally capable of the same development. This is true enough; but it is merely the every-day objection of the man in the street who believes that Socialism means the establishment of the absolute equality in mind and body of all human organisms, thereby regarding all Socialists their preachers and teachers as fools.

If Socialism stands for one thing more than another it stands for individuality. We seek no reduction to a uniform level of physical measurement, of height, chest capacity, or muscular vigor; we do not expect that all our intellectual powers shall be of the same order in kind or in degree; that our education shall be along the same lines; that our various opinions and beliefs must be forced into concurrence.

That is and has been the outcome of individualism. To all appearance, it has been the aim, as expressed by our codes of education for elementary schools, to instruct all pupils in exactly the same subjects and to the same extent; to drill them into one style of writing, of reading, and of doing a few sums, entirely irrespective of the aptitudes of the individual children themselves. Instead of education we have instruction; training gave place to dogmatics.

Children under our individualistic system have been treated as if they had no individuality whatever. It was implied in our educational scheme that what one child can do all children can do. The child-mind was regarded as a blank sheet of paper on which might be inscribed whatever one pleased.

Your individualistic state sets about declaring what all children should be, and sets about making them so—to its discomfort.

Elementary education has been a failure until now, perhaps, when examinations for grants have been abolished and freedom of choice in subject and method has been allowed the teacher.

But even now classes of pupils numbering 60 to 80 are taught en masse; a class of 50 is regarded as a small one.

What possible individuality can be encouraged and developed in any child by even the most capable and sympathetic teacher?

In our science and technical evening schools we have courses of instruction on the same lines. Ill prepared in the day schools, the pupils are unable to derive the full benefit of their opportunities. They have not learned to be students. Their day school teachers have supplied both mind and text book with the result that when a book of study is put into the hands of the average evening student he does not know how to use it.

The evening pupils are handicapped, too, in coming to their study tired in mind and body after a full day's work.

These facts are slowly being recognized by educational authorities and there are signs of improvement.

All this, however, is not the gravest thing that can be said about the matter. The painful fact is that the aim of education has been forgotten, and that the whole purpose of our schools appears to be the creation of more efficient tools for the workshop and the office. There is the hope in the pupil that his technical knowledge will be of advantage in competition for employment or for promotion, and that his wages will be greater.

The latter hope is certain to disappoint; and if it were realized might not be worth the strain—for under these conditions learning is a strain, it ceases

Louisville, Ky. The official journal of the engravers reports that during the past year wage raises have been obtained, the 48-hour week generally established, and the tuberculosis department and employment bureau system have grown in efficiency. Tuberculosis department and employment bureau are two of the things, among other distressing features of pure and simple trade unionism, which reveal the ravages of capitalism and its indifference to the fate of the workers. There are no pure and simple union wages that can pay for the wasting away of a man by consumption; and as for the union employment bureau, it's a sign that trade is no condition for the workingman to boast of. There certainly is no "sport" tramping to a union hall day after day waiting for a chance to be farmed out. Better were, and real progress would be, if the engravers' union, and kindred organizations, reported a united demand to end the social system which has as little consideration for its children of toil as a cannibal for his victim.

G. L. R.

to give pleasure, is not self development, but is instead a fevered striving for individual material benefit at the expense of individuality.

So in our workshops. How mechanical, monotonous and wearing the routine becomes when one has to attend to the same small duty throughout the whole working day. Unremitting attention to a machine—the real worker—has reduced the mill hand to a mere adjunct of machinery. There can be no sort of pretence that for the masses of the people modern factory life, or clerical work, makes for a strengthening and development of individuality in the worker.

Dogmatism in religion and social custom also discourage individuality in thought and conduct. From our beliefs to our wearing apparel we are slaves to rule.

Monotony in education, in work, in religion, in life, is the outcome of individualism, and will disappear only with the achievement of Socialism and the consequent development of individuality.

We require that every several man shall have what is now denied him,—a full and free development of the body and mind he is born with, shall be alert and active in both, stunted neither physically nor mentally. We aspire to no dead level, which, were it possible, would efface all picturesque-ness from life. We ask equality of opportunity for all, because we want each and every man and woman to be in the true sense an individual.—From "Darwinism and Socialism," by Laurence Small.

CORIN REDIVIVUS.

—Men of knowledge know more than the ignorant . . . peace is less cruel than war . . . the rich are not the poor . . . one of the causes of depopulation is the lack of children in the homes . . . etc.—Roosevelt's speech at the Sorbonne.

Touchstone—Hast any philosophy in thee, shepherd?

Corin—No more but that I know, the more one sickens, the worse at ease he is; and that he that wants money, means and content, is without three good friends; that the property of rain is to wet, and fire to burn; that good pasture makes fat sheep, and that a great cause of the night is lack of the sun. . . .

Touchstone—Such a one is a natural philosopher.—As You Like It, III, 2.

MR. DOOLEY AGAIN.

This Time He Takes a Fling at the "Open Shop."

What is all this talk that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hinessey.

"Why, don't you know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Realey, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hinessey. What is the 'open shop'? Shure 'tis a shop where they kape th' door open t' accommodate th' consthant sthream if min what has th' jobs, 'tis like this, Hinessey, suppose van of these free barn American citizens is wurkin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of wan large iron dollar a day of tin hours, along comes another free barn son-of-a-gun, an' he sez t' th' boss I think I could handle th' job fer ninety cints. 'Sure,' sez the boss, an' the won dollar man gets th' merry, jinglin' can an' goes out into th' crool world t' exercise his inalienable rights as a free barn American citizen and scab on some other poor divel, an so it goes an' Hinessey, an' who gets th' benefit? True, it saves the boss money, but he don't care no more for money than he does for his right eye. It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see the min robbed of their independence, regardless of anything else. "But," said Mr. Hinessey, "these open shop min ye minton say they are fer th' unions, if properly conducted."

"Sure," said Mr. Dooley. "If properly conducted, an' there ye are an' how id they have thim conducted, no strikes, no rules, no scales, hardly any wages an' dam few members."

SOMEBODY'S PROSPEROUS.

Record-breaking crowds are said to be thronging the transatlantic liners this summer, and eight outgoing steamships yesterday carried a total of 3,000 passengers.

The Celtic, of the White Star line, the Lapland of the Red Star line, the Cleveland, of the Hamburg-American line and the Koenig Albert of the North German Lloyd are four of the eight, and they are all loaded to capacity.

The Executioner's Knife

OR

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THE GREATER BRAVERY

TEDDY RISKED HIS LIFE OUT OF PURE SELFISHNESS, TO SATISFY HIS BLOOD-LUST—A GREATER BRAVERY THAN THAT

When ex-President Roosevelt comes back Saturday, after a year's absence in Africa, a year spent chiefly in taking the lives of animals that were needed neither for food nor for any other useful purpose, there will be great celebrations in his honor. But many people will have little heart for the festivities because, while the flags are flying and the crowds are cheering, they will be thinking of the unnecessary pain he has inflicted and of the example of cruelty he has set. It takes a certain kind of bravery, to be sure, to go into a jungle and run the risk of being killed by wild beasts, but it is a kind of bravery that counts for very little. There are other kinds much nobler and the people who choose to be courageous for the sake of saving life rather than destroying it are not necessarily "mollycoddlers." Read the following story and see if you do not agree with me.

About seventy years ago Catherine Breshkovsky was born in Russia. In that country there are a few very rich people who do no work and who live in very magnificent houses and spend their lives in having a good time. There are besides great numbers of very poor people who work all the time and who suffer because their houses are cold and because they cannot get enough to eat and to wear. They are being treated very cruelly. The police are allowed by the Russian government to kill them for no good reason whatever.

Catherine Breshkovsky was born to the nobility. That means that she could have lived in a beautiful house and had every sort of pleasure if she had so wished. But when she grew up she looked about her and saw how the poor peasants of the country were working and suffering; and so she left her beautiful home and went to live among them because she thought she could show them how to make their lives less terrible. This made the Russian government very angry and they tried to find her and kill her. To prevent this she burned her face with an acid to make herself look as if she had worked in the fields and she wore coarse clothing so the police could not tell her from the peasants. All this she did, running the risk of being killed at any moment, in order that she might save the lives of her fellow

countrymen and make them happier.

You see, there is such a thing as risking your life for a great purpose.

Finally, one day she was arrested and after she had been in prison for a long time she was sent to Siberia, one of the coldest and most desolate parts of Russia, to work in the mines as a prisoner. There, because she belonged to the nobility, she was allowed money with which to buy comforts but she refused to spend it unless she could share what she bought with her fellow prisoners, who being peasants had no such allowances. As the guards would not permit her to do this, she did not spend the money and often went "as hungry as a tiger," although she had plenty of money in her pocket.

When they let her come back from Siberia she was sixty years old. She might have spent the rest of her life in ease, but instead she took a long trip to America and other countries to try to get help for the peasants, though she knew that this would make the government angrier than ever. When she returned to Russia in 1907 she knew it was to almost certain death. She was captured and on March 8 of this year, after two years in prison, she was given a sort of trial. She had a few minutes to speak for herself and what do you think she did with the time? Do you think she begged them not to kill her, or send her back to prison? No. First, she pled with the judge to release her friend, Nicolas Tchaychovsky, who had been arrested with her. Then she told what she had been doing and made it very plain that she had been doing it because she thought it was right and was willing to take the consequences. You see it is not necessary to go to an African jungle to be brave. She was sentenced to Siberia again and in three minutes after the sentence was pronounced she was surrounded by guards and hurried away. While this was being done she sent loving messages to her friends. Now, at the age of nearly seventy, she has gone again to the horrors of prison life in Siberia.

And so I hope that while the flags are waving in celebration of Roosevelt's return from a year of killing, the children of America will think of Catherine Breshkovsky, who also risked her life; but risked it to help those who were weaker than herself.—LaFollette's June 11.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

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S. P. AND IMMIGRATION

LINE-UP AT RECENT "CONGRESS"—THOSE WHO FLAT-FOOTEDLY CATER TO A. F. OF L. AND THOSE WHO EGG-DANCE-CATER IN THE SAME DIRECTION.

By Boris Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Weekly People of May 28 contains a summary of five reports I sent from Chicago about the doings at the recent Congress of the Socialist party.

That summary includes the following paragraph:

"The report of Committee on Immigration was read by Hillquit, N. Y., for the majority. It was the regulation Hillquit don't-scare-off-any-votes-now-for-we-have-lost-enough-report, just a rehash of the same old slag. There is no particular objection to the S. P. taking the exclusion stand that one knows of, if they will do so honestly; but to do it in the name of 'Marx', 'Engels', the 'Class Struggle' and 'International Solidarity', brands the majority of the committee either hypocrites or fools. I have seen enough of them to know they are not fools."

This paragraph does not belong in the Weekly People's summary of my reports published over my signature, because, as the careful readers of the Daily People may have noticed, the paragraph in question was lifted bodily, not out of any of my reports but out of the letter of Comrade Wm. H. Curtis, formerly one of the active members of S. P. in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, etc. That letter of his appeared just over my report in the Daily People of Thursday, May 19.

More important is the fact that Comrade Curtis in that paragraph erroneously states that Hillquit read and (by implication) supported the majority report on immigration, committing the S. P. flatfootedly to the policy of exclusion of Japanese, Korean, East Indian and other Oriental workmen.

It was not Hillquit, but Ernst Untermann, who was the spokesman and leading champion of that majority, committee of exclusionists, which included Victor Berger and Jos. Wanhope, and was supported by Robert Hunter and others.

Hillquit neither read nor supported that flatfooted policy of exclusion. It was too frank and flatfooted to suit him this trip. His flesh was still quivering from the harpoons of S. L. P. exposures during the last campaign in the Ninth Congressional District of New York and he was shivering at the thought of having to go through a similar storm this fall.

Besides, the Copenhagen International Socialist Congress is approaching, and it is necessary for him to be able to claim before the comrades in Europe that he at least personally redeemed the pledge he gave at the Stuttgart Congress, and that he tried to induce his party to do likewise.

The readers know that against the majority report for exclusion of Oriental labor and Spargo's minority report for exclusion in principle but non-exclusion as policy for the time being, Hillquit introduced the following substitute, which was finally adopted by 55 to 50:

"The Socialist party of the U. S. favors all legislative measures tending to prevent the immigration of strike-breakers and contract laborers and the mass importation (originally it read: mass immigration) of workers from foreign countries caused or stimulated by the employing classes for the purpose of weakening the organizations of American labor and of lowering the standard of life of the American workers.

"The party is opposed to the exclusion of any immigrants on account of their race or nationality and demands that the U. S. be at all times maintained as a free asylum for all

men and women persecuted by the governments of their countries on account of their politics, religion and race."

If one could take this substitute for its face value, if one could make himself believe that back of it is sincerity and good faith of a truly Socialist party and not craftiness of Socialist politicians and ballot maniacs, or if one wanted to give that party the benefit of the doubt, one could say that this substitute, while not as clear and plain as the Stuttgart resolution itself, still does not seriously conflict with the latter and marches a step in the right direction.

And, likewise, if one could take for their face value the speeches Hillquit made in support of his substitute attacking both the majority and minority resolutions for their admission of the principle of race exclusion; if one could believe that he was not playing to the gallery and mending his political fences when he claimed that he changed his views on the Immigration Question after the Stuttgart Congress, and pointed out that it is just as objectionable for the S. P. to favor closing the doors of America to workmen of other races or nationalities as for the craft unions to close the doors of their unions to the workmen on the outside, if one could forget the well-known character and notoriety of that gentleman for crafty political manoeuvres, one could credit him at least with "an attempt to straighten out" on this vital question.

Considered, however, in the light of his and his party's record, the conclusion is more justified, that taking that stand and making those speeches Mr. Hillquit employed the old, time-worn trick of a professional politician who, for the sake of his popularity with his workmen constituents, introduces and eloquently champions in the legislature a "labor bill," knowing that no harm will come of it, either because his bill contains a "joker" nullifying or perverting the apparent meaning of it, or because the majority will vote it down and they, not he, will get the blame for it; or, if the bill passes, it will remain a dead letter or will be thrown into the waste basket by the courts as "unconstitutional." But meanwhile the politician has a chance to pose and gets credit as a "champion of labor."

The following facts indicate that game was played by Hillquit and his S. P. Congress with the Immigration Question:

First—As soon as the vote on Hillquit's substitute was taken by roll call, and it was declared carried by 55 to 50, Victor Berger who, frankly and honestly championing race exclusion, fought Hillquit's substitute as "straddling, beating around the bush, hiding behind contract labor while we are in fact after the Asiatic races," etc., demanded that for the acceptance or rejection by the general vote of the entire party be submitted not only the adopted Hillquit substitute, but also the rejected majority resolution for race exclusion. He evidently is confident—and his confidence appears to be justified—that the rank and file of the party, trained and led by the privately-owned press or that party, whose circulation and income for advertisements, subsidies, etc., depend on the good will of the craft unions, will be whipped in line to overrule the congress and reject Hillquit's substitute and adopt the majority committee's exclusion resolution instead.

The chairman and majority of convention indicated clearly that, for the referendum vote of the party, only adopted and not rejected propositions should be sent out. Thus Victor's move was blocked. But he is not so easily check-mated. He remained checked only for two days.

Second—A couple of days later Berger's lieutenant, Gaylord, S. P. State Senator of Wisconsin, and as crafty a politician as his master himself, reporting for the committee on constitution recommended the addition of a new section to the effect that to the general vote of the party be submitted all platforms, declarations, resolutions, etc., adopted by conventions or congresses of the party AND ALSO THOSE REJECTED, IF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE DELEGATES DEMAND IT. This new section was adopted unanimously. It is a foregone conclusion that Untermann, Berger, Hunter, Wanhope, etc., secured the necessary signatures to the demand; the rejected majority resolution for plain exclusion WILL be submitted to the referendum and it will be a sight for the gods to see how the "revolutionary," "scientific," etc., etc., S. P. papers will be rounding up the vote of the rank-and-file for exclusion.

Third—Even if the Hillquit substitute secures the majority of the general vote, the subterfuge of the "State autonomy"—silently retained by this congress as a matter of fact—will give ample opportunity for different state organizations to do, by commission or omission, whatever they please with the Immigration Question, in spite of the congress and general vote. One need not be a prophet to foretell that, in any case, the platforms of the S. P. in Wisconsin, on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere will contain in the coming State and congressional campaigns declarations FOR exclusion of Asiatic labor. The same "state autonomy" makes it possible for S. P. state organizations in other states, where much noise is made by local middle class or ignorant craft union elements, not against Asiatic, but against Italian, Russian, Greek, Austrian, etc., workmen, to placate the native population among whom they have to fish for votes by demanding in state and local platforms the exclusion of those European workmen under the pretext that they constitute a "mass importation of workers from foreign countries caused or stimulated by the employing classes," etc. References to advertising by steamship and railroad companies will come handy for that purpose.

And meanwhile—Hillquit, etc., will pose at the Copenhagen Congress as repentant sinners and champions of International Solidarity of the working class.

Such is the actual situation in the S. P. with regard to the Immigration Question.

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NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD AGREEMENTS

TRAINMEN'S VARIOUS BROTHERHOODS NOT GREATLY BENEFITED BY RECENT READJUSTMENTS—LOSS IN SOME CASES.

By "Railroader," Worcester, Mass.

The working schedules of the Brotherhoods on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. are being brought to their working basis, and many changes are due to occur under the new conditions of the selling of their labor-power to the capitalist railroad officials.

The basis of settlements is as follows: Passenger train crews are now on a basis of 157 miles inside of 10 hours, formerly it was 100 miles, plus the 10 hours. On this new agreement, the working of this 157 miles run will be developed from now on, and many surprises are in store for the crews, who look at things so much on a money basis. The rates of pay are: Passenger conductor, \$4.30; baggage man, \$2.75; brakeman, \$2.55; engineer, \$4.10. The passenger engineers' schedule calls for 100 miles inside of 10 hours and overtime, and is on the basis of a kind of bonus, that is, in case of a run over the 100 miles the engineer receives so much per mile according to the above rate, and also so much pro rata over the 10 hours. The other part of the train crew received simply according to miles over the 157.

The rates of pay for freight train crews are: freight conductor on a basis of 100 miles and doing local work, \$3.97; on a straight run of 100 miles \$3.60 inside of 10 hours; freight brakemen 27 cents an hour 10 hours and 100 miles; freight engineer \$4.65 100 miles inside of 10 hours, overtime pro rata simply over the 10 hours for the whole crew.

On switching crews in the yards and freight terminals, 8 hour yards (and there are not many) the conductor receives at the rate of hours 1st shift 36 cents; 2nd shift 37 cents; 3rd shift 38 cents. Switching brakemen, 1st shift, 34 cents; 2nd shift, 35 cents; 3rd shift, 36 cents. Engineers on these shifts \$3.55; overtime pro rata.

In the 10 hour yards the switching conductors' rates, day, are: 39 cents an hour, nights, 41 cents; brakemen's rates, day, 37 cents an hour; night, 39 cents. Engineers are rated at \$4.10.

Now, it will be of interest to the reader to know of an old graft that these crafts stand for, and that is of great profit to the company, especially in times of rush. The whole crew starts in, say, at 7 a. m. in the 10 hour yards, and the noon hour arrives, with urgent work to do. The yardmaster will simply say, "Switch those cars out." It may take 15, 20 or 30 minutes to do the work, for which there is no compensation. They can be ordered back before the full hour to commence work again at 1 p. m. and then at 6 p. m. there may be the same process of working 30 minutes for nothing.

The engineers in the 10 hour yards, and for that matter in the 8 hour yards also, must get their engines ready to start a half hour before the train crew's time to begin. At the end of the shift in the 10 hour yards a half hour is allowed the company for the engine crew to get the engine into the round house before the engine crew can commence on overtime. In the 8 hour yards an engine hostler takes the locomotive to the yard so that the engineer commences on time right at the yard. 8 hour yards 8 hours work; 10 hour yards 10 hours work.

In the matter of the locomotive firemen, whose agreement was made on June 7, the case stands like this: The firemen on all passenger engines, including electric locomotives in passenger service, receive \$2.45 per day of 10 hours on a basis of 100 miles; on all freight engines weighing over 150,000 pounds exclusive of tender, \$2.60 per day. To the former class, and weighing over 150,000 pounds, the capitalist officials have agreed to add K—I—A class engines; this means capable of hauling a specified tonnage. For 8 hour yards the rate is \$2 per day for 8 hours work; for 10 hour yards \$2.40 per day for 10 hours work.

After months of conferences and expense to these wage slaves, a settlement has been made which, when looked at through Socialist eyes, shows that great profit will accrue to the railroad companies on the basis of settlements made.

The railroad clerks are next to be sold off. This craft takes in yard and freight house clerks, office clerks and ticket sellers. The yard clerks are a hard pressed set, and are of great aid to every yardmaster in getting the correct tonnage of freight trains and amount of cars in yard, seals, initials and numbers. The labor-power of these men will be sold cheap.

There is not one of these brotherhoods that is not starting out under this "readjustment" more short-handed in the number of workers in crews, etc., than under the last cycle of capitalism, which ended with the panic of 1907. That year of 1907 found these railroad crafts of large and small degree down on their

knees and conveniently coming to the aid of the railroads by not pressing for improved conditions and money wages. This year, however, they made demands. But the settlement made doesn't carry the workers appreciably ahead of their old lot.

Greater concentration of the service is now looming up. For instance, the new time table shows a New York and Portland express by way of Mansfield, Mass., and Lowell, Mass. Lowell formerly was a junction point. Now the train crew which leaves Providence, R. I., goes right through to Portland, Me., over the Boston and Maine system, which is now merged with the N. Y., N. H. & H. I understand three crews handle this train from New York to its terminal point. When a passenger crew makes a trip that takes less than the 10 hours and 157 miles, many short runs are made to fill out the time; this is the way the train schedules will be planned from now on. It was the rule before, but on the basis of 100 miles. If a passenger train, in making its run, should arrive 30 minutes behind running time no compensation would be allowed.

In the freight service the tonnage hauled is of significance in adding to the profit of the company, and thus follows the concentration of trips. It was once the rule, before this new agreement, to have a crew handle the Midway, Conn., to Brockton, Mass., yards in two sections; now it is one train crew and one engine which handles this freight over the same stretch, 90 miles, which keeps them on the road 16 hours, though the running time is made up for 9 hours.

This is not the only case that can be cited. When the new terminal is completed in Worcester, Mass., freight trains will make runs from Providence, R. I., to Nashua, N. H., up one day and back the next. The minds of the railroad crews are now being worked on this matter.

Some engineers on the long runs make \$6 a day, but there is many an engineer-driver and other trainmen who does not know a full week's pay and is not sure of a job from one day to another, for it makes an upheaval in their ranks when a train is taken off or a switching crew thrown out, as the older slaves have the right to bid the younger out of a job.

The teachings of industrial unionism and political class-conscious action that is, working class politics, is the only salvation for the railroad workers of all departments.

"MINING ROYALTIES."

"Five miles under the sea,
We slave from morn till night,
With never a ray of the blessed sun
To cheer us with its light.
With frames bent down by toil,
With lungs beggotten with dust,
We miners work in the seams below
For the wage that brings a crust.

"Pick—Pick—Pick,
In the tunnel's endless gloom,
And every blow that our strong arms
strike
But helps to carve our tomb,
But what is it to those
Who live by our grim toil?
For 'mining royalties' must be made
To glut the landlord's spoil!

"They tell us in the books
No Briton is a slave;
But we are owned, both body and soul,
Five miles beneath the wave
We toil from morn to night,
But not for our own gain:
For 'mining royalties' must be made
From out our sweat and pain.

"They tell us there's a God
Who thinks of His children dear;
But he's our god who owns the sod,
And for whom we work in fear;
He lives in a palace fine,
Bathed in the sun's sweet light,
While we sweat blood in the coal black
mine,
Where all our days are night.

"O, ye who see the light,
And know that God is just,
Will ye not help to put things right,
And claim for us more than a crust?
O, not the crust of toll,
But the fullness of our own;
For now our children ask for bread,
And they give us but a stone.

"Yes; open your purses wide
To aid our present need—
But more we ask than this alone:
The death of private greed!
O, free for us the land,
Restore us to our own,
So that our kin who ask for bread
May not receive a stone!"

—W. H. Northrop.

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

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"IRRELIGIOUS" SOCIALISM

PROPERTY INTERESTS, WHICH SOCIALISM WOULD ABOLISH, WRAP THEMSELVES UP IN RELIGIOUS CLOAK AND HOWL.

Socialism is often attacked, not because it is economically unsound or impracticable, but on the ground that it is irreligious. In presenting a brief for the Socialist side of the argument in The Westminster Review (London, May), the Rev. Drew Roberts begins by declaring "religion" too vague a term to oppose to Socialism. If one considers the classes professing religion and those professing Socialism there might be found antagonism, he admits, but he says these classes are not quarrelling over religion. Apart from Socialism or any other 'ism, he observes, "you have, on the one side, the propertied and comfortable classes, as classes, and attending church and chapel, and, of course, making a profession of adherence to Christianity, and on the other, the huge mass of workers, skilled and unskilled, outside every religious organization, and at the best indifferent to its appeals." It has come to pass, he asserts, that "apart from the question of Socialism, religion, especially that of the Church of England, seems to be against the workers, and collectively the whole body of more or less comfortably off and well-dressed church and chapel folk are felt to be, unconsciously or deliberately, opposed to the interests of those who do the hardest and heaviest part of the nation's work and receive the least pay." Socialism, he admits, "as it comes to be understood by the working classes, cannot but intensify and point this feeling."

"For Socialism aims at depriving the land-owning class, and ultimately the capitalist class, of their peculiar privilege and position, and economic advantages, in the struggle of life. Socialism says quite expressly that the necessary means of life for such an industrial community as ours is the land and the mines, railways, etc., and that these should be commonly owned, and collectively administered for the good of all. But the possessing classes, who are the chief supporters of church and chapel to-day, and their dependents, a large part of the lower middle classes, clerks, and the like, are, and must needs be, not as individuals, but as a class, opposed to Socialists.

"It is true that Socialists are members of churches and chapels, and it is true that Socialism is gaining adherents daily among the members of the Church and Nonconformist bodies, but broadly and collectively speaking, Socialists find themselves in opposition to the members of the church and Nonconformist bodies, not qua churchmen, or qua Nonconformists, but because the vast majority of churchmen belong to the governing and pos-

sessing classes to-day, and are entirely opposed to the public ownership of land and of the great routine industries of the community. Further, it is evident that the steady and increasing pressure of diverging economic interests will force the industrial classes and the present propertied classes farther apart. The main currents of Socialistic and capitalistic economy and legislation will tend to run farther and farther apart.

"Notice at present how the opposition declares itself. We have Socialists' standing for secular education, as much from seeing it is the only way out of the impasse, as from conviction. So with disestablishment, about which the Socialist is not greatly concerned, but will certainly vote for. So it would have been, had any real outcry been raised about the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill. On such occasions, the cry will surely be raised, 'Socialists are the enemies of religion, the family, and the Church,' because people will identify the economic interests of church-going people with the Christian religion itself. And the opposition is intensified in some other ways. For the Church and the Free Churches, speaking broadly, are still wedded to the idea that the best way to 'help' the poor and starving is by means of soup-kitchens, doles, bread-tickets. All this is called 'charity,' sometimes with, more often without, organization. Among the more intelligent of the workers, it has therefore come to pass that there is no word more loathed than this word 'charity,' which seems to be a most inefficient substitute to them for justice, and to be twice cursed, cursing him who gives with the sense that he (or she) is doing some useful and noble act, and the receiver in encouraging lying, caddling, and dependence. But when a principle such as 'the right to work' is claimed, it will then be found that both Radical and Tory, both Church and chapel, will resist its practical application by the community. It is possible to develop this line of thought by showing how the cleavage between the wage-earner and the income-tax-paying classes is deepened by the growing claim for justice and equality of opportunity being constantly met by instinctive or conscious opposition."

—Literary Digest.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1910.

There are two freedoms—the false, where a man is free to do as he likes; the true, where a man is free to do as he should.

—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

LIBERIA WANTS CAPITAL.

The homing United States Consul from the Republic of Liberia, is yelling: "Capital!" "Capital!" "Liberia wants capital!"

What Liberia, with a territory larger than Texas, New York, Ohio and Massachusetts combined! What Liberia, capable of plentifully yielding such staples as rubber, cotton, coffee, sugar, rice, and say nothing of ginger, arrow-root and cocoa! What Liberia with a population of over 1,500,000 inhabitants, landowners, at that—what, that country needs capital?

What becomes of the Single Tax theory concerning the all-sufficientcy of land to "live, love and enjoy life"? Here we have a vast tract of land, not barren rocks, but with her womb teeming with the necessities of life; with an ample population owning the land; with every bit of 500,000 pairs of arms able to apply the 5,000,000 nails at the extremities of the same to the said land;—in short, according to all the canons of Single Taxism, here we have in that Liberia the ideal spot for realization of the Single Tax ideal—"Land and Labor." And yet Liberia "wants capital"! What's the matter with Liberia, anyhow? Is the United States Consul lying? No; he is uttering a pregnant truth.

It is with no expectation of making the slightest impression upon the monomaniacal Single Taxer that the above paradox is recorded. The paradox is, however, of deep interest to those who realize that the evils of the present regime are not to be removed by a sort of social "trick," and perceive an evolutionary fact, which to grasp is a condition precedent for getting out of the present social wilderness.

Liberia is "land poor." Ownership of land and poverty was one time in man's history a contradiction in terms. He who owned land was all-sufficient unto himself. From the direct embrace of Man and Nature sprung at least a sufficiency. That state of things exists no more. Nature has, as it were, receded from Man. His arms can no longer reach her. What has happened? A physical landslide? A successful conspiracy of rascals? Nothing of the sort.

The silent, steady operation of an Economic Law, without the grasping of which social evolution presents only chaos, slowly wrought its effect, finally raising between Man and Nature that without which Nature is unavailable—as unavailable as the cry from Liberia denotes. That Economic Law is the Law of Value; that growth that now separates Man from Nature is Capital, that is, the up-to-date improved mechanism of production—agricultural as well as urban.

Isaiah may have urged the unity of the world's peoples; Plato may have philosophized in the same direction; Jesus may have suffered execution in pursuit of the same ideal—all in vain. The Law of Value wrought the miracle. The peoples of the world are, by that law, hooped to-day into one—the World's Market. As impossible as the operation of the Law of Value renders access to Nature on the part of the Man without Capital, and subjects him to the Man with Capital, just so impossible does the operation of the same Law render the access to Nature on the part of a Capital-less nation, and sets her howling, as Liberia is now doing, for the needed intermediary wherewith to reach the Land to a purpose.

The Law of Value has hooped the

peoples of the world together, and yet the state of war, decreed by Prophet, Philosopher and Martyr, prevails; the state of peace, urged by all, still is absent. It remains for Socialism, profiting by the Law and the possibilities it has encompassed, to turn the hoop, now a galling iron band, into a bond of fraternity. The Economic Law of Value tells how—by the collective ownership of the intermediary without which Nature is no longer to be reached. Until that day, both the individual Capital-less Man, and the Liberias must remain the dependents of the Capitalist.

"FRIENDLY COMPETITION."

"Friendly competition" is reported to be the rule now in the Erie Railroad machine shops. At the Meadville, Pa., establishment a locomotive was completely overhauled and put into commission again in 36 hours. At the Susquehanna works a similar job had previously taken 47 hours. A saving of 11 hours was not enough. The Hornell shops did the work in 24 hours and 33 minutes, and thereupon, in "friendly competition," the Susquehanna men spurred themselves into doing it in 13 hours and 34 minutes. Rules established by the company governed the "competition."

Here the geographical location of the shops was the thing used as a line of cleavage to divide the men and induce in them the rivalry which panned out so profitably for the employer. In other cases it is nationality, the "Dutch" being played against the "Irish," and the "native American" against both. In still others, craft lines are utilized, one set of men being caused to "hustle," and the others being spurred to "keep up the pace." Whatever the pretext it is disguised under—shop location, land of birth, or peculiar sub-division of labor—the result of "friendly competition" among the workers is the same: added profits for the employer, a decreased share in their own product for the employed.

It is one of the superstitions the workman is fed on, that his wage is determined by his skill, his knowledge or his speed. He can not get over the superstition too quickly. Upon none of these things does his pay depend, but solely upon the number of men of similar attainments also seeking work. He may be in the top rank of his profession; yet if there are many like him, his wages will be low. Similarly, he may be but an indifferent workman; but in the absence of many equally well equipped, his wages will be high. It is a mere question of supply and demand in the labor market.

When an employer hires a "hand" at a certain wage, it is without implication as to the amount of work the "hand" will do. The employer simply buys the "hand's" labor power, with the tacit right to drive or squeeze the worker as much as he can. All between the sum paid to the worker and the new wealth created by him, falls to the employer as profits. The less the employer squeezes, the lower his profits. The more he can squeeze, the higher his profits.

When the reason of "friendly competition"

WATSON BOWS HIS ADIEUS.

This month's "Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine" contains the closing chapter of Tom Watson's series of articles "Socialists and Socialism," which, intended, in Mr. Watson's swaggering language, to "disembowel" Socialism, have afforded a never-before-equalled procession of bourgeois blundering thoughts by which to teach, illustrate and demonstrate Socialist truth and integrity. The Daily People having all along availed itself of the rare opportunity thus offered by Mr. Watson, can not forego the delight of utilizing this the latest and closing Watsonian performance.

Mr. Watson's closing chapter of "disemboweling" may be termed a summary. He sums up, with the cool effrontery of the fellow in the story who knew not he was licked, by one the theories he had advanced, and which were successively riddled in these columns—and he sums up himself.

The first portion of the summary is purely economic, or sociologic; the second is a summary of Watson-psychology. We are grateful to Mr. Watson for having kept this tid-bit for the close. Had he begun his series, with that as a prelude, we might have dropped him aside from the start, and thus the Movement would have been deprived of a valuable elucidation of Socialism by the contrast that his up-to-date bourgeois breaks have afforded. As it turns out, the Watson-psychology finale adds zest and point to his Stone Age economics and sociology.

The Watson-psychology is compressed in the utterance: "We don't need a new system of Government!" Not that the present system of things suits the gentleman. He would tear that up. Only, its substitution should be effected, not with a new system, such as Socialism proposes, but with an old system crowded out by the, as Mr. Watson puts

it, "Carnegie-Rockefeller-Gould-Vanderbilt-Havemeyer-Guggenheim-Morgan" system, that is by the system of the plutocracy. The reasoning with which Watsonism supports its stand illuminates the stand itself. It amounts to going back to the days Mr. Watson cracks up as the Golden Age, the days of "Charles Fox, of Samuel Romilly, of Henry Vane [Cromwell's 'Sir Harry Vane'; 'Sir Harry Vane!'], of Algernon Sidney, of Pym, and Hampden."

Man retro-voluting, back to the anthropoidal ape; man, surrendering the opportunities which the higher evolutionary plane places within his reach, and surrendering them because of the peculiar and transitionally incidental forfeiture of the paradisaical features enjoyed by his tree-climbing forbears—such is Watsonian psychology.

Such is not the psychology of the brave and the intellectually alert: it is the psychology of the craven and intellectually torpid. Such is not the psychology of the world's elite, who, in every Age, pushed civilization forward: it is the psychology of the race's "sediment" that ever tended to drag man back. Hence, such is not the psychology of Reason, the feature of which is consistency: it is the psychology of Un-Reason, the feature of which is to be at fistcuffs with itself: Watson-psychology would not think of taking a physician who had not advanced beyond the Age of Sir Harry Vane, yet it clings, like an oyster to its rock, to the economic and sociologic crudities of an Age gone by.

With this confession, Mr. Watson bows his adieus.—Adieu!

ONCE MORE, POOR GOMPERS!

"Oh that mine adversary had written a book!" The adversary of Gompers must be delighted at the exceptionally long article, and, therefore exceptionally full of breaks, that Gompers affixed his name to in the current month's issue of his "American Federationist." More charitable than those his adversaries, it only wrings our hearts to say, once more, "Poor Gompers!"—and proceed to tell the why of the wherefore.

The first of the cardinal principles that the aforementioned article cites as the guiding principle of Gompers Unionism, "with respect to the Socialists," is "not to consent to be committed to any political party." The principle, couched in these words, is the same old corpse of no "No politics in the Union!" rigged in a new shroud. The corpse has often been laid bare. Let it be laid bare once more.

In his Minneapolis address entitled "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World" the Socialist Labor Party speaker said:

"Who of you has not witnessed the sight of a Labor Leader jumping up at a craft Union meeting, as if a torpedo had exploded under his seat, every time the economics or sociology of Labor was expounded? The sight is common. Whatever the subject that presents itself to a Union, it can not choose but be handled from one of two view-points—either from the view-point of capitalism, or from the view-point of Labor, that is, Socialist economics. Impossible, complacently smiling, perhaps even blissfully snoring, the Labor Fakir will sit in his seat, so long as the discussion is carried on along capitalist lines. But let the first word be uttered that has the ring of Socialist, that is, Labor economics, and you will notice a sudden transformation. Like a faithful watch-dog of capitalism, the fakir will snarl, jump up and bark. I have more than once deliberately tested the thing at the meetings of craft Unions with which I happened to be connected. I would join a discussion that was in progress, peacefully in progress, with the fakir looking on unconcernedly—discussions on immigration, discussions on boycotts, discussions on wages, discussions on tenements, discussions on the liquor traffic; etc., etc. I would carefully avoid the word 'politics,' deliberately would I avoid it. Neither the word 'politics,' let alone the name 'Socialist Labor Party,' would drop from my lips. They were as words tabooed, and alien to me while I spoke. But lo, no sooner did I deploy my argument so as to bring out the Labor, which is the Socialist view-point of the subject, than up would jump the watch-dog of capitalism with the protest: 'No politics in the Union!' He was right; that is to say, Labor or Socialist economics IS politics. BY THE SAME TOKEN CAPITALIST ECONOMICS LIKEWISE IS POLITICS."

Capitalist economics is at home, capitalist economics is safeguarded, capitalist economics is fought for by the Labor-Lieutenants of the capitalist class in the Civic Federated guilds misnamed Unions. He who says "economics" says "politics." The latter is the only way to enforce the former. The fact is kept secret by the Labor-Lieutenants. By keeping the secret they have been and are able to profit thereby at the expense of the membership. It is the case of a guardian concealing from his wards the hidden riches of their estate, and, on the sly, trafficking upon those riches himself.

There are but two systems of politics conceivable in America—the Capitalist

and the Labor. Capitalist politics is entrenched in Civic Federated Unionism. What else does Gompers approve himself—when he admits that, "with respect to the Socialists," his "first principle" is "not to consent to [the Union's] being committed to any political party"—what else does he approve himself but what we have more than once convicted him of, and that out of his own mouth, a Labor-Lieutenant of the Capitalist Class?

Wherefore, once more, Poor Gompers!

CONGRESSIONAL GLEANINGS—STATE RIGHTS.

However mysteriously complicated railroad financing may be, as dramatically exposed in the Insurgent Senator Dolliver's May 27 speech in the Senate, when he endeavored to amend the Court of Commerce bill—one thing, evidently not considered by himself, leaped forth clear as a pike, challenging attention; however seductive the allurements to follow the Senator through his startling presentation of the deep-dyed chicanery of our Railroad Robber Barons—even that truly fascinating subject is readily left aside by the attentive reader of that great speech, and a wholly different subject, unintentionally suggested by the speech, fetters his attention. It is the subject of State Rights.

It is impossible—whether following the Senator through the labyrinth of railroad "traffic agreements," or "consolidation," or fraudulent bond and stock issues—to free the mind's eye from the impression that the Senator was like a man walking and peeping about under the legs of a Colossus—of a Colossus, however, the safety of which depends, to a great extent, upon the shelter behind which it skulks. The Colossus is the Trust, the Railroad Trust in this instance; the shelter behind which it finds protection is State Rights.

At every turn of the Senator's speech it was noticeable that the State's Rights to legislate either parried some existing, or fortified the railroads against some apprehended Federal move. It was at every turn of the speech noticeable that, but for the State lines and the legislative rights within those lines, the railroads would be as exposed as an army on a plain, with no natural, and no opportunity for setting up artificial defences. Noticeable, moreover, at every turn of that powerful speech, was the experience that the circumstance of the States' Rights not being exercised uniformly was a source of added safety for the snake-like convolutions of the Trust to defy, or elude pursuit. The picture was completed by the "providential" accident of the first one to answer Senator Dolliver being Senator Elkins, and of the first sentence in the Stalwart's answer being to the effect that, much as he agreed with the speech of the Senator from Iowa, he disagreed with the proposed amendment—"the States can do most towards this end."

Startling, instructive withal is the completeness of the transformation that has come over the institution of States Rights. Originally a source of anarchic democracy, against which Washington in his farewell address led fly many an arrow, States Rights now are put to the use of entrenchments for the autocracy of the Trust, or Top-Capital, that is, Centralized Capital.

Nor is the situation without its irony for Insurgentism, whose spokesman Senator Dolliver was on the occasion. Insurgentism, which hearkens back to the past so notably as to have justified the Democrats in Congress to invite the Insurgents to "come wholly over to Jefferson,"—Insurgentism is acquiring a deep fund of hatred for the State's Rights, so deep as to be generally in favor of the "direct election of Senators," a round about way by which the hope is entertained of undermining the practical workings of States Rights.

On the map it is traced—Insurgentism is playing a losing game. Whatever temporary successes Insurgentism may score, it is a force subservient to the force of Stalwartism. In the friction between the two, States Rights will go, but not before the mission of Stalwartism is accomplished—the unification of the productive powers of the land, ripe for the Industrial, or Socialist Republic to take over, and hold.

TIN WORKERS WANT RAISE.
 Pittsburg, June 17.—Independent makers of sheet and tin plate from the vicinity of the Chicago and the middle West opened a meeting here to-day with the workmen they exploit, who are remanding an increase of from six to ten per cent. advance for the coming year. The meeting will likely continue three days.

"USE-VALUE AND EXCHANGE-VALUE"

A criticism of Marx's law of Surplus Value (which law the critic considers "unsound to the core") was forwarded to this office by a correspondent with the request for an answer, and runs as follows:

"Marx maintains that, even if the capitalist buys the laborer's labor-power at its full commodity value, he extracts from it more value than he paid for, and that thus the profits of the capitalist class are derived."

This theory our critic rejects with the following reasoning:

"This is, however, true of all transactions between buyer and seller. When a bricklayer, for instance, buys from a shoemaker, at a price both consider fair, a pair of shoes, say, for three dollars, does not the buyer extract from the labor-power of the seller, as crystallized in the commodity, more value than he has paid for? He does so immediately he puts to use his purchase. Likewise does the shoemaker profit. To the latter the dollars obtained from the bricklayer have a greater value than had his (the shoemaker's) shoes, or he should not have parted with them. By the same token, the bricklayer finds in the shoes he has purchased, a greater value than had his three dollars to him."

This reasoning is a veritable kink of confusions of thought, pivoted upon that central confusion of thought that arises from failing to distinguish between "use-value" and "exchange-value"—two concepts that Marx has drawn clear and distinct:—

First. The shoes of the man who has shoes to sell have a "use-value" and an "exchange-value"—two attributes without which no commodity can keep its place in the market. The "use-value" of the shoes consists in their specific function, the quality of protecting the feet; the "exchange-value" of the shoes lies in the amount of social labor-power crystallized in them, and which determines the quantity of some other commodity that each pair can be exchanged for.

Second. The dealer in shoes has other needs to satisfy than protecting his feet. He needs bread to feed his body; clothes to cover his back; etc. The function of shoes, that is, their quality, or "use-value," is not that of feeding, or of covering the back. All the shoes of the shoe dealer, over and above those which he needs for his own use, or consumption, are useless to him—that is, useless in so far as they are "use-values"; they are highly useful to him, however, in their capacity of depositors of "exchange-value." The "exchange-value" contained in the shoes, as explained in No. 1, determines the amount of bread, of clothes, and of other needed "use-values" which the dealer in shoes can obtain for his shoes, in exchange.

Third. The day when the owner of a superabundance of "use-values" had to cart them bodily to some other owners of superabundances of other "use-values," and exchange his own superabundance for parts of the superabundances of others, now lies far behind the seller of goods. Exchange of goods now is carried on through an intermediary—money.

Fourth. Though a creature of law in some of its functions, money is a commodity in the function of exchange. Like shoes, bread, clothes, etc., the commodity money combines two values—"use-value," which consists in being a convenient and easily portable measure of "exchange values"; and "exchange-value," due to the social labor-power crystallized in the metal out of which the money is coined, or for which it is exchangeable.

Fifth. Labor-power, under capitalism, —or, to speak more broadly, under the system of the private ownership of the necessities for production, a system under which production is carried on primarily for sale and not for use,—is a commodity like shoes, bread, clothes, etc. Like shoes, bread, clothes, etc., in the market, the commodity labor-power contains two values. One value is "use-value"; in the instance of the commodity labor-power its "use-value" consists in its quality of yielding more wealth than the socially necessary labor-power to restore it; the other value is "exchange-value"; in this value the commodity labor-power is identical with all other commodities, the same as these are identical with one another in this respect. As with all other commodities, the "exchange-value" of labor-power determines the amount of other useful articles that any of those articles are equal to, hence exchangeable for.

Sixth. The bricklayer stands towards his own commodity, labor-power, in the relation that the shoemaker stands towards his superfluous shoes. As with the shoemaker, the quality, or function, that is, the "use-value" of his superfluous shoes can not meet his other wants (see No. 2), neither can the quality, or function, that is, the "use-value" of his own commodity, labor-power, satisfy the bricklayer's wants. The first step in the process of acquiring the "use-values" that he needs, that others hold, and that

he lacks, is for the bricklayer to sell in the market a portion of his labor-power. Seventh. The money in the pocket of the bricklayer is the commodity he received in exchange for his own. As a commodity, the money has its own quality, or "use-value," that of being a prime intermediary to reach other "use-values" (see Nos. 3 and 4); being a commodity, the money also combines the feature of specifying the amount of other "use-values" it is exchangeable for, the amount of these other "use-values" depending upon the "exchange-value" of the coined metal, which "exchange-value" equaled (normally the "exchange-value" of the bricklayer's labor-power that was sold).

Eighth. When the shoemaker and the bricklayer face each other in the former's shop, each is in possession of a different "use-value"—the shoemaker, feet-protectors; the bricklayer, intermediary of exchange; which different use-values each desires to obtain from the other. The amount of the "use-value" that each will part with depends upon the "exchange-value" of their respective "use-values."

Ninth. When the transaction has been perfected both, shoemaker and bricklayer, remain just where they were, before the transaction, in point of the amount of "exchange-value" that each owned and continues to own. The shoemaker has the "exchange-value" of his shoes back in the coined metal; the bricklayer has the "exchange-value" of his coined metal back in shoes.

Tenth. What the shoemaker does, "immediately he puts to use his purchase," is not to enjoy "a greater value than had his shoes"; what he does is to enjoy a "use-value," to wit, intermediary of exchange, that was not in his shoes at all. Inversely with the bricklayer. What he does, "immediately he puts to use his purchase," is not to enjoy "a greater value" than had his coined metal; what he does is to enjoy a "use-value," to wit, feet-protection, that was not in his coined metal at all.

To say that either of these two, the shoemaker or the bricklayer, let alone both, simultaneously and at once "extracted from the labor-power" of the other "more value than he paid for" is to talk nonsense; and the nonsense is all the more screamingly loud when followed up with the opinion that, if the two traders did not so extract from the labor-power of each other more value than they paid for they "should not have parted with" their respective goods. The nonsense in the notion springs from confusing "use-value" with "exchange-value."

The exercise of human labor is a fertile exercise. Even if the laborer's wants were indulged according to the highest standard of civilized life, the yield of his effort would not be consumed: the yield would still be greatly in excess of the consumption. This phenomenon Marx realized, and proudly does he point to the fact that he discovered the "use-value" quality of labor-power, thereby establishing the substantial economic and social identity of labor-power with other commodities—all being "use-values," each of its kind, and all being measured by the same staff in exchange—"exchange-value."

The "use-value" of bread is to feed; of shoes to protect the feet; of houses to shelter; etc.; etc.; the "use-value" of labor-power is to yield more wealth than it needs to restore itself. Under capitalism, this excess, the surplus value, or surplus wealth produced by Labor, is appropriated by the capitalist as "profits," with fatal consequences to the seller of the commodity labor-power. Under Socialism the excess remains with the laborer, with the consequences of economic freedom.

The trouble with our critic is that he took Marx "at second hand." Had he gathered his information "at first hand," from Marx himself, he would not, after correctly quoting Marx in part, as he does, have remained so completely in the dark upon other and correlative matters, light upon which would have saved him from the confusions of thought involved in his criticism.

DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

Socialists Effectively a Force in Stopping Butchery of War.

Berlin, June 17.—The "Vorwaerts," the Socialist organ, whose reputation for procuring confidential documents is notorious, announces that General von Heeringen, Prussian Minister of War, has reported to the Government that the security of the country is gravely endangered by the Socialists' anti-militarist propaganda among young men whose military service is due. He adds that he is unable to accept responsibility for the efficiency of the army and the defence of the country unless the propaganda is stopped.

The report is based on the hostile attitude of the populace, especially youths, toward the army during the recent manoeuvres.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—You can't imagine what I heard a Socialist Labor Party organizer say the other night.

UNCLE SAM—Something worth while listening to, I'll warrant.

B. J.—Quite the contrary! He was trying to make his audience believe that under the present system we were all slaves—wage slaves, I think he called us; that we were sold in the market like pork, beef, and shoes, and a lot more such rot. Now, you don't believe all that stuff and nonsense, do you?

U. S.—Why, certainly, I do. Every fact in economics bears it out.

B. J.—What, YOU believe that YOU are a slave; that YOU are bought and sold?

U. S.—Yes, my man, let's be sensible, and not allow our vanities to blind us to our own undoing. WE ARE merchandise just as pork and beef; we ARE sold in the market just as shoes and stockings;—WE ARE ENSLAVED. Look as you may into the works of our Revolutionary Fathers, never once will you come across the term: "Labor Market." The work-ing-termin was not then merchandise. Opportunities—natural and social—were then open to all—each man could be, and was, the architect of his own fortune, or misfortune. In those days had any one used the term "Labor Market," he would have been understood as little as if he had used the word "monoplane"; neither of the two was yet in existence. As the latter, so is the term "Labor Market" a subsequent development, and that development is indicated by the pregnant expression "Labor Market"—WE ARE ENSLAVED!

B. J.—Then all that was gained by the Revolutionary and Civil Wars is lost again?

U. S.—But not beyond recall. Our slavery a hundred and odd years ago arose from our political DEPENDENCE upon a foreign power; accordingly, our freedom at that time had to be gained by our asserting our INDEPENDENCE. Now, then, to-day our slavery arises from the circumstances of our being merchandise lying on the shelves of the market—along with beef and pork, and potatoes; accordingly, our freedom from this new bondage must be gained by our stripping ourselves from the disgraceful condition of merchandise; we must pull ourselves away from the economic companionship of pork and beef, and shoes and leather and all other merchandise; we must dare to claim our rights and perform our duties as MEN, as HUMAN BEINGS. To do that now, we must overthrow the present tyrant class—the capitalist class—the present tyrant system—the Capitalist or Wage Slavery system, and set up the Socialist Republic where the instruments of production shall be owned by all; and thus all who work may be free. Fall to, Jonathan.

A COMMON WORKMAN.

I'm just a common workman. But I've got a word to say. The country's getting richer But I'm poorer every day; The Boss is storing honey, Like the bees around the hive, But I've got to hustle Just to keep myself alive!

The Boss has lots of capital, And education, too. The boss can do a lot of things I don't know how to do, But he don't work and I work hard And so I can not see Why he should gobble up the loaf And leave the crumbs for me!

The Boss he runs his auto, But the trolley does for me, My-wife she does the washing But his lady pours the tea, His boys are all in college But mine are all at work, His girl is "in society," And mine is "just a clerk."



CORRESPONDENCE

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

GETS INSPIRATION FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Until I left the "Old Country," through economic pressure, I was an old member of the British S. L. P. As such, I was an admiring subscriber of the "Weekly People," in Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Now, that I am somewhat settled down with my brother in Canada, I wish to renew relations with the breath of progress and civilization per your glorious, truthful, earnest and effective organ.

Of course to dream of Socialism in this agrarian environment is but a dream. Dark and polluted city life may be everywhere, but it is the darkness that precedes the Revolutionary Dawn. Here, where there are no slums and where my life is that without the wage-slavery condition, I feel that effort is required to feed the flames of Revolution still burning within my breast. Hence I will be greatly obliged by your sending to the enclosed address, the "Weekly People," for which I enclose express M. O. value \$0.90.

Henry Meyers,
Carlyle, Sask., Canada, June 10.

WHO CAN ANSWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please answer this question: Did the Socialist party elect Wm. Johnson Alderman from the Thirty-third Ward in Chicago in 1903 or 1904, and didn't he beat up his mother? I am unable to get an answer from the Chicago Daily Socialist or the Appeal to Reason. If you do not answer questions by mail, please answer through your query column and send me a copy of the paper. I enclose ten cents in stamps to pay for same. A prompt answer will be appreciated.

Chas. Trandle,
Tehachapi, Cal., June 3.

A FRANK ANARCHIST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While conversing with a friend at the Haywood Hotel to-day Dr. Ben Reitman, known as "King of Hoboes," and traveling partner and manager for Emma Goldman, "Queen of the Anarchists," came along. My friend, knowing Reitman, introduced me to him, and during a short conversation Reitman made this statement: "We (meaning himself and Emma) have set a new pace for revolutionary agitators; we travel in the best of trains, stop at the best hotels, stop at the Antlers here and eat at the Bristol Cafe. I am going out to see a lady now. To-morrow we go automobiling, and the Working Class pays for it all." When told such things smacked of insincerity, Reitman sneeringly laughed and said we S. L. P. men were "too narrow and serious," that we did not know how to enjoy life, and that they meant to get all the good things in life and live swell. Reitman made no secrecy of the fact that they intend to work a graft for all it was worth.

The local Anarchists got up a fake debate between Emma Goldman and Edward Cantrell. The latter is a professional atheist and was advertised as a national lecturer of the Socialist party, which claim the members of the Socialist party in Los Angeles repudiate, claiming Cantrell is simply a free-lance. If the confession of Reitman, the agreement with the Spokane police of the St. John outfit, the exposure of the St. John and Heslewood by Wilson, and the exposure of Wilson by persons in Spokane, and the absconding of Walsh do not open the eyes of the shouters for "Direct Action" (on their pocketbooks) they must be beyond redemption.

Evidently Gompers has set a pace of banqueting with titled potentates that has made the Dr. and Emma envious. Hence the chase for the high life and the tapping of the "Direct Actionists'" pocketbooks.
H. J. Schade,
Los Angeles, Calif., June 1.

WILL EL PASO ANSWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For my benefit, and for that of others who have inquired of me, please give in your columns the subscription price, and the name and address of the El Paso comrades who will receive subscriptions or names of prospective subscribers to "El Proletario."

F. B. Guarnier,
New York, June 12.

PIERSON'S WORK IN TACOMA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the assistance of Comrade Regan, Olson, Taylor and others we succeeded in securing 1 sub each for the Radnicka Borba and Arbetaren, and 10 for the Weekly People.

Two more splendid outdoor meetings were held to good crowds and with a sale of 45 pamphlets, including two subs secured.

One new member was added to the Section at the last meeting, and now that the S. L. P. has a good list of new readers in Tacoma there are good prospects later on of securing some of these men in the Section.

The Tacoma comrades have a spacious headquarters located in the center of the city, and their reading room, which is kept open the year round, is well stocked with Party papers and literature. All wage workers are invited to pay a visit to Section Tacoma's reading room, which is located in Room 304 third floor, Wallace Block, and avail themselves of the opportunity of reading the best of Socialist literature, without cost.

I leave to-morrow for Seattle and during my stay there will do all I can with the co-operation of the comrades in pushing the Party press and literature.

Chas. Pierson,
Tacoma, Wash., June 7.

A. F. OF L. "ECONOMIC ARM OF LABOR MOVEMENT."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The primary elections were held here yesterday with the following results: for Councilmanic candidates: Rice Adams, S. P., 952; S. L. Dodge, S. P., 723; Frank E. Appel, S. L. P., 428; Louis C. Haller, S. L. P., 332.

Neither the S. L. P. nor S. P. will appear in the final election. This was a special election held to fill two vacancies in the City Council.

At present there are two strikes in Los Angeles—the brewery workers went on strike for more wages, and the iron trades struck for eight hours. The breweries immediately formed a combination and declared for the open shop, and filled the strikers' places, not with Japs or "Chinks," but with the general American unemployed. As usual, the battle is being fought in the regular A. F. of L. style. As Los Angeles is not a union town it looks dubious for the strikers.

As to the iron workers, they only struck yesterday and matters have not sufficiently shaped themselves to venture an opinion. The employers for months have known the contemplated action and seem well prepared for it; in fact, one firm anticipated the strikers by closing its pattern shop several days before the strike. The moulders in Los Angeles have had a long and extra hard condition to contend with: every moulder had to get a clearance card from the Employers' Association before getting a job. The strikers should win, as shop conditions are severe and hours long, nine and ten hours in the metal trades.

The very capitalist candidate for sheriff who had his adv. in the local A. F. of L. paper, is now placing special deputies on wagons to protect the non-union beer drivers. The unions claim to control about 7,000 votes, yet in the midst of a strike, the combined vote of the S. L. P. and S. P. was only 1,380. That's how pure and simple demagogues train their members not to vote for their interests.

Student,
Los Angeles, Cal., June 3.

DOUBLE EXPERIENCE MADE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During my recent visit to New York I had occasion one evening to go with a few friends of mine to 125th street. We had just crossed under the railroad bridge of the New York Central when we saw at a distance a group of men listening to a speaker. Upon closer contact we found it was a meeting under the auspices of the Socialist party of that assembly district. The speaker was one whom I recognized as Timothy Walsh, ex-S. L. P. man. Always being interested in the methods and arguments used by these ex-S. L. P. men in defending an inconsistent program I asked my friends to step lively so we could do our errand and return in five minutes to hear the speaker. This we did, but to our disappointment, Walsh, whose time had evidently expired, had given way to some other speaker.

I had been discussing Socialism with my friends for some few days. Especially did I try to get them to abandon an erroneous conception which they had, to the effect that Socialism

was synonymous with Anarchism, and I was quite pleased to see them manifest a desire to listen. The S. P. speaker, who followed Walsh, went into a general condemnation of the capitalist class for their robbery of the poor, and spoke truly as to the awful conditions surrounding the homes of these same poor, and then called upon the audience to vote at the next election for the candidates of the Socialist party and that would cure all the ills referred to. He then in a swaggering way called for questions. I asked, "What would you do if the capitalist counted out those votes?" Lo and behold, the answer I received was a stunner. "What would we do?" he said. "Why we would hang every one of them to the nearest telegraph pole." A perfectly innocent bystander then interjected the most natural remark after such a statement when he said "that's anarchy." As I left the audience the speaker seemed to be quite in a muddle due to his ridiculous answer, and he was wildly calling upon his audience to consider the victory in Milwaukee.

Several thoughts came to my mind after leaving that meeting. I again thought of the men who had left the S. L. P. and gone into the S. P. camp, and what could be their motive. A remark made by Comrade De Leon at a speakers' meeting which I attended during my stay in New York came to my mind in all its significance. The remark was that "the first requisite of a speaker must be a knowledge of his subject."

There are hundreds of men in the streets of this country talking Socialism but disgracing it. They injure themselves as well as the movement and set afloat a lot of erroneous impressions as to what Socialism means, and the movement as a whole suffers thereby. I spent the rest of the time going home in trying to make clear to my friends again that despite what the speaker said and despite the fact that he called himself a Socialist that he was uninformed and that Socialism meant order instead of anarchy, hence, that his talk about hanging the capitalists was nonsense. I then did what I believe I should have started out with doing, tell them the difference between the S. P. and the S. L. P. To talk Socialism and ignore that element sailing under the flag of Socialism, but disgracing it would be dishonorable to ourselves.

A. E. Reimer,
Boston, Mass., June 6.

S. P. AGAIN FLATTENED OUT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party gets another knock-out. While attending a performance at the Victoria Theatre last Sunday afternoon, an act was played called Madame X, wherein one of the actors said to the audience that if the people voted the S. P. ticket they could have free beer. Now the same actor has this week cut out the S. P. and now advertises strongly that if you vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket, which is to better advantage, you not only get free beer, but also free cigars. If Socialism gives everything free, whence comes production? Idleness brings death.

The S. L. P. does not teach Milwaukee Socialism, I explained to several bystanders in the lobby, and as I saw that the few listeners were very much interested in my five minutes talk, I distributed a few leaflets, having no other literature at hand.

Now comrades, Socialism is on everybody's tongue at the present time stronger than ever. The field is ready for the seed; let us get to work with all our might and main on agitation work. I find that the more I talk to others, whether Socialist or not, the more I learn myself. Now, as the old saying has it: "Practice makes perfect," let us all become perfect on Socialism—Vires acquirit eundo.
W. C. Paul,
New York, June 13.

NO SALVATION IN THE WEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am enclosing you a clipping that no doubt would cause no comment in New York, but in a country of "undeveloped resources," such as Texas, it causes one to pause and ponder the advice, "Go West, young man, go West," or back to the farm. Galveston boasts of exceeding the shipments of the combined Pacific Coast ports by twenty million dollars. But to the wage-earner this does not spell prosperity, as the wharf front is alive with men looking for a "boss." Catholicism and the A. F. of L. reign supreme in the town of the "sad sea waves." Yet Hunter writes a pamphlet asking the A. F. of L. if Socialism Should Be Crushed? and the "Half of H—" answers by "swatting" the Slushists once more right in the same place "twice."

Yours, in hope, but almost despair-

ing of the S. P. rank and file,
Bill B. Cook,
Galveston, Texas, June 5.

(Enclosure.)

WOULD NOT STEAL; HE COULD NOT BEG

About 1 o'clock this morning Police Officer Jarl was approached by a young man about twenty-seven years of age, on Post Office street, who asked him to place him under arrest.

The first suspicions of the officer that the stranger was crazy were quickly dispelled by a statement from the young man that he was tired and hungry and without funds and was up against it. He explained that he came to Galveston three days ago seeking employment. He failed to find work, and the few dimes he had when he reached here he spent for food and lodging. He would not steal and he couldn't muster courage to beg, so he pleaded with the officer to arrest him as a vagrant and send him to jail.

Officer Jarl was impressed by the honest face of the stranger and by his hands, which gave evidence that he was a workingman and had been working hard. He took him to police headquarters, where food was supplied and the stranger spent the night.

This morning he appeared before Recorder Royston in the corporation court and was willing to be convicted of vagrancy. He told a straightforward story of his hard luck and honest endeavors to find work and of how he had walked the city and traveled miles over the wharves in search of employment, but without success. The court and all who heard the stranger were impressed with the truthfulness of his story, but never for a moment did any one think of accepting his plea of guilt and sending him to jail as a vagrant.

The policemen had provided a good breakfast for the unfortunate. A collection was taken up and the young man provided with transportation to Texas City, where an official promised he could secure him work.—Galveston Tribune, June 4.

THOROUGHLY DISCREDITED BUMMERY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been an interested reader of your publication for several years, though not a "constant subscriber."

It is interesting to note in connection with the "I'm-a-Bummy" in Spokane that even the employment agents are making capital out of the "defense fund" scandal in connection with the free speech fight.

Heslewood has refused to have his books audited, and even the most enthusiastic Anarchists and dynamites are becoming disgusted with the affair. One of the leading employment agencies here is that of Carr & Hill. They have a conspicuous card displayed in their window: "We do business on the square, but we have no Defense Fund." This is a telling hit.

W. J. Coates, of the firm of Coates, Hughes & Coates, is the District Organizer of the American Federation of Labor. This is the firm which furnished the bond of \$2,000 for J. P. Thompson of the I. W. W., thereby showing that Thompson & Co. are playing in with the Socialist party, for all the members of the above firm are Socialist party people. Thompson was an enthusiastic supporter of the S. L. P. previous to the Fourth Convention (?) of the I. W. W., and Coates and Hughes have always been the bitterest enemies of the I. W. W. from the time of the founding of the organization.

Let us hope to see the time that graft will not rule the unions of workingmen. Wilson of the "Bummery" has come out as an open Anarchist. He was the show figure at all the meetings of Emma Goldman in Spokane, and made a speech against political action, telling the audience to strike the ballot box with an axe.
Wm. Jenkins,
Spokane, Wash., June 9.

THE FAITH IN MORRIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As I read in to-day's People the little fable by William Morris I came to think of the old question that so often has been discussed: "Was Morris a Socialist or a Communist-Anarchist?"

Having in my possession a few papers that throw a little light on the question, I wish to give the readers of The People an opportunity to see and judge for themselves.

Many have read Morris' book "News from Nowhere," a sketch of an idyllic commonwealth, and those who have will remember that the commonwealth pictured therein was not brought about by ballotism pure and simple. The Anarchists have claimed Morris on the strength of this work, and the Socialists claim him by the work on Socialism he wrote together with Belfort Bax, so there you are.

What I wish to quote here are the

spoken and written words of a man who visited Morris in London and in turn was Morris' host in Dublin. This man, Fritz Schuman, was a Communist-Anarchist, a follower of Kropotkin. He told me of the following incident, and added that Morris himself preferred to be called a Communist, at least at the time Schuman was in England.

It was at a meeting of Radicals in London that the following resolution and counter-resolution were proposed; the resolution by Annie Besant—then Socialist, atheist and Malthusianist, now theosophist—and the counter-resolution by Morris. I copy them word for word from some papers that Schuman left me at his death.

Resolution:
"Be it resolved that it is advisable for the Socialists to organize as a political party with the object of giving full control of the means of distribution and production into the hands of the united working class."

Counter Resolution:
"But whereas it is the first duty of the Socialists to bring to the working class a full understanding of its present condition and the possibilities of the future, and to keep the principles of Socialism forever foremost,

"And whereas no parliamentary party can exist without compromise and backsliding that will hamper this teaching and obscure these principles,

"Be it resolved, that it would be a wrong move on the part of the Socialists to take part in the parliamentary fight."

"So far Schuman on Morris; let everyone judge for himself. Morris visited Dublin; where Schuman was manager of a large lithographing establishment. To show the character of Schuman I will just mention a little incident, that together with his sympathy for the Fenians forced him to seek other shores.

A big strike was in progress at the glass bottle works in Dublin. To fill the places of the strikers a lot of Danish bottle makers were lured from Denmark under false pretenses, not knowing anything about the strike in Dublin. When they arrived things looked black for the strikers. The Danes did not understand English, and the Irishmen spoke no Danish. Everything seemed to favor the bosses, when Schuman took a hand. He got the Danes together, told them about the strike, gave them the full history of the troubles that culminated in the walk-out, and made them promise to keep away from the bottle works. The promise was kept and the strike won.

In appreciation of Schuman's unselfish action the bottle makers' union presented him with a heavy gold watch and chain. This was in Schuman's possession till his death last year. They also gave him a photograph of the members of the union; this photograph Schuman gave to me.

I mention this incident to show that Schuman, although not a Socialist as we understand the term, was a brave fighter for the working class and a true revolutionist.
A. S.
Jersey City, N. J., June 2.

Propaganda Pamphlets

The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more.

- What Means This Strike? Burning Question of Trades Unionism,**
Preamble of the I. W. W. Trades Unionism in the U. S. Debate on Unionism, Industrial Unionism, Reform or Revolution. John Mitchell Exposed, Socialism, Utopia to Science, Socialist Unity, The Working Class, The Capitalist Class, The Class Struggle, The Socialist Republic, Antipatriotism, Antipatriotism, Marx on Mallock, Socialism versus Anarchism, Assassinations and Socialism, Development of Socialism in Great Britain, Religion of Capital, Foundation of the Labor Movement, Historical Materialism, N. J. Socialist Unity Conference, The Mark, The Trusts.

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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.

J. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—Read over again the recent article in The People on "Darkening Counsel." Facts are there adduced to show that the A. F. of L. has struck the road of retrogression, and is deeply mired in the same. Only theoretically can the theory be accepted that the slanting eyes of the Chinese may evolve into straightness; only in that remote sense, and for parallel reason, is the admission at all acceptable that the A. F. of L. can evolve into Industrial Unionism.

H. S., HAMILTON, CANADA—Land was not capital when its ownership gave the feudal lord the economic power to exploit the workers. Capital is the product of Labor; it is the accumulated surplus wealth produced by Labor, sponged up by the capitalist, and turned into the means for the squeezing and sponging of still larger volumes of "surplus wealth." Land is a portion of "natural opportunity." As a matter of course, the capitalist class also owns the land to-day.

J. R. D., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND—To say that man is merely a machine; only that and nothing more, acting on economic material impulses only is to caricature the Marxian position that economic conditions determine institutions. It is as ludicrous a caricature of Marxism as the pictures of a lizard evolving into a gentleman in swallow tail coat are a ludicrous caricature of the theory of evolution.

G. T. R., LAMPASAS, TEX.—Socialism is now accurately enough defined for all practical purposes. To imagine that there is a possible mold in which a definition can be cast, and that will prevent the malicious from twisting, or blockheads from misunderstanding the definition, is idle. The matter is rather suggestive. Will be treated editorially.

T. R., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The expressed in a private letter, the sentiment expressed by Mr. A. M. Simons that his Socialist party was "a hissing and a byword with the American working class" was not a private sentiment. It is the sentiment of all the S. P. leaders. They frankly say so among themselves, and write so to one another and even to their cronies in Europe. The move, in which all are active, to transform the corpse into a "Labor Party" is in line with their sentiment. They are trying to "save their faces."

R. D. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In the question: "What answer would the S. L. P. man make to the question: 'What would you do if the capitalist refused to count your vote?'"—in that question full weight must be given to "S. L. P. man." The S. L. P. man is one who agitates towards the double purpose of overthrowing the political State by the civilized method of the ballot, and of organizing the economic structure of society that will be ready to supplant the political State, consequently with power to kick that State out if it declines to abide by the fiat of the ballot. Such being the S. L. P. man, the answer to the question is obvious; and only he can give the answer: none other can, because pure and simple politicianism does not take the field equipped with that requisite economic force—nor does pure and simple politicianism organize such a force.

C. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Address of Tom Watson's magazine is Atlanta, Ga.

W. J. B., NEW YORK—This office will publish no articles from correspondents who conceal their names from the office.

C. M., BOSTON, MASS.—Watered stock may raise the price of rates. It does so, however, as a consequence of monopoly so as to bestow dividends on the watered capital. But neither the national debt, nor anything of that sort can, normally, raise prices, least of all, all around. A general rise in prices must be due to a cause central with all goods—either the increased value of all "simultaneously and at once," and that is not likely; or the decreased value of that commodity that all are interchangeable with—gold. Tariffs, trusts, and the like, but utilize the opportunity of the rise in prices, afforded by the depreciation

C. N., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—If the workingman who complained of having had to pay a \$15 initiation fee to join the Union raised his kick against being, in order to obtain work, forced to plank down the amount to a brotherhood-of-capital-and-labor concern, then the kick would be sensible. Ten to one, however, the kick was against the idea of Unionism. And that would be wrong. Therein lies the safety of the labor fakir—he is usually objected to on grounds where he has the cause of Progress on his side.

H. D. B., NEW YORK—The reason is obvious. The only reason why 90,000 people are permitted to take 30 per cent. of all the land values that 90,000,000 create is that the bulk of the said 90,000,000 are not yet clear upon a fact which they will have yet to become clear upon. That fact is that the 90,000—or, if more, still a very small number of the total population—own the modern machinery necessary for production, and which, therefore, places the land at the mercy of the 90,000.

R. R. D., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—A machinists' Union would justly exclude non-wage-earners. At the same time it will have to give the exclusion a reasonable interpretation. A rigid interpretation would be unreasonable. Its effect would be to deprive the Union of necessary officers: the moment a member is chosen to a certain office he would have to leave the bench, and thereby cease to be a wage earner. Connect with last week's answer.

L. F. A., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The part that the Franklin Press (there is no Franklin Printing Company) plays in the printing plant of The People is that it does the outside jobs, including the printing of the Labor News publications—leaflets, pamphlets and books.

A. H., JENNY LIND, ARK.—All the information you have sent to The People has been duly utilized, though, perhaps, not as special correspondence. The report you promise will be very acceptable.

H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The letter giving the description of that Labor Temple meeting should be published. Obtain consent.

B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.—A goodly part can and will go into the anniversary number. The rest will follow in subsequent issues.

R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; R. B., VANCOUVER, B. C.; F. R., NEWARK, N. J.; E. E., PORTLAND, WASH.; M. D. F., ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.; M. L. H., NEW YORK; A. E. R., BOSTON, MASS.; J. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.; W. R. P., MISSOULA, MONT.; A. McG. AND H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; S. A. J. S., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; F. C., EL PASO, TEX.; R. D. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; J. R. D., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND; A. S., NEW YORK, N. Y.; R. B., VANCOUVER, B. C., CANADA; S. A. J. S., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; F. P. J., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; W. H. M., RICHMOND, VA.; B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.; P. M., NEW YORK, N. Y.; R. M., NEW YORK, N. Y.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; W. E. M., ST. PAUL, MINN.; J. F., NEW YORK, N. Y.—Matter received.

MARX on MALLOCK

or

Facts vs. Fiction

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

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can be made in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

The members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, on SUNDAY morning, July 3, at 10 o'clock.

State Executive Committees which contemplate sending their N. E. C. member to the above session will please inform the undersigned on or before June 22.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C. New Jersey S. E. C. met June 12th. Present: All officers, and delegates from various Sections. Landgraf chairman.

Minutes of the previous session read and approved.

Communications:—From Section Passaic County, enclosing donation of \$10 to the State Agitation Fund. Application for charter from Section Bergen County recently organized by National Organizer, Katz.

Section reports:—Elizabeth: increase of membership; purchase of 50 tickets for 10th Anniversary Festival and 200 copies of Anniversary issue of the Daily People.

Financial reports: Receipts, due stamps, \$3; State Agitation Fund, \$12.85; on hand, General Fund, \$12.87. State Agitation Fund \$17.25.

Adjournd to July 10th. P. Merquelin, Secy.

CALIFORNIA S. E. C. Regular meeting California State Executive Committee was held on June 7.

Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Warrants ordered drawn as follows: for 300 due stamps, \$14; for rent, \$4; for postage, \$2.

Financial report for May: cash on hand, May 1, \$25.52; receipts, \$18.75; total, \$44.27; expenditures, \$3; Circuit Fund, on hand, May 1, \$40.34; receipts, \$10.50; total, \$50.84. Disbursed to Gillhaus, \$10.

Communications: from Jager, with \$200 for Circuit Fund. From J. A. Rowley, with \$5.00 for Circuit Fund. From Funch, with money for due stamps.

Decided to elect a committee to gather information in regard to Socialist vote and conditions in California and forward same to Party's delegate to International Socialist Congress. Schade and Edwards elected.

Meeting adjourned. A. Demuth, Recording Secretary.

What Means This Strike? vs. ITALIAN S. L. P. vs. S. D. P. Five Cents

ST. LOUIS DAILY PEOPLE CELEBRATION.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P., will celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Daily People by holding a reception on SATURDAY evening, July 2, at S. L. P. Hall, 1717 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., beginning at eight o'clock.

The Committee.

MILWAUKEE PICNIC.

Section Milwaukee's annual basket picnic will be held SUNDAY, June 26th, at Castalia Park, Wauwatosa. Take Wells street Wauwatosa car and get off at the Hawley road; then walk 2 blocks north, then directly west to park.

The Committee.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

A meeting of the 26th Ward Branch, S. L. P., will be held on SUNDAY, June 26th, at 164 South Eighteenth street, for the purpose of reorganizing Branch 26th Ward.

L. M. Barhydt, Organizer.

KATZ'S TOUR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Scranton, Lancaster and Altoona, June 18th to 24th. Allegheny County and New Brighton, June 25th to July 8th.

HOUSTON, TEX., OPENS CAMPAIGN.

Section Houston will hold open air meetings during the summer months at Beauchamp's Springs Park every Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

H. Stillman, Organizer.

SAN JOSE PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Section San Jose, Socialist Labor Party, holds June public meetings at A. O. U. W. Hall, 162 S. First street, San Jose, Cal., on Sunday evenings, 8 p. m., as follows:

June 26—Mr. Arthur Howe speaks on "Should a Political Party Own Its Press?" Everybody invited.

LOS ANGELES S. L. P. MAN KILLED

Richard Koenig Caught in Belt and Whirled Around Machinery—Dies.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 15.—Once more it becomes the sad duty of Section Los Angeles to record the untimely death of one of its members.

Comrade Richard Koenig, a native of Germany, and a member of the Section for the past six years, met a violent death while at his post of economic duty at Porterville, Cal.

His body was brought to Los Angeles and buried by the Section of which he was a member, on Decoration Day, May 30.

OPERATING FUND.

Should any of our friends be so situated that it is utterly impossible for them to actively engage in the work of propaganda, they are not thereby shut out from doing something for the Movement.

The following resolutions have been endorsed and ordered placed on the minutes of the Section:

Resolved, That in the death of Comrade Richard Koenig, Section Los Angeles has lost a good comrade and we deplore the circumstances surrounding his death and the ever present risks that members of the working class, like himself, are ever shadowed with;

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence;

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Section and a copy of the same be forwarded to the Party Press of the Socialist Labor Party.

J. C. Hurley, L. C. Haller, —Committee.

ONE GRAND EFFORT

Altogether, Now and Double the Weekly People Circulation.

Only one more week and the date of the Daily People's Tenth Anniversary will be here.

The event will be befittingly celebrated by gatherings of S. L. P. men, but there is one feature of the celebration, not yet accomplished, that could have been achieved by this time—the doubling of Weekly People circulation.

The Weekly People circulation can be doubled in two weeks, provided every S. L. P. man will get out and hustle.

And why shouldn't they get out and hustle? For what else are they organized, if not to co-operate in Spreading the Light?

And those of our friends, and readers who though not in the Party sympathize with it: each and every one of you can get some friend to subscribe. You can get one new subscription, within the coming week. Do it.

Subscriptions are to be had. See how Pierson, and Katz, go as strangers to places, and get subs in numbers.

Nor need you be a stranger in a community in order to get subs: Knutek in Hartford, Brown in Cleveland, and other steady pluggers in their home towns prove that.

There is, though, something you do need in order to get subs and that is Determination. You need to have get up and go.

How many of you, we wonder, will show that you have the gumption to get out and push the propaganda as it should be pushed? Fail not to make the effort.

And the workers? The workers are waiting, waiting in receptive mood for the message of which you are the bearers.

"Ho, for more reapers!" the cry.

The roll of honor, those sending two or more subs during the week, follows:

- L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. ... 3
A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, Cal. 4
J. Haller, " " " 2
A. Ralph, " " " 2
M. Eisenberg, Denver, Colo. 2
F. Knutek, Hartford, Conn. 9
E. T. Holmes, Chicago, Ill. 2
J. R. Pulley, Fulton, Ky. 2
J. Sweeney, Boston, Mass. 2
P. O'Rourke, Medford, Mass. 2
F. A. Nagler, Springfield, Mass. 2
H. Stone, Detroit, Mich. 8
Mrs. F. N. Hitchcock, Hamtramck, Mich. 2
B. Dulle, Maplewood, Mo. 6
M. D. Fitzgerald, Atlantic City, N.J. 2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 6
R. Katz, Allentown, Pa. 11
R. Richardson, Rochester, Pa. 2
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I. 2
P. Chernin, El Paso, Tex. 2
H. Stillman, Houston, Tex. 14
D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va. 8
C. Pierson, Tacoma, Wash. 19
B. H. Helming, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis. 2

The workers are bound to come together in proportion as they understand their own class interests. Help them to an understanding.

OPERATING FUND.

Should any of our friends be so situated that it is utterly impossible for them to actively engage in the work of propaganda, they are not thereby shut out from doing something for the Movement.

Among last week's contributions, Harry Benjamin, of San Francisco, writes:

"Being so situated as not to be able to help along to widen the knowledge of true, revolutionary Socialism by getting any subs for the only Socialist paper in America, The People, I wish to do the next best and here-with enclose money order for \$2.00 towards the Operating Fund."

The total amount contributed to this fund last week was very small. The Tenth Anniversary event should induce our inactive friends to extend a little practical aid at this time. It is

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES

TINKERING ON LABOR MATTERS, WITHOUT RESULTS.

Frank Admission of Wealthy Merchant That Capital Never Bestows Favors Upon Labor—Barbers Monkeying with Time Schedule—"Charities" and Unemployed.

San Francisco, Calif., June 13.—Harry Weinstock, a wealthy merchant of this city, has made a report to Governor Gillet on the labor laws and labor conditions of foreign countries in relation to strikes.

Weinstock believes the time has arrived when strikes and lockouts should cease. He does not think it advisable to adopt the Australian labor laws in their entirety, but he does believe in the adoption of the principle of state intervention in labor disputes, being, to use his own words, "to the fullest degree consistent with our form of government."

He then goes on to recommend that legislation be created calling for a public inquiry in labor disputes before they reach the serious stage of a strike or lockout.

The Barber's Union has adopted a new schedule of hours and wages. Under the new order the employers may keep open at all hours. The union barbers will work 10 in 12 consecutive hours, working 60 hours a week.

A wood-yard to furnish work to the penniless transient laborer who has no other resources and who wants to earn a night's lodging will be established by the committee representing the Roman Catholics, Protestant and Jewish religious and charitable organizations and the Associated Charities, if the right men can be secured to direct the enterprise.

Harry R. Bogart, of the Associated Charities, says that no model lodging house will be provided but in payment the men will be given tickets on several privately conducted places. He believes that a free employment office will be found a necessary adjunct to the yard in order that the men may be given better positions.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting the second Sunday of each month at Federation Hall, Corner Third and Wabasha streets, at 10 a. m.

KEEP IN TRIM! WITH VERA-CASCARA THE BEST REMEDY FOR Habitual Constipation AND Torpid Liver, 100 PILLS 25¢

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes H. Benjamin, San Francisco, Cal. 2.00; S. L. P. Section Bridgeport, Conn. 1.00; J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass. .50; S. Thompson, New York City 2.00; J. B. Hamilton, Salt Lake, Utah .50; J. Bader, Newport News, Va. .50; B. H. Helming, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis. .50; Total 8.50; Previously acknowledged \$,492.58; Grand total \$6,501.00

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.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Dubose avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club at 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, 2416 East 9th street.

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

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street. Section Providence meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P., P. Merquelin, Secretary, 1121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

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, Room 309. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, Room 304, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets. All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 487 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting the second Sunday of each month at Federation Hall, Corner Third and Wabasha streets, at 10 a. m.

Section Denver meets the first Sunday afternoon of each month at Hall, 202 Charles Building, 926 15th street. Agent of Party organs, Al Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 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.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Table with 2 columns: Organ Name, Price. Includes Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year \$1.00; Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year .350; Arbeteren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 1.50; Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year .50; Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 2416 East Ninth street, Cleveland, O., per year 1.00; Proletarets (Lettish Semi-Monthly), 2944 Washington St., (Roxbury), Boston, Mass., per year 1.50; Nepakaratt (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 528 East Sixth street, N. Y., per year 2.00; He who comes in contact with workingmen reading any of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not, as often the case, to the Labor News.

GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL Section New York County SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY To Celebrate 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAILY PEOPLE At GRANT CITY Midland Park STATEN ISLAND On SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1910 Park Opens 10 A. M. GAMES Dancing 2 P. M. TICKETS (Admitting Gentleman and Lady) 25 Cents CHILDREN ADMITTED FREE.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

- 1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and they belong to no other political party.
2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members-at-large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and answering other questions on said application card.
For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

TEN CENT BOOKS Communist Manifesto. Engels, Life Of. No Compromise. Socialism, What It Is. Workingman's Programme. New York Labor News Company, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction. THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE OR HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era. Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the common man for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.