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WEEKLY PEOPLE

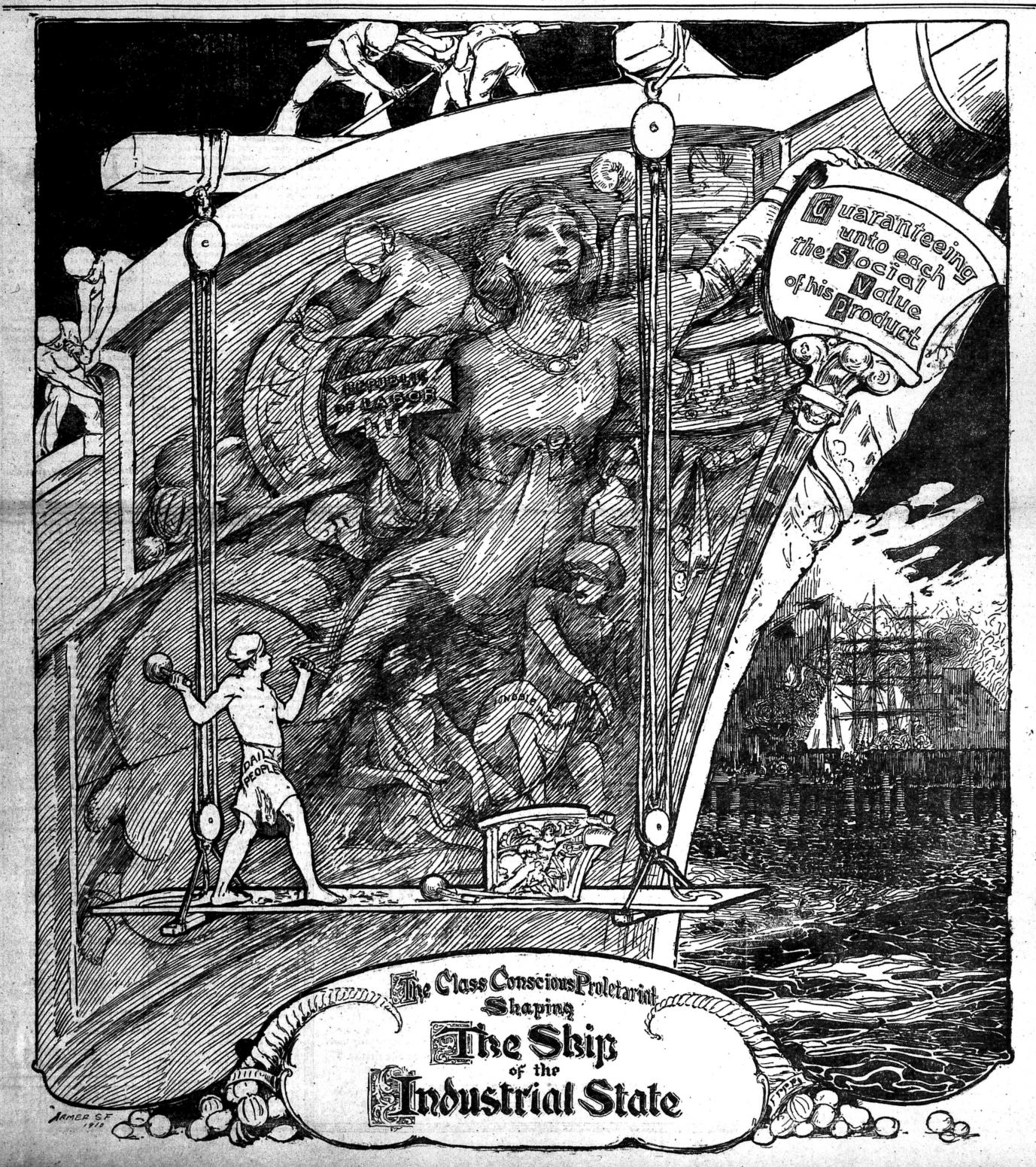


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NEW YORK SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1910.

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ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION AT MIDLAND PARK.

S. L. P. Men and Women Gather in Inspiring Celebration of the Party's English Organ-Big Banquet, 300 Partaking, Held-Speakers and Diners See New Period Ahead for the Party, and Cheer the Glorious Work Accomplished in the Past Decade.

Inspiring and thrilling was the Daily People's Tenth Anniversary celebration held July 3 at Midland Park, in Grant City, Staten Island. It was an occasion such as is seldom given to the noble men and women who have all these years battled for a revolutionary principle in the face of the fiercest odds that a working class organization has had to encounter. And as these true blue revolutionists have known how to bide their time withstanding the onslaughts upon their citadel, so did they know Sunday how to rejoice in a glorious observance of a ten years' close of deeds for working class emancipation

From far and near did the celebrants come. Boston, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, New Haven, Gleveland, and California had their representatives, not to mention the comrades from Greater New York and surroundings.

The afternoon was spent by the picnickers in the most delightful fashion; various games attracted and amused the participants and the onlookers, among the sports being a scientific baseball game, sprints and contests for the ladies. To detail the pleasure of these features would keep one describing all day, and no doubt these will be recounted for some time to come.

The big event of the occasion, however, was the banquet in the evening, or rather, the speechmaking following the feast. It was here that the highest enthusiasm prevailed, and why shouldn't it? The remarks of those called upon for toasts raised the spirits of the diners to top notch. Three hundred were seated at the banquet board, and they cheered the S. L. P. senti-

The array of speakers was a notable one, Mrs, O. M. Johnson, B. Reinstein, E. J. Higgins, Arthur E. Reimer, Joseph Sweeney, Jos Schlossberg, Daniel De-Leon, L. Basky, P. Augustine, and Tetsuka, contributing to the joyousness of the occasion, led on by the wit and humor of toast-master James T. Hunter. All were agreed that a new era was setting in for the Socialist Labor party, while its opponents felt the ground opening under them. And truly international was the array of those who responded to the toastmaster's call. Our Japanese comrade Tetsuka paid a neat rebuke to those declaimers of "backward races," and his points went home. And the others in their turn spoke equally well on the various toasts. Several hours did this feasting and speaking last, and the effect on all these partaking was the best stimulant ever received by an S. L. P. gathering for renewed work for the grand old , or rather the grand always young principles of the only Socialist organization in America.

Earlier in the day dancing was started in the spacious pavilion to the sweet strains of Zaveleff's musicians. and this continued throughout the evening, though the orchestra did not have much to do during the interval

The anniversary edition of the Dally People came in for a round of special comment, all voting it a "hummer." Special souvenirs for this event were also in demand, as all were desirous of carrying away mementos of the mlorious gathering.

MINE LEADERS BLOCK STRIKE.

Pittsburg, July 1 .- A coal miners' strike in the Pittsburg district has been forestalled by the leaders. A meeting of the executive board of the district officers of the mine workers' organization has been called for late to-day, when, it is expected, a ratification of the agreement which has been reached between the sub-committees of the operators and miners will be carried out.

The threat of the miners to strike was not sanctioned by the national officers of the union, who directed the district officers to make certain concessions, which they did, thus allowing the tentative signing of a two-year wage scale effect-

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

S. P. in State Convention at Schene tady N. Y.

Schenectady, N. Y., June 26 .- The state convention of the Socialist party held here to-day gave another lamentable exhibition of the depths to which "possibilism," "something now" and a general vague idea that "you must be careful," can plunge a so-called Socialist body into. The work of the convention was such as to make one laugh were it not shadowed by that awful background, the misery of the working class, and the crying need for clear and honest presentation of facts, backed up by clear and honest action.

When the platform as adopted by this convention comes out in print, it may be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" to S. P. men, but for Socialists, and the work of Socialists,-what a mess and muddle. A "Workmen's Compensation Act" of which M. Hillquit said, "This is the thing in Organized Labor circles and while it was not Socialism, still, workingmen's compensation would be much in evidence in the coming campaign," was declared for.

Then the old-time rot of trying to legislate a "gradual shortening of the work day," prohibition of child labor, prohibition of action of police and milit'a in times of labor struggles-on all these and others of similar import resolutions were hashed and rehashed, till one of the delegates, getting out of patience, exclaimed: "I wish I were a lawyer, I would then know what all this meant.' And well he might as indeed might any one who thinks of the tons and tons of printed matter in the shape of "Labor Laws" that are simply baubles to divert and keep quiet the working class.

The whole convention was a greater bid for the A. F. of L. vote, a greater straining to become more of a hissing and a by-word among the workers of America. The substance of the talk on the above-mentioned resolutions was: "Organized Labor has been discriminated against when on strike," "labor organizations have this matter under consideration." "union funds shall be exempt from seizure for damages to business or anything else."

Great stress was laid on the fact that owing to the large vote cast last election in Schenectady and other nearby places, the State Committee of the S. P. should give special attention to the propaganda in these places. Evidently the "omnibus demands," are for the purpose of capturing the votes of the pure and simplers in these places.

Resolutions on the "Free Speed Fight" at Spokane, New Castle, etc., were handed out with a dash of condemnation for the action of the U.S. and Mexican governments in connection with the Mexican Revolutionists, and a little resolution condemning the treatment of | Reps. the Russians that were lured with slavery in Hawaii; this latter most likely in order to smooth the way for "our Moritz" when he appears on the East Side again. All this and nothing more was the work that these "Socialists" evolved in one and a half days: words, words, words, beating the air, getting angry, and wasting time in a hot stuffy hall, and to no earthly purpose.

Speed the day when such conventions will be no more; when the working class, both in and outs'de the class organization; will be so well posted and alive to the needs of their class that no body will dare to take liberties with deposits. The vote was as follows: their intelligence. H. G.

LIABEUF EXECUTED.

Paris, July 1.-Liabeuf, the Paris workman who killed a policeman several months ago because of the exasperating hounding which the police subjected him to, was guillotined here at daybreak yesterday. The Socialists had attempted to get a reprieve for the condemned man, but this failed, and a manifestation took place at the scene of the execution. The police charged them repeatedly with bayonets.

For weeks the question of whether or not the death sentence passed on Liabeuf for the killing of this policeman should be carried out had been a burning topic in Paris. Socialists and others asked for commutation of the sentence, on the ground that Liabeuf had originally been a victim of false police evidence, and that his deed had been provoked by outrageous persecution. The prefect of police, M. Lepine, threatened to resign if clemency was shown to Liabeuf. President Fallieres finally decided against extenuation.

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

UNDER AUSTRALIAN SKIES

SO-CALLED LABOR PARTY CAP-TURES SEATS AND SALARIES.

For the Rest, Is Satisfied to See Workers Jog Along in Wage Slavery-"Public" Press, at First Alarmed, Now Feels Quite Safe-Socialist Labor Party Only Clear-Headed Organiza-

Burwood, N. S. W., May 9 .- The Federal elections which took place on April 13th, saw the Australian Parliament metamorphosed. The raising of the curtain shows new "stars," strutting on the political stage, the majority of the swashbucklers being of the "Labor principles," as for the first time in Australia's history, the Federal "Labor" party has been elected to office. Tis the third time a so-called Labor Government has been in office, but on the two previous occasions it was only there as a stop-gap owing to the fact that there were two parties of the Liberal persussion divided by Free Trade and Protection. These latter parties, however, managed to patch up their little differences after the second Labor Government prorogued Parliament in 1908. When Parliament reassembled in 1909, the two parties, now united and known as the Fusion party, had a sufficient majority and gave the labor Government its quietus, and ejected them from office and salaries. The bourgeois press hailed the fact with acclamation, as the political arena was then limited to two parties, the Labor party was deprived of its weapon, "support for concessions."

A word as to the election system for Federal Parliament will be in order. The House of Representatives is elected for the Parliamentary term, 3 years. The Sexate is composed of 6 Senators for each of the 6 states, and half retire every 3 years. Each candidate, for Senator or Representative, when nominated must deposit \$125, which is forfeited, if the candidate does not poll 20 per cent. of the vote of the lowest successful candidate.

Under the electoral law, parties are non-existent, and candidates' names are on the ballot paper in alphabetical order. Every adult man or woman has the right to vote, and every conceivable convenience is used to give all the opportunity, as absence from place of registration can be overcome by voting by post-In the recent elections was cast the biggest vote that has yet been polled in Australia. In the House of Representatives the Labor party gained 17 seats, giving it 44 members. The Fusion party has now 31 members, so the Labor party has a good werking majority in the

The "Labor" party elected the 3 Senators from each state, 18 in all, and as there are Labor Senators who have still 3 years to run, the Labor party has a majority in both lower and upper houses sufficient to place any law that they desire upon the statute books

Owing to the smallness of the Socialist Labor Party, the large area of the country, and the deposits required for the three candidates-3 must be voted for, or the ballot paper is rejected as informal-the S. L. P. put up the full ticket in only one state, New South Wales, and for the third time lost its

R. Mackenzie, 13,468; J. O. Moroney, 10.154: T. Hoare, 8.544.

This vote was lower than the last vote

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Labor party a chance, and see what they

They have now got their chance, and having such a majority, there is no excuse. But the S. L. P. recoguizes the fact that all the Labor party can do is administer the capitalist state for the capitalist class. "Labor" is in office, but the capitalists are in power. The capitalist class still control industry.

During the campaign the press ferred to the Labor party as the "Labor Socialists," and issued fearful forebodings as to the result of that party being elected. Now they are all agreed that the Labor party is "safe, sane and conservative," expressing the opinion that the extremists will be held in hand by the older members, some of whom are very wealthy men."

The Labor Prime Minister, Andrew Fisher, in an interview a few days before election, gave out this outline in case of his party's victory:

1. A fair living wage, to be fixed by

2. Eight-hour day.

3. Australia for the white race exclusively.

4. Abolition of industrial, commercial and land monopolies. 5. Compulsory military training.

"That isn't Socialism, you know-the creation of a large number of small landed proprietors," said the reporter. "That is my kind of Socialism," said In the manifesto of the Labor party,

signed by Fisher, the stand is taken for "a fair and reasonable wage," and Fisher's definition of that phrase was given in a meeting in Martin Place, Sydney,

"I accept the decision of Judge Higgins in the Broken Hill miners' strike, that 'A fair and reasonable wage is the sum necessary to keep a workingman, his wife and the average family, in frugal comfort."

I have no doubt on the result of the Australian elections being cabled to America. The Milwaukee S. P. Herald would boast of the Socialist victory in Australia. They are Socialists of the "Milwaukee Idea." Marx is a back number with each; these are "practical" Socialists. If the Milwaukee S. D. P. is a Socialist party, so is the Australian Labor party. See the fanatics swing their arms and cry, "Down with the pauper hordes of Europe, and the yellow men, and preserve the purity of the Angle-Saxon race, so help me God!"

The press has been inundated with letters asking "How did it happen?" and it is humorous to read the "hows." In the Sydney "Catholic Press" of April 20th a leader appeared, from which the following are extracts:

"The slashing victory won by the Labor Party at the Federal polls was not less welcome because it was so sensationally unexpected, and we can congratulate ourselves that catholic democracy had so marked an influence on the fortunes of the day. It is candidly admitted by the daily papers that the almost revolutionary result could never have been achieved had not Labor been reinforced by a great party for the first time united on a political policy,-a party that must always hold the balance of power whenever special circumstances force it to present a solid front to a

common enemy. "The 'Catholic Press' may claim some credit for awakening catholics to a sensa of their political strength, and for the splendid vote they cast.

"They know now-and the whole com munity knows too,-that no party which alienates their sympathy and support can expect a long existence. Apart | have got a Labor Government, and unwhich was roughly: J. O. Moroney, 15,- altogether from the patriotic program of 000; T. Batha, 14,000; J. K. Wilcox, the Labor party, the unsectarian characthem in the face. Such conditions were ter of its organization brought the catho-During the campaign the S. L. P. was lie vote to its standard. It has always met with this cry when they criticised been wholesome and clean and free from the Labor party's platform: "Give the religious intolerance. And with the Fus-

ionists, or so-called 'Liberals' allying PASSING SHOW IN 'FRISCO its wretched weapons, catholics had no alternative but to vote the way they did. But it is absurd to suppose that they will necessarily follow Labor wheresoever it wishes to lead. Asking nothing but fair play, having no wish to organize a block vote unless their citizen rights are violated or their faith insulted, catholic electors are divided on political questions. Labor has won on the catholic vote and Labor may continue to hold it but Labor will have to earn it by a lofty regard for the rights of every section of our citizens, and a careful avoidance of such shameful tactics as made 'Liberalism' and bigotry synony-

The Labor party is accused of being

elected by the Catholic vote, saloonkeep ers, and gambling fraternity, but so far the only proof has been to prove the catholic vote. The sisters from the convents are said to have voted, a thing that they never did before. Cardinal Moran had a newspaper controversy with the State Minister for Education, the state government having refused a grant to catholic schools, and it is supposed that the block vote has been organized to force concessions from the Liberal party, as the state election in N. S. W. takes place in September. It is not expected, however, that the Labor party will grant moneys to the catholic The S. L. P. knows "how did it hap-

pen?" It happened because the Labor party used all the political fly-paper in the known world. They got the vote of the wage workers because of the name of "Labor." They got the vote of the military because the Labor Defence Scheme was the "best." They got the farmers' vote because they will break up big estates, and that will give the farmers' sons the chance to become small property owners. They got the vote of the whole 57 varieties. Fisher speaking in Melbourne on April 28th said. "I feel confident that by legislation

and administration the Labor party would do something to enable the people of this country to get an opportunity to settle on the lands, and as regards manufacture, they would be able to assure those people who had capital invested in manufacturing interests, of even greater opportunities than they had at the present time. They desired by this industrial legislation to protect the toilers, so as to carry out the spirit and intention of Mr. Justice Higgins' famous judgment. A living wage is the sum necessary to keep a workingman, his wife and family in frugal comfort."

Such is the Labor party. A party of reaction, split up combines of all kinds, and return to systems of small production and keep the working class forever in the bonds of wage slavery.

However, the hopes of the Australian working class run high. They have now secured their ambition, a Labor Government, with an absolute majority. With that they can place all their planks on the statute book, except those which will get a "swat" as unconstitutional. The Laborites are in ecstasy. They are expecting something, and they will get t. They will hear it drop. They imagine the capitalist system is all right and the only thing wrong is the party that administers the laws. There is a rude awakening in store, because the capitalist class still own and control the in

The S. L. P. is burnishing up its armor for there is work to do. The workers will have it driven into them that they employment and starvation still stares never before so favorable for propaganda. We shall make the most of them. Speed the day of their enlightenment. R. Mackenzie.

A.F.OF L. GRAFT UNIONS MERRILY BREAK EACH OTHERS' STRIKES.

Another Set Tries to Fight the Employer in the Courts Owned by the Employer-The Efficacy of True Industrialism Shown When Given a Trial-S. P. Joins Labor Fakirs in Denouncing Stoppage of Bruising

San Francisco, June 28.—The Plumb ers' and Gas Fitters' Helpers' Union have filed a petition with the Supreme Court for a restraining order to be issued against the Journeymen and Master Plumbers. They charge that the Journeymen Plumbers of Local 442 and the Master Plumbers met in secret meeting and organized themselves for the purpose of preventing Plumbers' Helpers and Assistants from getting positions in the city.

It was proposed to tie up the entire plumbing business in the hands of the Master Plumbers' Association, it is charged, and all employment as journeymen plumbers to go to Local 442. The journeymen's schedule only al lows one helper in attendance upon every four fourneymen, and they have enforced this by a series of fines: as a result the majority of these helpers have lost their positions.

Another instance of how the employers have taken advantage of warring unions of the same craft is brought to light by the action of the San Francisco Calkers' Union. Some months ago, in Eureka, the Shipwrights' and Calkers' Union, the regular organization, went out on strike for an eighthour day. They claim they had the Hammond Co. completely tied up and would have gained the day had the former union not sent a gang of strike breakers. The end is not yet, because the aggrieved union announces that it is going to adopt similar tactics and put the other union out of business.

On the other hand we have an example of the good -results when the principles of the bona-fide I. W. W. are adopted. By these means the long fight of the Bath House Employees Union against the Sutro Baths has been won. The management met the officers of the Labor Council last Saturday week and signed an agreement, completely capitulating. This action was precipitated by the action of the council in calling out carpenters, painters, electricians and other unfor men employed in the baths.

One of the interesting phases of the recent action of Gov. Gillet in stopping the Jeffries-Johnson fight is the resolution adopted by the S. P. It reads thusly:

"Whereas, Gov. Gillet has brought the State troops without due cause or provocation to San Francisco over the heads of the municipal authorities. and

"Whereas Such action on part of an official in his capacity has set a precedent in arrogating power to himself which could be used in case of labor disputes, and

"Whereas. We, the members of Local San Francisco Socialist Party, view such action as fraught with danger to the working class, therefore, be

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Socialist Party of San Francisco in regular meeting assembled most emphatically condemn such unwarranted, unprecedented and tyrannical action of said governor."

These are the facts of the case: the State laws prohibit prize fighting and hitherto the municipal authorities have been relied upon to see that the State laws are obeyed. Needless to say, they have winked their eyes at some of the rawest fakes in the history of the fighting game. The Governor's action was no doubt precipitated by the action of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee, who, alarmed at the neteriety of the affair and fearing that St. Louis might use it to further her claims for congressional help. urged him to take this step. The fight promoters were conspicuous figures in the election of McCarthy, and it is generally conceded that they were to receive "protection" for their interests. Gov. Gillet notified the city administration of his intention to enforce the law. As the local authorities evinced no desire to do this the sending of the troops was the result. The unions, under the direction of the labor fakirs, are loud in their denunciation of the Governor, and have also struck a sympathetic chord as evidenced in the resolution of the S. P. Their candidate for Governor, J. Stitt Wilson, in a speech yesterday, outlines the party's program. He would have all of the sound Secialist literature.

large landed estates in California broken up by a heavy land tax, such as the British budget proposes. Small property holders would have their taxes greatly diminished.

In addition to land legislation, Wilson advocates a State insurance department, with compulsory low rate insurance against fire. He wants a State insurance against industrial accidents and death, a State free employment bureau, and a State law department, which shall furnish legal advice freely to every citizen, instead of compelling him to hire an attorney to interpret the law.

All these measures, the speaker declared, are in force in other parts of the world at present. The land and credit plan is in effect in New

Liberal Classics

safe; and he who keeps back th truth, or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or

-Prof. Max Muller.

History of Christianity-By EDWARD GIBBON One volume, 864 pages, illustrated;

cloth-bound; price, \$2.00.

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

The Executioner's Knife

JOAN OF ARC By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

Of the many works of art-poetic, dramatic, pictorial-that have contributed to rescue the fair fame of the Maid of Orleans, radiant heroine of the people, from clerico-political Anathema, this narrative by the great Sue has been the most powerful. So powerful in fact, that the successors of those who hounded the Maid to death, have felt compelled in this century to beatify her in whose blood their predecessors dyed their hands. A most timely work.

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

CLOTH, 382 PAGES, PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

A SKETCH OF HOW IT CAME TO BE, HOW IT STRUGGLED TO AVOID HAVING BEEN, AND HOW IT HELD THE

the latter years of the past century in

many ways and led finally to the creation

of a fund made up of voluntary contribu-

tions from all over the country. The

ways of Providence are said to be in-

scrutable. At any rate, that evidently

far-sighted institution did in those days

prevail upon many latent and incipient

Kangaroos to contribute their mite to-

wards the establishment of the Daily

People Fund, and thus they helped to

make possible the launching of a paper

which, in their present perversity and

blindness, they have since regarded as a

thorn in their flesh, but which, as can to-

day be plainly perceived by those who

have eyes to see, will yet prove for them

an anchor to pull them out of the mire

of compromise and corruption and the

sea of despend that now only threatens,

It was the intention in those days not

to launch the daily until a fund of

\$50,000 had been gathered. But the

Kangaroo revolt and bolt created a situa-

tion so full of the spirit of battle that

caution was swept aside and the Daily

People was launched on July 1, 1900, a

few weeks after the adjournment of the

Party's national convention of that year.

Soon thereafter we had difficulties and

some to spare. First, we had to make

our experience in the running of a daily

paper and we had to pay for it. Second-

ly, since no one could tell beforehand

how ripe the field might or might not be

for such a paper and what would be the

reception it would meet with, the scope

we started on was in keeping with our

expectations rather than with the, as

yet, hidden facts. The paper had from

6 to 8 pages daily and from 12 to 16

pages Sundays. The form of administra-

tion too, decided upon largely under the

influence of the litigation the Kangaroo

bolters had involved the Party in, was

not what it should have been. It was

that of a Board of Trustees of three,

composed of Hugo Vogt, Peter Fiebiger

and Joseph H. Sauter, none of whom, by

the way, feel to-day like joining us in

celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the

Daily People. They are worshipping at

When the elections of 1900 were over,

these questions had to be faced: Either

to discontinue publication, or to so re-

trench as to make possible further exist-

ence. It was decided to retrench. The

strain was most severe, not only because

of disappointed expectations as to circu-

lation and advertising income, but chiefly

because the paper's plant, valued at that

time at about \$25,000, because of the

premature starting of the paper, had to

be purchased on credit with an arrange-

ment for monthly payments to discharge

the obligation which was secured by

chattel mortgage. These payments, foot-

ing up to an average of \$500 per month,

under the stress of that situation could

not always be met except by postpone-

ments. Thus a rather small phalanx of

staunch friends had to hold the fort, and

the Daily People, surrounded by a host

Struggling on in this way and main

tained only by the heavy financial sacri-

fices made by the Party's membership

the country over, we came to the year

1902 when, as a sort of aftermath to the

Kangaroo episode, there arose a con-

spiracy within the Party, the at first

Daily People. This disturbance had not

the characteristics of the Kangaroo

affair: not on the broad lines of Party

policy and tactics was the fight conduct-

ed but a curious conglomeration of sore-

heads, misfits and general nondescripts

began to assail the Party. It became

The Board of Trustees, in its leading

majority, finally allied itself with at

least part of these elements, and that

fact forced a change in the form of

administration of the paper sooner than

would otherwise have come about. For

a long time it had been apparent that

this form of administration did not fit in

with the constitutional structure of the

Party organization, for it created a situ-

ation where the Party's National Ex-

ecutive Committee, though it had to bear

the burden of responsibility and was

looked to by the membership to furnish

information as to what was being done

and how it was done, was nevertheless

shorn of all authority and, therefore, un-

able to rectify abuses of management

of Trustees and placed the management weapon to his proud parents.

known as the Kanglet conspiracy.

ecret object of which was to kill off the

of foes, had to fight its way with

storm blowing in from all sides.

but will soon actually engulf them.

By Henry Kuhn.

It is wonderful how time not only softens but often entirely changes the aspect of things. Time was when the opinion was quite prevalent in the Socialist Labor Party that the existence of the Daily People imposed upon the Party a grievous burden, a burden not without its compensating advantages it is true, but for all that a burden that retarded growth, lamed action, absorbed the movement's energy and became, for these reasons, the cause of numerous disturbances that might have been avoided for the Party's good. Yet at this day, after the Daily People has rounded out the first decade of its life, how utterly different an aspect is now presented! To-day, it is clear to all of us that the Daily People, far from being an absorber of strength, is a giver of power, is productive of that which makes the Socialist Labor Party movement of the United States what it is, the rallying point of revolutionary thought and action, the beacon that shines forth over a sea of compromising, issue-dodging, time-serving leanings which, in the main, go to make up what passes current as the Socialist Movement in this country. The Daily People and the intrepid organization that stands behind it is even the secret hope of such as, because of inherent timidity that makes them shrink from facing a pitiless storm, or from the compelling force of an environment that fetters their action, or from a dozen other motives, are to be found not with the pioneer blazing the way, but with the crowd that comes trailing behind. But they have sense and insight enough to know that it is the few ploneers, and not the trailing crowd, that will arrive first at the goal and, for obvious reasons, they wish them well.

. As befits a paper of the character and mission of the Daily People, the date of its birth fell in a period of storm and stress. The burning question of Trade Unionism, having had chief attention at the national convention of the S. L. P. of 1896, resulting in the endorsement by the Party of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, had drawn the lines of demarcation hard and fast between the real and the make-believe revolutionist and, finally, after a protracted internal struggle, led in 1899 to the bolt of the Kangaroo under the leadership of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, with an army of adherents made up in part of craft unionist reactionists who, for shame's sake and to be in the swim, had covered themselves with a thin veneer of Socialist hue, and in part again of a rabble of middle class misfits and professional gentlemen bent upon shaping a revolution ary working class movement according to their more or less parasitic interests.

Following the national convention of 1896, there had been a rapid development of the S. L. P. The membership grew, and its organization was pushed into ever new fields. The vote too went up, all of which created at the time a keen desire for a daily paper in the English language. In 1891, the "Workman's Adof the S. L. P., had been merged with a new paper, The People, and the latter, under competent editorial management, had in the intervening years acquired

DAILY @ PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement

DAILY PEOPLE Official organ of the Socialist Labor

The DAILY PEOPLE is published

every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

Its readers are posted, right up to the minute, upon matters per-

One Dollar will bring the mail for Three Months

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DAILY PEOPLE P. O. Box 1576 New York City.

added standing and circulation. The de- | of the Daily People in the hands of its sire for and the need of a daily Eng- N. E. C. lish paper began to manifest itself in

But the Party had still to deal with the machinations of the Kanglet conspiracy, and in a way somewhat unexpected. A certain Julian Pierce, then manager of the Labor News Co., the Party's book publishing institution, offered himself as manager of the Daily People when the N. E. C. had taken charge and was considering the appointment of such a functionary. He did so by means of a document in which he set forth, elaborately and with much detail, how he would conduct affairs and how much more economically they could be managed than had been done before. He was appointed and it soon appeared what were his real designs, for he lost no time to prepare a situation calculated to stampede the N. E. Q into an abandonment of the Daily People. The plan failed. It failed because the N. E. C. refused to allow itself to be stampeded. Instead it simply removed Mr. Pierce and went on with the work of building up the paper. Then came the last gasp of conspiracy. It came in a flood of lampoons containing the wildest statements of "fact" and making clear as day the real purpose of the lampoonists, namely, that of wanting to destroy the Daily People, a purpose they had thus far denied and veiled with all sorts of specious pretexts. In the light of all that has happened since, the present-day perusal of these lampoons, particularly that of Pierce himself, as well as that of an alleged "Rhode Island Committee" under the leadership of a Providence, R. I., lawyer by name of Thomas Curran, is exceedingly funny reading, all the more so when one sees how seriously these men seemed to take themselves in their selfordained role of "saviors of the Party."

From that time on, after these disturbances had died down, the business affairs of the paper were conducted according to a well-defined policy which, in brief, consisted of this-

1.-To strain every possible resource of the Party to get rid of the mortgaged indebtedness still resting on the Daily People plant.

2.-To add to that plant in such a manner as to give it an earning capacity, i, e., to take up certain lines of job printing that would yield enough to enable the Party to maintain the daily and withstand a long siege.

To these two tasks, all else had to be subordinated for the time being. The first was made easier in course of time by a refunding of the debt, thus cutting the monthly payments down to \$100, and was finally accomplished in 1906, hen, made possible by the unstinted support of the Party membership, the last note was paid and the plant freed from mortgage. The second task, too, was accomplished in time, so that to-day our press occupies a position of comparative safety, no longer in danger day after day. But the struggle to get there was indeed a trying one, made the more arduous by a shower of law suits instigated by a number of the Kanglet conspirators and engineered by the erstwhile secretary of the quondam Board of Trustees, Mr. Hugo Vogt, since bene a lawyer. Often it seemed a though the candle would go out in our hands; often difficulties, apparently insurmountable, blocked the road; often those who could not stand the pace fell by the wayside and, in obedience to some curious psychological law, became bitter enemies and sought to destroy that for which they had before striven. Yet in the darkest hour some ray of light appeared; in the tightest place some way out was found or suggested by some one or other, and, as a result of all these struggles, trials and tribulations, the Socialist Labor Party, in this year, of the Lord, 1910, is enabled to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of ITS Daily People. Long may it live!

The Daily People is indeed the child of the S. L. P., brought forth in labor and pain and nursed with its substance as a child is nursed by its mother, shielded from harm and guided in its first steps. And now that the youngster has got over the measles, the whooping cough, etc., etc., and has grown to the more or less ripe age of ten whole years, and has become somewhat sturdy in his legs and gifted with powers that make him heard and felt far and wide, it still remains for the S. L. P. to loyally and vigorously assist him during the coming years of further growth, to see to it that he lacks not nourishment and is not that were known to exist. This state of stunted in growth, but is permitted to affairs was ended by a general vote develop into the full strength of man-

HOW STRIKES ARE

Knovledge is the road to freedom. He who refuses to read, study and learn only forges the chains of ignorance which bind him and his brother to servitude.

"Los Angeles beer is unfair," is the ry of trade unionists before every saoon in Los Angeles. Why is it unfair? Why are those men on duty? Why are the brewery owners who do no useful work wealthy, while the brewery workers who do the useful work poor? Why have the brewery owners got thousands of dollars to the workers cents? Why must Labor strike for the comforts of life in a country as large and fertile and rich in natural resources as the United States? Why do the children of the poor have to toil away their lives in the factories of the rich? Why does the blood and marrow of the workers have to coze out of every dollar of a Carnegie, a Rockefeller, a Huntington, a Sugar Trust? Why, when workers go on strike against inhuman conditions, or strike to have the law enforced which the railroad capitalists violate as they did in Buffalo, N. Y., are workers shot down, as in Buffalo, Homestead Hazelton, etc.? Why do employers' associations have paid spies and agent-provocateurs in our unions? Why are the working people, who are over 60 per cent. of the population, continually at the mercy of the money-power, or of about 15 per cent. of the people (the other 25 being professional elements) who riot in luxury, break laws, steal railroads, adulterate and poison our foods, and call our labor organizations conspiracies?

Because we are ignorant of our power and use it against ourselves. Because we allow one-half of the workers to be used against the other half. When there is a strike the capitalist calls upon the police, militia, federal army, deputysheriffs, mostly all workingmen themselves, to club and arrest us.

Because the capitalist uses the ever increasing army of unemployed to act as

Because we refuse to organize the unemployed.

Because we make non-union men by having high initiation fees and dues. Because we do not see the great class struggle going on in society to-day, and become the victims as a consequence.

On the one hand, the capitalist lives on profits extracted from the worker, and the worker has to sell his laborpower for wages, and since he can not put his labor-power in cold storage he must sell it or starve.

The capitalist has thousands of dollars, owns the means of production "by grace of the workers' ignorance and vote," and has but few stomachs to feed. The workers have thousands of stomachs to feed, defend the capitalists' property rights, vote the capitalists' lawyers, judges, sheriffs, senators, congressmen, and governors into power, and when the workers ask for a little more of the wealth they produce the capitalist sheriff, whom the workers elected has hired deputies on watch to club the workers on the head. The capitalist is powerful BECAUSE HE CONTROLS YOUR JOB, and he controls your job because you legalized his ownership by You organize into tr unions against him, and then vote for him. On election day you hand him the club with which he keeps you down the rest of the year. Be firm, men. Read and get wise. Control your own job by organizing all the workers regardless of creed, race, or color, and strike and vote to own your own job. Organize the plant from the floor sweeper to the bookkeeper; take in all who work for wages. Forget the old fallacy that Capital and Labor are brothers. Capitalists are parasites, and if you understood the laws of economics as well as you understani how to carry a hod or cry "unfair beer," you would not have to strike.

You expect machinists to understand the laws of mechanics; you expect the carpenters to understand geometry; as you are active sufferers in the economic struggle why don't you demand of your leaders to understand economics?

Understand that labor-power applied to natural resources produces all wealth; that labor-power produces a surplus value, which the capitalist pays you nothing for; that you don't need the capitalist to sponge on the product of your toil any more than potato-bugs are needed to graft on potatoes.

If all the capitalists were to go to Catalina and drown on the way the workers would be better off. If all the workers were to drown the capitalists would have to go to work.

Holy smoke! See Gen. Oats, Hen Huntington, Old Rocky, etc., running whereby the Party abolished the Board hood, a solace, a help, a pillar and a street car, building a house, etc. You say the capitalist works.

pocket, but they don't do USEFUL work.

The capitalists are strong because you are weak; they employ the best trained men and have millions behind them. Don't underestimate your opponent in battle. When you are told that the tinsoldier on the "Times" and old "Handlebar" is all there is to the M. and M., don't believe it; they have millions behind them.

But do not despair. You can easily beat them if you but study the labor question and use your power. The workingmen of Lille, France, went at the matter rightly. They elected Socialists to office and when Labor went on strike the Socialists made every striker a deputy to keep peace and paid them at the rate they were striking for-and they won the strike.

Why don't you do likewise? A Chinaman kept a pig in his house. One day the house burned down and the pig along with it. The Chinaman tasted of the roast pig and liked it, but he thought that every time he wanted a little roast pork he had to burn down a house. The worker, who is not class-conscious, thinks that to obtain an existence wage, he needs a capitalist to whom he must vield large tribute.

History teaches us that the predeces sors of the capitalist took forceful pos session of the soil and made our forefathers serfs. But by the peaceful means of the hallot and education we can use the capitalists' own laws and methods to vote ourselves into power and make all social (not personal) means of production the property of all the people and give Gen. Oats and the rest a good job where they will get the full product of their toil. Then capitalists and workers will become brothers, that is, all will become useful workers.

You say it is impossible. Well, keep on striking and suffering and getting shot. You will learn Gen. Oats is a good enemy; he will make you learn.

Socialism will make us all free and all better, and will solve the question of poverty. Impossible? Go out in the West Lake and St. James Park district; see the happy women and children well-fed and taken care of. Why? Because they feel secure in the means of life. Go down on the East Side; look at the wan and worried faces of the poor. Why? Because they do not know how to make ends meet. And yet there is plenty for all.

Now, you don't expect a flea to get off your back; you knock it off. The same with the capitalist flea. You must alter the capitalist system; you can't expect the capitalist to do it, whether it be a Simon Legree, a Gen. Oats, or a milk-sop capitalist like Hearst.

Strikes are lost because the workers are divided. When the switchmen struck, union engineers and trainmen hauled scabs to take their places. Union bartenders and union waiters are serving non-union beer; union engineers are working at the breweries. Close the ranks. Don't get angry because we tell you the truth. Your friend is he who tells you the facts. The flatterer who misinforms you and keeps you in ignorance is your worst enemy. Organize and strike on the economic field. Organize ence, in the eyes of any one who has and vote on the political field. But read history, is man's original virtue. strike right and vote right: for class- It is through disobedience that progress conscious Socialism; nothing else will

The question is not how to win a strike, but how to abolish the necessity of striking. That means the abolition of capitalism. Study, fellow workmen, study hard. Don't throw away a good book because it has not got a union label, and then read trash because it has a label. Judge literature by the truths it teaches. Don't be afraid.

New Occasions teach new duties, Time makes ancient good uncouth; He must upward still and onward. Who would keep abreast of Truth.

Taft and Roosevelt are fighting Socialism. So are Gen. Oats, Hearst and the rest of the capitalists. They are wise They know that if you workers study the question it is all over with them. That's why they abuse and misrepresent Socialism. That is what the Herods and Neros did with the early Christians, but the people became wise after the Nazarene was crucified. Our brothers in Homestead were crucified. Are you going to get wise or get beaten some more.

He who turns and runs away Will have to fight another day.

The Socialist Labor Party is your friend. It tells you the truth, and the truth will set you free, providing you seize it and act.

May you win your strike, but win or

Two Pages From Roman History

Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders. Il The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon. Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their duespaying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The

A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents,

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care of himself; organize all the workers: you have nothing to lose but your chains, and a fine country to gain.

The Supreme Court has always decided against union labor, but union labor has always voted for the Supreme Court. The local Federal Court, through Judge Bordwell, has issued an injunction against strikers. Are the strikers ready with the S. L. P. to strike against Bordwell and vote him out of office? If union labor goes into politics will it have wisdom enough to take up Socialist labor politics, or will it waste its time with Capitalist labor politics?

Capitalist labor politics simply means that union labor tries to get "satisfactory" jobs from the capitalist and with that rest content, but this leaves out of consideration the great mass of nonunion and unemployed, which the employers utilize to disturb that "amity" and "content." Socialist labor politics means to do

away with working class exploitation and degradation by voting to own the factories, mines, railroads, etc., and thereby permitting the worker to own his job. It is the OWNING OF THE JOB that counts; no half-way measures. Follow the lead of the Socialist Labor Party.

Agitation Committee. Section Los Angeles.

AS TO CHARITY.

We are often told that the poor are grateful for charity. Some of them are, no doubt, but the best among the poor are never grateful. They are ungrateful, discontented, disobedient, and rebellious. They are quite right to be so. Charity they feel to be a ridiculously inadequate mode of partial restitution, or a sentimental dole, usually accompanied by some impertinent attempt on the part of the sentimentalist to tyrannize over their private lives. Why should they be grateful for the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table? They should be seated at the board, and are beginning to know it.

As for being discontented, a man who, would not be discontented with such surroundings and such a low mode of life would be a perfect brute. Disobedihas been made, through disobedience and through rebellion.

Sometimes the poor are praised for being thrifty. But to recommend thrift to the poor is both grotesque and insulting. It is like advising a man who is starving to eat less. Man should not be ready to show that he can live like a badly-fed animal.-Soul of Man under Socialism.

SUPPRESSING INDIVIDUALISM.

The recognition of private property has really harmed Individualism, and obscured it. by confusing a man with what he possesses. It has led Individualism entirely astray. It has made gain, not growth, its aim. So that man thought that the important thing.was TO HAVE: and did not know that the important thing is TO BE. The true perfection of man lies, not in what man has, but in what man is. Private property has crushed true Individualism, and set up an Individualism that is false. It has debarred one part of the community from being individual by starving them. It has debarred the other part of the community from being individual by putting them on the wrong road, and encumbering them.-Oscar Wilde.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription lose, keep forging on. Don't bother about expires. First number indicates the the rights of the capitalist: he will take month. second, the day, third, the year, sound Socialist literature.

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N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900. Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

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

Subscribers should watch the labels of sir papers and renew promptly in order t to miss any copies.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1910.

With Truth there's no compounding! As well compound with th' overtopping

As well compound with th' arrowy mountain stream

That, certain of its course, is dashing on -LASSALLE in Franz von Sickingen.



TO THE DAILY PEOPLE ON ITS TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

By Alexander Ralph, San Francisco, Cal-

Launched in times of storm and strife When waves of discord mountain high Menaced the new-born bark's young life; And overhead the foul birds fly, hing their carrion call on high

he jagged jaws of treacherous rocks, evealed by water venomed white, hose seething hiss all hoping mecks; eafening the gale that blusters spite, owling in the ear of night.

Yet the vessel spread its sail, And straight to sea it shaped its course, The the feam engulfed the rail And the wind howled itself hearse. The the night grew worse and worse.

Strong the captain at the war. The crew it was a chosen one, Great in strength and large in seal;
Thus the bark sailed on and on, ng the captain at the wheel.

Onward in the sunrise sea, Wings the bark its way, Holds its course most faithfully, Towards the smiling sunlit bay, Towards the land of future day.

OUR TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The DAILY PEOPLE was the answer given by the Socialist Labor Party, the head of the column of the American Labor, or Socialist Movement, to the conspiracy against it that came to head on the night of July 10, 1809, and was intended to bag, by muzzling, the Party. The answer was given within a twelve-month of that July night. It was the logical answer.

Long had the S. L. P. been struggling

for a daily tribune in the English lan guage, and in the metropolis of the land, in order to reader more effective the propaganda in English that then proceeded from its weekly, The People only, Its efforts had been successfully thwarted by the allies-within the Party and centered around the "New Yorke Volkszeitung"-of various more or less visionary, more or less reactionary elements, to whom the enlightened, without being pedantic; the sound, without being atic; the scientific, without being up in the clouds but being pre-eminently practical; and the aggressive without being blustering S. L. P. propaganda, carried on through the Party's weekly, was, to some a source of envy, to others a rebuke, to all a menace.

The leaders of the conspiracy Maving been successfully resisted and routed on both the fields which they had first clubbed and kicked down the stairs of the Party's Headquarters which they had sought to invade; on the field of the st courts, whither they had subed the Party, by being icied out of their own mouths of rendering false testimony, and being rown out of court—the Party's activsequent result was the speedy realization of the Party's immediate aim—the eshment of its English daily. The People was launched ten years Dally People was launched ago, en Sunday, July 1, 1900.

From the day that the approaching rifice their gwn retiredness upon the of the word "cattle market" exists, to

People cast its unmistakable, well defined shadow across the path of the conspirators, the conspiracy began to assume a mass character. The visionary and reactionary hostile elements above named reached out for further allies. Their kindred, more pronouncedly impure than even themselves, flocked to their standard-Anarchists of both the rose and the dirty water persuasion; anti-Socialist labor lieutenants, corporals and sergeants of the capitalist class; Christian Socialist preachers without pulpits; lawyers without briefs; fishy professionals; promoters of get-rich-quick and other three-card-monte speculators upon the unsuspecting working class; hungry politicians; thirsty editors and literati; etc.; etc.; all rushed together, a veritable mob of barbarians, upon the S. L. P., the citadel of the Party, the Daily People, being instinctively the objective of all. -

The experience of the S. L. P. resem bles, as time will more and more clearly out, the experience Rome at the time

first inroad of the barbarians upon the civilization of the Roman republic, at the time struggling for a The barbarian Gauls dashed against the Roman territory carrying devastation before them. The weaklings fled to distant safety; the virile, driven back, gathered for a last stand on the Capitoline Hill. Against that citadel the hordes of the Gauls dashed their heads in vain. There were traitors among those who had gathered on the Hill; and they deserted; but their conduct left the true undaunted. These in the language with which two thousand two hundred and ninety-five years later the Philadelphia Socialist party paper, the "Tageblatt," rendered unintentional homage to the S. L. P., "counted neither their own fewness, nor the multitude of their foes." The intrepid band on the Capitoline Hill knew they were the Ark of Civilization. They stood their ground. The barbarian force spent itself; the logic of its illogical pretenses dissolved their ranks. The threatening flood receded. Astounded Latium recovered its breath and flocked to the support of the conquering band that now descended from the Capitoline. The barbarians fled, never more to appear before the walls of Rome except as Roman captives and Rome re-rose and fulfilled her historic mis-

A Capitoline Hill to the Socialist Re public of the land-that has been the Daily People so far—and will prove it-self to the end, through the whole gamut of events. The barbarian hordes that ssailed the Daily People were resisted; their strategems to throw dismay into the hearts of the men at bay, now with false halloes of "Victory!" then through the corruption of unprincipled individuals among them, proved vain. Never counting its numbers, and never recking the multitude of its adversaries; conscious of its historic mission; the logic of its own historically sound, the logic of the historically unsound posture of its adversaries steadily working in its favor, the intrenid S. L. P. throughout the land stood its ground on its Capitoline Hill.

Well may the S. L. P. to-day, on this tenth anniversary of the Daily People, and with the foe visibly melting away preparatorily to the stampede in store for them, proudly recite the words of the

We have raised a monument more last ing than brass,

Loftier than the regal stature of the

ument that neither the tooth of the rainfall, nor the blast of North

Is able to wear away, nor yet the num

A QUESTION TO MY LORD. We have no idea who may be Lord Abinger-the two words inscribed in large letters as "Hon. Treasurer" in a neatly and several-color printed fifteenpage little pamphlet entitled "Every Woman's Peril," the purpose of which pamphlet is "the exposure and conse-quent destruction of Socialism" especially on account of the "Slavery for women that Socialism contemplates; and the further purpose of which pamphlet is the announcement of the organization of the "Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain," nt of the organization of the and last, but no doubt not least, th

solicitations of funds for the said Union We have no idea who the said Lord Abinger may be. We have no recollect tion of having come across His Grace's name among the British noble notabilities who figure in the realms of statesmanship, the Navy, the Army, science literature or art. But that should no be scored against him. The Hon. Treasurer of the Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain may be one of these meek, self-effacing, modest beings who shrink from public gaze, whom only the sense of self on can induce to stand forth in

event of the launching of the Daily altar of the to them sacred subject of woman's purity by accepting the office of and allowing themselves to be advertised as "Hon. Treasurer."

To this My Lord the Daily People

wishes to put the following question: "The goal of Socialism is to abolish involuntary poverty, this means the securing of economic independence of man. The collective ownership of the things necessary to production, is the means that Socialism declares requisite for reaching the goal. Now, then, will My Lord please tell us, Do you approve of the goal or do you not? If My Lord disapproves of the goal, then we are ready to drop him right here, and will be justified to conclude that he is enlisted with those who find their account in the continuance of the present conditions, and that all his declamation of love for his kind is the regulation false pretense of vampire. If, however, My Lord approves of the goal-economic independence—then we would ask him. What other means do you propose to

reach the goal?" All this talk about Socialism threatening to blast woman is beside the question. The question is, how to emancipate man and woman from the thrall of pomic dependence. Will Socialism do it? Then the "blasting of woman" is moonshine. Will Socialism not encompass economic independence, then the attack against it must be directed to that point. He who leaves that point untouched, and yells "woman will be blasted" justifies the suspicion that what he is doing is to hide behind woman's skirt in order to shelter his own base ends-the ends of upholding a social system where Labor is robbed of its product, and poverty is the doom of the masses, and woman is debauched.

A WAGER WITH GOMPERS.

Samuel Gompers-President, Editor, and Undertaker and Sexton of the Civic Federationized A. F. of L-having, in the June "American Federationist" bestowed the pontificial blessing of his name upon an article which repudiates the Marxian law of "Surplus Value"; having, accordingly, placed himself on record as rejecting the Socialist contention to the effect that the status of labor-power in capitalist society is the status of "goods, wares and merchandise," the Daily People now offers the aforenamed Gompers the following

The Daily People agrees to pay into the hands of the said Gompers one \$100bill for every instance that the Daily People may fall short of twenty to furnish, duly authenticated and in one bunch, passages taken from official documents issued since 1886 over the signature of the said Gompers, or taken from official reports of A. F. of L. conventions and from the columns of the public press in which the said Gompers is reported, and all such passages containing the expression "labor market";"provided the said Gompers, in turn, agrees to pay into the hands of the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, at S. L. P. Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York, one \$50-bill for each instance, over and above the twenty aforenamed, in which the Daily People may furnish passages from the sources aforestated containing the aforestated expression "labor-market."

The status of labor-power, under capitalism is that of "goods, wares, and nerchandise," a commodity, in short. In this, as in so many other instances, philology is an aid to the understanding of

Before a word, especially before a noun springs up, the thing it designates must be there, tangible to feeling, or to sense. This fact is of prime importance to the tracing of the history of the human race. There is no such word as the "banker market": the term would be unintelligible: it would be so because the thing which gives birth to all terms does not exist. In this instance: the thing necessary to give birth to the term "banker market," is the commodity banker: bankers not being commodities neither can there be such a term. There is no such term as the "railroad-director market"; that term also would be unintelligible: it would be so because the thing which gives birth to all terms does not exist in this instance: the thing, necessary to give birth to the term "railroad-director market" is the commodity railroad-director; railroaddirectors not being commodities neither is the term known. And so forth. But there is a certain well known wordword found in most works on economics word that is rarely absent from any discussion on prices, a word that hardly an issue of any paper of importance does not contain, a word with which many an A. F. of L. document and Gompers utterance fairly bristles with, a word known to and understood by all—that word is "laber market." Seeing that the word exists, and is in such general use, the thing, whose existence is a prerequisite for the birth of the word itself, must be there. The thing necessary for the birth

wit, the commodity cattle; the thing necessary for the birth of the word "woolen market" exists, to wit, the commodify woolens; hence we have a "cattle market," a "woolen market," a "leather market," a "money market," a "coffee market," once we had a "chattle slave market," and we have a "labor market"-proof positive that labor-power is a commodity.

Labor-power being a commodity it must have the economic attributes of commodities. One of the two economic attributes of all commodities is their "use-value": their virtue. The "usevalue" of cattle is to furnish meat food, etc.; the "use-value" of woolen goods is to impart warmth; the "use value" of leather is to furnish feet protectors, etc.; the "use value" of money is to serve as a medium of exchange; the "use-value" of coffee is to promote heart disease to furnish physicians with fees;-the "usevalue" of the labor-power is to yield an amount of wealth larger than the amount that it is bought for, a use-value without which the capitalist would not pay a copper for labor-power.

The "use-value," or virtue, of the com modity labor-power being that of sweating a larger quantity of wealth than its own value or price, it follows that laborpower yields a surplus value.

Finally, seeing that the surplus value neither falls to the lot of Labor, nor yet ascends to heaven to feed, clothe or otherwise comfort the angels, but drops plump into the pockets of the purchaser of the commodity from which it cozed, the capitalist class, it follows as night follows day,-

1st. That he who says "labor market" implies that labor-power is a commodity; 2nd. That the use the capitalist has for the commodity is its virtue of yielding surplus value; and

3rd. That the Marxian law of Surplus Value can be denied, by him who says "labor market." only at the risk of the acrobat's planting his foot squarely into his own mouth.

Now, then, Samuel Gompers, President Editor, and Undertaker and Sexton take up the wager.

WORK TO LIVE? OR LIVE TO WORK? Welcome is an objection to Socialism that seems to be cropping up just now It is the objection which is implied in the question: "Would people work if they could live without work?"

One of two things either the putters of the question deliberately put themselves in the ludicrous light of a Lord Dundreary, who, having asked a young ady whether her brother liked cheese and being answered that she had no brother, came back with the question: But suppose you had a brother, would he like cheese?" Or the putters of the question do not mean to put themselves in any such idiotic light

Is the case of these objectors to Socialism that of a Lord Dundreary, then they deserve no treatment other than that bestowed upon My Lord by the young lady in the play-to be laughed at roundly:

Is their case not that of a Lord Dundreary-then in some corner of their minds a tallow candle must have gone up, throwing some dim light upon a rather important economic fact. These objectors deserve to have the sputtering light of a tallow candle substituted with a powerful electric illumination,

One of the terms in which the eco nomic revolution of our age may be condensed is this: "It has rendered WORK unnecessary."

Work means to-day arduous toil Such work was at one time necessary. Such work is now no longer necessary. The revelations of collective labor, which the modern mechanism of production has stimulated, leave no doubt that affluence for all is to-day possible with barely four hours' effort, only one hundred days in the year. Under such circumstances a revolution has taken place of incalculable social significance. once an economic necessity, can now be substituted by HEALTHY EXERCISE, permanent physical necessity.

Society may, to-day, be said to con ist of two mental classes-

One class thinks that man lives in order to work. This class falls into two categories—a category of shirkers and a category of soft heads. The shirkers seek to escape their principle about man's mission in life being to work; the soft-heads acquiesce and bear the fardles. Both eategories are unaware of the economic revolution above sketched;

The other class holds that man work. in order to live. This class is aware of the economic revolution which has rendered possible the repeal of the curse of WORK; it is aware that physical and healthy exercise is necessary for physical well-being; and it knows that healthy, physical exercise is all the human effort requisite to-day for civilized existence.

Those who cynically ask: "Would peo ple work if they could live without work?" and who put the question without being Dundreary Idiots, are on the borderland between the mental class that

has no conception of the economic revolution which has taken place in the productivity of human effort, and the class that is aware of this revolution. Not yet emancipated from the mental trammels of the former class, these questioners have glimpses of the Promised Land seen by the up-to-date intellects of the latter class.

HARD ON MILWAUKEE.

Tom Watson, in "The Jeffersonian" for the first week of May, speaks of the victory in Milwaukee as the "Socalled Socialist Victory." He calls it "se-called Socialist" because he claims that its principal plank and features were Populist, hence, "Populism has won another victory," not Socialism. Such treatment should be hard enough on the Milwaukee victors, but Mr. Watson is still harder on them. He actually "rubs it in."

After having justly claimed all that was good in the Milwaukee Social Democratic platform for Populism. Mr. Watson picks out the plank which demands that "washerwomen, who are widows, shall have the use of the water of the city free of charge," and he declares: "That is Socialism-many a widow who does washing is strong and robust and needs no charity, whereas many a married woman, loaded with children and having a sot of a husband on her hands, is much more in need of the city charity of free water for washing."

For once Mr. Watson is right-but such is the falseness of the man's position that even when right he beats a tattoo on his own head.

No doubt the "widows clause" in the Social Democratic platform is absurd, -and, by that token, it is not Socialist at all but a chip of the reform block of Populism.

It is a feature of Reform that. whichever way it utters itself, it gets pinched in its own cleft stick. This is a consequence of Reform being sentimental, and never reasoning from fundamental principles. The "widow" and the "married woman" cases illustrate the point.

Sound reasoning, Socialism, short, disregards consequences; looks mainly at causes. Neither widowhood nor "a sot of a husband" is necessarily a state of distress. If either happens to be a state of distress, the cause lies further down. The Socialist looks for the cause; the Reformer contents himself with scratching the surface. As a consequence, the Reformer will either incur the blunder pointed out by Mr. Watson in the Social Democratic platform of Milwaukee concerning widows; or he will incur the equal blunder that Reformer Watson forthwith proceeds to incur of putting the plaster of free water on the wooden leg of the "sot of a husband"-in both instances, the cause of the distress being left untouched, the relief is truly populistic, that is, inefficient and, what is worse, a stimulator of the cause to blossom into some fresh manifestations.

Otherwise does the Socialist proceed. He sponges off the blood of "widowhood," in one instance, of "a sot-of-a-husband," in the other, and looks at the wound itself. That wound he perceives is inflicted by the lethal weapon of economic dependence, which class-rule sharpens upon the modern grindstone of the private ownership of the necessaries for work and wealth-production. That once perceived, the Socialist will aim at the not disregard the necessity of alleviating distress in the meantime, his main thought will be directed towards the attack of the root of the evil. Thus soundly poised, whatever alleviation the Socialist may recommend, never will be exposed either to the arrows that the Milwaukee Social Democratic platform is exposed to, nor to the arrows that may proceed from the Pot of Populistic Reform aimed at the Kettle of the Milwaukee S. D. P.

THE CROWN'S TEST OATH. London despatches announce with

much furere that a Government bill, altering the Crown's test oath at which Roman Catholics took umbrage, was introduced on June 28th, was received with cheers, was supported by the leader of the Opposition, and passed its first reading with only 42 votes against and 383 in favor. One should expect great things from a

bill so heralded. Fact is the bill is a positive disappointment.

The present Test Oath was the product of extraordinary circumstances. James II had turned Roman Catholic, surrounded himself with a bevy of Jesuits, and played fast and loose with the laws of the land-all obedient to the dictation of Louis XIV. He was dethroned. William and Mary, the continental center of opposition to Louis XIV, were enthroned in his stead. Parliament, of course, sought to guard against a recurrence of what came to be known

as Jacobitism, and it did so by two leading acts-one in the nature of a declaration of Rights which made the crown the creation of the "people"; the other the Test Oath.

The Test Oath was intended to cover the reigning monarch of France, with whom and his Jesuits the Pope himself was at such variance that he made com mon cause with William against Louis. Under such a combination of circumstances the Oath spoke the language of the hour: the political purpose was clad in the verb'age of theology: 'the same was pointedly anti-Jesuit, and, of course, also generally anti-Catholic.

A Test Oath, sprung from such cir-

cumstances, is to-day ridiculously archaic. Even without umbrage being taken by Roman Catholic British subjects, the Oath should have been discarded as unfitting. But umbrage hav ing been taken, and the proposed altered bill being the result of such umbrage mainly, the sentence whereby the Crown is to declare that it "will, according to the true intent of the enactments which secure Protestant succession to the throne of my realm, uphold and maintain said enactments to the best of my power according to law," becomes a fresh insult—an insult all the more unprovoked, considering that the bill was introduced by the Premier with the statement that "Nobody doubts the loyalty of the Roman Catholic subjects of the realm."

If religious faith in a certain creed i not incompatible with loyalty, then the passage cited above is gratuitous insult; if religious faith in a certain creed is incompatible with loyalty, then the Premier's declaration of Roman Catholic loyalty is the equivocation of a juggiing fiend, unworthily paltering with the people in a double sense.

Weighed in the scale of Reason, the only thing that the Test Oath, as now proposed, does test is the orthodoxy of the British Ruling Class concerning the fat livings of the Anglican clergy. And that test puts Great Britain down as still four-fifths feudal.

The Pennsylvania elements-Pittsburg Reformers. Philadelphia Independent Labor Party, etc., etc.,-who are booming Gifford Pinchot for Governor of the Key Stone State have caught the true spirit of fly-paper candidacies. If voters are considered flies, and if a flies' vote is what a political party is after, then the right thing for that party to do is to set up the sticklest fly-paper. Fly-paper of tenth grade stickiness is love's labor lost-as the S. P. has demonstrated, without, however, as yet taking the lesson to heart.

The signs of the clerical murder

of Francisco Ferrer having had an effect exactly the opposite of what the plous assassins calculated are multiplying. A breach between the Vatican and Madrid is imminent on the very subject that Ferrer had most at heart-non-clerical schools. And, as a consequence, the clerical rioters, who had been falsely accusing Ferrer of "inciting insurrection," are now declaring "Civil war, rather than laid schools!" This was all to be expected. The Dark Ages when the Roman Catholic political machine rode the back of human conscience with impunity are gone, and modern civilization, even in Spain, is forcing the hand of the mole. From within, the Modernist Movement of the clergy; from without the Progressive Movement of lay society.

A write-up in the Alhambra, Calif., 'Alhambran-Advocate" on "the genius of industry" Alfred Dolge truly states that "the fame of Dolge's 'colony' had become more than of local size." Aye! Aye! The fame of Dolgeville, N. Y., the profit-sharing "colony" of Alfred Dolge has leaped the boundaries of the locality; it has leaped the boundaries of the State: it has leaped the boundaries of the Nation. A long series of reports about the peculiar e ploitation that the Dolgeville employes were subjected to, finally culminated in the mass-suicide of one of the Dolge employes, who first killed his wife, and his five children, and then himself, driven thereto by the Dolge "Genius of Industry."

Mr. Charles Edward Russell, the magazine writer (nuff said) whom the Socialist party of this State set up as its fly-paper candidate for Governor, has hastened to exhibit his unfitness as a standard bearer of Socialism. If, as the gentleman says, "the rapid rise in the cost of living," "the multiplying signs of physical collapse of the capitalist system." "the growing discontent with the two old parties"-if the apparentness of these results is enough to make Socialists, how does it happen that the said apparentness has failed to make a Socialist out of Mr. Russell?

Watch the label on you- paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the stand on the eminence, the foe below month, second, the day, third, the year, under its plunging fire.



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN. BROTHER JONATHAN-What the deuce is the good of the trade union, anyhow?

UNCLE SAM-The mission of the Trades Union is to organize by uniting and to unite by organizing the WHOLE working class industrially. Accordingly, the Union must organize not merely those for whom there are jobs and who can pay dues. The industrial organization that excludes the unemployed and non-dues-payers ruptures the solidarity of labor. The complete unification of labor is essential for victory. It is essential because peace cannot reign in a political party of warring workers; and it is essential in order to save the eventual political victory from bankruptcy.

B. J.-Bankruptcy!

U. S .- Yes, sir; bankruptcy. Do you remember the threat that the Trust magnates made to the Working Class in 1896, in 1904, and again in 1008?

B. J .- They threatened that if Bryan were elected they would shut down, stop production.

U. S.-And do you know what that would mean? It would mean the bankruptcy of the political victory. B. J.-But what would enable the

capitalist class to carry out their threat? U. S .- The fact that the Working Class is divided between the organized ob holders and the unorganized unemployed. The fact that the industries are not all organized from top to bottom. Without the practical solidarity of Labor in thoroughgoing industrial bodies the working class will be unable to assume and conduct production the moment the guns of the public powers fall into its hands-or before, if need be, if capitalist political chicanery pollutes the ballot box .- So there you have, the gun that you yourself cast-the gun, of "Ignorance Concerning the Union"raking you fore and aft.

B. I. looks annihilated U. S .- But now comes the other gun -the gun of "Superstition Concerning

B. J.-What is that?

U. S .- It is the inevitable obverse of the attitude of men who foster a superstitious awe for the word "Union." Take the familiar instances of Corregar n his Typographical Union, of Valentine Wagner with his Brewers' Union of Berry with his Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The conduct of the Gomners officers towards these men was an outrage against conscience and the Rights of Man. You and yours bent low. You allowed freedom of thought and free speech to be violated by the officers; you condoned by your obsequiousness the hedge of sacredness which the officers sought to raise around their own down the hedge, and fought the mystifiers to a successful end. Every time an officer or an organization of Labor. sins against any of the principles that make for solidarity, an additional rift is made in the unification of Labor. Every time a Socialist condones the sin by silence or by echoing the cry of 'Union Wrecker' against those who raise their voice against the crime, you water the roots of Union Superstition Now, then, the Trust magnates will avail themselves of the opportunity. As the National Civic Federation is now trying, these magnates will encourage such caricatures of Unionism as the Gompers concern; they will entrench themselves behind them; they will avail themselves of the superstitious reverence for the mere word "Union"; and they will dare you to lift an impious hand against the sacrosanct affair. And there you are!

U. S .- The trades Union is an essential part of the Socialist Movement, That Socialist Movement that neglects the Trades Union Question may flare up, but it will as speedily flare down again. The Socialist Movement that handles the Trades Union Question and that, accordingly, wages relentless war against the miscreants who take up the mask of Unionism behind which to serve the cause of capitalism, may struggle long; but it is bound to triumph; and when it does it will not be in a hole with the enemy's guns playing upon it. It will

B. J. looks crushed

Catholic Church and Socialism

By James H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky. necessary to the salvation of the souls joy, and Lincoln were freethinkers, or

This article is written by a Catholic. And it is written, in the main, to encourage those Catholic workingmen who, through a false and ill-founded fear of overthrow of wage slavery and the rearng of the co-operative commonwealth.

The average Catholic workingman reasons about as follows: "Better suffer the ills we now have, of low wages, an certainty of employment, poverty and the hardships of life in this world bad as they are, than, by becoming a Social-Ist, to incur the chance of damnation in

in their proposed co-operative common-wealth, if the working class will join them to establish it, many times more of the necessaries, comforts and the blessings of life than we get now under the existing condition of society;-but what doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his

"The church has condemned Socialism; if must, therefore, be a bad thing, or the Church would not have condemnit. The Church is the mouthpiece of God on earth; and to his church Christ has said, 'He who hears you hears me; and he who despises you despises me,' When, therefore, the church pronounces her judgment and condemnation upon Socialism it is the same as if Christ himself had pronounced that judgment and condemnation. My duty, then, as a good Catholic is plain. I must hold aloof from the Socialist movement, or I must actively oppose it; for when Rome speaks the case is ended."

It is true that unofficially high church dignitaries have condemned Socialism, or what they have been pleased to term Socialism. It is true that Pope Leo XIII once wrote an encyclical letter gainst it; and it is true that smaller minaries of the church, religious and secular, from bishops down to the humparish priests have written books and samphlets, and articles for the press ost innumerable against it; and they have preached sermons, and declared lectures world without end against it.

And yet, notwithstanding all this, a Catholic may be a Socialist; may hold firmly to the economic and political principles of Socialism; may join the Socialist organization, and aid its propaganda. Why? Because the condem nation of Socialism by the church has been pronounced officially. Pope Leo's Encyclical against it was not delivered ex cathedra; and was not when divered, and is not now binding, upon the consciences of Catholics; and until the church ventures to pronounce official ly her inhibition, or the Pope his anama ex cathedra against it, a Catholic may, if he wishes, remain in his church and, at the same time, stand unflinchingly by his Socialist convictions. There is no record so far as I know, of any Catholic ever having been excommuni-cated for adhering to the Socialist cause

The church is wiser now than she was three hundred years ago when she con-

TION OF GALILEO proves that the sphere of her infallible teaching is limited. The chief facts in the case of Galileo will teach us a useful lesson now as to the proper boundaries of the church's infallibility. Let me cite them.

The Holy Office appointed theologians to examine Galileo's teachings, who made their report to the effect that the propo-That the earth is not the center of the world, nor immovable, but that it moves with a diurnal motion, is in like manner absurd and false in philosophy, and, considered in theology, at least erroneous in faith. . . We therefore, say, pronounce and declare that you, o, have made yourself vehemently suspect of heresy to this Holy Office-i e, of having believed and held a doc trine false and contrary to the sacred and divine scriptures." Galileo had incurred the usual penalties for "heresy," but, if he would abjure and detest the said errors, vis., of believing and teaching that the world turns on its axis once in 24 hours, and makes on annual revo lution around the sun, they would abhe should be formally imprisoned dur-ing the pleasure of the Holy Office"; "that he should recite once a week for three years to come the seven peniten-

Now, my fellow Catholic workingmen, was the case of Galileo ended "Rome sooke"? Did Galileo and his followers jeopardize the salvation of the earth revolves on its axis? Was it cause Garrison, and Phillips, and Love- dom from the hondage of water slavery.

of the millions of Catholics of Galileo's day that they accept the decision of the church that the earth does not revolve on its axis, nor around the sun? Was the decision of the church in that case the Church's censures, hesitate to enlist the decision of Christ? Was the scienin the struggle of their class for the tific truth discovered by Galileo and held and taught by him wicked, and sinful, and hateful in the sight of God because "wicked," and "sinful," and "hateful" in the sight of God's Church? Of course not, you will answer.

Then tell me, please, why any Catholic workingman should hesitate a moment to become a Socialist and enlist in the economic and political struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and wage slav-"It is true the Socialists promise us tery and for the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth?

> The infallibility which Christ was pleased to confer upon his church does not extend to the science of economics and politics in our day any more than it extended to the science of astronomy in the days of Galileo. It is true the church believed three hundred years ago that Galileo's teachings fell under her jurisdiction; but she does not believe so now. The church was not infallible in matters of science then. She is not infallible in matters of science

> The church's condemnation of Galileo for "heresy" did not make Galileo a heretic then; nor does the church's 'unofficial' condemnation of Socialism make the Socialist a heretic to-day.

When the Pope's Encyclical was read in the churches throughout the world ondemning Socialism it was not explained to the faithful who heard it that the Encyclical was not an ex catrisdra utterance; and that, therefore, Catholics were at liberty to accept the Pope's teachings on the Social Question, as contained therein or reject them, according to their best judgment, without endangering, in the least, the salvation of their souls

No, this explanation, so far as I know. was nowhere made. But it should have een made. To leave the millions of Catholic workingmen to believe, much less to encourage them to believe, the Pope's Encyclical against Socialism to have been official and binding when it as unofficial and advisory only is to

deceive, not to enlighten, them. I do not know whether the church's condemnation of Galileo and his "heresy" was read in the churches of Catholic Christendom: but, if it was, I have no doubt that the faithful who heard it felt themselves bound, under pain of sin, to accept that condemnation as an infallible utterance; that they were bound to believe with the "learned theologians" of the Holy Office that the Earth is the center of the world; that it does not turn on its axis diurnally; that it does not make an annual revolution around the sun; that Galileo was a very wicked man for teaching that it does; and that he was most justly condemned and imprisoned for such false teaching.

But the church is sorry now that she

ondemned Galileo; is sorry, no doubt, for her condemnation of John Huss, demned Galileo for the "heresy" of and of Savonarola to be turned over teaching that the earth revolves around to the secular arm, the one to e bburned and the other hanged for heresy. THE CHURCH'S CONDEMNA- The church is sorry to-day that the lessed Ioan of Arc was suffered to be condemned for "heresy, idolatry, witchcraft and sorcery" by high dignitaries of the church, ecclesiastical and lay, and hurned at the stake,-se sorry, indeed, that she is now canonizing her as one of her greatest saints; is sorry of her war of extermination against the Alhigenses; is sorry, heartily sorry, and ashamed of her record in the Inquisition:-and I feel sure the day is not far off when she will be sorry for the Encyclicals, books and papers her high church dignitaries have written against socialists and the Socialist Movement.

But no Catholic need anticipate to-day for being a Socialist such a fate as was sometimes meted out to "heretics" in former times. The only fire the church makes use of in these days as a means of exciting fear in the hearts of sinners in general and "heretics" in particular is the fire of a future world, and even that is used more sparingly than former

But the church dignitaries allege gainst Socialism that many its foremost exponents are FIDELS. FREETHINKERS, and, therefore, cialism must be condemned. Let us see if this is so. Many of the foremost men in the movement for the abolition of in the world, will not be able to save chattel slavery were far from being orthodox Christians, Will any anti-Socialist priest or hishop say to-day that no Caththeir immortal souls by teaching that olic could have been an Abolitionist be-

infidels or atheists? Well, hardly.

And doesn't Archbishop Ireland every year, at the Civic Federation banquet. stick his knees under the mahogany with the freethinker, Andrew Carnegie? Certainly, he does. Do his fellow Catholic bishops or priests anyhere condemn him for this? Of course not.

Was not Robert S, Ingersoll, the agnostic, one of the greatest, the most eloquent of Republicans? Is not W. H. Taft, president of the United States today, a Unitarian, a member of a church that denies the divinity of Christ? He Will the Pope, therefore, or any priest or bishop say that no good Catholic can be a Republican? Certainly not.

Was not Thomas Jefferson, founder of the Democratic party a freethinker? He was. Will any bishop or priest, therefore, hold that no good Catholic can be a Democrat? Certainly not. Then why allege such facts as reasons why a Catholic may not be a Socialist?

That infidels, and freethinkers, and atheists have espoused the cause of Socialism is not a discredit to Socialism. On the contrary, it is to the credit and honor of the said "infidels," "freethinkers." and "atheists" that they have espoused it.

That certain high church dignitaries, bishops and priests, have condemned Socialism does not discredit Socialism itself; it rather places the said "high church dignitaries" in an unfavorable light themselves, in the eyes of the intelligent proletariat, for in opposing Socialism they show themselves in favor of the continued enslavement of labor.

But it is alleged against Socialism that its doctrines lead to "FREE LOVE" IN THE BAD SENSE OF THAT TERM, tend to undermine the family and break up the home; that, therefore, Catholics are warned to "avoid Socialists as they would the devil himself." It is a great pity this violent hostility

of high church dignitaries to the "free love" wickedness did not manifest itself sooner, and on a more universal scale. Pope Alexander VI was a notorious free lover." He kept his mistress or mistresses right along during his whole poritificate of eleven years, and appeared more interested in providing places of distinction, social rank, and financial ease for his illegitimate sons and daughters than he was in guarding the moral and spiritual welfare of the faithful committed to his care. Why didn't the prelates of the church go after Alexander VI? Here they could have given to the world an illustrious example of their uncompromising hostility to "free love," to "home wreckers," and "underminers of the family" by deposing their celebrated chief, Pope Alexander VI, but they didn't. If our high church dignitaries were so unbearingly hostile to 'free love" practices, why didn't they wage a religious crusade against the kings, princes, and royal families of Europe and other Christian lands that have indulged sather freely in "free love" vices? What king, or prince, or nember of royalty has ever been cut off from communion with the church, or burned at the stake for his "free love"

No, the big men of the church are effect of the Socialist propaganda upon the "morals of society," as would appear from the emphasis they put upon that phase of the subject.

What, then, is the real reason of the hostility of the big men of the church to the Socialist Movement? What is it in Socialism that is so obnexious to these "men of God"? The reason is to be found in the fact that they are, most of them, by birth, and all of them by education and training, of and for the ruling class in society. They are opposed to Socialism for the same reason that the capitalist is opposed to it. They are opposed to Socialism for the same reason that the Southern slave owner was opposed to the emancipation of his slaves; for the same reason that the employing class, in general, which eats its bread in the sweat of the faces of the slaves it buys in the labor market, is opposed to eating its bread in the weat of its own.

The high dignitaries of the church believe in, and uphold, the existing social order, capitalism, to-day, just as at one time they believed in, and upheld feudalism, and at another time serfdom But, in spite of their support, feudalism has virtually passed away, and serfdom is gone from most civilized countries; and the church, great as is her influence capitalism from its impending downfall; will not be able to prevent the final union of the world's workers under the banner of Socialism to win their free-

UNDER SOCIALISM

Under Socialism no man will be able to keep another from working or take from him a part of his product, for we shall all together own and control and use the things wherewith we work.

Under Socialism, then, there will be no such thing as fighting for jobs, and no such thing as unwilling idleness. Under Socialism we shall work for ourselves. not for a profit-master. We shall receive the full value of our product, which, even with all the waste that capitalism involves, is at least from twice to four times as much as the wage-workers now

With the resources that science and inention have provided there will be no fear of want. Working for ourselvesconcerned, not to hold our jobs and so get ourselves a bare living, but simply to produce as much as we require-we shall not work at a killing pace, as now, any more than we shall go from factory to factory, pleading for a master to let us toil.

To-day, as a result of overwork, and of avoiding accidents, and of the bad feeding, bad clothing and bad housing that result from poverty, the average lifetime of the working people is many years shorter than that of the capitalists-nothwithstanding many of these latter shorten their own lives by luxury

Under Socialism, since no one need be overworked, since no one will have an interest (as the masters of industry now have) in maintaining dangerous and unhealthy conditions in the places of employment, and since the workers, receiving the full product of their labor, will be well fed, well clothed and well housed, it follows that men and women will not prematurely break down and become unable to work, as they do

Under Socialism, because then we shall not have ever at our elbow the spectre of the Fear of Want, and because the obvious interest of each will be the obvious interest of all, whereas now we are compelled to jostle and trample on each other daily for a chance to live, it follows that kindly and generous feelings will be developed instead of being repressed by greed and maddening anxiety.

Under Socialism, then, men and women will work in their years of bodily vigor-and those years will be more than they are now-and out of that which they produce, besides providing for the needs of the children, there will be plenty left to maintain the old folkthere is plenty left now, but it is left in the capitalists' hands and they consider it their own and think they deserve a special blessing from heaven if they give a little to relieve the direct of the misery that happens to come under their careless eyes.

Under Socialism, with so much greater wealth and with so much less of personal greed and selfishness as a result of changed conditions, we shall see organized society gladly providing, as a matter of simple right, for the comfort of the veteran of the army of labor.

Under Socialism, the children will play, the youth will learn, men and women in the prime of life will work as free comrades and the aged will rest from their labors and enjoy honor and give to the world the benefit of their experience and ripened wisdom.—The New World.

DON'T WAKE EM UP.

What did you tell that man just now I told him to hurry. What right have you to tell him to hurry?

I pay him to hurry. What do you pay him? \$2.50 a day. Where do you get the money to pay

him with? I sell bricks. Who makes the bricks?

He does. How many bricks does he make? Twenty-four men can make 24,000 bricks

How much do bricks sell for? Sio a thousand You give him \$2.50 and keep the rest? Sure! Then you really require him to render

you tribute for your commanding him to hurry? Well, but I own the machinery. How did you get the machinery?

Sold bricks and bought it. Who made those bricks? Shut up; you'll wake the men up and

then they'll make bricks for themselves.

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Snares of Capitalism

By Cyprien, Maryland.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and it can not be expected but that capitalist society will fight to the last ditch to save itself from extinction. Its vast accumulations of wealth: its enormous and absolute power; the ease, comfort and distinction it enjoys-all these it will not voluntarily relinquish. It will surrender only when it has been outlawed and its political state abolished.

But the force that could successfully cope with and dispossess capitalist society, is it available and could it be engaged to undertake such a task? Such a force exists even now potentially; all that is needed is to bring it under proper direction and control. Capitalist society is well aware of the existence of this dormant power in the exploited masses. and the question of maintaining this dormant condition is one of its gravest anxieties. It sees clearly that once that power awakes to life and consciousness naught remains for it but to summon its priests to chant its "Nunc dimittis."

Ordinarily an enemy can be combatted

in either of two ways or by both: force and cunning. But owing to the nature of the case, capitalist society is debarred from employing force. As a parasite. pure and simple, it must tolerate the host upon which it lives-the proletariat in which this hostile force resides. It is thereupon driven to rely upon its cunning to sustain its overlordship against the growing ambition of the workers. The compelling obligation, then, upon the proletariat is to watch weapon in all the various agencies emenemy, scrutinize all its terms and proposals, analyze its arguments if it would avoid being taken in its toils.

side of society. From the beginning of capitalism till now they have had in their hands the training of the young, and the bread and shelter of riper age. Educated by every institution of that society to the role of servants, we yield service in that capacity without ever questioning the justice or reasonableness of the capitalist regime. Fear, the arch-enemy of mankind, has been turned to profitable account in the schemes of this society to perpetuate its rule. Religion proclaims the sanctity of the economic doctrine and freely hurls its anathemas against those who have the temerity to dispute it. In all ages and in all countries despotism has found its best safe-guards in religion; and capitalist society finds it its best ally in its efforts to make permanent the status of servility for the world outside It might be thought, then, that so

advantages are apparently all on the

long as society can in this way shape to its ends the youthful proletarian mind, so long might it reasonably be deemed secure in its position of dominance. But there are tendencies in capitalism itself that, despite all efforts to counteract them work steadily towards the undoing of capitalist society. These tendencies are inherent in the nature of capitalism and can not be eradicated. In consequence of their existence the different elements of capitalist society are at strife among themselves, and a marked disintegration is in progress. The old-time errors, for instance, the hears for and detect the use made of this superstitions which society harbors and encourages for the sake of their effect ployed by the capitalist class. Knowing on the "lower class," are by a science that for the present this is the enemy's that this society also nourishes shown elected arm of defense the proletariat to be absurd, impossible and unworthy must doubt every profession of that of belief. Besides this, the enlightening effects of modern development begin to exhibit themselves in the changing attitude of the under-world towards the With the struggle upon this field, the ruling class. Our masters call it "un- fiess

in earnest in order to allay it. These symptoms, in the one class of decay, in the other of adolescence, are the certain signs of the passing of the capitalist epoch. Society still feels itself too strong to take alarm, but it indicates its recognition of a condition of change by a change of policy and by extending its lines of defense. To the more conservative and unenlightened labor-organizations it has opened its arms. It showers its favors upon their officers, exalts them to high political places, makes them welcome to their banquets, consults with them upon affairs of importance and in other ways flatters and cajoles them with the result that the natural impulses and aspirations of the rank and file are repressed and stifled by those who ought to be leaders in revolt. The new measures of defense may be seen in the various novelties lately discussed by parliaments and congresses under the head of industrial insurance, old-age pensions, employers' liability laws, etc. The purpose of these, it is alleged, is to afford relief to working people. Their real object is to befuddle the workers, to cloud the proletarian mind, to deaden the proletarian class-instinct and to protect by the pretense of a conciliatory demeanor the generally accepted relationship of maser and man. In brief, then, what the proletarians

rest" and have set their wits to work

must bring themselves thoroughly to understand is that capitalist society is a thing wholly outside of and above them; that while theoretically included in it they are really no more a part of it than were the ancient slave-populations parts of the societies that oppressed and exploited them. This truth clearly apprehended, the conviction must inevitably follow that capitalist society's interest in them is to profitably exploit them and to exploit them as comfortably and inexpensively as possible. Taking these two facts together, and in their light looking again at the methods indicated above, one cannot avoid the conclusion that this society knows its busi-

ANOMALIES OF CAPITALISM

WORKERS CAN PRODUCE MORE THAN ENOUGH FOR ALL, YET MUST SUFFER PRIVATION.

The present organization of society children of school age are not in the has many anomalous and portentous features. Who has not been struck by the peculiar problem of a permanent class of the unemployed? In this country they are numbered by hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions. Those in power have never dared to collect accurate statistics on this point (though Consider, for a moment, one other the census laws have called for it), except perhaps once in Massachusetts, and then the result was so startling that it was never tried again. For most workers there is constant uncertainty of employment; periods of enforced idleness being frequent, and steady work exceptional. There is a sense of insecurity, of ever present fear for the future, that

. Is there not something amazing about such a state of affairs? It is admitted that every able-bodied man is capable of producing, by his work, value equivalent to subsistence, at least. No one ployed, of those suffering from the lack pretends that the resources of this country are exhausted, or have been outrun by population. Nor does any one claim that there is such an abundance for all that it is unnecessary for these men to work. For we know well enough that, under present conditions, no matter how much he has produced, stoppage of work to the worker means starvation. It is also perfectly clear that every waste of labor power involves a corresponding decrease in the sum total of our national production and wealth. And finally, right in this body of the unemployed. are men of every occupation, fully capable of supplying each others needs, and willing, if only given the chance. Why, then, must any be idle? Why is this labor power wasted? Why can not these men get an opportunity to work? Is not the system which results in such involuntary idleness, and can find no remedy other than a debasing charity, condemned by such a fact alone?

makes a doo's life of it at the best

Alongside this fact of the enforced idleness of the men, consider the growing employment in our industries of women and even children in their places. It is not for us to point the finger of scorn at the savage because he makes the squaws do the work! The census reports show that this evil is growing steadily. And as a direct result of it, a danger is arising that threatens the very life of our institutions, dependent as they are for their success upon the intelligence of the people. The children are being kept out of the schools. It is estimated that in New York City alone nearly 100,000 an exhibition of topsy-turvy-dom might

schools.

Is not that system twice condemned which not only forces idleness upon the men, but takes women from their homes and children from the schools to displace them, throwing the burden of the world's work upon those least able to bear it?

anomaly-perhaps the most striking of them all. With the concentration and organization of industries in the form of the pool or trust, it is frequently found that if the means of production at hand are fully utilized, the supply will be in excess, not, mark you, of the real needs of the people, but of the commercial demand. Then comes the first step in a vicious circle. Either a general curtailment of production is resorted to, or some of the factories are closed; which but increases the mass of the unemof the very things, possibly, which thes factories might produce, and willing to work to get them. Means of production ample, men in plenty-and both idle! How is it possible to defend the system which forces us into such an absurd deadlock-one so terrible in its consequences; which restricts production, and even creates artificial famines for speculative purposes, while millions are getting barely enough to keep them alive, and millions more are so little removed from destitution that a few weeks' idleness would reduce them to pauperism?

And take it in the unregulated fields of production, where competition is still a force. Here things drift helplessly round, periods of activity and periods of depression and panic following one another with a certainty that can almost be predicted. All for a time seems going well, when suddenly we are confronted by that preposterous bugabeo of overproduction, that riddle which capitalism has never solved. For the shutdown to which it resorts is neither more nor less than a confession of absolute incompe tency, and but intensifies the evil by destroying what little purchasing power the workers may have. And with what result! Enforced idleness and cousequent privation and suffering on the one hand, and storehouses filled to overflowing on the other. The workers reduced to beggary, not because they have exhausted the resources of nature, but be cause they have produced too much! Were it not so tragic in its results, such

seem a fit subject for the farcical pen of the author of Negative Gravity. It is the reductio ad absurdum of capitalist production. And yet we are told it is the exhausting brain-work and the farseeing sagacity of the capitalist which entitle him to filch from the workers such a disproportionate share of the product! Verily, "The rich man is wise in his own conceit; but the poor that hath understanding searcheth him out." These anomalies might be multiplied indefinitely. They are patent on every side to anyone who looks beneath the surface of events. Not merely normal features, they can be shown to result inevitably from the present constitution of society. When, therefore, the upholders of such a travesty of common sense throw stones at the Socialists, calling them discontented cranks and visionaries incapable of logical thought, it is at times difficult to decide whether to be more indignant or amused

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A RETROSPECT

By Louis C. Frains

This article will deal with the reason which prompted the writer to leave the Socialist party and join the Socialist Labor Party. As these reasons are rather obvious, they will be but briefly dealt

Whosoever has studied the psychology of new converts to Socialism, realizes how great a role sentiment plays in getting them into the Movement: science and material interests are hardly to be considered as factors of any weight or moment. At the stage where we now are, this is inevitable. The mass of the people is of the earth, earthy, and lethargic to boot; and difficult is the task of stirring it into activity. Hence the message of Revolution is ever carried forth by a few persons with the glow of the ideal within them; and assiduously, in spite of persecution and adversity, do they wage their propaganda, until economic conditions and the material interests of the mass unite with the revolutionists to achieve a social transformation. Revolutionary movements of the past demonstrate the accuracy of this view; and the modern Socialist Movement is in the identical position.

What first attracted the present writer to Socialism, was its ideal of universal fraternity. This is typical of the new convert. A reading of various radical authors-of whom Hugo, Zola, Shaw, are examples-had engendered in me sympathy for the lowly and the oppressed; and I had become possessed of what may be termed a radical social psychology. A vague spirit of revolt imbued my mind; and like many in the same position, it made me susceptible to the Socialist propaganda. The Movement thus secured a new adherent-but a sentimental and ignorant one. A knowledge, even superficial, of the basic principles of Socialism I did not possess; sympathy and vague aspirations constituted the motive-force that led to my

And as the Socialist party, with its "hurrah" campaign made the most noise, I became a member of that organization. The S. L. P. was to me an unknown quantity.

Once within the Movement, the bubble of sentiment was wrecked on the rock of material fact. I began to read, above all, think, on sociologic subjects; and many fondly cherished illusions were shattered. When the material basis of Socialism and religion-Socialism, a product of economic evolution and the class struggle; religion, a striving for a spurious happiness due to adverse social conditions-was grasped, the idiocy of the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man" concept, of which sentimentalists so dearly love to prate, was exposed. Thus with other false ideas; and when a reading of Socialist literature had impressed me with the essential and necessarily revolutionary character of the Proletarian Movement, I perceived the opportunistic nature-rather impossibilist, for opportunism is the true impossibilism-of the Socialist party, imbued as it is with notions of bourgeois radical reform. On this latter head. Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire" was a revelation as to the necessity of revolutionary Socialist tactics.

It was at this period that I first came in contact with S. L. P. literature. A copy of the "Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World" was read by me, followed by a few other similar pamphless. A great-light dawned on my mind, that illumined many hitherto dark corners of Socialist tactics; and, being interested, I began to make inquiries of my S. P. comrades as to the S. L. P. Foul and fanatical abuse was the answer. Members of the S. L. P. were branded as "scabs," "union-wreckers," "disrupters of the Socialist Movement," and so on, ad nauseam. De Leon in particular was slandered unmercifully, especially by certain "comrades," members of Gompers' International Cigar Makers' Union. And with reason, for time and again has The People pilloried. through its presentation of facts, this particular union as a scab-herding concern and "coffin-society," impotent to do aught of benefit for the proletariat; and mental cripples such as the individuals mentioned ever become furious when proven to be in error, because, forsooth, they will not be "dictated" to by any one! Hence the slander and abuse; and I use these words calmly, accurately, for these attacks on the S. L. P. sisted of mere denunciatory phraseology, unsupported by facts; and where one of these individuals-a deserter from the S. L. P .- supplied me with what he med "facts," they were not only irrelevant but proven on investigation to be distorted and false. Gradually, I began to perceive that there was "some-

All this bred within me sympathy for

I determined not to repeat the error made in joining the S. P., by letting that in their opposition to the revolusympathy and sentiment guide my actions. Accordingly, I applied myself assiduously to a study of the history, principles and tactics of the S. L. P. and the Revolutionary Socialist Movement. I emerged from this study converted; and the salient reasons for my leaving the Socialist party may be thus briefly summarized:

First:-At one time there was but single political party of Socialism in this land-the Socialist Labor party. Then, in 1899, came an upheaval in the Move ment, and the Socialist party was launched. The primary cause of this event lay in the attitude of two elementswhich may be broadly designated as the revolutionary-proletarian and bourge ois-reform-towards the question of Unionism. The revolutionary element held that trades unionism was corrupt in both principle and practice, due to its being predicated on the false theory of the "identity of interests between labor and capital"; that a revolutionary.economic organization was an imperatively essential weapon of the Socialist Movement and that, consequently, it was the duty of a political party of Socialism to agitate and strive for a correct economic organization of the working class The bourgeois-reform element repudiated this posture, and declared for neutrality on the union question. The revolutionists branded this as cowardly and freasonable to the proletariat for it implied neutrality towards the chicanery of the capitalist class. After a bitter struggle, during which the reformers sought to throttle the revolutionary and uncompromising propaganda of the S. L. P., the incubus of this reform-element was gotten rid of, it bolting the S. L. P. and in co-operation with the Debs' Social Democracy, organizing the now Socialist party. This historic evidence proved that the S L. P. was the true revolutionary Socialist organization, while the S. P. was, and continues to be, an ignorant crew of social reformers; neglecting the arduous task of educating and organizing the proletariat on a class-conscious, revolutionary basis, political and economic, and, instead, seeking to whistle in votes by a policy of "Socialist" quackery, compromising with proletarian prejudices and promising reforms as practically the be-all and end- all of Socialist effort-reform that it would be difficult to realize, and even if realizable, would prove of no avail to the exploited work-

and S. L. P. may be said to have the identical goal in view-Socialism; but, concretely, they differ in that as much as they do in tactics. Socialism implies Industrial Democracy and an industrial Central Directing Authority, consisting of representatives from the productive industries of the land; social evolution dictates the destruction of political government based on geographical demarkations. The only feasible method of achieving this triple end lies through the agency of the integral industrial organization of the proletariat-the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. The S. L. P., in agitating for constructive Industrial Unionism, builds for Industrial Democracy-Socialism; to be all-sufficient in achieving a social transformation, (which means having our political government dominate industry) builds for state capitalism and industrial autocracy. Furthermore, it is idle to imagine that the capitalist class will calmly allow us to capture its citadel of political government; it will resist, and unless the working class has the might of the industrial organization, the Revolution will prove a fiasco. And, pursuing the matter further, to postulate the thesis that political action can realize a Socialist Revolution is practically repudiating the Marxian theory of historical materialism, which declares that fundamental social changes are wrough: by economic power. Political action is in the nature of an auxiliary weapon, albeit an essential one, in the proletarian class struggle. The dominant

Second:-In the abstract, the S. P.

ing class.

Third:-A powerful economic fact dictates working class solidarity-industrial, political, international-as a prerequisite for the Social Revolution, Due to competition for the world's markets, the capitalist class is torn with dissensions: the wolfish thirst for profits and the necessity of disposing of the sur plus product stolen from the workers impel the capitalists of each separate country to strive fiercely for the mercantile mastery of the globe. So necessary is this mastery that we see the capitalistic governments increasing their armies and

weapon is the integral industrial union

organized for the Social Revolution.

and this in spite of pretentious, though impotent Hague Conferences, Rooseveltian Berlin addresses on International Peace, and similar hypocritical twaddle. But while this antagonism of interest is evident, this other fact is also true: tionary proletariat the capitalist exploiters are ONE. irrespective of race, creed or country: in times of danger in their struggles with the fleeced toilers, they smother their animosities, close their ranks, and present an undivided front to the common foe; and in the measure that the Socialist Movement becomes more powerful, this international coalition of the capitalist class will become more secure. When we couple to this the workers' common exploitation in whatever land or clime they be, the need of International Proletarian Solidarity is immediately evident. Consequently, the Socialist doctrine, "Workers of the world, unite!" is no hollow mockery, no mere lip-service, but a pulsing and necessary factor in the Social Revolution. Whosoever by word or action do aught to sunder this unity betray the Socialistproletarian movement. Whatever their protestations of abstract fidelity to Socialism may be, they are in fact fools, or, what is more likely, schemers and politicians, masquerading as "revolutionists," who see in the Socialist Movement, not a lever for Proletarian Emancipation, but a means of leaping into the saddle of political place and power. The Socialist party belongs in this latter category, as it denies the necessity of International Solidarity. At two successive International Congresses and one National Convention it introduced resolutions aiming at the exclusion of immigrants from "backward races." Such a move would create a spirit of International Hostility, in lieu of solidarity; it would shatter the proletariat into as many antagonistic factions as there are nationalities; and would make impossible the unity so essential to our ultimate triumph. The Socialist Labor party, unlike the unSocialist attitude of the S. P., has ever striven and continues to strive for International Proletarian Solidarity; it proceeds on the principle that the slogan Workers of the World, Unite!" must be, not a mere empty phrase, but a living

for that vast conflict bound to be pre-

cipitated by this struggle for markets,-

and actual fact. These are, brieffy, the reasons which prompted me to resign from the S. P. and they so dove-tail into each other as to really constitute ONE reason - the Socialist Labor party is the only political representative of Revolutionary Socialm in the United States. There are other defects in the S. P. which would prompt one to leave that body, such as its advocacy of reforms as "steps" to Socialism, its lack of Marxian educational facilities, etc.; but these are subsidiary to the three enumerated above and hence will not be dealt with.

LABOR AND LEISURE.

Labor is required for physical, and leisure for moral improvement: from the former of these advantages the rich, and from the latter the poor, by the inevitable condition of their respective situations, are precluded. A state which should combine the advantages of both would be subjected to the evils of neither. He that is deficient in firm health; or vigorous intellect, is but half a man: hence it follows that, to subject the laboring class to unnecessary labor, is wantonly depriving them of any oppor tunities of intellectual improvement; and that the rich are heaping up for their own mischief the disease, lassitude and ennui by which their existence is rendered an intolerable burthen.-Percy Bysshe Shelley.

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FROM THE COLORADO FIELDS

WESTERN WORKING CLASS DISSATISFIED WITH THE DIFFERENT PO-LITICAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS IT HAS TRIED-S. L. P. NEEDED.

By George Anderson, Montclair, Colo. sents a different and more encouraging

To a superficial observer, who is anxious to see the wage slaves united for their emancipation, there is not much in the present condition of the Labor Movement in Colorado, to inspire or encourage. The high cost of the necessaries of life makes it difficult for the worker to provide for his family, his wages have not kept pace with the increasing prices of other commodities. When he spasmodically lays down his tools and demands an increase in the price of the only commodity he has to sell, his laborpower, he finds himself up against, not only the united capitalist class and its powerful agencies, but also other crafts of wage workers who remain at work while he is striking, thus assisting the employer to speedily crush the striker's

In Denver the building trades workers are in a hopeless squabble, fighting among themselves as to which craft should do certain kinds of work; these scab it upon one another on all occasions The fakirs of the Trades and Labor Assembly in Denver are doing their share to muddle and confuse the minds of the workers, and have succeeded in making the sessions of the Assembly, for many months past, a sort of propaganda meeting of the middle class taxpayers, where the water plant was the main question discussed. This lead to all sorts of internal strife and disruption, while the wage workers were actually starving.

On January 31st of the present year bout one hundred miners were slaughtered in the Primero mine explosion. The State Labor Commissioner in his report declared that "The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. knew the mine was full of gas and dangerous, but made no attempt to remedy conditions, relying on its control of county and state officials and its army of deputy sheriffs to avoid all disagreeable consequences of its criminal neglect." That the mighty corporation did not overestimate its power seems evident, as no step has as yet been taken by the authorities to punish the company

guilty of wholesale murder. Nor has the United Mine Workers or Western Federation of Miners been able to organize the miners in the employ of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. The unions are powerless when they meet the modern corporation and trust; they can not remedy existing conditions nor prevent such disasters as that at Primero. The leaders are too busy seeking political favors and looking after their own material interest, while the craft character of the union makes it little better than an unorganized mob.

And the Western Federation of Miners? Once decidedly progressive and radical, if not actually revolutionary, it was too aggressive and became too obnoxious to the master class, hence it was to be disrupted and crushed, as has been done. The remnants of the W. F. M. still strong numerically, have just voted to affiliate with the A. F. of L., thus proving a statement made the May Day edition of Weekly People of last year, to the effect that "It is only a matter of time before the once revolutionary W. F. of M. will be a part of the great organized scabbery."

Turning his eyes on the political field the superficial observer will find even less the industrial field. In politics the wage slaves are thoroughly divided, not even selection but voting for their capitalist masters, the political agents of the capitalist, or for any middle class politician who may declare himself a friend of the The so-called Socialist party, at one

time having the semblance of being a working class organization, has become a mere reform party as has been shown throughout the country. This was also shown at the municipal election in Denver on May 17th when that party distributed a leaslet containing, among other nonsense, a Municipal Program, in which the usual S. P. reform demands were set forth. One clause of this program reads:

"We demand the prompt establishment of a public comfort station for women near the business centre, to be followed by other stations, for men and for women, at suitable points throughout the city; also the erection of a municipal lodging house."

To the intelligent workingman who looks below the surface of things and observes the causes instead of the effects, navies as the years go by, in preparation 28 City Hell Place., New York, the Labor Movement in Colorado pre- ly wild.—Dr. T. Arnold

The class-conscious Socialist knows that the obvious disorganized and confused condition of the Labor Movement on the industrial field is due to the workingmen's failure to understand their class interests, and to a healthy discontent and dissatisfaction with the leadership of the fakirs. Since the workers have not as yet been reached by the literature of the Socialist Labor Party, they are ignorant as to the cause of their misery and the way out of wage slavery, hence they strike blindly and in all directions against what to them appears to be the cause, and in favor of anything that looks like a step forward. The S. L. P. man knows that the principles of industrial unionism, which he advocates, are gaining headway in the craft unions in spite of the fakirs. He knows that the apparent backward step of the Western Federation of Miners is a move of the leaders and fakirs in that organization to preserve their immediate material interests, in the form of a large dues paying membership, and that the rank and file of the miners are more progressive and revolutionary than ever. The very fact that John M. O'Neill, the editor of the Miners' Magazine, and the other misleaders of the Federation, in their endeavors to carry the proposition of affiliation with the A. F. of L., had to appeal to the growing sentiment in the W. F. the question of municipal ownership of M. in favor of the industrial form of organization, shows the true situation within the Federation.

> observer finds that the workers, having been deceived again and again, have become disgusted and sceptical. Their present tendency is to start so-called independent labor parties or vote for the master class which holds the key to their bread and butter. The so-called Socialist party is held in no better respect than the other reform movements. The workers have become disgusted with its actions and are deserting it. Even the Miners' Magazine and its Socialist (?) editor have gone back on the S. P., as shown by an editorial in the Magazine of February 10th last, in which the following appears. "Men of observation and experience, looking into the future do not hesitate to predict that the Socialist party as at present constituted is doomed, and from its ruins will rise a 'Labor party,' etc." And again; "The Socialist party is now being torn into fragments, from ocean to ocean, and there is scarcely a state in the Union in which the Socialist party is not split into warring factions," etc.

On the political field the open-eyed

The most encouraging feature of the vhole Labor Movement, industrial and political, is the existence of the Socialist Labor Party and its press, the Daily and Weekly People. The fact that the S. L. P. has withstood all the attacks made upon it and all the corrupting and disintegrating influences which have been and are at work, and has maintained its organization, its press and literature, clear, clean and uncompromising, is in itself a wonderful achievement. But the S. L. P. has accomplished far more than that. It has drilled and educated a body of men so thoroughly and correctly that they can not be misled nor discouraged. Wherever the Daily or Weekly People goes regularly every day or week, a man or woman will be found who is a force to encourage him there than he found on and a factor in the Labor Movement. And their influence is felt and will be felt ever more as we grow in numbers following leaders of their own choice and and be better able to present the clear and unassailable principles of the Party. The Daily People in the ten years of

its existence has indeed been a power for good. The only question before us now is how to reach the masses with the message of our press. We MUST reach them.

As long as the Labor Movement of the United States contains such an organization as the S. L. P.,and such a press as the Daily and Weekly People, there is no cause for discouragement. The principles which the party advocates so ably mean the salvation of society.

THE CONDITION OF SOCIETY. It seems to me that people are not

enough aware of the monstrous state of society, absolutely without parallel in the history of the world, with a population poor, miserable and degraded in body and mind, as if they were slaves and yet called freemen. The hopes en tertained by many of the effects to be wrought by new churches and schools while the social evils of their conditions are left uncorrected, appear to me utter

PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROPERTY-PRIVATE AND COMMON

There can be no longer any question as to whether and how private property is to be preserved in the instruments of production; the only question is what shall, or, rather, must, take its place; it is not a question of making an invention, but of dealing with an actual fact. We have as little choice in the matter of the system of property that should be instituted, as we have in the matter of preserving the existing one, or throwing it

The same economic development that propounds the question: "What shall be put in the place of the system of private ownership in the means of production?" brings along the conditions that answer the question. The new system of property lies latent in the old. To become acquainted with the former we must turn, not to our pe wishes, but to the facts that surround

Whoever understands the conditions that are requisite for the present system of production knows what system of property those conditions will demand when the existing system of property ceases to be possible. Private property in the instruments of production has its roots in small production. Individual production makes individual ownership necessary. Large production, on the contrary, denotes co-operative, social production. In large production each individual does not work alone, but a large number of workers, the whole commonwealth, work together to produce a whole. Accordingly, the modern instruments of production are extensive and gigantic. With them, it is wholly impossible that every single worker should own his own instruments of production. Once the present stage is reached by large production, it admits of but two systems of ownership.

First, private ownership by the individual in the instruments of production used by co-operative labor: that means the existing system of capitalist production, with its train of misery and exploitation as the portion of the workers, idleness and excessive abundance as the portion of the capitalist; and,

Second, ownership by the workers in common of the instruments of production, and the extinction of the exploitation of the workers, who become masters of their own products, and who themselves appropriate the surplus of which under our system, they are deprived by the capitalist.

To substitute common in the place of private ownership in the means of production, it is this that the economic development is urging upon us with ever-

MARX on MALLOCK Facts vs. Fiction

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CONGRATULATION RECIPROCATED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Enclosed herein I am sending you a little stuff which, if you don't think worthy of publication, shove it into the

I regret to say that I have been so busy seeking the elusive (albeit genuine) stuff that glitters, that it has prevented me from doing much for the movement. However, from now on, I am going to try and do better.

Just a word about that letter of mine captioned, "Looking the issue square in the face," which you answered editorially. Aside from its courtesy, the logic of your answer was so irrefutable, that it quite vanquished me. Time has certainly illuminated the lack of homogeneity in the S. P.

I am glad to say, however, that my pessimism regarding the S. L. P., and my erroneous conception of the I. W. W. at that time, did not carry me into the veiled dynamiter's or direct actionist's camp. Am still true to my old flame the S. L. P.

Congratulations on the anniversary of the Daily People. Yourself and staff are deserving of the highest praise in bringing the paper to its present state of excellence. May the succeeding ten years of its life be as clarifying and as devoted to the principles of International Socialism as the decade it has just passed through. "Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished" that all of us may live to celebrate its twentieth anniversary and at the same time participte in the ushering in of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Chas. H. Ross. Lida; Nev., June 19.

WHO CAN TELL?

To the Daily and Weekly People:-In a discussion at the S. P. meeting on Thursday night as to private ownership of the press, the question was asked who owned the "Appeal." A member of the S. P. who assumed to know said that Eugene Debs was a very heavy stockholder. I wish some of the comrades who are in a position to do so would make certain as to the truthfulness of the statement. If it be a fact, we are entitled to know exactly who are the private parties.

Bill B. Cook.

Galveston, Tex., June 22.

SECTION LOUISVILLE ON FIRING . LINE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Last night Section Louisville hoisted the S. L. P. flag at Third and Market streets for the Congressional campaign in this city. Those faithful young comrades, Wm. Braun and Rudolph Smith, were on hand with the stand, and with them the old veteran, James O'Hearn. Several sympathizers were there to lend us the encouragement of their presence.

We found the corner occupied by the Starvation Army when we arrived, and they seemed to try how long they could hold it. At last, however, when the nickels dimes and quarters had ceased to come in satisfactorily, the army of "beggars for the poor" silently filed away.

Most of their audience came to us. Our meeting lasted one and a half hours. We seld 12 booklets. Many questions were asked and answered. Arnold was the speaker; and he made some telling drives at the local Democratic machine and its Mayor Head.

This gentleman, Mayor Head, is the same Democratic "friend of labor" that made his campaign last fall on what he would do for labor, if labor would elect him. Well, labor elected him Mayor, and since the election he has used his uniformed Cossacks, the police force of the city, to break the strike of 3,000 tobacco workers against the American Tobacco Company for a few cents increase of wages. The strikers were mostly women and girls, many hundreds of them being mere children. Yet this loud-mouthed demagogue, W. O. Head, used his police in the most brutal fashion against these striking women and children. We have decided to hold meetings every Saturday night during characters we have to contend with

here in Louisville to attend the meetings and help us. R. S. P.

Louisville, Ky., June 26.

S. P. DROPS FREE SPEECH MASK AND SLUGS.

To the Daily and Weekly People: The Socialist Labor Party of Philadelphia is having an interesting time just at present carrying on its work of educating the working class. Last Saturday night, while holding an open-air meeting at the corner of Front and Dauphin streets, G. G. Anton was struck by the fist of an S. P.-ite who was incited thereto by the remarks of one Chas. Sehl, who was speaking from the S. P. platform nearby. This is their answer to our challenge to debate. This is only one of a long series of S. P. threats of violence and actual bodily assault.

Section Philadelphia, however, will hold, its meeting at the corner of Front and Dauphin streets every Saturday night during the summer in spite of the S. P. sluggers and their yelps of "scab" and "disrupter," and we will take adequate measures to protect our speakers from their slum tactics.

Besides the Front and Dauphin streets' meeting, we are holding one at 40th street and Lancaster avenue Saturday nights and at the North Plaza City Hall on Sunday nights. Fair sales of literature and Peoples at all of these meetings reward our efforts.

The members and sympathizers of the Party are again urged to attend these meetings and assist us in distributing leaflets and pamphlets. We need more WORKERS. Come out and help us.

Organizer. Philadelphia, Pa., June 25.

SEATTLE POLICE ANNOY S. L. P.-ARREST SPEAKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-During the second week's work in Seattle, and with the assistance of Comrade O'Hanrahan and others, we managed to secure one sub each to the Arbetaren and Arbeiter, three to the Daily and fourteen to the Weekly People.

"Six" street meetings and one hall meeting were held during the week, with Comrades Walsh, Leaf, O'Hanrahan and Holleran as speakers. Ah meetings were well attended, and the sale of literature amounted to \$85 Daily People and sixty-nine pamphlets including four subs.

Comrades Keith and Miller deserve great credit for the success of our Daily People sales, they are always on hand at the street meetings and are untiring in their efforts to dispose of S. L. P. literature.

Comrade Miller and I were placed under arrest after the street meeting held last Wednesday night, corner Washington and Second avenues. Miller was charged with "fighting," and the charge preferred against me was "disorderly conduct." Miller's case was tried the following day and he was found not guilty and discharged. My case comes up to-morrow (Thurs-

day). The trouble arose over a degenerate who persisted in interrupting the meetout of the crowd he began calling him, Miller, vile names, and struck him a blow. Then Miller retaliated with good measure. It was clearly a case of self-defense, nothing more. I have been told from good authority that the scamp who had Miller arrested is a police spy, and has been seen on several occasions trying to stir up trouble at our street meetings, so as to give the powers that be a pretext to stop our propaganda. I was imparting this information to Comrade Branch when an overzealous guardian of capitalist interests, a detective, who stood behind us, he having sneaked there, rushed at me like a mad bull and bellowed out, "Mind your own business." From his actions one would get the impression that he felt discomfited at the fact that Branch and I knew about the spy.

It took them, two detectives and two policemen, some time to make up their minds whether or not to arrest me, and I suppose they were at the same time deliberating what charge to prefer against me. My arrest followed. What the outcome will be remains to

All of Section Seattle's street meetings are highly successful from s propaganda and literature sale point of view, and this no doubt has some thing to do with the actions of shady

whenever we find one in the crowd, they are politely but firmly told to "beat it."

We will hammer away for more subs during the coming week and hope to be more successful in this direction. Chas. Pierson.

Seattle, Wash., June 21.

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FINANCES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The humbuggery of financiering has been reduced to a fine art, if the term "fine art" can be applied to a "profession" which practices every species of "law abiding" chicanery and resorts to every known subterfuge to sweat an nonest penny.

Of a piece with this sort of fine art are the recent experiences of the Milwaukee S. P.-ites, and as true capitalist appendages have these "one-thing-at-atime-revolutionists" succumbed. They are getting one thing at a time with s vengeance and they will get more of it in time, as your editorial on the 15th inst, correctly indicates.

Shortly after the Milwaukee election, the writer overheard a conversation among some municipal bond brokers and bankers. They were discussing the Milwaukee election, and the consensus of opinion was that they had these "Socialists" on the hip now, and that, if they wanted to carry out any of their municipal schemes they could not raise the money, without coming to them-"the capitalists"-to sell their bonds and they could then dictate the terms.

While this startled me somewhat, I ensidered it an idle boast, coming from men trained to look at everything through the financial spectacles of capitalism, measuring this matter by the dollar-mark rule. But it seems they had sized up the Milwaukee brethren better than I considered them capable of doing.

I knew that if the Milwaukee S. P .ites meant business they could easily sell their bonds by popular subscription, thus not alone securing a free hand in their actions, but selling the bonds at a better advantage-practically on their own terms and as long as they had to pay interest fixing their own interest rate; and surely such a large contingent of trades union supporters, sick and death benefit societies, not to mention mine owners, publishers, orators and other "Bermuda onion" capitalists, who swarm among their membership, would not allow these bonds to languish unsold when they too could turn an honest penny while ushering in the "Socialist Commonwealth," and surely the city's credit is good! The bonds will never be repudiated!! For has not Mr. Berger promised that the "Socialist Commonwealth" (a la Milwaukee) will not "confiscate"-it will "conpensate" !- I suppose a sort of S. P. Commonwealth 414 per cent. 999 Year Redemption Gold Bond will be issued, renewable at the option of the holder, and he who negotiates the sale of these bonds will turn an honest penny.

Then again there were other ways out of the difficulty and so I dismissed the matter from my mind, thinking the S. P.-ites would overcome so slight a trouble. But it seems the wise men of the east end of the state had no such simple ideas, and it must have been a brighter star that was leading them on to the realms of higher finance.

Imagine my surprise a short time lat er when in rapid succession I saw three announcements in the daily papers;one to the effect that Milwaukee would be charged 41/2 per cent interest on it bonds-a raise of one-half per cent.-I suppose because of the greater risk capital invested in a municipality socialized city would run; and another announcement that Mr. Berger was in New York -can it be that he was negotiating the sale of these bonds? But the surprises are not all in yet, for upon Mr. Berger's return to Milwaukee, a resolution was passed by the Board of Aldermen to pay 41/2 per cent. interest on their bonds!! Can it be possible that the capitalists are dictating to the "Socialists" the terms under which they will negotiate the bonds? It certainly looks that way; and having gone thus far they will have to yield to the "financial interests" dictation in the matter of placing contracts, appointments, etc., etc., ad infinitum; for such is the rule of capitalist buying and selling and they usually make their terms before they deliver the cash.

And thus the Socialist (?) Commonwealth (?) is ushered in at Milwaukee. Capital exacts greater toll and gets it, and step by step the S. P.-ites are moving backward to the final goal when the powers of capitalism will have conquered them. More anon.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 23.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription the summer; and we call upon all the at our street meetings. We are keep- expires. First number indicates the expires. First number indicates the

THE MOVEMENT ON THE FRONTIER

CONDITIONS EXISTING IN THE SOUTHWEST, AND THE STURDY SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY BAND THERE.

By Fannie Chernin, El Paso, Texas, j organize it. After a personal conversa-

El Paso, Texas, with its 40,000 popu lation, of which 33% is Mexican, is not immune from the capitalistic plague, which is fortified by 35 religious organizations, two-American and Mexican-Salvation Armies, 23 A. F. of L. unions And, while it may not be inferred that all the members of the S. P. (defunct?) Local are favorable to the plague, we have sad evidence against one of its recruits. An explanation to justify this statement will promptly follow.

As a protest against the medley above referred to, and to counteract the emanating corruption disposed to perpetuate the irreconciliable conflict raging between oppressors and oppressed. Section El Paso, S. L. P., organized last November, and has held its meetings reguarly since, slowly but surely adding adherents. The majority of the members are Mexicans, several of which,-be it said to their credit-are "up and doing." Altho' we have and are making repeated efforts to interest the American element here, we find the so-called "inferior" Mexicans most responsive. This is all the more astonishing, considering that most of them cannot read English, and receive their knowledge of the movement by what is verbally imparted to them. And, while it may not be said that they all read Spanish, vet for those who do read their mother tongue, we have no S. L. P. literature to acquaint them with the knowledge necessary to inspire untiring activity.

This serious obstacle is soon to be eliminated by our Spanish paper which we are on the eve of printing; its mission, if successfully accomplished, will imbue the Mexicans with ideals worthy of the loftiest of civilized mankind Thwarted was our first attempt to put in working order a small cylinder press However, the constancy of effort is about to succeed, for another little press is being constructed by the Mexicans at the home of one of them, where our meetings are generally held. It is en couraging to see the Mexican comrades engrossed in their labor; it is a labor of love; a love that is broad enough for the whole of humanity. Their sincere endeavor prompts them to work into the small hours of night. Such determined efforts must bear fruit Equipped with a Spanish paper, we shall be able to reach not only the Mexicans in El Paso, but all those in Texas, and to come in personal contact with the we shall aim to penetrate Arizona and California, Mexico too if possible, thus prepare the Mexicans on the frontier to realize their relationship toward the workingmen of all countries. They shall be taught the significance of the Marxian concept, "Workingmen of all countries, unite"! The birth of that little paper is destined to change the mental and moral attitude of the Mexicans on both sides of the frontier.

The A. F. of L. union leaders here, as elsewhere, posing as the friends of abor, are making overtures to organize a Cooks' and Waiters' union, excluding laps, Chinese and Negroes. Strange to say, they singled out an S. P. man to desert.

the cause of which is intentionally permitted to go unscathed!

Last October these same unions sum-

moned twenty of their leaders to figure on the reception committee for the Taft-Diaz episode. They lavished welcome on the chief representatives of the exploiting class; endorsed the handshake and apparent friendship of a rich American, ditto Mexican. The most conspicuous feature on that occasion was the absence of race hatred. Now, however, those self-same men are seeking by antiimmigration resolutions to exclude the poor subjects of the Dictator to whom they gave a royal welcome. Royal welcomes given by labor leaders to members of the exploiting class, change to purple rage against the exploited ones, who, obeying the law of self-preservation, or lured by the powers in search of cheap labor, immigrate in hope, only to meet with despair and contempt. Poor Mexicans and poor Americans! How long will they permit the enemy to cultivate the despicable feature of race hatred among themselves? Whose the power but theirs to rout the A. F. of L.? which, in its holy recognition of geographical boundaries, does violence to the cause of labor which it pretends to befriend.

As to the Socialist party here, a better example can hardly be given than that which came under our personal observation of the effect of its broad, tolerant tactics of "reaching" the people. One of their local members attended our discussion meeting. Upon being informed that Socialism aims for the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class and establishment of the Socialist Republic, he denied the existence of classes. Furthermore, he doubted the possibility of Socialism, and as a grand finale, he confided to us that he was being paid to speak for the politicians here. "Why not?" he asked. "Am I not being paid for my political chicanery, and after all, is not Bryan a Socialist?" Laughable, were it not so sad. To read of this infamy may be revolting, but offender is worse. The fellow actually holds a membership card in the S. P. Local, but that Local has only had about one meeting, and that was when it or-

Now, then, to cleanse this region of such pollution of unworthy impositions inflicted on the working class, is the arduous task before us. Section El Paso is endeavoring to be equal to the noble work of guiding the proletariat into the straight path leading to final redemption. The outlook is promising, and when oppressors and traitors take cognizance, may the movement on the frontier not merely be a mirage on the

ion, the writer of this extracted a promise from the S. P. man not to lower himself to the level of such a task as the polluting A. F. of L. was tempting him with. The labor unions here also passed anti-immigration resolutions, and for this nefarious act they apologized under the cloak of shielding the American workman. Hopeless combat of an effect

value tax is historically distasteful. A. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF .-The reason why the Swan Sonnenschein & Co. edition of "Capital" is the one always referred to by The People, is that that is the edition in this office, and the paging in other editions, which may otherwise be correct enough, may not tally with that of S. S. & Co. Furthermore the S. S. & Co. edition is known to be reliable. To ascertain whether other | 011 persons. These were the figures for editions have, or have not "amended Marx," a la Spargo, would require a

careful and systematic comparison for

which we have no time.

why the British House of Lords accepted

land value tax budget is that the British

House of Lords is still essentially a

feudal affair, and that, as such a land

AND ADDRESS

E. F., PROVIDENCE, R. I.-We decline to have anything to do with a person who is either so ignorant that he can not, or so selfishly interested that he will not realize that the Roman Catholic hierarchy is a political machine, and who insists upon discussing the thing as a sacred affair. With a person who realizes that the hierarchy is a political machine we are perfectly willing to discuss. However much such a person is in error in admiring such a political machine we would treat him the same as we would a convinced Republican. Democrat or any other class-rule partyman.

F. D., FLORENCE, CALIF.-Preston was nominated for President by the Socialist Labor Party. He was nominated because the S. L. P. holds him not guilty. The S. L. P. holds him not guilty because to slay a man who assaults you with a deadly weapon when you are in the legitimate exercise of your civic rights is an act of self defense.

A. Z., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- The article appeared in the Daily People of Tuesday, June 21.

W. J. B., NEW YORK .- The first let ter is lost. As to the second we fear it would re-open a question that we try to avoid as still too vague for definite treatment.

LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE H. D. B., NEW YORK .- The reason, I. D. F., SALT LAKE CITY UTAH .-So long as the Union is "closed." the the income tax budget, and rejected the inevitable consequence is that the mass of Labor, in whose faces the Union doors

LETTER-BOX

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS

are closed, will keep the shop "open." The Open Shop is a direct product of Civic Federationized A. F. of Hellism. A. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y .-- So far as Socialist party literature allows an insight into Socialist party membership the Socialism of these gentlemen and

D. J. D., DENVER, COLO.-The land of England and Wales is owned by 973,-

ladies is what Herve would call "just so

much etiquette

S. S., NEW YORK,-No such book of songs is known in this office.

E. E. S., NEW ORLEANS, LA.-Let the beast Revenge die of starvationfeed it not. The S. L. P. has loftier

D. B. J., FITCHBURG, MASS.-Parallels between Europe and America must be cautionsly handled. Capitalism is not the sole factor that determines the time for the rise and the size of a Socialist

A. G., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL .- The accounts of Vincent St. John's agent Fred Heslewood were O. K.'d by St. John; what is now wanted is to have Heslewood O. K. St. John.

M. A., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Do not write on both sides of the sheet when sending matter for publication. Others kindly take notice.

A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.: J. M., ANN ARBOR, MICH .: F. B., PLEAS-ANTVILLE, N. Y.; C. C. C., PLEAS-ANTVILLE, N. Y.; L. M. G., HAMIL-TON, ONT.; R. K., CLEVELAND, O.; H, J. S., LOS. ANGELES, CALIF.; G. S., TACOMA, WASH.; E. J. H., PHILA., PA.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, ONT.; R. M., SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA; J. O. J., SHARON, PA.; J. A. B., DICKSON CITY, PA.; S. B., NEW, YORK, N. Y. -Matter received.

THE CHANGE TO SOCIALISM.

Scientific Socialism is no ready made suit of clothes that might be put on tomorrow. Nor does it expect to overday and have the millenium in full bloom by Sunday. It is essentially a principle of action, of reorganization, And the manner in which it can be realized must necessarily depend on the conditions existing when public opinion is sufficiently advanced to make its application possible. Socialism is in economics what democracy is in politics: the assertion of the equal right

affairs. It is, therefore, a principle that should appeal to workingmen with peculiar force. A plutocracy in a republic is a monstrosity. Industrial democracy, throw the competitive system on a Mon- (is the logical complement of political democracy. No change in human nature was required to establish the one. It came as a development of political ideals. So with the other. Through the progress of social ideals, it may be well under way long before we become conscious of the wings.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capof the people in the management of Italism. Spread the light!

Fiction.

Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself: it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line. Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degrated and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of paranthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will

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••••••••••••••••••

FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the

Eugère 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 communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

6 More in Course of Publication. 15 Volumes on Sale. CARLOVINGIAN COINS. 500 THE GOLD SICKLE 50C. THE BRASS BELL 50c. THE IRON ARROW HEAD 500 THE IRON COLLAR 50c. THE SILVER CROSS..... 50c. THE CASQUE'S LARK 75c. THE PONIARD'S HILT ... 750. THE BRANDING NEEDLE 500. THE IRON TREVET 750. THE ABBATIAL CROSIERSOC. EXECUTIONER'S KNIFE . St.

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NOTICE-For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday,

N. E. C. OF THE S. L. P.

July Semi-Annual Session,

The July semi-annual session of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was called to or der by National Secretary Paul Augustine at National Headquarters, Daily People Building, at 10:45 a. m. July 3.

Present: Olive M. Johnson (California), J. Marek (Connecticut), B. Reinstein (New York), W. H. Thomas(Pennsylvania), J. Kircher (Ohio), G. F. Weinstein (Lettish Federation), A. E. Reimer (Massachusetts).

Kircher chosen chairman, Reinstein secretary.

Report of the National Secretary-Marked revival of activity, especially in the eastern and western states Suggestions made on methods of propaganda. Matters that were referred to the Sub-Committee: Indebtedness of Section New York in the hands of Business Manager; plan to publish Daily People editorials in book-form: postponed; Language Federation; Sue stories; disturbances in Bridgeport: ended; Section Tacoma's protest to policy of Daily People; Section submits to decision of the N. E. C. Further acts of Sub-Committee-the conduct of Gillhaus's agitation on the Pacific: N. E. C. Member Kircher's (O.) work in the Pittsburg (Pa.) district restores activity. Olive M. Johnson's tour eastward. Reinstein's trip to Chicago and lectures on return trip. Reimer's agitational tour in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. De Leon's tour to Boston and ester, N. H. Rudolph Katz agttational work in Pennsylvania, successfully organizing Sections and securing readers. National Secretary's visits of Philadelphia, Washington, D. Gloversville and Utica. International Congress, Copenhagen, delegation. Lhnguage Federation, the conduct of Chas. thfiser, his falsification of the report of the Federation Convention as it appeared in The People. The Regione Nuova became utterly Anarchistic and it was cut out of the Party. Requests by the Sub-Committee: 1st Application of Australia to publish Sue series; 2nd Can a member of the Chicago-Spokane bogus I. W. W. be a member of the S. L. P. and vice versa, question coming from Pennsylvania and Section New York, 3rd The elec-

tion laws in several States. Correspondence—Section New York; Scandinavian Socialist Federation, reporting the Federation's status.

Report of Business Manager of Dafly People plant-Increased income; decreased back-wages; Yiddish "Arbeiter." Daily People circulation fluctuates not more than 100 additional and 100 fewer readers, and se on. Labor News-the additional publications. The Sue series will be completed by October. New edition published of Bebel's "Woman," also a fourth edition of "Anti-Patriotism." Sales increased over \$500 since last report. Activity by Sections. Financial report showed that the clear property of the Partythe excess of total assets over the total liabilities increased in the six months by \$3,052.87 namely from \$29,-\$27.59 to \$32,580.46. Report received.

Adjourned at 12:30 p. en., to attend Daily People Tenth Anniversary Celebration, and to meet at 9 a. m., July 4.

Report of Second Day's Session.

.The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party met in second day's session July 4, at 9.30 a. m., at S. I. P. Headquarters, Daily People

Report of Editor of The People.-No disturbances. One correspondence had been refused publication on the ground that it was a protest against a falsely quoted report that appeared in The Peo-ple. The protestor was Rothfiser of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation. The protest was refused publication un less the N. E. C. ordered it published; it had been, accordingly, referred to the Sub-Committee which submitted it to the N. E. C. for action. This matter comes up under the report of the Sub-Committee through the National Secre-tary. The Editor also reported that, due to his absence from the country as the Party's delegate to the Copenhagen June 6. Friedman chairman. All mem-

Congress, a substitute Editor would bers present. have to be appointed for the term of his absence. He requested the N. E. C. to endorse his appointment of John Hossack. The N. E. C. endorsed the appointment of John Hossack.

The matter of the Editor's refusal to publish the mutilated report of Rothiser was then taken up, a committee of the Federation and Rothfiser being present. The action the Editor being debated, and Frank Basky, speaking for Rothfiser, being heard, and Rothfiser admitting that the words which were struck out were struck out by himself, the following resolution was moved by

Reinstein, seconded by Johnson; "That the action of the Editor of The People in refusing to publish Rothfiser's alleged correction embodying the mutilated report of his statement at the last Hungarian S. L. Federation convention, be approved." Carried unanimously.

The matter of charges against Chas. Rothfiser, National Secretary of the Hungarian Federation, to the effect that ne continues to violate the policy of the Party and the Federation regarding the Anarchist concern called "I. W. W." and controlled by Trautmann, St. John, etc., was next taken up. The matter being extensively discussed, the falsifications of Rothfiser being documentarily proved, and the danger to the American Movement from Anarchic methods being rec ognized, the motion was made by Rein-

stein, seconded by Reimer: "Resolved, That a committee of three be elected to prepare a statement covering the issue between the Party and the Hungarian S. L. Federation." Carried

unanimously. The Committee ordered by the reso lution: Olive M. Johnson, Reinstein and

Adjournment at 2.30 to 3.30 p. m. Afternoon session. All present. Report of the S. L. P. to the Copen

hagen Congress. Financial report for last six months was received, audited and found correct. Action of Sub-Committee in evanting Australian S. L. P. the right to print the Sue stories in serial form in their paper, the Sydney People, was approved. Adjourned to 9 a. m., Tuesday.

B. Reinstein, Secy. At the time of going to press the N. E. C. was still in session. Further reports will appear in the next issue of the Weekly People.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the above con mittee was held at National Headquarters, Wednesday evening, June 29, with Kihn in the chair. Members present: Hall, Kihn, Lefkovits, Rosenberg. Schrafft, Machauer, Schwartz, Signarovits and Mittleberg. Absent and excused: Lafferty.

The minutes of May 25, which had remained unsigned up to date, were read and adopted. The minutes of the previous session, June 22, were

read and adopted. Lefkovits asked to be excused for non-attendance at the last meeting of the committee; his request was grant-

The National Secretary read his report for the coming session of the National Executive Committee, and it was moved by Mittleberg, seconded by Rosenberg, "That the report be concurred in"; carried.

The minutes of the present session were adopted.

* Adjournment 8:45 p. m.

John Hall, Secretary.

OHIO S. E. C. Meeting of Ohio State Executive Committee on June 27 with Goerke in the chair. Absent without excuse: Polster and Reimann. After reading and adoption of minutes of previous meeting the committee adjourned sine die.

The newly elected Committee went into session with all members present, Goerke acting as chairman. The following officers were elected: Financial Secretary, James Rugg; Treasurer, J. D. Goerke; Rec. and Cor. Secretary, Richard Koeppel.

Communications: -- From Frederick Stein, Cincinnati, reporting reorganization of English speaking Branch, From National Secretary Augustine, pertaining to National Organizer Katz's tour through Ohio with schedule of meetings.

After discussion and upon motion said schedule was revised as to some places and the Secretary was instructed to notify Augustine of the changes made, to ask certain information and inform him that Committee will contribute \$25 towards expenses of Katz's tour, a motion to that effect having been passed.

The Secretary was also instructed to send out, to the Sections and membersat-large in the state, financial report of the last fiscal year and a circular calling for funds for the state agitation.

Receipts: Section Cleveland, 100 due stamps \$15; expenditures none.
Richard Koeppel, Rec. Secy.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted THE ROLL OF HONOR s read.

State Rose giving information in regard to fall elections. From E. W. Lovelace ordering due stamps. Secretary read financial statement; tended to routine work, also reports on

accepted. Secretary reports having atvote cast for N. E. C. man and recommends that we participate in the fall elections by nominating candidates for public office. Report accepted. Decided to close vote on N. E. C. man

and declare F. H. Kuckenbecker elected. Decided to nominate candidates for the fall elections and instruct secretary to get petitions printed. The following were nominated: For State Treasurer, Gus Larson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. Lingenfelter; 3 trustees of the University of Illinois, R. Neebe, M. Mahlberg, O. Lingenfelter,

Receipts, \$31.45; expenses, \$7.58 We ask the members to carefully consider the financial statement sent out. The figures speak for themselves. I am sure we can make a better showing at the end of the next six months if we are a little more active in our Party work and I hope we will be. Members are requested to note change

J. Bobinsky, State Secretary. 1514 Washburne avenue, Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO S. E. C.

Meeting of Colorado State Executive Committee, S. L. P., held June 28. A. Ohman in the chair. Roll call showed two members absent.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: A letter from A. Judelovitz, member of Section Denver, sending money for dues and \$22 donation for campaign expenses. The letter and money was ordered turned over to Section Denver. From J. U. Billings, of Grand Junction, giving information on local affairs; filed. Section Denver sent nominations for candidates for state campaign and vote on seat of S. E. C. for ensuing two years. The State secretary stated that he had informed the comrades nominated and requested an answer as to whether they accept or decline; that he had received answer from several of the nominees but others had as yet not been heard from. Decided to lay matter of nominations over to next meeting.

New Business: Decided to canvas rote on seat of S. E. C. The vote resuited in the selection of Denver as the seat of the S. E. C. State seretary was instructed to inform the Section and request it to nominate members of the committee and also State secretary.

Decided that the S. E. C. defray expenses of getting a notary's commission for a comrade in Denver for the collection of signatures for State ticket, and that the selection of such s comrade as notary public be referred to Section Denver.

Adjourned to meet again on July

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

A meeting of the Connecticut S. E. C. Socialist Labor Party, was held at headquarters, 34 Elm street, on June 14, with Fred Lechner in the chair. All members were present.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted

Communications from Section Bridge port regarding delegates to state convention and Section matters. From Section Mystic regarding delegates to state convention, nomination on the state ticket, sending \$6 for due stamps, \$20 for Daily People and assessments. From Section Middletown regarding nomination on state ticket and information. From State Secretary of the state of Connecticut regarding new election law. From S. E. C. of Massachusetts regarding organizer on tour. From J. Marek, New Haven requesting the names of organ-izers of the state committee and special fund. From National Secretary Paul Augustine, sending 200 due stamps, regarding Daily People donation and organizer on tour. From N. E. C. regarding special fund.

Financial report: Income, \$7.40; expenses 70 cents; balance on hand, \$61.35. State Secretary Fred. Fellermann reported regarding the new election law in Connecticut, and that no delegate could be sent from Section Hartford to the new incoming S. E. C. Adjourned.

Frank Knotek, Rec. Secy.

AGE OF REASON. By Thomas Pains, The book that for a hundred years the preachers have been valuely trying Cloth, Price 50 Cents. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York

The comrades actively engaged in spreading the propaganda of the So cialist Labor Party did pretty good work the past week. Those who sent us two or more subscriptions each were the fol-

á	
	Mrs. H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal.
1000	A. Gilhaus, San Francisco, Cal
	A. Ralph, San Francisco, Cal
20000	Otto Pahl, San Francisco, Cal
100000	Jacob Ney, Scotia, Cal
	J. Martin Stevinson, Cal
	S. L. P. Section, Denver, Col
	S. L. P. Section, El Paso Co., Col
į	F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn
Different	G. Richter, Middleton, Conn
270700	J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky
	F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass
	O. Kinsalas, Malden, Mass
1	J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass
	M. J. Cikanek, St. Paul, Minn
	C. Thompson, St. Paul, Minn
	T. J. Sullivan, Marshall, Minn
	H. Haman, Omaha, Ntb
	S. Levin, Brooklyn, N. Y
	A. Hansen, High Bridge, N. Y
	H. Palm, Jamestown, N. Y
1.00	H. Weiss, Patchogue, N. Y
	F. Brown, Cleveland, O
4	W. Christiansen, Cleveland, O
1	S. L. P. Section, Allentown, Pa
	K. Georgevitch, Philadelphia, Pa
1000	R. Richardson, Rochester, Pa
14	E. Stern, Swissvale, Pa
	H. Stillman, Houston, Tex
	R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex
	R. F. Southwick, Ogden, Utah
3	J. Bader, Newport News, Va
	C. Rudolph, Newport News, Va
200	F. Willard, Rock Springs, Wyo
5	L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash
	H. F. Cody, New York

DAILY PEOPLE 10TH ANNIVERSARY FUND.

This 10th Anniversary Fund was started by the Panama Canal friends of H. Tryon, Denver, Col. \$.50 the Daily and Weekly People, who J. Mann, Chicago, Ill. themselves have contributed a total of \$194.25. Last week we received from L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., \$155.00; one hundred contributed by Section San Francisco, and fifty-five dollars from Los H. Mueller, Wilkinsburg, Pa. Angeles comrades and sympathizers. In F. Simmen, making the remittance Comrade Haller F. Weber, says: "We hope that other Sections of the Party have not forgotten that the Manager has financial problems to solve. F. O. Henzi. Those Sections who have not been turning in a goodly number of subscriptions should send some money." The California contributors express the hope that each succeeding anniversary of the Daily. People will see an ever greater growth of the class conscious and revolutionary Movement, with the Party Press at all times pouring hot shot into the camp of the enemy.

Right here we wish to say that the State of California, from which this handsome contribution comes, has also done its duty fully by the Movement and the Party Press, in the matter of pushing the prepaganda.

From the Connecticut State organization of the S. L. P. we received a contribution of one hundred dollars with the following letter from Comrade Fred Fellermann, State Secretary:

"To the Daily People:-"With best wishes on its Tenth Anniversary, the Connecticut State organization of the Socialist Labor Party herewith presents, in acknowledgement of faithful service in the past and as an of appreciation, the enclosed check for one hundred dollars.

(Signed) "Fred Fellermann, "Secretary." "Hartford, Conn., June 30."

This Connecticut contribution is an other instance of it being the active ones who push the propaganda and sustain it financially as well.

Following are the contributions in de-

Section San Francisco \$100.00 Los Angeles comrades and sym-

pathizers as follows:	April 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
F. Schuette	1.00
W. D. McFarlane	1.00
B. Jensen	2.00
E. Archibald	1.00
J. Shea	1.00
Stephen Long	1.00
J. Easton	1.00
M. Goge	.50
C. Degele	2.00
A. Rosenblad	3.00
C. Ross	1.00
People Reader	1.00
Fred Hoehl	1.00
Mrs. A. Corker	1.00
· Hayden Morgan	.50
Mr. Deveraux	1.00
John Giltseh	.50
M. Hanson	2.00
C. K. Kerr	.50
A. Weinberg	.50

W. Yuhnke

J. Begovich 2.00 O. W. Sewall 1.00 L. C. Haller 1.00 T. Watson 1.00 Ed. Arnaelsteen 2.00 James C. Hurley 1.00 Brown and Holler "Bet" 2.00 A. K. Wind 2.00 A. C. McGinty 1.00 A. Millard 1.00 E. Neuvians 1.00 P. Farrell 1.00 A. Demuth 1.00 George Shepard50 H. J. Schade V. Schiffer 1.00 Joe Stephany 1.00 S. G. Rouleau Joe Lavignini .50 Joe Levoe50 Alfred Rohde 1.00 Alfred Norman 2.50 Mrs. M. Shea 1.00 Mrs. Josephine Bechtel 1.00 Connecticut S. E. C., S. L. P. .. 100.00 S. L. P. Section, Boston, Mass. 10.00 A Weisman, Baltimore, Md. .. 1.00 F. S., Detroit, Mich. 2.00 F. B. Guarnier, New York 10.00 J P Quinn, No. Tarrytown, N Y

Previously acknowledged 194.25 Grand total \$474.25

OPERATING FUND.

open to contributions from those who for any reason can not actively partici pate in the active work of getting subscriptions for the Daily and Weekly People. Others of course are by no means barred from contributing -in fact it is the most active ones who at times are also the best sustainers of

this fund. Last week's contributions

The Operating Fund is especially

1.00 O. Kinsalas, Malden, Mass... 1.25 J. Jiskra, Milford, Mass. G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn. German Branch, Braddock, Pa. 5.00 .50 .50 .50 J. Stalder. .50 E. Burkly, -.50 .50

.50 A. Grav. .50 J. C. Daily R. R. N., Spokane, Wash.... 3.00 Total \$ 25.25

Previously acknowledged .: 6,520.23 Grand total \$6,545.48

REIMER'S TOUR IN CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Executive Committee, S. L. P., has secured the service of Arthur E. Reimer of Boston, Mass. to speak at the various places and on dates as stated below. Accordingly our organizations and the readers of the Party press should make it their special business that these meetings are well attended so that they may have the desired effect.

Bridgeport, July 6 and 7. New Haven, July 8 and 8. Waterbury, July 11. Meriden, July 12. New Britain, July 13. Hartford, July 14 and 15. Rockville, July 16. So. Manchester, July 18. Middletown, July 19 and 20. New London, July 21. Mystic July 22. Stonington, July 23.

KATZ'S TOUR IN OHIO. Youngstown-July 9 to 12. Canton-July 18 to 15. Akron-July 16 to 17. Cleveland-July 18 to 21. Sandusky- July 22 to 23. Toledo-July 24 to 26. Columbus-July 27 to 29. Dayton-July 30 to 31. Hamilton-August 1 to 2. Cincinnati-August 3 to 12.

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VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. in Virginia met in regular session with Rudolph in the chair. Members present: F. Buxton, F. Neff, C. Rudolph, E. Schade, L. Jerene. The minutes of the previous meet-

ing were adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Organizer Ford, Section Norfolk County, ordering stamps. From Schmidt, organizer Section Roanoke, ordering stamps, and informing S. E. C. of the election of a delegate to the next State convention. From Schade, Newport News, enclosing half yearly report; received and

The financial report was then read and adopted. Receipts, \$3.84; expenses, \$7. , ,

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All persons desiring to attack them selves 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:

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2. Isolated persons, unable to find ely others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by become ing members at-large by signing ar 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 indiidual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned. Paul Augustine, National Secretary,

28 City Hall Place, New York City,

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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 Chub at 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Head juarters 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, 2241/2 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, £416 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 Ware Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women

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., Hendquarters 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

Section Denver meets the first Sunday afternoon of each month at Hall, 201 Charles Building, 926 15th street. Agent of Party organs, Al Wernet, Hotel Curlton. 15th and Glenarm streets.

Third and Wabasha streets, at 10 a. m.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P. meets the third Saturday of cack 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.

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