

VOL. XX., NO. 17.

THE WORKERS' BINOCULAR The present state of working class radi-

TURNED UPON EVENTS BIG WITH IMPORT FOR HIM. 12 . .

Compositor's Terrible Blunder-What J. J. Hill Thinks-Four Hours' Pay for Ten Hours' Work-Notes on the Cloak Strike-"I'm-a-Bummery" Shows Prog-

A typographical error must have crept in the "Appeal to Wage Earners" issued by the Manufacturers' Association of

Jamestown, N. Y., and published in the Jamestown "Morning Post" of the 9th of this month. The Association requests the wage earners of Jamestown to "consider facts." The Association can hardly have meant that.

Even the Census figures, doctored by the employers' interests as everybody knows they are, indicate the facts for Jamestown to be as follows: Average wage of employes in the 178 establishments that reported :- \$384; Surplus Wealth produced by the wage earners and pocketed by the employers under the guise of Profits :- \$2,322,428, or over 27 per cent on the capital invested; Total wages paid by the 178 establishments \$1,800,192, making the Profits or wages withheld, \$522,236 larger than the wages paid.

What the Jamestown Manufacturers' Association meant to request the wage carners of the town to do was, not to "consider the facts," but to "shut their eyes to the facts."

Compositors sometimes do perform awful typographical blunders.

Upon his return from his fishing excursion to Labrador, James J. Hill announced his conviction that everything would be moving smoothly and prospering, were it not that "legislation was interfering everywhere and causing trouble." . Early in 1800 the farmers of Long Island, afflicted by a severe drought, petitioned the Legislature of this State for heaven's sake to adjourn, it being the cause of the danger that threatened the crops. Has James J. progressed much, if any, beyond the Long Island farmers of 1800?

The demand of the Pennsylvania Railroad men which amounts to declaring their readiness to accept Four Hours pay for Ten-Hours work is being turned by the bourgeois press into "a demand for eleven hours' pay for ten bours' work."

The first of the instructions given to the striking New York cloakmakers by their officers is: "Pick no arguments and enter into no discussions with employers." This is well. There are things that are past arguing and discussing. Among these is the relation between employers and employea the former being exploiters, the latter exploitees; the former being fed, clothed and housed by the latter. None

sample of what the Week-End retreats will accomplish, is calculated rather to send a chill down the spines of the folks from whom Father Sheahy expects funds than to send a stream of gold into the treasury of Father Sheahy's scheme.

Wanted-s politico-economic X-ray apparatus. The same would disclose to the eye the wires that connect Wall street railroad speculators with Commander E. T. Witherspoon of the United States cruiser Prairie who announces emphatically "conditions in Nicaragua are unbearable."

However erratic Ignatius Donnelly's story "Caesar's Column" was in many respects, events are proving it to have been a long look ahead in some other respects. The exhibition given by the aviator Glenn H. Curtiss who crossed the sailing line of the yacht John E. Mehere II, and showered it with oranges for bombs, recalls Donnelly's picture of the revolutionists bombarding New York with bombs dropped from airships.

The decision of the managers of the cloakinakers' strike, to tolerate no speakers except those O. K.'d by the managers, turns out to be a wiser move than appears on the surface. The move has caused the Yiddish "Vorwaerts" crew to start the rumor that the man agers of the strike aim at "keeping out Socialism." Interpreting the decision jointly with the rumor, the conclusion is justified that the managers of the

strike have wisely decided not to render both the strikers and Socialism ridiculeus. The "Socialists" (God save the mark1) whom the "Verwaerts" turns out, and who are the ones who push themselves forward, know nothing

of Socialism but the name, and, with their wild rant can and do throw only disrepute upon anything they "speak" (read "screech") for.

"The Worker's Voice, an Independent Journal for Industrial Union and Revolutionary Action, E. J. Foote, Editor, Portland, Oregon," the latest financial scheme of the I'm-a-bums, illustrates the progressive ness of slummery. When the I'm-abummery was started in Chicago in 1908 it preached theft by word of mouth only; when later its organ, the Spokane "Industrial Worker," was launched, several issues appeared before theft was openly advocated; the "Worker's Voice" just set afloat, now starts with the advocacy of theft. Its salutatory declares:

"The Voice is to be heard monthly if we can beg, berrow or otherwise come dishonestly into possession of enough money to pay the printer" (and the Editor, E. J. Footet) Boils come to a head.

D. C. Nevin's cablegram from Paris STRIKE AGAINST CHECK-OFF. nnouncing, as President of the St Pittsburg Tin Workers Reject Scheme of Louis-Kansas City Electric Railway, that he placed a \$15,000,000 issue of bonds for his roads has been received Pittaburg, Pa., July 13 .- It is typical with wild hoorahs by the very element of A: F. of L.-ism that the union work- dollar of wealth that the useful worker

NEW YORK, SATURDAV, JULY 23, 1910.

# **MISSOURI RIGHT TO WORK LEAGUE**

tion has been formed, with headquarters in St. Louis, one dollar a year per member, "for the purpose of securing the submission and adoption of an Amendment to the State Constitution, providing that the State furnish employment to all who apply for it, UN-DER SUCH CONDITIONS THAT THE PRODUCT WILL NOT COME INTO COMPETITION WITH LABOR NOW EMPLOYED NOR GOODS NOW IN THE MARKET." If ever there was a proposition the

tail of which bites off and swallows up its head it is the purpose that the Missouri Right to Work League announces as its goal. Whatever can that work be the prod-

uct of which "will not come into competition with labor now employed nor with goods now in the market"? The human mind may, perhaps, sometime be able to grasp the idea of infinitude; to grasp the idea of work,

UN-CON-STI-TU-TION-AL

ANOTHER LABOR LAWS BACK

BROKEN BY THE COURTS.

Missouri Statute Regulating Hours

Joy by Bakers' Exploitors.

hours of bakery employees.

number of days in a week."

in Bake Shops Thrown out by State

Supreme Court-Result Hailed with

St. Louis, Mo., July 11 .- The Mis-

souri State Supreme Court has de-

clared "unconstitutional" the bakers

law, enacted in 1998, regulating the

The Court held that "clean and

wholesome bread does not depend upon

the number of hours which the bakery

employee may work in a day or the

The case was that of a St. Louis

boss baker arrested for working his

employees more than six days in the

week. Another charge against the

baker was a violation of the section

regulating the sanitation of bakeries.

The court discovered the act only ap-

plied to bakeries turning out bread,

cake and biscuits and exempted those

baking ples, pastry and confection-

This was clearly "class legislation,"

according to the court, and the de-

cision has caused great rejoicing

among the men who get their wealth

out of the bake-house slaves of St.

Louis and other large Missouri cities.

"Leaders."

eries.

Under the above title an organiza- ; the product of which "will not come Union who may apply. Whichever way into competition with labor now em- one might turn the question, the anployed nor with goods now in the market." and that as a solution of the direst features of involuntary and enforced idleness-that idea no mind's arms can ever clasp. The story is told of Girard, the

founder of the Girard Institute of Philadelphia, that, seeing one day a man idle who said he could find no work, Girard engaged him to carry a heap of cobblestones, that lay on one

side of the street, to the opposite side; and that, when the man had done this job, Girard directed him to carry the stones back to where they first lay. Can this bit of Girardic sarcasm be the kind of employment the Missouri Right to Work League has in mind? Even that will not now go down. The unemployed in the Laborers' Unions are numerous enough to demand the employment for themselves, and to denounce as "scabs" those out of the

Violating Child Labor Law.

lation and to-day filed their charges,

The former said to-night that the ac-

tion was taken after repeated warn-

ings to Kirby, and that prosecutions

will be vigorously pushed. Last win-

SOLID S. L. P. HANDBILL.

Gotten Out by New Orleans Members on

Car Strike.

"WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE!

exactly one dollar of wealth in one

hour: now the useless worker keeps the

dollar of wealth and gives back to the

useful worker seventeen cents for the

New Orleans, July 13 .--

Kirby's plant.

law.

swer is-The only employment the product of which "will not come into competition with labor now employed nor goods now in the market" must be employment for the product of which there is no market.

The answer suggests another question-"What is the matter with the Missouri Right to Work League !" The answer transpires from the make-up of the Organization Committee. That body consists of an aggregation of St. Louis Socialist party luminaries, Single Taxers, and other such sociologic heels-over-headers, with a Labor-Lieutenant of the capitalist class, Percy Pepoon of Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis, to jolly them along-and keep them from doing mischief, by consuming their funds with work for "Union printers."

# **RELIEF FOR CHILD SLAVES** machine shows disrepair, but they

day barred from further employment in certain branches of specified trades by an order of the State Board of Health.

These branches and trades are enumerated and labeled "dangerous."

ter May removed a young girl from Mainly they are those trades which entail working amid poisonous dust and

Among the most impertant and the one in which the most apprentices are employed, is the printing craft.

The Board acts under chapter 404 of the present year's statutes, which defines the processes in which minors may "To understand this, you must know not be employed. In other states whole industries are in the closed list; here that this world would be a wilderness, only the dangerous processes are speciif useful labor was not applied to it; fied.

useful labor made the world what it is The list includes the processes in the to-day, with all these nice things that manufacture of paint leads, plumber's man must have in order to live. But all leads, cutting lead and tin or lead alone, the use of lead in rubber factories, lead these nice and useful things have been paint grinding, etc., file cutting by hand, taken away from the useful workers by typesetting, cleaning or handling type in printing offices, glazing in pottery fac-"According to the last census report tories, the manufacture of stove blackto-day the working class produce ten ing, bronzing in lithographing, cutlery dollars of wealth in ten hours, that is grinding, polishing on emery and buffing

"On no other subject were there as many bills introduced during the legiswheels, cutting, turning and polishing lative sessions of 1909. In Illinois alone, pearl shells, tale ducting in rubber there were twelve bills before the legworks, sorting, dusting and grinding islature, none of which was passed. rags, using gasoline in the industries, Nine-tenths of these bills in all states processes necessitating exposure to the

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. **"JUST SPRING CHICKENS"** A Measure Meant Only to Beguile

Laber.

The American Association for Labor

Legislation has just issued in pam-

phlet form an article on "Progressive

Tendencies in Labor Legislation of

1909." The article is from the pen of

Irene Osgood, and originally appeared

in the "American Political Science Re-

view." It may be considered a good

resume of labor legislation for the

period mentioned, covering as it does

the leading points on so-called labor

matters, which various state legisla-

tures have taken up. A scrutiny,

achieved for Labor, fails to reveal a

single adequate measure. One can-

not but remark that the bread and

butter question, ever pressing itself

forward has not even been brushed

against by these different state law

making bedies. And a Socialist work-

ingman knows why. The legislators are

not there to legislate economic in-

dependence for the workingman;

they are in their places to do all

sorts of tinkering where the capitalist

never will advise relegating that ma-

timers." Her report on that head is

"The greatest interest of the year

centered in the subject of employers'

liability. The determination of liabil-

ity for industrial accidents resulting

in injury or death, has been the source

of much bitterness between employer

and employee, searching discussions

of the subject in the last few years

"In the United States, we still cling

to the old common law test of negli-

gence,' 'whose fault was it?' resulting

in the outworn defenses of contribu-

tory negligence, assumption of risk,

and the fellow-servant doctrine. This

policy, after centuries of trial, has

"But within the last five years, we

are waking to the fact that 'fault'

cannot easily be determined, and that

just as the business assumes the risk

of accidents to its mahinery, so it must

also assume the risk of accidents to its

failed entirely in satisfying either em-

have been widespread.

ployer or employee.

human machines

here given:

IS WHAT MANAGER OF 'FRISCO BARBER SHOP INSISTED ON.

As Consequence, Two Manicurists Whe Had Grown Gray in His Employ Are Turned Off-Race Suicide, Caused by High Cost of Living, Hits School Census.

San Francisco, Calif., July 5 .- A labor struggle is on in Stockton, Calif. The sheet metal workers had been out on strike. When they tried to return to work on June 30th, they found themselves locked out by the bosses' association. The bosses say that one of their number was declared unfair on a "trivial cause." They say that they are "sick of the tyranny exercised by the unions," and that now they "will lock horns with the men in a trial of strength."

The Stockton electricians have been out for some time. At noon Saturday 350 carpenters of that city laid down their tools. The plumbers and other trades have promised to come out.

Mayor R. R. Reibenstein tried to call conference betwen the two quarrelling "brothers" but did not succeed. It is freely predicted that this will be the severest labor struggle that Stockton has yet experienced, and that it will end either in a wide open shop or in an ab-

solutely closed one. Race suicide again! This year's school census shows 74,729 children, while last year's showed 88,658. This does not mean that all these thousands are in school. Matter of fact is that only about fifty per cent. are. Anyhow, the school census shows a decrease of 13,329 children. All sorts of explanations are vouchsafed. Some say that the reports of last year were padded; others that this year's enumerating was both shiftless and systemless. The decline , will cost the present schoel beard \$58,087.47 less in State appropriations. The appropriations were based on an estimate of 91,000 school children, the calculation being figured on a 3 per cent increase over last year's figures.

The fact of the matter is that the decrease of children per family is general throughout the State. As the thermometer of the cost of living records an ever higher mark, the barometer of children per family falls ominously lower.

"What we want is chickens, just spring chickens," quoth the humorous manager of the barber shop in the St. Francis Hotel as he "fired," beg pardon, discharged two manicurists, whose hair had turned gray in his service. And so \_ the perfumed parlors of the most elite barber shop in town will know them no more. For five years they had worked .A in the shop, with a smile and a pleasant word for everyone of the customers of their exploiters, beg pardon, employers. They thought that they were becoming more and more valuable because of their ever increasing acquaintanceship. But the manager, reflecting the demands of

evils. State Board of Health Acts, Under New Miss Osgoeds's account on "Employ-Statute-Among Forbidden Tasks Are ers' Liability" measures, which have Grinding Paint Leads, Typesetting, come up in different states proves how endless in bickering and how ineffect-Polishing on Buffing or Emery Wheels. ual are the propesitions advanced, Besten, Mass., July 12 .- Theusands of and furthermore, how far off any ade-Yesterday District Inspectors S. E. quate alleviation is via the road of minors throughout the State were to-May of this city, and P. J. Curley of "welfare" workers and "step-at-a-Cleveland, discovered the alleged vio-

#### John Kirby, Jr., president of the Dayton Manufacturing Company and president of the National Association of Manufacturers, on a charge of employing a fifteen-year-old boy ten hours a day in violation of a State

HURBAH FOR JOHN KIRBY, JR. Van Cleave's Successor Wanted fo THOUSANDS IN MASS. BARRED Dayton, Ohio, July 13 .- A warrant FROM DANGEROUS TRADES. was issued to-day for the arrest of

chine to the past for one run by the working class. Hence the unsatisfactory nature of the various "steps" which are taken to "reform" industrial

but people who try to play cuttle fish.

The suffrage bill, just shelved by Parliament, and styled the "conciliation bill," should be styled "a bill to rivet upon the British system the principle of property qualification." The bill is called ciliation" on the ground that it conciliates the divergent schools of suffragist opinion, pacifying the militant as well as the mild suffragists. The "conciliation" consists in that the bill grants the Parliamentary suffrage to women, but only to these who have the property qualification and who already exercise the franchise in municipal elections. Thus the agitation for woman's suffrage, a presumably progressive and radical move, is materializing in the official seal being set upon a principle that has its jaws set against Progress, let alone Radicalism.

The Rev. Terrence Sheahy, professor of jurisprudence in the Fordham University law school, may be a tip-top jurist, but is an absurdity as an advertising agent to collect funds. In asking for financial support for his scheme of a Week-End Retreat, where the pious are to enjoy once a year a vacation of three days for meditation and contemplation, Father Sheahy announces that the plan is intended to check Socialism, Anarchism and other propagandie disturbance, and he adds that the plan "has been

effective in choking the radicalism of the werking classes in France and Belgium." | operative basis."

aner hears the legend . "Amer ica for the Americans." If all these cablegrams were strung together the innocents would make the discovery that America is to-day more of a plantation for European Nabobs than the country was in the days of George III.

A WONDERFUL OFFER.

"The Pocket Bible," the sixteenth of the wonderful Eugene Sue "Mysteries of the People," will start serial publication in the Daily People, Sunday, July 24, running daily until the two large volumes of this story are complete.

Over two months will be con by this matchless story of the period of the Reformation and Catherine de Medici. Other features of the paper make three months' subscription at \$1.00 one of the solidest investments a workingman can make. Order at once.

#### "STOCK" TAFFY FOR GLASS WORK-ERS.

Toledo, Ohio, July 13 .- The different committees of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, which have been busy on their reports since the convention opened July 5, are completing their work, and several of them will report to-morrow.

The officials of the Chicago Glass Co. at Chesterton, Ind., to-day complied with the delegates' request and submitted a proposition in writing to the convention for the glass workers to "purchase stock in their company on a co-

men at the Whittaker-Glassner plant produced.

have had to go on strike against the wage scale as accepted by the "leaders" of their own union.

Officers from the national headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers hurried to Wheeling to-day to plead for "peace."

In the new wage scale which the company with other independent sheet and tin plate manufacturers, signed in Pittsburg ten days ago, the Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association inserted a provision for the "check-off" by which the company agrees to collect the union dues from the men, turning 10 per cent. of the workers' wages to the treasurer of the union.

This "check-off" the workmen say, is utilized only by the fakirs in one big craft union in the country, the United Mine Workers. Under its provision the workman is forced to continue a member of the Union whether he chooses

or not. The men at the Wheeling plant, though all members of the union, ob jected to having the payment of their iues made compulsory, and struck. It is whispered that the Amalgamat ed Association, the same as Mitchell's United Mine Workers, was forced to the adoption of the "check-off" as the only means of preventing the disintegration of its organization, which has

een rapidly losing its membership since the United States Steel Corporation sheet and tin mills shut out all

"Now the useful worker can hardly get along, that is he can hardly exist on

a set of useless workers.

the seventeen cents an hour, so he talks the matter over, and gets his other fellow workers to join a Union to try and get more of the dollar of wealth for the hour's work, and when he gets more of

the dollar per hour the useless worker

gets less of the dollar, and this that the useless worker gets is called profit (or dividends) and what the useful

worker gets is called wages so you can see what causes strikes all over the world.

"To be better posted on this subject: "Read the Daily People-Published at No. 28 City Hall Place, New York City. "Price 1 cent a copy, or send five one-

cent stamps and get the book called What Mens This Strike?' at same ad-

dress." This is the handbill which has been distributed by thousands by the active Socialist Labor Party members in this city, bearing on the projected strike of 2,000 motormen and conductors of the New Orleans Railways Company. The men have been talking strike for

weeks, and are now voting on the question.

The members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. lost no time getting out the dodgers, showing the carmen why they keep from penetrating into the lungs." should get an increase of pay, and also

how to organize in a compact body to meet the company. Such a warm campaign was carried on that the capitalist daily press is gnashing its teeth over it. month, second, the day, third, the year.

escape of fumes and gases from lead, gasing in textile factories, singeing in print works, dipping metal in acid solutions melting and annealing glass and processes involving exposure to extremes of heat and other conditions which promote susceptibility to disease.

The following excerpt from the latest report of the Massachusetts State Child Labor Committee has this to say in regard to these modes of exploiting child workers:

"We have always supposed in Massa chusetts that he had left far behind those much-talked-of conditions in English coal mines in the forties, where little children on their hands and knees dragged coal from the mines, but the conditions found by the state inspectors of health here in Massachusetts to-day are not far in advance.

"Children are found working in rubber factories as spreader helpers, spending one-half of their time under the machines-working in a doubled up position, their heads protected from the heat of the machines by planks covered with asbestos. The air under the machines is hot and vitiated with fumes of naphtha used in the process,

"In the pearl shell industry children are found working in clouds of mineral dust, which even respirators would not

New York and Wisconsin appointed



were along the the common law liability of an employer by attempting to break down his defences, and in a few states such laws were enacted. During 1909 the legislatures of Idaho, Maine and New Jersey passed general employers' lia-

bility acts. These are based on the English law of 1880, and are similar to the existing law in Alabama, Massachusetts. New York and Pennsylvania. They depart from the common law doctrine, only in placing additionally

liability on railroad companies. "Mississippi, Massachusettes, Wisconsin and Michigan, have modified their law by practically abolishing the fellow-servant rule when applied to persons employed in running trains; and Michigan and Wisconsin have modified the contributory negligence defense regarding both defenses.

"But the real advance of the year is indicated in the rapidly growing sentiment, both among employers and employees, that the injustice and wastefulness of the present employers' liability system must be replaced by some system that will provide insurance or compensation. Minnesota,

the pudgy parasites who patronize the perfumed parlors, wanted "chickens, just chickens." And he got them.

W. F. M. LEFT IN LURCH.

\$60,000 Promised to It Not Paid by Legislature

Denver, July 6 .- The Western Federation of Miners has not yet got that \$60,000 which it was voted by the Legislature after having made deals to support claims of the old political parties. Colorado courts will have to decide whether or not the state must pay the Federation's \$60,000. The organization, tired of waiting, and of refusals to issue warrants, will soon begin proceedings to compel payment.

The situation is exasperating the Federation men the more because of the fict that Roady Kenehan, the state auditor who held up the payment of the money, was for years the national secretary of the horseshoers' union, and was given the unanimous support of organized labor in the election and was especially favored with votes by members of the Western Federation of Min-

JOHNNY MITCHELL WANTS MORE DUES.

John Mitchell, who along with his Civic Federation job is still a Vice President of the American Federation of Labor has come out with an appeal to the alleged 3,000,000 craft unionists of this country to do missionary work.

is the literary agency of the Socialist will tell you when your subscription Labor Party. It prints nothing but expires. First number indicates the sound Socialist literature.

The New York Labor News Company Watch the label on your paper.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.



The recent Tenth Anniversary issue of the Daily People-demonstrates their spirit "born Socialists. Look at to both friend and foe the vitality and their village communes! Look at their power possessed by the paper and the artels (co-operative associations of the Socialist Labor party. They possess this vitality and power for the simple reason that they are planted firmly upon the basis of solid facts, are guided by logic and have the courage to tell the and kindle the Pan-Russian Social Revolution !" truth under all circumstances, serenely

confident at all times that he who has facts, logic, courage and truth on his | side will not only survive but is bound to achieve final success, to carry off final rect action Bakuninites" armed themwictory. These characteristics distinguish this organ from all others flying the also "leaving the government alone," flag of Socialism in its language in this country, and secure for it the proud title of being the Lighthouse of the Social Revolution in America. As such it is its duty at least occasionally to turn its light on the events and experiences of the revolutionists of other times and other countries, and enable the American proletariat to profit by those experiences and to steer clear of the mistakes and eventual danger for the Cause of its own Emancipation

It is the purpose of this article to give a sketch of some of the most valuable lessons taught by the Russian revolutionary movement in its earlier periods, reserving for another article those taught by the more recent, the Social-Democratic period.

#### The Propaganda Period.

"No bourgeois concessions" was the key-note of the Russian revolutionary movement in its inception, early in the seventies of last century.

Practically no representatives of the toilers, neither factory-workers nor peasants, participated then in the movement. The pioneers were nearly exclusively of the intellectual class, intellectual in the noblest, purest sense of the word, highminded, enthusiastic men and women of the nobility and cultured layers of soety, full of eivic pride, and burning with the desire to "pay their debt to the people" by securing, at whatever sacri-fice to themselves, freedom and happiness for the people of their beloved

country. Many of them traveled or studied a broad and got acquainted with modern parliamentary institutions, with the misery and oppression of the workers in those politicaly liberated countries, with the aspirations, movements and experiences of those workers. Returning to Russia aglow with inspiration and enthusiasm which, at this turn in history, only the Socialist ideals can give, they immediately proceeded to carry the gospel of Socialism to the long suffering Russian people. With their ears still filled with the sound of the musketry and mitrailleuses of Thiers' troops, who had just crushed the Paris Commune, drowning it in the blood of tens of thousands of victims, they wrote on the banner they were about to raise: "Social Revolution, direct and immediate!

bourgeois concessions!"

By Boris Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y. | as fighting for bourgeois concessions | sary pre-requisite of Social Revolutionand parliamentary government." The they must be conquered for the people Russian people, they claimed, were in and made proper use of before Socialism-can be thought of. 3. There is no skipping the "purgatory of bourgeois constitutionalism," no organization of which it is the organ, workmen in building trades, etc.) The jumping from political autocracy direct-Russian people are ready for the Social ly into the Socialist Commonwealth, Revolution right now. All that is need- Evolution and history deal with one ised is to touch the match. Never mind sue at a time; they know no bunchthe government. Go and provoke riots ing of issues.

kindle the Revolution."

bout the movement in that country, the

same as we hear now about the "Amer-

ican idea," "Milwaukee idea," "Okla-

homa idea," etc.; that Russian Socialism

was a peculiar brand of Socialism ; that,

as in other countries, the stage of bour-

geois constitutional government might

be a necessary stage to pass while the

Russian people "escaped this purgatory,"

so the principle that "Socialism is the

historic mission of the propertyless wage-

earning class, the proletariat" might ap-

ply to other countries, but "Russia was

primarily an agricultural country, its

wage-earning class was numerically in-

significant, the people in Russia were

the peasants." Again, "they were born

Socialists, look at their village commune

-that ideal stepping stone and cross-cut

to the Co-operative Commonwealth,"

consequently "don't waste your time on

the wage-earning class or other ele-

ments of population; do the 'real thing,'

Thus all efforts of the revolutionists

of that period were directed to the

villages. The wage-workers were not

disturbed, except incidentally, by propa-

gandists who could not adapt themselves

to village life or had no opportunity to

do the "real thing," and then felt like

apologizing for "wasting much of their

time and energy" on the "insignificant

class of wage-workers." (To a certain

degree, in a milder and modified form,

this conception survived up to the pres-

ent time, being characteristic of the par-

The result of these features of the

movement of that period was as follows:

The Russian autocratic government

and did not "leave them alone." Whether

off in large numbers from consumption,

typhoid, suicide, insanity. Few picked

ty of modern Russian Socialist-Revolu-

the Social Revolution!"

tionists.)

fications.

4. Socialism is universal. Its laws apply to all countries. There is no pecul-And so, instead of arming themselves | iar brand of "Russian Socialism" no with books, pamphlets and leaflets like | more than there is a peculiarly "Amerthe "slow-poke the Lavrists." these "diican," "Wisconsin" or "Oklahoma Socialism." There are no special crossselves with revolvers, daggers, etc., and, cuts for special countries. The law that Socialism is the historical mission of the

went to the people to "provoke riots and propertyless wage-earning class and not of the property holding peasant class. Another feature, characteristic of the no matter how poverty-stricken and Russian movement of that period, was downtrodden it otherwise may be, apthe view held practically by all Russian plies equally to one country as to the Socialists at the time, namely, that there other. was some mysterious "Russian idea" a-5. Revolutions cannot be "provoked"

to order by individuals, no matter how enthusiastic, determined and clever. They must be a spontaneous growth of historically ripe political and social conditions. Political and Terroristic Period.

Some of these lessons were clearly understood by the revolutionists, others barely began to dawn on them. The lesson first grasped and fully adopted was the one insisting on political rights and liberties as a pre-requisite for social

emancipation. Soon after the government of Alexnder II initiated its system of White Terror and persecution of the propagandists, the latter, driven by the law of self preservation, began to abandon their peaceful, angelic resignation and resorted to force. To save the comrades and the Cause, here a police spy was killed, there an especially dangerous traitor; one day an especially atrocious govern--go to the peasants and work there for ment official was removed by force, another day force was used to snatch some comrade or comrades from the prison or from the hands of a police convoy Imperceptibly, step by step, and against their will, the peaceful propagandists, who would never have harmed a fly, were turned by the government's White Terror into desperate red terrorists. Still on the defensive, the revolutionists aimed their blows higher and higher at the head of the government-from the police official to governor, then to governor general, then to the chief of political police of the whole empire. Finally, in 1878-79, a galaxy of men and women-Sophie Perovskaia, A. Zheliabov, A. Mikhailov, etc .- who went through the and were hardened by imprisonment, exdid not pay the revolutionists in kind ile, etc .- turned the new leaf in the they were "peaceful propagandists" or the utopian and Anarchistic conception violent "riot provokers," they were ar-

experiences of peaceful propagandists movement. The naval string, tying it to was cut, the offensive policy took place rested by the thousands, kept in crowded of the defensive, the party of Narodnaia prisons for years without trial, dying Volia (People's Will) was organized and it raised again the banner of Socialism, but now taking up the words: ones were put through a mock trial and "Down with Autocracy! First of all,

And thus the struggle advanced. Gal- | just as it was on her shoulders in the lows upon gallows were erected by the explosion near Moscow. On that wintry government. One hero and martyr after the other mounted the scaffold and died an eye on the Czar's carriage and his with a smile of scorn on his lips, and a look of defiance on his face, confident gave the armed pickets the signal that

of the final triumph. New militants took their places; new blows were dealt minute later as student. Rysakov, flung at the government. The struggle soon a bomb under the Czar's carriage. The assumed the form of a duel between the all-powerful Czar himself and the handful of moral giants that undertook to

perform a miracle, to accomplish the on the snow, without serious injury, task of a nation. He picked himself up and, seeing the

In April 1879 the former village school bomb-thrower Rysakov, seized and held teacher and peaceful propagandist Soloby a rapidly increasing crowd, he walked viov shot at Alexander II., near the up to him, asked his name, etc. A gen-Winter Palace. He failed. He was eral of his suite rushed up to the Czar seized and hanged. Seven months later and asked excitedly: "Are you hurt, the Czar aboard his train left Crimea Your Majesty?" "No, thank God, I am to return to St. Petersburg. Zheliabov all right" he answered. But the words and his comrades mined the railroad were hardly uttered, when a young man, track in southern Russia and were wait-Grinevitzky, standing close to the Czar, ing for the Czar's train, but because of was heard to exclaim: "Don't thank some technical defect in an electrical God yet!" and with that he flung a

appliance the mine failed to explode, and bomb right between himself and the the Czar's train rushed on toward Mos-Czar. When the smoke and dust cleared two bleeding, shattered forms were cow, having no idea of the danger it passed. Near Moscow Sophie Perovsseen prostrate-the tyrant and his Nemekaia and comrades prepared another sis, the Socialist-revolutionist. The Czar nine under the tracks and were waiting was picked up, dying, and was rushed for the train. Finally, it approached the to the Palace. In the excitement, Grine-

mine, the current was turned on, the vitzky was left to freeze and bleed to mine exploded, the train was wrecked death on the pavement. But it was not Grinevitzky only that but the Czar remained unharmed-he followed some miles behind in another was bleeding there to death,-it was the heroic but visionary revolutionary party section of the train.

The country was astonished, amazed he was the personification of. For the at the daring exploits of the revolutionblow that they were, with so much perists. But the impression barely had sistence and self-sacrifice, striving to strike, was struck at last. Alexander II., time to wear off when, not three months later, another explosion was heard,the incarnation of the murderous autothis time right in the Winter Palace of cratic regime, was laid low at last, but the Czar! Khalturin, a plain workingthe vision not only of a social revolution, man, a carpenter, succeeded in securing but even of a constitutional government vanished as rapidly as the scattering employment on the force of mechanics in the Palace. He smuggled quantities of gases of the explosion. The bomb that dynamite into the sleeping apartments shattered the legs and tore the flesh of of the mechanics, under the dining hall Alexander II. put the crown on the of the Czar, and set it off about the time head of his son, Alexander III., a greatthe Czar was supposed to be at the er brute and still more vicious despot table. But fate was again opposed to that was his father. "The Czar is dead -long live the Czar!" was the only the revolutionists: the Czar was late to cry heard in Russia. The different eledinner and remained unharmed. Khalturin escaped and some two years later ments of the population, unprepared and was caught in Odessa with another unorganized, did not budge. They were workingman-comrade in connection with all given to understand that there would the killing of a governor-general. The be no changes in government. The peasants soon learned that the new Czar two were immediately hanged, before was not going to give them land. The even the authorities found out that one of them was the so much sought hero cultured Liberals, timidly sighing for a of the Winter Palace. constitution, were given to understand that they had to keep still if they knew The explosion in the Palace, though it did not accomplish its purpose, creatwhat was good for them. And they all

ed an indescribable sensation. Not only acquiesced. The revolutionists .- well, most of the whole of Russia, but also the entire civilized world stood in astonishment and their energy and vitality having been spent in the supreme efforts culminating watched with bated breath this titanic duel. The revolutionists appeared to be in the act of March 1881, the next couple of years saw what remained of that not only strong but all-powerful. Gladstone himself exclaimed: "We cannot tell nowadays with whom we shall have heroic party put out of existence, although Zheliabov, who, having learned in prison that the tyrant was executed. to deal to-morrow-with the Russian revealed his identity and declared that he Imperial Government or with the Revowas the one who organized the plot and utionary Executive Committee!" And even the revolutionists themselves, who demanded to be tried with other "czariknew that they were a mere handful,cides"-Perovskaia, Rysakov, a chemist a handful of heroes, but a handful all Kibaltshitsh, a workman T. Mikhailov the same,-caught the contagion and be- and a woman comrade Hessy Helfman, HEIRS OF TIME. came convinced of their own power to who did all they could at the trial to "The People" work wonders. As the revolutionists turn the tables on the government and Inscribed to Edward Bellamy. expose its iniquities. With the exception of the former generation believed that From street and square, from hill and all that was necessary was to "touch of Helfman, whom the "Christian" and Official Organ of and Owned by t glen "civilized" government did not dare to the match"-to provoke a few successful Australian Socialist League and Of this vast world beyond my door, riots and kindle the Pan-Russian Social hang as she was about to become a hear the tread of marching men, Socialist Labor Party. Revolution, so the revolutionists of this mother, (she and her child soon perished The patient armies of the poor. A Weekly Paper published for the generation expected wonders from a in the prison anyhow) they were all purpose of spreading Socialist Prinsuccessful Czaricide. Their imagination sentenced to death. A few weeks after The halo of the city's lamps ciples and organizing Socialist pictured to them that the moment they the act of March 13, five gallows were Hangs, a vast torchlight, in the air; Thought. Its mission is to educate erected in a public square in St. Peterssucceeded in killing the Czar, the inand prepare the working class for watch it through the evening damps: burg and the lives of the four men and carnation of the atrocious autocratic The masters of the world are there. the approaching day of their emansystem, and the oppressed society, the so the woman, belonging to different layers. cipation from wage slavery; to ong suffering disinherited masses would of the population and representing the Not ermine-clad or clothed in state, point the way to class-conscious orsweep this hated regime out of existence, flower of the nation, were crushed out Their title-deeds not yet made plain; ganization for economic and poliby order of the Czar, with the populace and would rear a liberal constitutional tical action that the days of cap-But waking early, toiling late, government, if not the Socialist Comlooking on with brute curiosity and stuitalist bondage might be quickened The heirs of all the earth remain. pid indifference. monwealth itself. And thus they fought unto the dead things of the past. Thus ended the career of one of the on with the same determination and Some day. by laws as fixed and fair Every Wage Worker Should self-sacrifice, although their ranks were most brilliant couples produced by the As guide the planets in their sweep, Read It. continually growing thinner. Russian Revolution, Zheliabov and Per-The children of each outcast heir Published by Workingmen ovskaia, and with their blood, as with Finally, on March 13, 1881, the great The harvest-fruits of time shall reap. that of their comrades of that remark-Written by Workingmen day came. It was Sunday. The Czar able party, the following lessons were The only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMwas returning from the cathedral to his The peasant brain shall yet be wise, indelibly written for the guidance of the PROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER Winter Palace. The revolutionists had The untamed pulse grow calm and mined a street he was likely to follow revolutionists of the world: circulating in Australasia. still: I. The overthrow of a political or TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks on this trip, and, bomb in hand, were The blind shall see, the lowly rise, SOUND No Labor Skinners social order can only be the work of a picketing another street he could take. And work in peace Time's wondrous SCIENTIFIC No Politica Trimmer class or classes vitally interested in The attack was carefully planned and will. BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVO. such overthrow. organized by the intellectual and executive head of the Party, Zheliabov and 2: If personal heroism, individual clev-Some day, without a trumpet's call, CATE OF REVOLUTION. his closest comrade and dearest person erness, determination and self-sacrifice This news will o'er the world be ARY SOCIALISM. to him, Sophie Perovskaia. But Zheliaof a handful of inspired men and women blown: Subscription Price (outside Australboy was accidentally arrested just a day were sufficient for such a political or The heritage comes back to all ! asia), \$2 per year; \$1 for 6 months. before the consummation of the plan social overthrow, then Russia would The myriad monarchs take their own !" Send Subscriptions to and was imprisoned without the authorhave been free long ago. T. W. Higginson. The WEEKLY PEOPLE. ities knowing his real identity or the "The Afternoon Landscape." 3. In the scale of history the moral 28 City Hall Place, New York. Published by Longmans' Green, work he was engaged in. force of a highest tension of a small and Co., 1889. The leadership now fell to Perovskaia, number of individuals can no more be

Sunday she rode around in a cab, kept suite, and, by means of a handkerchief, the Czar and suite were approaching. A explosion killed horses and bodyguards, the carriage was shattered into splinters, but the Czar was only thrown roughly

even with a lower individual moral average, than the concentrated physical force of a most powerful explosive within the shell of a bomb in the hands of a revolutionist can be a substitute for the social physical force, requisite for the emancipation of such a rising revolutionary class. Such physical force can be supplied only by proper and thorough organization of the economic power

a substitute for the pressure of "public ] opinion" of a rising revolutionary class

of the revolutionary class. Such are some of the most valuable

lessons taught by the Russian Revolutionary movement in its earlier periods. and paid for, for the benefit of the International Proletariat, in thousands of noblest lives, rivers of blood and oceans of tears.

close the litigation in favor of the coal company and against the craft union.

**PLATFORM** 

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

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

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

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land 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 exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, 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 conquer them.

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

### SYMPATHETIC STRIKES "UNLAW-FUL."

Richmond, Va., July 12 .- Sympathetic strikes are unlawful, according to a decision handed down by the United States circuit court of appeals sitting at Richmond, Va., in which it sustained a recent judgment of Judge Dayton of West Virginia.

The case was that of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company versus the United Mine Workers of America. The company on October 24, 1907, procured a temporary restraining order, which the latter followed by a temporary injunction enjoining the United Mine Workers of America from "interfering" with the mining property owned and operated by the company near Benwood, W. Va. The action of the appellate court is to

May the price not have been paid in vain!

"What! Fight against the government for the overthrow or limitation of Russian autocracy? Fight for freedom of press, of speech, of meetings and associations? Fight for a parliament, suffrage and a responsible government and all other attributes of a bourgeois constitutional regime? Nonsense! Look at Paris! Look at Europe! Do we want a repetition of that in Russia? Of course not! Never mind the government,autocratic or, constitutional makes no difference! Fight directly for Social Revolution! No compromise !"

And thus thousands of those noblest men and women, second to none in history, broke with their homes and relations, with the life of wealth and ease. Then, securing village school teachers positions, or learning the frade of village blacksmith or donning the garb and shouldering the heavy cross of wageslaves in Russian textile mills, they "left the government alone" and "went to the people," cheerfully slaving 16 hours a day, starving and suffocating in the workers' barracks for a chance, in the few leisure moments, to whisper into the ears of their fellow-workers, the gospel of Social Revolution. These were the disciples of the intellectual father of the Russian revolutionary

movement, Peter L. Lavrov. The other wing, under the leadership of the more impatient and impetuous and more consistently Anarchistic Michael Bakunin, would not "waste time on education, agitation and organization."

the rest, the survivors were exiled to stitutional government!" Siberia by "administrative order," perishing on the way from hardships and exposure. The banner of "no bourgeois concessions! No compromise" was destroyed before it could be properly raised. The peasantry, the poverty-stricken, downtrodden "born Socialists," frequently themselves seized the propagandists and agitators that tried to stir them up, of bourgeoisie, just hatched, was still tied their arms to their backs and delivered the "lawless trouble-makers" to the authorities. The mass of energy di- did not "bother about politics." Liberal rected into the villages brought prac-

tically no permanent returns. The wage-earners, "bothered with" only incidentally, produced some of the assist the revolutionists, financially and most brilliant types of the Russian movement, who figured prominently in the also gave few brilliant individuals to subsequent, terroristic period and form- the movement, but as a body were "loyal ed the nucleus of the mainstay of the to the Czar." There remained again Russian Revolution, the Russian Social only the idealistic, enthusiastic high-Democratic Labor Party, with its rami-

The experience of the revolutionists of that generation thus taught these asked. "Postpone the fight till the masslessons:

I. You cannot run away from political struggle if you are engaged in a class struggle. No matter how peaceful your propaganda and how much you may try to "leave government alone," it will not "leave you alone" if you are en- and religious fanaticism. We have not gaged in Socialist agitation.

frage and the "rights of man" are not trated physical force of our weapons, the "bourgeois concessions" which a Social- powder in our cartridges, the dynamite. That, they held, was "just as useless ist can afford to ignore, but are a neces- in our bombs !"

ed to the mines of Siberia. Of elementary rights and liberties and con-But where to get the force necessary for such a gigantic struggle? The peasantry, restless and nervous about the land question, was deaf and indifferent to political issues. The city wage-earners, though they gave some very valuable individuals to the movement, were, as a class politically still asleep. The chick weak and silly, it was filling its stomach with what pickings it could find, and and cultured society, while dreaming and sighing for a constitution, was afraid of its shadow and could only secretly by similar service. The army and navy school and college youth and intellectuals generally-a mere handful in the social scale. "What is to be done?" was es are aroused and organized? Impossible! The fight is on. We are a handful. We lack the moral support of the masses. Well, we'll make up with quality for quantity. We'll develop moral force of our own, bordering in its intensity, devotion and self-sacrifice on asceticism the physical force of rising revolutionary 2. Elementary rights and liberties, suf- classes-well, we'll substitute the concen-

# THE ADULTERATORS, AND POISONERS

### HOW THEY DROVE THEIR COACH AND FOUR THROUGH THE PURE FOOD LAW-DOOR NOW WIDE OPEN TO FRAUD AND DELETERIO US FOODS.

the food adulterators who, by ' irugs and coloring matter, were placing on the market inferior food products and even "medicated garbage"; by misbranders who sold liquors, extracts and other substances under false labels; by patent medicine poisoners who spent millions of dollars annually in newspaper advertising to sell "their enslaving 'cures'worse than the disease itself-loaded with hasheesh, opium and cocaine. 'Let the label tell' was the slogan of the campaign for pure food. Embodied in the law, it commands: 'The label must tell.""

Gradually, the law was enforced upon the adulterators, misbranders and poisoner. They submitted for a time or paid fines. Then a brilliant thought came to the mind of some food trickster: A scientific test might open wide the door to fraud and nullify the Pure Food Law.

#### An Appeal to Teddy.

An appeal was made to President Roosevelt who appointed a Referee Board "to consider and report upon the Physiological effects of sodium benzoate. Jhe question before the Board was Is fodium benzoate used as a preservative, harmful to the human organism? They rere in nowise to determine whether its use as a preservative would or would not be widely injurious to public health by opening the door to all kinds of inferior fermenting, and decaying vegetable prod-ucts." It is evident that this latter question is of far greater importance than the question decided by the Board.

Dr. Irs Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, chairman of the Board "neither made nor reported upon any experiments of his own, but merely signed the reports of the others. Professor Herter of Columbia University reported upon a four months' series of experiments from which he was continuously abaent because of ill health. Professor Chittenden of Yale is known as a defender of artificial preservatives and has favored scid interests in their attempt to legalize the use of this acid in dairy products. Professor Long of the Northwestern University was the fourth

# The "Test."

Sixteen men were experimented upon They were "carefully selected young men in the best training, fed upon the best obtainable quality of food in exceptionally large quantities to withstand Intermittent terms of dosage with bensoate of soda through a four months' The Board reported that benperiod." soate of soda was not harmful. But their detailed reports show that "fourteen out of the sixteen benzoate-fed men vere affected variously, in the periods of dosage, with marked disorders of stomach, bowels, kidneys, temperature, pulse and general condition. In certain respects, the tests seem to have been under conditions particularly favorable to the nonaction of benzoate."

The decision of the Board opened wide the door to fraud by the food adulterators, misbranders and poisoners. "A new official ruling was issued permitting the use of benzoate of soda in unlimited

quantities."

"To pass the Pure Food Act took | any dairy and food department, and by seventeen years. It was a popular not a all the influence of the Department of political measure." It was opposed by Agriculture at Washington, a resolution endorsing benzoate of soda was adopted by a close vote, "several states refusing to vote on the ground that the resolution was improperly presented."

# Benzoate Opens Door to Fraud.

The real question is not whether benzoate of soda in itself is harmful to the human organism. It is not whether onetenth of one per cent. or seven-tenths of one per cent. shall be used. The real question is whether the 99 per cent. of inferior decayed or rotten vegetable foods shall be preserved or deodorized by this antiseptic. It should be remembered and emphasized that the only possible use of this substance is to place and keep on the market inferior or unfit foods. The very highest grade of food firms have gone on record in declaring that these drug preservatives are not necessary if the foods are properly and

promptly handled. The use of benzoate of soda has opened wide the door to fraud all over the United States. The Indiana Board reports that the frauds have increased 60 per cent. since the emasculation of the law. The food adulterators, misbranders and poisoners have emerged in safety upon most of the markets .-- S. Hopkins Adams, in Hampton's.

# GRAFT ON MINERS.

Arkanses Union Gets Up Treasury and

Leaders Spenge on Cash. Jenny Lind, Ark., July 5 .- Since the first of April we are on strike in this camp. The miners were led to believe that they were only entitled to strike benefit after the first six weeks. For the last two years the miners paid into the organization from \$2 to \$2.59 per year. Of this amount \$1 was to go to the district treasury and \$1 into the local fund, and we accumulated \$2,200. After the first six weeks we received \$8 weekly strike benefit for the term of two weeks, and since then the payments ceased.

The secretary pretended to find out where all the money had gone. Although we drew only \$800, no one knows where the other \$1,400 have gone. That's the way the miners are treated out here. After the local funds were er-

hausted we received \$1.50 for ten to twelve days. It's a wonder that the miners and

their families have not succumbed to their misery. Many have no credit because their debts, incurred two years ago are not yet paid, due to the fact that they earned, hardly enough to keep body and soul together. We are by far worse off than the chattel slaves; in fact, our condition can be compared with that of prisoners.

During the last ten years four officials decamped with the funds of the organisation, taking along sums ranging from \$400 to \$800, but none of them were prosecuted. One of the defaulters himself returned after four days and went to work as if nothing had happened, and no action was taken against him.

Amongst the members of the United

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

# The Pocket Bible CHRISTIAN THE PRINTER By EUGENE SUE

# Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

The various springs from which human action flows, the various types which human crises produce, the virtues and vices which great historic conflicts heat into activity-all these features of social motion, never jointly reproduced in works of history, are here drawn in vivid colors and present a historic canvas that is prime in the domain of literature.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY. ONE DOLLAR A VOLUME.

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

# **ROTHFISER, AGAIN**

GOADING LABOR ON

New Cold Blooded System of Intensifying the Day's Work.

A new way of jabbing the goad into Labor, by a more intensive use than heretofore of the "pace-setter" system, is thus praisefully described by the editor of "Industrial Engineering," in the June issue:

"The Labor done by a machine and that done by a human being both consist of simple movements in series. By a scientific study of these movement, re-

sulting in their better co-ordination and adaptation to their purposes, machinery has been greatly improved. May not the same thing be accomplished with the human laborer? This plan is not only possible, but has been carried out certain instances, and the efficiency of labor on the large scale may be greatly increased by its general adoption

"The subject was first broached several years ago by Frederick W. Taylor. The writer tells us: Briefly stated, Taylor's method involved a study of the various operations in a job, timing these operations, changing the conditions in accordance with this time studies, until the minimum time in which the best worker could perform them was determined, and then compelling all the

workers to conform to the methods of the most skilled operator, and to equal his time, by means of bonuses and penalties. "Every operation is made up of a series of motions on the part of a worker. In nine cases out of ten, 10 to

50 per cent of these motions are unnecessary, and many of the remaining motions are so made that much time is wasted. If the standard operations, to be performed in a standard time, are performed by means of standardized motions, the worker will attain an efficiency hitherto undreamed of in most industrial work. These standard motions can be determined only after a careful study which eliminates all useless movements both of man and material, and of the conditions surrounding these movements. The problem is far larger than appears at first glance. It involves the provision of proper quanti-

The below two letters-one from Chas. Rothfiser to Boris Reinstein, who was the secretary of the late session of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, and Reinstein's answer to Rothfiser, sent to Roth. fiser by registered mail and receipt by

him of that letter being received by Reinstein-were left by Reinstein at this office for publication, if necessary.]

# New York, 1910, July 6.

Dear Comrade :-- As you were recording secretary at the meeting of the E. C. on July 4 and 5, the C. E. C. of the Hungarian Federation presumes you can enlighten us better than anybody else on the question, that the C. E. C. of the Hung. Federation instructed me to inquire.

We find in the minutes of the second day session the following: "the falsifications of Rothfiser being documentarily proved."-So far we know only one charge of falsification, now the minutes speak of more. Kindly inform us whether this newer charge of fasifications is based on the utterances of Louis Basky before the N. E. C. which he made in regards to the letters which were brought up before the N. E. C. by the

Editor of The People? Revolutionary yours, Central Executive Committee, Hung. Soc

Lab. Fed. of America, Chas. Rothfiser,

(Seal)

o falsification

National Secretary. TI.

New York, July 7, '10. Central Executive Committee,

Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Chas. Rothfiser, Nat'l Sec'y, New York.

Dear Comrades :-- Your special delivery letter of yesterday's date was duly received. You ask there why the report of the second day's proceedings of the recent session of the N. E. C. of S. L. P., published in Daily People of Tuesday the 5th inst., contains the words: "the falsifications of Rothfiser being documentarily proved" and wish to know whether it is on account of the statement made by your editor Louis Basky at that session, that the letters he drew up to be sent to the editor of The People were not transcribed correctly by Rothfiser, that the published report speaks of falsifications instead of



# By E. H. Fogerty.

The whole country in the last two or three years has heard much of the agitation against the Japanese on the Pacific Coast. People will remember how far this agitation went at the time Pres. Roosevelt felt the need to interfere in San Franciscan school-affairs, in the interests of peace with the Japanese Government. The reader will also recall how electioneering programs in California- were largely concerned with anti-Japanese demonstrations. Then was heard the local reformers' slogan: "Fire the Jap."

. How this anti-Japanese feeling came to crystallize into active measures is worthy of note. Let us inquire into the causes of this seemingly sudden flame of "tight-little-island"-ism. Wherefore this recrudescence of the fetish of isolation Where have these embers been smouldering ;and whence the wind that fanned them into flame? Economic determinism will uncover the answer.

We find that the early Japanese ar rivals were much desired upon ranches, especially those growing fruit and vegetables. This early demand drained the Japanese immigrants from the cities, where little demand for their services had arisen. The Japanese rangh-laborer was more satisfactory to the employer than the less sober, less patient, less amenable white. We, however, see no upheavals during the displacement of white labor through the country-side. One by one the whites disappeared; and the Japanese took the vacant places. Then these Japanese laborers organized to better their conditions. At this point, the first jarring note appears in the general harmony of the fitting in of the Japanese with the American landscape. The welcome, docile Oriental was becoming just a little disagreeable, by adopting an undesirable quality of certain whites who annoy their employers. Unionism may be disruptive of profits, and certainly "talking back" is impertinent in a worker. A union of Orientals is beyond doubt a suspicious thing; obviously treason; visibly the secret machinations of a prospective foreign foe. What! An organized system of spics in our glorious land lof profit! Surely, in ill-advised confidence, they have forgotten concealment in presuming to make organized demands of us, their natural betters,-aye, even us, who in pity of our profits have given them work to live. O, the ingratitude of Man!

of this Oriental labor union against sacred ownership. Blasphemy! Their demands destroyed all profit, while the unorganized whites had been so scattered far away that they could not be gotten again. Desecrated and sacred private owners, robbed and defiled in the very temple of their profits in the midst of this Holy Land of Gold, were forced, with anathemas and gnashing of teeth, to rent their lands to a "backward race." Transition from a positive loss to a beggarly rental was,

to the profit-hungry owners, bitter,-yet, still, an anchorite's meal. The organized Oriental farmers were able to report of the recent convention of your sist higher rent, while visibly depleting Federation, published in The People by the soil by unfertilized crops. The fast ties a convenient thing; but the Oriental

O sacrilege! The Oriental competitor was no longer amenable and patronized by our dear and deft Pharisees. Superior strategy, and successful acumen, had transformed him into a detestable Gentile. O Lord, shall the heathen triumph in the Temple of Gold and reign in the Land of Profit? Shall a stranger rule in the House of Our Fathers?

3

The natural spreading of the business of producing foodstuffs expands to the marketing of the same. The logical end of a sale-system is used. Oriental astuteness foresaw the logical trust. They became organized through all the ramifications from the soil, through the market, to the actual consumption of the food. They anticipated the logic of the producing farmer selling his foods, not in the market or the store , but upon the dinner-tables of restaurants. They are, therefore, able to market with certainty, for the highest retail price, all that their soil will produce; and, further, to control all the labor expended in all the processes through which the product of their soil must pass from the ground to the stomach. The Oriental mind has gone straight to the solution of the problem of race sustenance, unhampered by

any prejudice of habit. The signal success of the Oriental restaurants, scattered as the rain drops, through the Pacific Slope, has met the half-stunefied wonder, and later the vicious attack, of petty bourgeois fast driven to the wall. The outward sign of this Oriental food-trust is the scrupulous cleanliness of their establishment. To the shame of an American, he must admit that to a white restaurateur. the simple fact that he offers a cheap meal is, apparently, to his mind a likewise simple excuse for carelessness, untidiness, not to say revolting filth. In the class of cheap white restaurants, of like price to the Japanese places, it is positively rare to be able to eat without noticing appetite-destroying accumulations of filth. The only white restaurants taking a pride in cleanliness as a hygienic need, are those where this appetizing and enticing spotlessness is considered a commodity, demanding and excusing an extra charge for it. The Japanese, wherever found at whatever occupation, is a map, who to satisfy his own sense of need, maintains a sphere of cleanliness about him. To the Japanese, hygienic cleanliness is an unconscious demand of nature, not an advertised service for sale. That a despised Oriental should impune the honest pride of "the Great Unwashed" in their dirt be-Yet more heinous became the crime ing the "badge of honest labor."-what! -"can any good thing come out of" Asia?

> The labor lieutenant has listened a-. gain to the "wisdom of his superiors" in Business Clubs; and learned how 'to tell his laboring friends of the terrible evil of the "Japanese Invasion" (of business). Are not sacred profits sacrilegious in heathen hands! Have not Americanized-Europeans a natural "American" right to refurbish a modernized "tight little Island" policy of U. S. for US!

The Oriental student is an amusing fellow; the Oriental diplomat is an interesting problem to study; the Oriental laborer has been found in small quanti-

"In this period of intense and over

Washington, D. C., July 7 .- Twenty per cent. of all the employes of the Southern cotton mills are children under sixteen years of age, while in the form 5.81 per cents according to a neport sent by Commissioner of Labor Neill to Congress. The report states that in the south 52.4 per cent. of the children employed are unable to read or write, while in New England 12.2 per cent. are illiterate.

S. L. P. men are doing with impunity, claimed in Cincinnati that the former national organizer of the S. L. P., Wm. H. Carroll, was also working for Trautmann's "I. W. W." at McKee's Rocks. This falsification was documentarily nailed by a letter from Comrade Carroll himself where he emphatically denied that he worked at McKee's Kocks for that

sylvania S. E. C., flatly denying for himself and the S. E. C. any such conduct.

INSECURITY

ing Workers Insane.

speaking of insane asylums:

Cloth, Vol. 1., 346 pages

Cloth, Vol. II., 294 pages.

wrought industrialism there are no other institutions which could perform so great a service to the community if they could only determine how many patients become insane because of black terror lest they lose their work, how many through mal-nutrition when they had lost it, and how many because of the sheer monotony of their employment. Psychiatry is doing something to show us the after effects of fear upon the minds of children, but little has yet been done to show how far that fear of the future, arising from economic inse-

CHILD SLAVES OF SOUTH.

mills of New England child employes

bogus I. W. W.

Third. Similarly Rothfiser claimed that the State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania also worked for that organization, which falsification was also exposed in a letter of Comrade L. M. Barhydt. Secretary of the Penn-Fourth. Rothfiser claims that the re-

Fear of Losing Job and Livelihood Driv-

Miss Jane Addams recently said in

curity has superinduced insanity.".

Mine Workers of America are a num-ber of miners who, in the course of the provision of proper tools; it involves deteriorating soil the owners found ne- trust-organizer of successful bourgeois-Comrade Augustine; was false as far as Benzoate Foods Whitewashed. In reply I wish to state that falsificacessary to sell at a low figure to the only busting independence, sufficient unto time, have become grafters pure and the provision of proper surroundings for some references to Rothfiser were con-The next step was to white wash the tions plural, is correct, although it does bidders. The execrable Orientals had himself, is a stench in the nostrils of the worker; and, perhaps most imporcerned. This claim is emphatically desimple. reputation of benzoate foods. This not refer to Basky's statement, since it become owners of a white man's soil. I orthodox patriotism. They are always on the lookout tant of all, it involves the employment nied and correctness of the report is upwould give a popular market value. to decayed and inferior vegetable foods was verbal and not documentary. held by Comrade Lefkowitz, the written where an honest penny can be made." of workers of the proper physical and Falsification-different from forgery If they turn about once the Local mental constitution to carry out to the notes of Comrade S. Moskowitz who was preserved by benzoate of soda. The Conwhich refers only to printed or written must pay them. For instance, the letter the instructions given them for a delegate at that convention and by a antion of State and National Food and making the standard motions. documents-refers to any misrepresenta-Local has a sub-committee to watch letter of Comrade Ignatz Friedman of Dairy Departments met at Denver in tion of fact or situation, whether made over "the interests of the miners"; "Recent experiments on 'motion study.' Chicago, the very comrade who, trusting August, 1909. A year before, "it had their "task" takes them about ten to by Frank B. Gilbreth, show how the verbally or in writing. He who lies the assurances and promises of Rothfiser voted, by a large majority, its support adaptation of standard motions to brickfalsifies, whether he does it verbally or at that convention, renominated him for twenty minutes to perform after which PAMPHLETS of Dr. Wiley's fight against benzoate of they again return to their work, diglaying has so increased efficiency that black on white. Now, there was more National Secretary of the Federation soda and other harmful preservatives." ging the same amount of coal as the than one document in this case that men can lay more brick than under the and who now, that Rothfiser is continu-But James Wilson, Secretary of Agri-culture of the United States, now led rest of the men. But they draw from old order of things. And bricklaying nailed Rothfiser's falsifications: ing his disrupting work in the Federation, writes: "It makes me sore to the Local treasury the sum of \$25 or is a trade so old that it was thought First. There was Rothfiser's so-called the contest in advocacy of benzoate of \$30 for their "work." That work concorrection that he wanted to have pubof the think of it that I made a monkey of nothing new could be learned about it. TITLES: eds. He secured for Flanders of New sists of looking out for number one Bricklayers 4,000 years ago laid brick in myself as to Rothfiser-but 'never lished in The People. It included a clip-York the election as President of the SOCIALIST and making trouble for the rest of the much the same way as to-day." again'!" ping from our National Secretary Aug-The Class Struggle. Convention. That State "has always men. They look out for the interest ustine's report of your recent convention, It is the above documents that rebeen a laggard in pure food work." In LABOR PARTY The Working Class. THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION of the company and for that "service" from which clipping Rothfiser, as he admoved from the minds of the members seconding the nomination of Flanders, the miners' Local pays them the above With the Proletarian Revolution, not mitted, struck out the words which put The Capitalist Class of the 'N. E. C. of S. L. P. at the recent the Secretary of Agriculture said: "I Ø surf. a point that it scores, not an act that him on record as assuring your convensession all doubt as to Rothfiser being would like to see this association go Reform or Revolution? From this you may imagine the conit commits deliberately, not a claim tion "that he never intended to work in a falsifier and enemy of the .S. L. P. 5 Cents Each. back to the original intention of it and that it sets forts may be at fisticuffs ditions about the mines; they are The Socialist Republic opposition to the S. L. P." If the editor and compelled them to demand from. consider the dairy cow. Flanders was \$ 5.00 a Hundred. regular infernos, murder-holes. The with one another, or with the prinof The People had published that mutiyour Federation, as a condition for fur-What Means This a worker in the ranks of this association company whines continually that it ciples that they are born of. Caplated clipping, it would have appeared ther fraternal relations of our organizaat the time when there was no quarrel about foods, bensoate, and things of that Strike? doesn't make any money, although it italism is a Usurpation: the Usurpathat Rothfiser never gave that assurance tions, the immediate and unconditional doesn't do a thing for the proper maintion must be overthrown. Labor pro-The Burning Question to the convention, which would ingratiremoval of Rothfiser from any office in **Complete Catalog Free** kind." duces all wealth: all wealth belongs tenance of the mines. Proper ventiate him more with the Trautmann-St. of Trades Unionism. your Federation where he could do fur-Secretary Wilson seems to have no lation is an unknown thing, and it is to Labor. Any act that indicates-John physical force element, in whose ther harm. conception of the rights and interests of millions of people; but he has a high actually a miracle that terrible exploor, rather, I shall put it this way: any interest he is evidently trying to disrupt Yours for Socialism and S. L. P. action that, looking toward "gentlesions do not occur frequently, destroyyour Federation, and it also would have Boris Reinstein. regard for certain organized business ining miners' lives, and yet, in spite of ness" or "tolerance," sacrifices the New York Labor News Co. Sec'y of the Session of N. E. C. of made his present fight against the S. L. ests which yield, by exploitation, a all that, the pit committee does not logic of the situation, unnerves the P. less contradictory and easier for him. S. L. P., July, 1910. high rate of profit. At the Denver Convention, by throwsee anything. Second. Rothfiser, trying to excuse Revolution. With the Proletarian These are the benefits which the Revolution, every proposition must be **28 City Hall Place** New York his agitation at McKee's Rocks for The New York Labor News Company ing out one anti-benzoate delegate on a slaves of the mines have derived from abreast of its aspirations; where not, Trautmann's bogus I. W. W. and to conis the literary agency of the Socialist hnicality, and by admitting a benthe "great" United Mine Workers of vey the idea that he, as a "poor Hungarit limps, it stumbles and falls .- Two Labor Party. It prints nothing but ante delegate from a territory without America. A Miner. | Pages from Roman History. ian." is unjustly hounded for what direct sound Socialist literature.



28 City Hall Place, New York. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New BOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Paul Augustine, National Secretary. Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer

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 orrespondents are requested to keep a copy f their articles, and not to expect them to returned. Consequently, no stamps hould be sent for return.

in 1888		TES.	 068
n 1892			
a 1900			
n 1904 n 1908	 		 287

communications for the Weekly , whether for editorial or business eekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New The

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper gularly in two weeks from the data when eir subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

Every road to the right end is also right in every step of it. -GOETHE.

AMERICANISM-WHAT IS IT ? Like medicaments, like styles in clothing and hats, all of which go up and down according to fashion, it is periodically the fashion to denounce Socialism as "un-American." Just now that particular fashion is flamboyantly in vogue. It is a veritable outbreak. On all hands "un-Americanism!" is the mystic term hurled at Socialism.

What is "Americanism"? Te it love of flag? That love is found strong in all other nations, European

and Asiatic. Is it love of country? What country caught to-day. If the individual crimis loveless of itself? inal is dealt with accordingly should

Is it the belief that there is nothing

comparable with the American? Why, the average German is not behind in sentiment towards Germans; and as to the French, the term "Chauvin" covers even broader areas than our own "Jingo."

Is it, perchance, devotion to a re public? The Swiss cannot be denied the like devotion, and they have attested the same many a generation

longer than any American. Is it honor, is it truthfulness, is it parity of conduct? Even if one were to claim these qualities as nationally American, he has to admit they fourish to an equal extent in other countries, as well.

Is it objection to Socialism? If that is what our "Americans" have in mind then they are off. There is not a ruling class on the face of the earth that has any more love for Socialism than the ruling class of America, or whose laws are more favorable to Socialism than American legislation.

What, then, is there that typifies "Americanism" above all other Nationalisms?

Echoes answer: "Nothing."

The cry of "un-American" is the unwisest that the anti-Socialist of this country can take up. The use of the term is a positive incitement to ascertaining what that distinctive "American" feature may be; and the endeavor is rewarded with a discovery that the "un-American" shouter should WEEKLY PEOPLE; SATURDAY; JULY 23, 1910.

acted on the defensive: his, in no conthings and human beings, would be no more.

spicuous instance, was a policy of aggression to swell his human chattel It must be admitted that an emancihavings and thereby add to his civic and pated wage slave class has a deep intereconomic and political power. Deeply est in not finding themselves in a desert immoral as the slaveholder's "corner waste on the day of their emancipation. principles' were, not only did his con-The fact is that even less effort than duct have its foundation in Law, but the effort required for the working class was regulated, as a rule, by the canons to snatch the forests, or any other of the Law. The spirit of the Slaveportion of the natural resources, from ocracy was adherence to a system of the clutches of the Vandal capitalist ethics that advancing material surclass, would accomplish the workers' own roundings rejected as base.

"buying off" the institution-however

limping a thought, in that it ignored so-

ciologic forces against which the

thought was bound to dash itself .- had

plea is allowed in behalf of the individ-

uals from the Trustocracy who are

the band of criminals, when corralled,

When Henry Clay proposed to "buy

the slaves" he, at least, was ethically

sound; when the Socialist party now

proposes to "buy the Trusts," the ma-

terial foundation being wanting to its

"ethics," it stands with its feet up in

the air-the sign-manual of its whole

be treated any better?

existence:

emancipation. The tactics that would Otherwise, materially otherwise, with turn the efforts of the proletariat into the Trustocracy. Like the Slaveocracy the channels of forest conservation would formerly, Trustocracy now is rooted in leave the proletariat just where they are the Law;-but, differently from the with the forests still capitalist class Slaveocracy, Trustocracy increases its property. The tactics that turn the powers by violations of Law. Like the efforts of the proletariat into the chan-Slaveocracy formerly, Trustocracy now nels of their own emancipation would kill takes full advantage of the opportunitwo flies with one clap-it would free ties offered to it, and justifies its existthe people who need freedom and would ence by the Law;-but, differently from simultaneously place them in possession the Slaveocracy, Trustocracy is a crimof all the natural resources, besides the inal by the standard of its own society. social means to develop these resources Slaveocracy and Trustocracy are aniand turn the land into a terrestrial para. mals of different order. As such they dise. render different treatment imperative.

To these tactics the Daily People, as Society, under the Slaveocracy, may the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, be said to have been directly responsible is unshakably pledged. for the legitimate, because inevitable, Yours very truly, evils of the institution. The thought of Editor Daily People.

> CONGRESSIONAL GLEANINGS - DE-MOCRACY PHOTOED. Nearly one-half the thick issue of the

its ethical foundation: well may partici-Congressional Record for last June 24 pants in an evil foot the bill for its reis taken up with the speech of Henry moval. Otherwise with the Trust-Sherman Boutell, Republican representaocracy. By no process of same reasoning tive from Illinois. Voluminous though can Society be held responsible for the the speech is, one wishes it were longer. crimes of the Trustocracy-for its The speech touches nominally upon the fraudulent weights, its fraudulent istariff, upon prices, and upon kindred sues of stock, its falsification of its own matters. But all these are mere "debooks, its perjuries, its bribery of Govtails" to the speaking picture that the ernment, its confiscation of property, in Congressman drew-the picture of the short, all the acts by means of which Democratic party, incidentally also of it took "a short cut across lots" in the the "Insurgent" and the "Progressive" evolutionary field and enthroned itself Republican. the ruffian Usurper that it is. No such

The gist of the speech, or the point upon which its many lines converged rendering the nicture complete is contained in the following passage:

"What a radiant spectacle these party leaders present in their efforts to beguile the voters of the country-the poor wind-broken Democratic donkey at his old trick of walking the slack rope of discontent, and trying to maintain his equilibrium by flapping one ear in promise of high prices for the producer and

wagging the other ear in assurance of low prices for the consumer." Live a thousand years and a better photo of Democratic-Insurgent-Progressive mentality could not be taken.

Whoseever, within the camp of capitalism, strikes the poise of "oppositionist" can not choose but transform himself into Representative Boutelle's donkey, "walking the slack rope of discontent." with each car flapping and wagging contradiction to the other. The requirements of their class compel the

Logical is the posture of the Stalwart Republican against the Democratic-Progressive-Insurgent combination-a veritable chambul of barbarian Tartars; easy, therefore, the job of tossing these on the horns of reason.

position" to it can only serve as a flint for the sword of Capital to whet itself

warning of what kind of a hairpin had joined them, the S. P. folks emptied the vials of their wrath, and dumped the slush-buckets of their denunciation upon, in what became the regulation style of S. P. argument against S. L. P. facts. The Party and its national English organ were vilified for "vilifying Gordon."

At this rate things went on for quite a while, until Gordon, tiring of his new associates, bolted them, in turn, and took up with the Civic Federation, whose Secretary, Mr. Ralph Easeley, took Gordon under his wings for work against the Socialist party. Suddenly, the Socialist party press flared up against the man, repeating against him all that, and no more, than the S. L. P. had said and proved, and calling him all sorts of names for his rallway mail escapade. Which points the moral and adorns

the tale that what the privately-owned S. P. press objects to is not a nasty man-on the contrary, it will hug such a man to its bosom and warm his chill with its bosom's warmth-what it ohjects to is to have such men indulge in the rare virtue of telling the truth, the truth about it.

Nor is Gordon an exceptional instance. Among the evils done by the S. P. is the promotion of turpitude in the Movement by giving the thing asylum. Gordon stands not alone-there are others.

With the publication by the Labor News Co. of "The Pocket Bible; or, Christian the Printer." the sixteenth of the series of nineteen historic novels written by Eugene Sue under the general title of "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," there now remain only three stories to appear. These are all in type and will be published before the end of the year. The sixteen stories now out cover more than sixteen hundred years-from the invasion of Gaul by Julius Caesar before Christ down to the year 1598. He who knows not history lives blindly. Every militant should read these stories. They offer a grand promenade through the centuries.

Whatever may otherwise be said of Mr. A. M. Simons, Editor, one virtue cannot be denied the gentleman. the virtue of having correctly sized up his Socialist party when he recently confided, over his own signature, to a friend that the S. P. had become a hissing and a by word with the wage earners of the land. Convincing confirmation of the fact is being furnished by the Jamestown, N. Y., "Morning Post." In editorial upon editorial this organ of the Jamestown labor skinners is pouring out its enthusiasm over the S. P., and snarling at the Socialist Labor Party. Simon was right, the Jamestown "Morning Post" is right. Whereat the S. L. P., conscious of ascendency, smiles, labors and waits.

Neatly executed posters have been sent to this office announcing a farewell dinner "to be given to" James Connolly, who, being at the end of his tether in America, is now to return to the Emerald Isle as "National organizer of the Socialist party of Ireland." From the poster are missed, festooning the cut of Mr. Connolly, the encomiums bestowed upon the gentleman by the capitalist press of the land, which encomiums festooned the gentleman's cut and mightily illumined the posters that announced him as a

# "HOW CAN EITHER GROW WEALTHIER?"

Two readers, from very different parts of the country, refer to the recent article "'Use-Value' and 'Exchange-Value'" (Daily People June 15; Weekly 25) asking the same question in almost identical language.

The article "'Use-Value' and 'Ex; change-Value'" had for its purpose to meet a critic's objections to the Marxian law of "Surplus Value," or "Surplus Wealth." Our, critic claimed the law was unsound; he argued that the extraction of "Surplus Value" was nothing peculiar to the employer, but "was true of all transactions between buyer and seller"; and he sought to illustrate his point with a bricklaver who bought a pair of shoes from a shoemaker, both of whom, bricklayer and shoemaker, he held, extracted more value from the labor-power of the other than he parted with, as each realized the moment he "put to use" that which he received in exchange from the other.

The obvious answer-our critic's con fusing the thought of the new "Use-Value" that the bricklayer and the shoemaker received, with the thought of the "Exchange-Value" , of their respective goods, and which determined the amount of these that each was willing to part with in the exchange,-our correspondents real-

ize to be correct; but, both come with a startled question which amounts to asking: "If the magnitude of wealth is determined by its 'Exchange Value,' and the bricklayer and the shoemaker in the transaction gave 'Exchange-Value' for 'Exchange-Value,' how, then, could either ever grow wealthier?"

The question illustrates an instance in which the psychology wrought by an error, retains force enough to overpower the argument by which the error was overthrown. Our correspondents recognize the error in the anti-Marxian criticism; but the wrong habits of thought to which they were formerly subject still retain force enough with them to have dulled their perception of two important links in the very argument, the soundness of which they admit enlightened them on the subject of values-in use and in exchange.

The illustration of the shoemaker and the bricklayer, used by the anti-Marxian critic, is so archaic-no shoe-maker is to-day also a shoe-seller in retail, except, possibly, in isolated localities-that the complete answer to our correspondents demands three different suppositions-1st. The supposition that the shoe maker, in the anti-Marxian fable, is also his own shoe-retailer;

2nd. The supposition that what the anti-Marxian critic calls a "shee-maker" s, in reality, a shoe manufacturer; and 3rd. The supposition that what the anti-Marxian critic calls a "shoe-maker" is, in reality, a shoe-store-keeper.

In the first instance, the stock of shoes in the shoemaker's shop represent, because they embody, a lump amount of "Exchange-Value," made up of the "Exchange-Value" of the raw materials consumed, plus the "Exchange-Value" of the shoemaker's labor-power that produced the goods.

But the shoe-maker in this fable is also his own retailer. The result of the combination is that he imparts to each particular pair of shoes an additional amount of "Exchange-Value"-the "Exchange-Value" imparted by the laborpower that is expended in the distributive part of what is termed "produc-

who produced the goods. The final result is that, in this instance, the shoe-manufacturer is wealthier by the difference between the "Exchange-Value" of the labor-power that he bought at its "Exchange-Value" in the labor-market, and the "Exchange-Value" of that "Surplus Wealth" which it is the specific "Use-Value" of the commodity labor-power to yield in excess of its "Exchange-Value," and only for the sake of which "Use-Value" the manufacturer at all buys the commodity

labor-power. Finally, in the third instance, the stock of shoes of the shoe-store-keeper represent, because they embody, a lump amount of "Exchange-Value," made up of the "Exchange-Value" of the stock that he bought from the manufacturer, plus, the same as in the second instance. the "Exchange-Value" of the labor power of the salesmen or girls whom he employs and who do what may be called "produce distribution."

The final result, in this third instance, is that the shoe-store-keeper is, as in the second instance, wealthier by the difference between the "Exchange-Value" of the labor-power that he bought at its "Exchange-Value" in the labor-market, and the "Exchange-Value" of that "Sur plus Wealth," or "Surplus Value," which it is the specific "Use-Value" of the commodity labor-power to yield in excess of its "Exchange-Value."

There are more combinations of in stances possible: the three cited will suffice. They answer the question, as to how the "shoemaker" can grow wealthier. In the first instance he grows wealthier by the Surplus Wealth he himself produces; and in the other two instances he grows wealthier by the appropriation of the surplus wealth pro-

duced by his wage slaves. The question now comes, What about the bricklayer in the anti-Marxian critic's illustration, does he also grow

wealthier, if so, how? The bricklayer remains just where he was-that is, just where all the other employes of the shoe-manufacturer and the shoe-store-keeper remain-and he remains there for the identical reason that they do-he has nothing to sell but his own labor-power, and the "Use-Value" of that, its quality of yielding more wealth than it costs to restore it, can accrue only to the personage who has the necessary capital to enable laborpower to functionate. The bricklaver having, no more than the other employes of the shoe capitalists, that requisite

capital, the "Use-Value" of his commod ity can, as a consequence, never fall to himself, as it does in the first, the instance of the shoemaker who is his own employer in the making and the selling of his shoes; the "Use-Value" of the bricklayer's commodity falls, as a consequence, to the employer, the capitalist, who thereby grows wealthier, while the bricklaver himself, along with the rest of the proletariat, remains in poverty-

hence in deepening poverty. The two links, in the argument presented by the article "'Use-Value' and 'Exchange-Value,'" and which our correspondents failed to give their full importance to, were that the "Exchange-Value" of a commodity is the amount of socially necessary labor power for its production; and that the wealth yielded by human labor is in excess of the wealth that the laborer can consume even under the highest standard of living.

The wage-earner has but one salvation-the Socialist or Industrial Republic where the "Use-Value" of man's tenerally; in short, in "distribu- labor-power, the producing of wealth in .



#### UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN - However much you may think of your Socialism, I don't think much of it.

UNCLE SAM-That certainly is a great misfortune.

B. J.-Socialism is not humane enough. U.S .- What is humane enough? B. J.-Communism,

U. S .- How do you make that out? B. J.-Isn't the motto of Socialism, To each according to his deeds"? U. S .- Say it is.

B. J.-Well, Communism's motto is,

To each according to his needs.", I call that infinitely more humane. U. S .- Apart from the relative humaneness of the two mottoes. I would

say that you are wasting your love on phrases of no practical importance. B. J .-- Isn't it practical whether the movement one associates with is a harsh

or a kind one? U. S .- True enough. But all that has no application to the case. It is not a question of willingness or unwillingness to be kind; the question is one of power to be kind.

Now, see here. If you have five children, all equally strong, healthy and intelligent, and the smallest amount a human being can get along well with is one dollar a day, and all that you make, all that you can make, is two dollars a day; could you, with these two dollars a day income, furnish one dollar a day apiece to your five children?

B. J.--No.

U. S .- You would be short \$3 a day, even if you could get along with nothing. B. J .-- Couldn't do it.

U. S .- Could you justly be said to be harsh, inhumane and all that because you do not provide for your children to each according to his needs"?

B. J .- Why, no; if I can't I can't. U. S .- Just so. Now, suppose, again, you have five children, four of them healthy strong, intelligent. One dollar apiece is needed by them; and a fifth child, that is a cripple and sickly, and he, to be kept at all comfortably, would need five dollars, while your income was seven dollars a day. What would you do then?

B. J .- It still won't go round. U. S .- Could you afford the crippled child five dollars a day?

B. J .- That would leave only two for the other four, not counting myself. No. I hardly could.

U. S .- You would let the well ones have less than one dollar, so as to afford the cripple a little more, but yet he would not be treated "according to his needs " ch?

B. I.-No, but that would not be my fault; I could not do better.

U. S .- Now, let us suppose a third case: You have five children, all five

Insurgent-Democratic-Progressive hordes to strain for and promise high prices to the efforts of your Association, we have employers; the recollections of bourgeois radicalism induce, the Progressive-Insurgent-Democratio "revolutionist" to hearken to the cry of discontent with declamations in favor of cheapness. The

> contradictory tunes merge into a bray. If capitalism must prevail, then "Op-

Forestry Association,

given close perusal to your communication with the consequence, we regret to say, that we do not see our way clear to

forests is an undeniable fact. That our

AN OPEN LETTER. To Edwin A. Start, Executive Secretary of American

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir :- Agreeable to the request, expressed in your circular letter of the 11th of last month, that we give careful attention to the reasons you state for the support of the Daily People to

comply with your wishes. That vandalism is rampant in our

forests should be protected is a consummation devoutly to be wished. For all that it does not follow that "the greatest question before the American people to-day is that of the conservation of the natural resources of the country, upon which the life of the nation depends." If by "the American people" is meant

The advocacy by the leading figure in the Socialist party, Victor L. Berger, of the policy of "buying the Trusts," to gether with the argument that the gentleman supports the policy with- Henry Clay's proposition to "buy the slaves"-furnishes in hand a prime illustration of the blunders that attem upon ignorance of history, or, rathen shallowness in historic knowledge. Chattel slavery was recognized by the Constitution, and was regulated by State laws. Whatever the horrors that accompanied the institution, there was no act, surely no conspicuous act of illegality, let alone violation of the criminal code, that the slaveholder re- sorted to in order to increase his slave fold. In Virginia upon a systemati- plan, in other Southern States less sys- tematically, the slaveholder multiple his human chattel; on all the planta- tions he exploited the Negro as he di his organ. Abolitionists were hounded- ridden en rails, tarred-and-feathered nos infrequently even murdered-but this happened in the protection of the	your horizon to be bounded by the for- ests, you would see that the forest por- tion of our national resources is not the only one that is being vandalized by the capitalist class. The natural gas belt, the coal and mineral belts, many a farming region, etc., etc., and, along with these belts and regions, the working class, which the capitalist looks upon as a portion of the land's "natural opportuni- ties," are all subject to the same afflic- tion and infliction-they are all merci- lessly sacrificed to the, class interests of	New England States. Presently, in- formation reached the National Head- quarters of crooked capers by Gordon. While these charges were under con- sideration, proef, documentary proof, reached the National Office that Mr. Gordon had, several years before he joined the Party, been employed in the railway mail service in New Hamp- shire, had been indicted for robbing the mails, and had pleaded not guilty, but afterwards retracted the plea. Aware of this information having reached the Party's National Office, and also aware of the Party's having camped on his trail for his perform- ances within the Party, the gentleman quickly belted, and in that way saved the Party the trouble of expelling him. Soon as Mr. Gordon bolted the S.L.P. with his coat-tails all affame, he bolted into the then just forming Socialist party. The element that gave Mr. Gordon open-armed asylum did not do so perfunctorily, or passively merely. They took up his cudgels against the S. L. P. and The People, both of whom.	ers. One of the leading terms of the settle- ment is that neither a reduction nor an advance will be demanded for five years. 15,000 SPANISH MINERS STRIKE. Bilbao, Spain, July 16.—Fifteen thou- sand miners in the coal districts struck to-day to force concessions from the mining companies. The strike sentiment is spreading everywhere, and a tremendous walk-out for better conditions is expected. BLARNEY GIFT TO RAILROADERS. Waco, Tex., July 15.—H. K. McHarg of Stamford, Conn., who recently sold his holdings in the Texas Central Rail- road, has notified the present manage- ment of the road that he will give a year's salary as "taffy" to all wage slaves who had been in the service of the road for twenty years. In addition to this, the conductors, agents, brakemen, and porters on the line will receive a blarney rift of a	and the "Exchange-Value" of the "Sur- plus Value" or "Surplus Wealth" which it is the specific "Use-Value" of the com- modity labor-power to yield in excess of what it needs to restore itself, in short, in excess of its normal "Exchange- Value." In the second instance, the stock of shoes in the shoe-manufacturer's factory represent, because they embody, a lump amount of "Exchange-Value" made up, as in the first instance; of the "Ex- change-Value" of the raw materials con- sumed (which includes the wear and tear of machinery; etc;), plus, different- ly from the first instance, the "Ex- change-Value," not of the manufactur-	ers' Association. This union, he says, will be like any union, excepting that it "won't strike, boycott, or ever have any trouble with the bosses." It's guaran- teed to be harmless. SMELTER MILL OWNERS ARE OB- STINATE. Denver, Colo., July 15.—The Mill Owners' Association again refused to- day to arbitrate the difference with the 500 men who are seeking to compel them to pay higher wages and it is probable that the strike will continue indefinitely. The men asked for an increase of only 5 per cent. for all workers who were being paid 40 cents an hour or over and a 10 per cent increase for all who were being paid under 40 cents an hour. The carpenters on the outside work get 60 cents an hour and the mill men demanded the increase, giving as rea- son the increased cost of living and the inequalities in the scale paid the two classes of workmen. They also demand-	these mottoes. It is not a case of hu- maneness in the one nor harshness in the other. The one which you call "hu- mane" proceeds from and toward an aspiration, regardless of the material power to carry it out; the other, which you call "harsh," proceeds from the ma- terial powers, and accomodates its as- pirations to the capacity to reach them.
"Capitalism" stands in Germany France, Italy, Switzerland and all other countries as peas in a pod are distinguishable from one another. SLAVEOCRACY AND TRUSTOCRACY The advocacy by the leading figure in the Socialist party, Victor L. Berger, of the policy of "buying the Trusts," to gether with the argument that the gentleman supports the policy with- Henry Clay's proposition to "buy the slaves"-furnishes in hand a primi illustration of the blunders that atten upon ignorance of history, or, rathen shallowness in historic knowledge.	under the existing capitalist order, heldable only by a slim minority, not a few of whom do not make America but the fashionable resorts of Europe their home, and all of whom spend there large lumps of the proceeds of their vandal- ism? If, Sir, you would take a broader view of the subject, instead of allowing your horizon to be bounded by the for- ests, you would see that the forest por- tion of our national resources is not the only one that is being vandalized by the capitalist class. The natural gas belt, the coal and mineral belts, many a farming region, etc., etc., and, along with these belts and regions, the 'working class, which the capitalist looks upon as a portion of the land's "natural opportuni-	as an agitator and organizer in the New England States. Presently, in- formation reached the National Head- quarters of crooked capers by Gordon. While these charges were under con- sideration, proef, documentary proof, reached the National Office that Mr. Gordon had, several years before he joined the Party, been employed in the railway mail service in New Hamp- shire, had been indicted for robbing	land for the Socialist party of this country. CAN'T GET RAISE FOR FIVE YEARS London, July 16.—The dispute arising from the cotton masters' demand for a 5 per cent. reduction in wages, in which a truce was declared owing to King Ed- ward's death, has been "settled" at a joint meeting of exploitces and exploit- ers. One of the leading terms of the settle- ment is that neither a reduction nor an advance will be demanded for five years. 15,000 SPANISH MINERS STRIKE. Bilbao, Spain, July 16.—Fifteen thou- sand miners in the coal districts struck to-day to force concessions from the mining companies.	Combining these two flows of "Ex- change-Value," and supposing, for the sake of clearness, that the stock of shoes consists of 10 pairs of shoes, then this is the result obtained:each pair of shoes would embody 1/10 of the "Ex- change-Value" of the raw materials con- sumed by all the 10 pairs of shoes; plus 1/10 of the "Exchange-Value" of the shoemaker's labor-power expended in producing all the 10; plus the "Ex- change-Value" of the shoemaker's labor- power. expended upon each pair in his function of distributor, that is, seller. The final result is that the shoemaker in this instance is wealthier by the dif- ference betwen the "Exchange-Value" of the total labor-power that he expended and the "Exchange-Value" of the "Sur- plus Value" or "Surplus Wealth" which	POST'S HARMLESS UNION. Battle Creek, Mich., July 15.—C. W. Post, the breakfast food antagonist of the Civic Federation and the A. F. of L., has started another fake "union." He calls it the National Trades' and Work- ers' Association. This union, he says, will be like any union, excepting that it "won't strike, boycott, or ever have any trouble with the bosses." It's guaran- teed to be harmless. SINCLER MILL OWNERS ARE OB- STINATE. Denver, Colo., July 15.—The Mill	B. J.—No. I'd let them have more. U. S.—Just so; and why? B. J.—Because I could afford it. U. S.—Now, that's all there is in these mottoes. It is not a case of hu- maneness in the one nor harshness in the other. The one which you call "hu- mane" proceeds from and toward an aspiration, regardless of the material power to carry it out; the other, which

.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.



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

#### PATERSON SHOWS HER COLORS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Section Passaic, County, N. J., S. L. P., held a successful and very encouraging open air meeting on Saturday night, July 9, at the corner of Main and Smith streets. Landgraf acted as chairman, opening the meeting and stating the purpose of the S. L. P. He then introduced John C. Butterworth of Paterson, who is the Party's candidate for Governor. Butterworth spoke in fine style for about an hour and a half, explaining the nature of capitalist society and the part the workers played in it, a solid S. L. P. address.

When the speaker called for questions, a man wished to know "What about the Philippine friar lands sale?" Butterworth explained that the workers need not care if the robbers were robbed; that the middle class, and the remnants of the representatives of feudal society were bound to disappear, and that the top-capitalists would level them down to the proletarian level. He told how the church held land and exploited the workers in feudal times and urged his audience to study the history of the middle ages; he also said that it was time the proletariat stopped sympathizing with any portion of the master class and saved their sympathy for themselves and their children.

One hundred copies of the anniversary issue of the Weekly People were disposed of, and a number of pamphlets sold. A pleasing feature of the meeting was the number of young men who listened attentively and purchased pamphlets. It is to the rising generation that the propaganda will appeal and it is to them that we must devote the most of our attention.

The Section expects to hold a meet ing every Saturday night that it is possible, and every member should be on deck, strip to the waist, and strew the deck with sand. A small minority like ours can do nothing if it is not aggressive. We have stood at bay long enough now. Give them war! Un Garde.

Paterson, N. J., July 12.

### THINGS FOAMING IN PHILADEL-PHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, has sent in no report for the last few weeks. It was because of the innumerable and interesting events that have happened, all of which could not be given space in The People, and none of which are more important than the others. We have had clashes with the scab "Socialist" party. Our organizer, R. McLure, had been unable to attend

full force, seventy-five of them at the least. For two hours we hammered the abor fakir and the S. P. fakir, but toward the end the S. P. men made such a noise that our speakers, were soon played out and could barely make themselves heard. Then the S. P. members began pushing in toward the platform. This started the meb spirit, and soon our stand was pushed over and smashed

to pieces. A few persons were slugged by the S. P. men and that night's program was ended. Before the next Saturday we called at

the police station and laid the whole matter before the lieutenant; he promised us police protection, but also said that both meetings would be stopped if things got too noisy. We erected another platform and

banner at this same corner on Saturday, July 9th. The S. P. came about an hour later. Fennen opened our meeting by explaining that physical force was the argument of the crook. Anton took the stand next and held the crowd's attention for a half-hour, while the S. P. speaker velled some kind of jargon to a dozen S. P. freaks that made up his audience. Higgins came next on our stand and, after poking some fun at the barbarians who had the brass to show their ignorant heads in the audience again, set the whole band of S. P. men squealing like stuck pigs, when he produced a copy of the "Tageblatt," an S. P. paper which had on its third page an advertisement from the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, during the last strike. One S. P. man shouted: "That's not our paper." But the speaker held up the paper and the name of Mr. Werner, the editor, a member of the S. P. stood out in bold type.

Then the rest of the S. P. men began shouting and grumbling; we had hurled the name "scab" back into their faces. This made the S. P. men frantic; they then yelled like wolves, some of them shouting "Liar," etc. But our speaker again pushed the paper into their faces and said calmly: "You are scabs; here's your scab paper!"

Our platform was well guarded by several husky South Slavonian comrades and the S. P. roughs were not so willing to show fight as they were on the night when we were but a few. The street was packed with the tremendous crowd that had gathered, but it was a waste of effort to try to address the throng, as the S. P. were bent on disturbing our meeting because their meeting had long since gone up the flue. A policeman then came along and ordered our speaker to stop, saying that the

other speaker (who had been addressing a corporal's guard) would have to stop, also.

Our, speaker then told the crowd that the S. P. would have to meet the S. L. P. in debate or get out of the political field. And the crowd applauded him as he stepped down from the stand. But would the S. P. speaker stop for the policeman? Not he. And then three

part are pure and simple politicians, some are in love with the "I'm-ahums" and others believe there is some good everywhere. Nevertheless, Rev. Wilson is enthusiastic, and sure that if everything goes his way, he will be the next Governor of Callfornia.

When confronted by an S. L. P. man this Rev. Stitt Wilson admitted the superior teachings of the S. L. P. He further said that all his knowledge in economics he had from the S. L. P. He also admited all the bad in the S. P. and the A. F. of L. Still he considers it the best policy to deviate from the correct lines of teaching. He would not teach 2+2=4, but says "The public and the workers are not yet ready for such a course." He believes "we can do that later." With his sugar-coated means and arguments he

might get the wage workers for Socialism in 1,000 years, if the downfall of Capitalism would wait so long.

No wonder so many S. P. members leave the party and the movement discouraged and disgusted, considering Socialism impossible, or too far dis-

tant. In looking over the field of labor, reasoning with the wage slaves belonging to various labor organizations. and also outsiders, one is convinced that the big majority are honestly out to protect their interests and do away with wage slavery in a co-operative move based on the class struggle; but as to principles and tactics, "how to do it," they are in a bewildered state, and fall prey to sharpers. To clear this darkness and corruption in the labor movement, educate the working class, and unite them to emancipate themselves from wage slavery, is exclusively the work of the S. L. P. The Tenth Anniversary of the Daily People and its festival are at present talked of subjects among the working class in general, therefore a good opportunity for everyone of us to do his share of agitation and propaganda. W. Hammerlindl.

San Francisco, Cal., July 9.

S. P. TRYING TO DISRUPT SWEDES. To the Daily and Weekly People :-Some time ago it was announced in the Socialist party press that preparations were under way to organize a Scandinavian and a Slavonian Language Federeration of the S. P. As reported in a

recent issue of the Daily People, the Slavonian congress was a failure and anything but Socialist. A few lines on the S. P. Scandinavian ditto will now be in order. This S. P. Scandinavian Congress met

July 2 in Danish Brotherhood Hall, 2733 Herch street, Chicago. Twenty-eight delegates were in attendance, mostly from S. P. ward branches in Chicago. From places outside Chicago there was one delegate from Kearney, N. J., Christian Larsen. He was the only delegate favoring Industrial Unionism, and has probably been in contact with S. L. P. or I. W. W. elements in his home town. One delegate from Minneapolis, one from Duluth, Minn., and three from the State of Wisconsin were all the S. P. could

muster outside of Illinois. From Illinois there were delegates from clubs in Rockford, Keewanee and Evanston, and from four clubs in Chicago. In addition to this, a Danish Sick and Death benefit society was represent-

for this new conspiracy against the best interests of the Socialist Movement. Resolutions were adopted asking all members of Scandinavian Socialist organizations to join their respective craft unions. The principle of Industrial Unionism was completely ignored. The only delegate, Larsen, who spoke in

favor of the principles of Industrial Unionism felt himself out of place and made no attempt to fight the resolutions. This is the kind of knowledge the S. P. is spreading. Let it he a spur for more active and continued S. L. P. propaganda and organization, and through that make sure the defeat of this S. P. scheme to confuse the Scandinavian workingmen in the United States. Adolf S. Carm.

Chicago, Ill., July 13.

## S. P. ROMANTIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL-ISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-Struggling against the pain and poverty of their obscurity, the "intellectuals" of the Socialist party develop but one idea: how to achieve notoriety that may even tually be coined into pennies. In obedence to the Newtonian law, their selfseeking naturally lands them in the lowest depths of that foulest of sinks, the capitalist press.' The S. P. "intellectuals" justify their appearance in this sinkhole with the plausible-sounding plea that they are "advertising Socialism." But imagine, if one can, the capitalist press sheep enough to allow itself to be used in furtherance of Socialism! Then, again, if the capitalist press CAN be so used, why bother trying to build up an S. P. press? As a matter of fact the S. P. "intellectuals" are simply engaged in advertising themselves, in the hope that the advertising may profit them when offering their vaporings for sale to magazines and papers.

The only way that these S. P. gentry can gain admittance to the columns of the capitalist press is by writing articles in which they try to show that Socialism is but a sort of glorified reform movement, and that Marx was a patron saint of state capitalism. Spargo recently achieved a certain sort of notoriety by putting into letters of Marx utterances lauding the middle class, which rubbish of course Marx never uttered. Spargo was peddling romantic yarns about the Marx he never knew. Now comes "element of strength," and

S. P. "intellectual giant," W. J. Ghent, with a letter in the New York "Sun' of June 24th, in which, referring to an opponent's correct contention that Socialism proposes to appropriate all capital without compensation, Ghent says:

"The matter of compensation, for all its apparent simplicity, is a complex one, and the attitude of Socialists on the subject is anything but uniform. It is to be doubted if anywhere is to be found an authoritative Socialist declaration on the subject. The matter, to Socialist eyes, is not a fundamental one, and therefore is not embodied in any party dogma. Marx seems to have believed in compensation, not as a matter of principle, but of expediency."

This is not mercly "amending" Marx, which is bad enough, but it is completely and viciously emasculating him. No true Socialist, and Karl Marx was certainly one, ever dreams of yielding one cent of compensation tribute to the capitalist class, and I challenge weak-kneed Jabberer Ghent to back up with quotation, giving book and page, his disingenu-

lectuals" have been busy making Socialism palatable to the capitalists by trying to chloroform the workers. The workers are, however, getting onto the S. P. game, getting onto it so fast that A. M. Simons, himself an S. P. leading "intellectual" light, felt moved bitterly to bewail that his Socialist party had become a hissing and a byword to the wage workers of America.

When we consider that the poltroonish Spargos, Ghents, Simonses, et al., are the prophets of the S. P., 'tis little wonder their party is a hissing and a byword to the workers. The working class instinct is not cowardly. The adoption of Socialism must be the class conscious act of the working class. The workers will never be lured into Socialism. That is the real "impossibilist" program. Nor is capitalism to be wheedled off the scene by any S. P. taffying or concessioning. That too is the real "impossibilist" program.

How different is the conduct of the Socialist Labor Party as compared with the Socialist party. The Socialist Labor Party neither truckles nor taffies. It knows that Socialism can not be "boosted" through the capitalist press. It holds as no unmeaning phrase the Marxian slogan: "Workers of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to win!" It sees in the revolutionary watchword of Marx: "Abolition of the wages sysrise (or fall) despite gold .- Next ques tem!" no double meaning that can be tion next week. construed into perpetuation of wage slavery. It is because the Socialist Labor Party is true to Revolutionary Socialism that, however else it may be regarded, it is respected by the workers of America and feared by every foe of the workers-those masked in the cloak of Socialism included.

Jersey City, N. J., June 26.

## BLUFFING, AS USUAL.

J. H.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-"The "Chicago Daily Socialist," July 5, is misleading its readers in reporting a convention of South Slavonians who met in Chicago. That paper states that there were several nationalities of South Slavonians represented for uniting the Socialist movement in America. The fact is there is a big fight between the revolutionary and the reform elements in the Socialist movement, and as the South Slavonian Kangaroos could not prove to their followers that they represent the workingmen's cause, they held a "congress" to bring.about "unity."

We, of the S. L. P., were willing to take part in the congress if they disconnected themselves from the S. P., gave us the same representation and turned their paper over to the Party. They never answered our demands and did not invite us as an organization to the congress, but they tried to get our Section and members in separately, but in that they did not succeed.

In the fake congress were represented a couple of bosses who want to sell

stock for a privately-owned press, a few Croatian Clubs which are singing and musical societies, and two Carniolan bosses of Chicago. The Bulgarians refused to send delegates: the Servians were represented by three bosses only in Chicago, from outside none



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

5

à..... S. A. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF .- | UTAH .- When Roosevelt was Gover-The latitude of New York is that of nor of this State he distinguished himself by two acts-one was to pour Madrid. The central principle of temperature is not affected by the circumthe militia upon the Croton Dam lastance that the climate of the two borers on strike; the other, influenced places is very different. The ridge of by Harriman, was to sign the bill authorizing Savings Banks to loan money the Pyrenees to the north of Spain on railroad securities. Harriman thus keeping away northern blasts, the needed at the time the cash for his Ilabsence of such a ridge north of New linois Bailroad manoeuvre and with York and, in its stead, the lakes and the plains of Canada, accounts for the Roosevelt's help railroad securitiesa fishy thing-became legal security difference. Similarly with prices. The divergences in the increase of prices for funds presumably deposited by workers and other poor people .- Next do not affect the central principle that the depreciation of gold is the question part, week cause of raised prices. For instance. The productivity of a certain industry

its cheapened price may now be below what it was before the depreciation of gold. If that commodity cheapened faster than gold, then, despite present high prices, that com modity would now be cheaper. There is a change in the values of all goods going on right along, but not evenly, Hence the present differences in their

E. B., MANKATO, MINN .- What the Galveston inquirer wanted to know was whether Eugene V. Debs was the heavy stockholder in the Appeal to Reason Corporation that is being claimed in Galveston. The names of the incorporators does not answer the question.

J. C., BROOKLYN: N. Y .- President Taft neither does intend to, nor can he carry out the promise he made the Jews that, if he was elected, he would compel Russia to honor the passport of Jewish American citizens. The Standard Oil needs Russia, and Standard Oil interests have power in Washington. What Russia does not want done it can bring pressure in Washington, through the Standard Oil mainly, to prevent from being done. Moreover the Jewish members of Congress, or in the Administration, are a "negligeable quantity," being a lot of undignified lickspittles .-- Next question next week.

L. R., JAMESTOWN, N. T .- Look out for the man who dodges paying his dues in the Union, or whatever organization he is a member of. It is an unerring symptom of slimy crookedness.

E. B., DETROIT, MICH .- The quantity of social labor-power contained in the exchange value of labor-power is a shifting magnitude that depends upon social conditions. The standard of living is the barometer.

D. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Someone said that it is their ignorance that earns for some people the title of "practical." Take note.

W. J. K., SALT LAKE CITY, FRANCISCO, CALIF .- Matter received.



S. T. O., BOSTON, MASS .- The People has made the point before. It may have increased so greatly that is repeated now:-There is no one factor that so much makes for peace in Europe as Herve's anti-militarist propaganda. J. V., SPOKANE, WASH .- Herman Richter, the Gen. Sec'y Treeasurer of the L W. Wi neither wrote nor could have written any article to the effect

> pass out of existence. The Local Industrial Union is the unit of the National Industrial Union, and is composed of branches the boundaries of which are marked by the several tools that, jointly, produce a given output. What will pass out of existence is the Mixed Local, that being a recruiting body.

> > B. M., MADISON, WIS .- Of course! Revolutions settle down into a transfer of property. The difference is that all previous "transfers" disinherited someone: the "transfer" that the Socialist Revolution will accomplish will have no "disinherited."

that the Local Industrial Union would

H. D. B., NEW YORK-An error does not become a truth by endless re-assertion. If the Single Tax theory is correct, the way to prove it is to meet the arguments advanced against it for being a plaster on a wooden leg. If the law of Exchange Value is correct the Single Tax has not a single leg to stand on to-day. If that law is wrong, prove the error, and your name shall be blessed by none louder than the Socialist. Furthermore, to call Socialism "the remedy of the unsuccessful" is unbecoming. It is unbecoming to use in this year of grace the hollow phrases that Henry George set current and that his lieuten, ants, from Post and Croasdale down, echoed. Furthermore hard words break no bones. What breaks bones is sound argument, hence the broken bones of the

Single Tax. G. J. S., DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D.; D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.; "\$," NEWARK, N. J.; J. G., PORTLAND, ORE.; L. L. NEW ORLEANS, LA.; F. S., SAN

# OFFICIAL

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, ss City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duckess avemue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, a8 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE-For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

# N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above com mittee was held at National Headquarters on Wednesday evening, July 13th, with Kihn in the chair. Members present: Kihn, Hall, Signarovitz, Ball, hwartz, Machauer, Rosenberg, Lafferty, Mittleberg, Lefkovits and Schrafft. Absent without excuse: Deutsch, Butterworth, Sweeney and Petersen.

Financial Report: Receipts, \$83.95; expenses, \$108.95.

Communications: From Pitt and Scott re tracer for shipment of the Party's report to the International Socialist Congress; International Socialist Congress, acknowledging receipt of the report in good shape. From Texas S. E. C, ordering due stamps and reporting Party activity in Galveston. From New Jersey S. E. C. re charter application for Section in Bergen County. From Missouri S. E. C. re election laws. Washgten S. E. C., re Pierson's work in that state, and plans for Gillhaus' work. From Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, ordering due stamps, requesting original English draft of their Constitution for use in San Francisco affair, request complied with, and other Party matters. From New York S. E. C., Alert Schnabel, Milwaukee, Wis., Sections San Antonio, Tex., Alameda County, Calif., Santa Clara County, Calif., Milwaukee, Wis., Bridgeport, Conn., Cincinnati, Ohio, Charles Kuharich, Cleveland, Ohio, Paul Kretlow, Berlin, Germany, Allegheny County, Pa., re general Party matters. From John Kircher, Cleveland, Ohio, Section Milwaukee, Wis., August Gillhaus, Portland, Ore., re Special Fund matters. Section Baltire, Md., ordering due stamps. Section Allentown, Pa., and Branch Bradlock, Pa., remitting on General Agita-tion Fund. Section Manchester, N. H., re F. G. R. Gordon. Sections Indianlis, Ind., Tacoma, Wash., Seattle, Tash. Phoenix, Ariz., and Houston, Fex., remitting on International Socialist Congress assessment. From Section Detroit, Mich., requesting information re Kata's tour. From Rudolph Katz, en route in Pennsylvania and Ohio, reporting his work, published in The People, and sending in financial report. From Industrial Workers of the World, Hamramck, Mich., requesting information, equest complied with.

Election of officers and committees: A. C. Kihn, elected recording secretary for ensuing term. Frederick W. Ball elected National Treasurer for ensuing erm. Press Committee elected: Hall, Petersen and Lafferty. Trustees of the al Leaflet Distribution Fund reelected. Nominations for the Special Committee on Election Laws laid over for action until next meeting. Adjournment 8.30 p. m.

John Hall, Secretary pro tem.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

Secretary added he had received from CALL FOR OHIO STATE AGITATION Max Pochland of Patchogue partial list of names for Suffolk County. The report was received and action taken as follows: that \$10 be sent to Hauk on account of expense in gathering signatures; that in view of the large expenditures the State Executive Committee is now compelled to make, the the various Sections requesting funds to keep up the work of gathering sig- ing up the Party organization. natures. It was also decided that in order to stimulate the collection of funds, a general Party meeting of all members belonging to Sections New York, Kings, Richmond and Westchester Counties, as well as other New

York state members who can attend, be called for Sunday evening, July 10, at 8 p. m., this meeting to also devise plans by which moneys can be raised to keep up the work of gathering signatures, the meeting to be addressed by Henry Kuhn and Boris Reinstein. The other actions of the Secretary were endorsed.

Scheuerer reported that the N. E. C. Sub-Committee decided to publish two leaflets, the one by Kuhn, previously reported, and the "High Prices" leaflet which recently appeared in the Daily People, as well as a general leafiet of conditions in the countrys Report received and decided that the State Committee order 20,000 of each of the leaflets mentioned, with state ticket printed on the back, together with the Party's emblem.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer Kuhr submitted report for the month of June as follows:-Income, \$59.60; mileage, \$9.15; total, \$68.75; expenses, \$121.45; deficit for the month, \$52.70.

Meeting adjourned. Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

# MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota S. E. C. met July 9th, Cikanek, chairman. Present, Olson, Henion, Reil, Carstensen, H. Johnson, State Secretary. Absent, Jensen. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Motion that S. E. C. adjourn sine die carried.

The recently elected S. E. C. met and slected Cikanek, chairman. Present, Olson, Carstensen, Reil, Henion, Rodenkircher, H. Johnson, State Secretary. No members absent. Fred Henion elected treasurer, and

William E. McCue recording secretary, by acclamation.

Correspondence :--- From Section Minneapolis, vote for candidates for governor. From Section St. Paul, vote for candidate for governor. From H. W. Brodholdt, Sturgeon Lake, Minn., regarding obtaining signers for petition, and vote for candidate for governor. From Magnus Malmgren, Parker's Prairie, Minn., regarding obtaining BUDOLPH KATZ IN CLEVELAND, O. signers for petition, and vote for candidate for governor. From Section Winona, regarding obtaining signers for petition and vote for candidates for governor. From C. Thompson, St. Paul, Minn., vote for candidate for governor. From Martin Henryson, Blackduck

Minn., \$1.44 for dues. From Charles Werner, Minneapolis, Minn., inquiring as to date of state picnic; answered. From Samuel Johnson, St. Paul, Minn. declining nomination as candidate for governor and giving reasons for same. From E. Bosky, Mankato, Minn., regarding petition and notarial commission, also vote for candidate for gov-

ernor. From E. B. Ford, Faribault, Minn., two communications regarding Slavonian Socialist Labor Federation printing petition forms. From E. B. will hold a picale on SUNDAY, July

FUND. As the S. L. P. this time has no State ticket in the field and therefore the members in the State are free from the work of gathering signatures, all energy must be applied to a task which, unde present circumstances, is of far greater importance for the Socialist Movement

Secretary be instructed to again write in the State than the participation in the State election, and that is the build-On July 9 National Organizer Rudelph Kats commenced an agitation tour through the State of Ohio. Your State Executive Committee has already voted \$25 to help defray the expenses of Katz's tour. But aside from this tour the State Executive Committee intends to further the work of agitation and organization in the State to the best of its financial ability, by sending out speakers of its own and meeting every demand for such

speakers and organizers on the part of the Sections. The financial means to make this work possible must be furnished by the members, friends and sympathizers. Let everyone contribute his or her mite, and

do it to-day. Sections should arrange for systematic collections for this fund. Don't fail to read this call at your next meeting and to act upon it. Send all contributions to the Financial Secretary of the Committee, James Rugg, 9514 Benham avenue, Cleveland, O. All amounts received for this fund will be acknowledged in the Party press. So far received :

John Brosch, Elmwood Place, O. \$1.00 "Go at it," Cleveland, O. .....

Total ..... \$1.50 Who is next? State Executive Committee, S. L. P. of

Ohie, Richard Koeppel, Secretary.

# CLEVELAND, ATTENTION!

The petition lists for the placing on the official ballot of the S. L. P. County ticket are now in circulation. The few members who are not yet supplied should get a list at once at Party Headquarters, Acme Hall (Volksfreund Office)) or order one by postal card, if they can not come in person. We need about 2,300 signatures, an easy task if every comrade does his duty. Get the signatures as quickly as

possible. The sooner we have accomplished this work the sooner we can apply all our energy to the real campaign agitation. Every list, as soon as filled should immediately be brought or sent to the Volksfreund Office, Everybody to work! Campaign Committee.

National Organizer Rudelph Katz will speak at a meeting of Section

Cleveland, S. L. P., on THURSDAY, July 21, at 8 p. m., at Party headquarters, Acme Hall, 2416 East 9 street, near Central avenue. Every, Party member and sympathizer should make it his duty not only to be present himself but invite all his friends, neighbors and shopmates to attend. Let every comrade d ohis best to make this meeting a success.

Press Committee. CLEVELAND SOUTH SLAVONIAN

PICNIC. The Cleveland Branch of the South DO YOUR PART

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATUNDAT, JULY 23, 1910.

In the Conflict Between the Forces of Light and the Forces of Darkness.

Capitalist interests keep many and varied agencies in the field whose sole purpose is to keep the workers from gaining a knowledge of Socialism. The Socialist Labor Party strives to reach the workers with Socialist knowledge. Thus we have to-day the ages-old contest between the forces of Light and the forces of Darkness.

The agencies of Darkness, subsidized by and prostituted to the mean interests of the ruling class; the agencies of Light, giving freely of themselves and their means to further the advancement of the human race.

Happy the man or woman who derotes time, energy and means to the advancement of their kind.

Do your part manfully in the struggle.

The Daily and Weekly People, containing the best thought of the day upon the great question of Socialism, are educational agencies par excellence for the propagation of the Movement.

The supreme duty of the S. L. P. ad vocate, is: Push the Propaganda.

Never mind the hot weather.

The boys whose names appear on this week's Roll of Honor didn't let capitalist obstacles, let alone the heat, stand in the way of pushing the propaganda.

The Roll of Honor is made up of the names of those who sent in two or more subscriptions during the week.

The Roll of Honor for Last Week. A. Gillhaus, Eureka, Cal. ..... T. M. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal. ., P. E. Nelson, Oakland, Cal. ..... 2 H. Stroever, Oroville, Cal. ...... A. E. Reimer, On tour, Connecticut 23 M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn. ..... 5 G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill. ..... 2 F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. ..... 4 M. Ostramenska, Detroit, Mich. .... 2

W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn. ..... 3 J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. ..... 4 Sweeney, Hoboken, N. J. ..... W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O. ..... F. Brown, Cleveland, O. ..... G. Anderson, Portland, Ore. ..... W. J. Snyder, Altoons, Pa. ..... R. Katz, On tour, Pennsylvania .... G. W. Ohls, Pittsburg, Pa. ..... W. J. Kerns, Salt Lake City, Utah ... J. Bader, Newport News, Va. ..... A. Robinson, Naches, Wash. ..... 2 C. Pierson, Seattle, Wash. ...... 18

Prepaid cards sold: F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., \$5.60.

The Pocket Bible; or Christian the Printer, the latest of the Sue series, is ready for delivery. Through the pages of this story blows the breath of the marvelous Reformation of the sixteenth century. On one hand the forms of bigotry and hollow creed, on the other the g figures of intellectual liberty

DO A FRIEND A GOOD TURN.

Show Him Hew He Can Get Good Reading at Little Cost.

The average man likes to read a good story; many a man is more pleased if the story is instructive. In addition to story books there are the story magazines, and even the daily papers are finding it necessary to cater to the popular taste for fiction by running

serials. The average story, we have observed, is designed to please, to thrill, seldom to instruct. Still there are stories that are instructive, and highly entertaining as well. Such are the Sue stories, a

number of which have already appeared in these columns. Beginning with the issue of Sunday,

July 24th the Daily People will start the serial publication of another Sue story, "The Pocket Bible." a matchless story of the Reformation period.

Running day after day it will take over two months to complete this story. During that time there will be lots of other good things in the Daily People, all of which may be had for the price of a three month's subscription which is one dollar.

Now then, you Dally People readers who get your papers by mail, see if you can't get at least ONE new reader to take a three months' trial trip with the Daily People. You can do it if you will but make the effort. When "Joan of Arc" ran serially in these columns Comrade Hoar, of Worcestor, Mass., sent in some half dozen new subs, secured upon his representation that the "Joan of Arc" story was about Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m. to run. By telling your friends of this forthcoming Sue story you can get at least one of them to read it, and the subscriber will be well repaid for the dollar it costs him.

DAILY PEOPLE 10TH ANNIVERS-ARY FUND.

With this acknowledgement we close the 101b Anniversary Fund. The following amounts were received last week:

J. N. B:andborg, Spavta, Wis... \$ 1.00 C. Carlson, Bridgeport, Conn. ..... 3 H A. Brandborg, Sparta, Wis... 100 F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. ...... 3 J. McCaffrey, Sparta, Wis. .... 1.00 H. Finken, Mystic, Conn. ..... 2 J. Grayson, Portland, Ore .... 1.00 Total ...... \$ 4.00

Previously acknowledged .... 486.25 Grand total ..... \$490.25

#### FOR EVERY S. L. P. MAN.

A splendid group photograph of all the N. E. C. members and officers of the Party attending the recent historie Tenth Anniversary celebration of the Daily People can now be furnished to all desiring it. Pictures are large size, about 8 by 10, of exquisite finish and workmanship-a memento every 8. L. P. man will be proud of possessing.

Send all orders, accompanied by cash -pictures 50 cents, postage 5 cents extra-to

L. C. Frains. 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR

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

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

SECTION CALENDAR.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street, General Committee meets every second and

fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian 'educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night. Headquarters of Section Portland.

Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 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, 2416 East 0th street. Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P.

meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street

New Jersey State Executive Commit-

History.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at Discussions at every meeting. All sym-8 p. m., at Headquarters, 84 Elm street. pathizers invited. Section Providence meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98

Ellison streets, Paterson. Readers of tee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, the Party press are invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash-Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 309. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets. Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, Room 304, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets,

invited

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 487 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

1121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield: W. J.

Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond

Chicago, Illinois-The 14th Ward

Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets

every first and third Friday, 8 p. m.,

at Friedman's Hall, Grand and West-

ern avenuos. Workingmen and women

street, Elizabeth.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner Third and

Wabasha streets. Section Denver meets the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th

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

Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street. Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street.

Section Passaic County, N. J., meets every first and third Thursday in the month at 'Feist's Hall, Prospect and



tion, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and op-

pressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disap-peared in a curious fashien, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in success-ive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the 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 ronnance. It will be the first time the feat has been dene in English .-- N. Y. Sun.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,

28 City Hall Place, New York

17 Volumes on Sale. 4 More in Course of Publication. THE GOLD SICKLE ..... SOC. CARLOVINGIAN COINS ... SOC THE BRASS BELL ...... Soc. THE IRON ARROW HEAD5oc. THE INFANT'S SKULL .. Soc. THE IRON COLLAR ..... 50C. THE PILGRIM'S SHELL .. 75C. THE SILVER CROSS ..... 50C. THE IRON PINCERS ..... 50C. THE CASQUE'S LARK .... 750. THE IRON TREVET ..... 750. THE PONIARD'S HILT .... 75C. EXECUTIONER'S KNIFE ... \$1. THE BRANDING NEEDLE Soc. POCKET BIBLE, Vol. 1 .... \$1 THE ABBATIAL CROSIER Soc. POCKET BIBLE, Vol 2 ..... \$1 \*



