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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## THE WORKERS' BINOCULAR

TURNED UPON EVENTS BIG WITH IMPORT FOR HIM.

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

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 weight of employees 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 \$1,900,192, making the Profits or wages withheld, \$522,236 larger than the wages paid.

What the Jamestown Manufacturers' Association meant to request the wage earners 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 1890 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 1890?

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 hours' 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 best argued and discussed. Among these is the relation between employers and employees, the former being exploiters, the latter exploited; the former being fed, clothed and housed by the latter. None seeks to argue or discuss obvious facts 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 "conciliation" 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 those 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 propagandist disturbances, and he adds that the plan "has been effective in choking the radicalism of the working classes in France and Belgium."

The present state of working class radicalism in France and Belgium, as a 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—a 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. Meherer 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 cloakmakers' 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. This move has caused the Yiddish "Vorwaerts" crew to start the rumor that the managers 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 ridiculous. The "Socialists" (God save the mark!) whom the "Vorwaerts" turns out, and who are the ones who push themselves forward, know nothing of Socialism but the name, and, with their wild rant and do throw only disrepute upon anything they "speak" (read "screach") 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-bummy, illustrates the progressive-ness of slummary. When the I'm-a-bummy 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 salutary declares: "The Voice is to be heard monthly if we can beg, borrow or otherwise come dishonestly into possession of enough money to pay the printer" (and the Editor, E. J. Foote!). Bolls come to a head.

D. C. Nevin's cablegram from Paris announcing, as President of the St. Louis-Kansas City Electric Railway, that he placed a \$15,000,000 issue of bonds for his roads has been received with wild hurras by the very element whose banner bears the legend: "America 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 Nobles 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 consumed 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 solid investments a workman can make. Order at once.

"STOCK" TAFFY FOR GLASS WORKERS.

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 cooperative basis."

## MISSOURI RIGHT TO WORK LEAGUE

Under the above title an organization 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, UNDER 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 product 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,

the product of which "will not come into competition with labor now employed nor with goods now in the market," and that as a solution of the direct 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 Girard's 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

Union who may apply. Whichever way one might turn the question, the answer 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 Pepton 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."

## HURRAH FOR JOHN KIRBY, JR.

Van Cleave's Successor Wanted for Violating Child Labor Law.

Dayton, Ohio, July 13.—A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of 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 law.

Yesterday District Inspectors S. E. May of this city, and P. J. Curley of Cleveland, discovered the alleged violation and to-day filed their charges. The former said to-night that the action was taken after repeated warnings to Kirby, and that prosecutions will be vigorously pushed. Last winter May removed a young girl from Kirby's plant.

## SOLID S. L. P. HANDBILL.

Gotten Out by New Orleans Members on Car Strike.

New Orleans, July 13.—

"WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE?"

"To understand this, you must know that this world would be a wilderness, if useful labor was not applied to it; useful labor made the world what it is to-day, with all these nice things that man must have in order to live. But all these nice and useful things have been taken away from the useful workers by a set of useless workers.

"According to the last census report to-day the working class produce ten dollars of wealth in ten hours, that is 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 dollar of wealth that the useful worker produced.

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

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 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.

## EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

A Measure Meant Only to Beguile Labor.

The American Association for Labor Legislation has just issued in pamphlet 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 Review." 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 legislatures have taken up. A scrutiny, achieved for Labor, fails to reveal a single adequate measure. One cannot but remark that the bread and butter question, ever pressing itself forward has not even been brushed against by these different state law making bodies. And a Socialist workman knows why. The legislators are not there to legislate economic independence for the workman; they are in their places to do all sorts of tinkering where the capitalist machine shows disrepair, but they never will advise relegating that machine to the past for one run by the working class. Hence the unsatisfactory nature of the various "steps" which are taken to "reform" industrial evils.

Miss Osgood's account on "Employers' Liability" measures, which have come up in different states prove how endless in bickering and how ineffectual are the propositions advanced, and furthermore, how far off any adequate alleviation is via the road of "welfare" workers and "step-at-a-timer." Her report on that head is here given:

"The greatest interest of the year centered in the subject of employers' liability. The determination of liability 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 have been widespread.

"In the United States, we still cling to the old common law test of negligence, 'whose fault was it?' resulting in the outworn defenses of contributory negligence, assumption of risk, and the fellow-servant doctrine. This policy, after centuries of trial, has failed entirely in satisfying either employer or employee.

"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 machinery, so it must also assume the risk of accidents to its human machines.

"On no other subject were there as many bills introduced during the legislative sessions of 1909. In Illinois alone, there were twelve bills before the legislature, none of which was passed. Nine-tenths of these bills in all states were along the old line of modifying the common law liability of an employer by attempting to break down his defenses, and in a few states such laws were enacted. During 1909 the legislatures of Idaho, Maine and New Jersey passed general employers' liability 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 additional liability on railroad companies.

"Mississippi, Massachusetts, 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, New York and Wisconsin appointed commissions to study the subject, and to report on a system of compensation for injured workmen."

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

## "JUST SPRING CHICKENS"

IS WHAT MANAGER OF FRISCO BARBER SHOP INSISTED ON.

As Consequence, Two Manicurists Who 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 a conference between 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 absolutely closed one.

Race suicide again! This year's school census shows 74,729 children, while last year's showed 85,658. 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 13,229 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 school board \$58,067.47 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 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 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 fact that Roady Kenahan, the state auditor who held up the payment of the money, was for years the national secretary of the horsehoers' 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 Miners.

## 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.



THE ADULTERATORS, AND POISONERS

HOW THEY DROVE THEIR COACH AND FOUR THROUGH THE PURE FOOD LAW—DOOR NOW WIDE OPEN TO FRAUD AND DELETERIOUS FOODS.

"To pass the Pure Food Act took seventeen years. It was a popular not a political measure." It was opposed by the food adulterators who, by drugs 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 hashish, 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 poisoners. 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 was made to President Roosevelt who appointed a Referee Board "to consider and report upon the physiological effects of sodium benzoate. The question before the Board was: Is sodium benzoate used as a preservative, harmful to the human organism? They were 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 products."

It is evident that this latter question is of far greater importance than the question decided by the Board.

Dr. Ira 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 absent because of ill health. Professor Clifton of Yale is known as a defender of artificial preservatives and has favored the benzoic acid interests in their attempt to legalize the use of this acid in dairy products. Professor Long of the Northwestern University was the fourth member of the Board."

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 benzoate of soda through a four months' period." The Board reported that benzoate of soda was not harmful. But their detailed reports show that "fourteen out of the sixteen benzoate-fed men were 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 monaction 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."

Benzoate Foods Whitewashed.

The next step was to white wash the reputation of benzoate foods. This would give a popular market value to decayed and inferior vegetable foods preserved by benzoate of soda. The Convention of State and National Food and Dairy Departments met at Denver in August, 1906. A year before, "it had voted, by a large majority, its support of Dr. Wiley's fight against benzoate of soda and other harmful preservatives." But James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, now led the contest in advocacy of benzoate of soda. He secured for Flanders of New York the election as President of the Convention. That State "has always been a laggard in pure food work." In seconding the nomination of Flanders, the Secretary of Agriculture said: "I would like to see this association go back to the original intention of it and consider the dairy cow. Flanders was a worker in the ranks of this association at the time when there was no quarrel about foods, benzoate, and things of that kind."

Secretary Wilson seems to have no conception of the rights and interests of millions of people; but he has a high regard for certain organized business interests which yield, by exploitation, a high rate of profit.

At the Denver Convention, by throwing out one anti-benzoate delegate on a technicality, and by admitting a benzoate delegate from a territory without

any dairy and food department, and by all the influence of the Department of 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 one-tenth 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 enactment 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.

Arkansas Union Gets Up Treasury and Leaders Spurge 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 \$2.50 per year. Of this amount \$1 was to go to the district treasury and \$1 into the local fund, and we accumulated \$2,500. After the first six weeks we received \$3 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 \$500, 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 exhausted 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 organization, 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 Mine Workers of America are a number of miners who, in the course of time, have become grafters pure and simple. They are always on the lookout "where an honest penny can be made." If they turn about once the Local must pay them. For instance, the Local has a sub-committee to watch over "the interests of the miners"; their "task" takes them about ten to twenty minutes to perform after which they again return to their work, digging the same amount of coal as the rest of the men. But they draw from the Local treasury the sum of \$25 or \$30 for their "work." That work consists of looking out for number one and making trouble for the rest of the men. They look out for the interest of the company and for that "service" the miners' Local pays them the above sum.

From this you may imagine the conditions about the mines; they are regular infernos, murder-holes. The company whines continually that it doesn't make any money, although it doesn't do a thing for the proper maintenance of the mines. Proper ventilation is an unknown thing, and it is actually a miracle that terrible explosions do not occur frequently, destroying miners' lives, and yet, in spite of all that, the pit committee does not see anything.

These are the benefits which the slaves of the mines have derived from the "great" United Mine Workers of America.

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. Cloth, Vol. I., 346 pages. Cloth, Vol. II., 294 pages. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York.

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, resulting 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 in 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 quantities and at the proper place; it involves the provision of proper tools; it involves the provision of proper surroundings for the worker; and, perhaps most important of all, it involves the employment of workers of the proper physical and mental constitution to carry out the letter the instructions given them for making the standard motions.

"Recent experiments on 'motion study,' by Frank B. Gilbreth, show how the adaptation of standard motions to brick-laying has so increased efficiency that men can lay more brick than under the old order of things. And bricklaying is a trade so old that it was thought nothing new could be learned about it. Bricklayers 4,000 years ago laid brick in much the same way as to-day."

THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

With the Proletarian Revolution, not a point that it scores, not an act that it commits deliberately, not a claim that it sets forth may be at fistcuts with one another, or with the principles that they are born of. Capitalism is a Usurpation: the Usurpation must be overthrown. Labor produces all wealth: all wealth belongs to Labor. Any act that indicates—or, rather, I shall put it this way: any action that, looking toward "gentleness" or "tolerance," sacrifices the logic of the situation, unweaves the Revolution. With the Proletarian Revolution, every proposition must be abreast of its aspirations; where not, it limps, it stumbles and falls.—Two Pages from Roman History.

ROTHFISER, AGAIN

[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 Rothfiser 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 N. 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 falsifications 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, National Secretary. (Seal)

II. 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 one falsification.

In reply I wish to state that falsifications plural, is correct, although it does not refer to Basky's statement, since it was verbal and not documentary.

Falsification—different from forgery which refers only to printed or written documents—refers to any misrepresentation of fact or situation, whether made verbally or in writing. He who lies falsifies, whether he does it verbally or black on white. Now, there was more than one document in this case that nailed Rothfiser's falsifications.

First. There was Rothfiser's so-called correction that he wanted to have published in The People. It included a clipping from our National Secretary Augustine's report of your recent convention, from which clipping Rothfiser, as he admitted, struck out the words which put him on record as assuring your convention "that he never intended to work in opposition to the S. L. P." If the editor of The People had published that mutilated clipping, it would have appeared that Rothfiser never gave that assurance to the convention, which would ingratiate him more with the Trautmann-St. John physical force element, in whose interest he is evidently trying to disrupt your Federation, and it also would have made his present fight against the S. L. P. less contradictory and easier for him. Second. Rothfiser, trying to excuse his agitation at McKee's Rocks for Trautmann's bogus I. W. W. and to convey the idea that he, as a "poor Hungarian," is unjustly hounded for what direct

INSECURITY

Fear of Losing Job and Livelihood Driving Workers Insane.

Miss Jane Addams recently said in speaking of insane asylums:

"In this period of intense and overwrought 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 insecurity has superinduced insanity."

CHILD SLAVES OF SOUTH.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Twenty per cent. of all the employees of the Southern cotton mills are children under sixteen years of age, while in the mills of New England child employees form 5.4 per cent. according to a report 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 12.3 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 Rocks for that 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 Pennsylvania S. E. C., flatly denying for himself and the S. E. C. any such conduct.

Fourth. Rothfiser claims that the report of the recent convention of your Federation, published in The People by Comrade Augustine, was false as far as some references to Rothfiser were concerned. This claim is emphatically denied and correctness of the report is upheld by Comrade Lefkowitz, the written notes of Comrade S. Moskowitz who was a delegate at that convention and by a letter of Comrade Ignatz Friedman of Chicago, the very comrade who, trusting the assurances and promises of Rothfiser at that convention, renominated him for National Secretary of the Federation and who now, that Rothfiser is continuing his disrupting work in the Federation, writes: "It makes me sore to think of it that I made a monkey of myself as to Rothfiser—but 'never again!'"

It is the above documents that removed from the minds of the members of the N. E. C. of S. L. P. at the recent session all doubt as to Rothfiser being a falsifier and enemy of the S. L. P. and compelled them to demand from your Federation, as a condition for further fraternal relations of our organizations, the immediate and unconditional removal of Rothfiser from any office in your Federation where he could do further harm.

Yours for Socialism and S. L. P. Boris Reinstein, Sec'y of the Session of N. E. C. of S. L. P., July, 1910.

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

The Pacific Slope and the Japanese

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 Francisco 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 arrivals 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 ranch-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 spies in our glorious land! 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! Yet more heinous became the crimes 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 resist higher rent, while visibly depleting the soil by unfertilized crops. The fast deteriorating soil the owners found necessary to sell at a low figure to the only bidders. The execrable Orientals had become owners of a white man's soil.

The labor lieutenant has listened again 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 quantities a convenient thing; but the Oriental trust-organizer of successful bourgeoisie-independence, sufficient unto himself, is a stretch in the nostrils of orthodox patriotism.

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# CORRESPONDENCE

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

## 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 Philadelphian 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 meeting 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 PHILADELPHIA.

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 those clashes, and that also accounts for our failure to send you a report. The S. L. P. of Philadelphia is in the political field with the attitude, of course, that all other parties claiming to represent working class interests, are either fools or crooks. In lashing the labor fakir we never forget to hand a few body blows to his bootlicking half-brother, the S. P. Socialist fakir. Both must go to smash. Social evolution demands it—and we demand it, too.

For the last six weeks we have been holding Saturday night meetings at Front and Dauphin streets, the neighborhood of many textile workers and British unionism; a section of Philadelphia where most of the people walked to work during the trolley strike, and where many a car and a carman's head was broken during those stormy days.

The S. P. had been holding meetings at this corner on Friday nights, but three weeks ago they opened up just across the way from our meeting. They appealed to the superstitions of these fakir-cursed people, saying: "We always stand by the working class." "We did not ride on the cars during the strike, like the S. L. P. men." The S. L. P. arguments were answered with: "Scab," "You were fired out of the S. P.," "The workers do their best," etc. We always try to knock the superstition out of the workers, by proving that strikes can not be won through the boycott, and that the trolley strike was lost because of the rotten principles and tactics of the A. F. of Hall. One of the S. P. ruffians struck Anton in the face, but Anton kept on roaring. This was on June 25.

On the following Saturday night we opened up on the same corner, and so did the scab S. P. They turned out in

full force, seventy-five of them at the least. For two hours we hammered the labor 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 mob 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 yelled 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 S. P. free-speakers were arrested. Then a few more cops arrested four more of the S. P. freaks. They said that they wanted "free speech," but they would not let the S. L. P. have free speech. Next morning the seven S. P. freaks were let out on \$500 bail to keep the peace.

On the next evening, Sunday, July 10, we held a rousing meeting on the north side of the City Hall. Our speakers were Erwin, Anton, Higgins, and Campbell. None of the big crooks of the S. P. dared show their faces at this meeting, but a few of the small fry laid themselves open to some nice slaps. Things are foaming in Philadelphia.

Ejayh.  
Philadelphia, July 12.

## THE S. L. P. MAN'S DUTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The time of the "Red Special" in the Socialist party is not over yet, at least not here in California. If it is not a special train, then Rev. J. Stitt Wilson, S. P. candidate for governor of California, is satisfied with a red automobile, a brass band and four men singers in uniform. Rev. Wilson ought to win the race for governor, as he has the rich on his side; at least, one rich man offered him his white automobile a year ago for the whole campaign, if he (Wilson) became the candidate; which automobile (as stated by Wilson) is now painted red and ready for the field of action to make all California shout Socialism.

The four S. P. locals, Frisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, are all ripped up. Of their 150 members one

part are pure and simple politicians, some are in love with the "T-m-a-burns," 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 California.

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 admitted 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 distant.

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. Hammerlin.  
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 Slavonian Language Federation 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 represented.

Niels Juul Christensen, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, made the opening speech, wherein he made the statement that "We must organize a Scandinavian S. P. Federation in order to break (stuka) the Scandinavian Federation of the S. L. P." This was followed by some more declamations of the same order by other delegates, which shows what a thorn in their side the Scandinavian S. L. P. Federation is. Said Christensen: "It is a peculiar fact, but the Swedish immigrant arriving in the eastern United States has almost always joined the Socialist Labor Party, for no seeming reason whatsoever. There is no reason why they should do this. We want them all to join the Socialist party."

That the immigrant Swedes have, and do join the S. L. P., is due to the fact that, our Scandinavian Federation has held the field to the extent that the S. P. never could get a foothold among the Scandinavians and narcotize their receptive minds with S. P. humbuggery and misrepresentation. Getting, from the day they landed, sound S. L. P. literature to read, they quickly become staunch fighters for the S. L. P. This is an excellent reason, and no "seeming one" whatever, why the Swedes stick to the S. L. P.

A temporary Executive Committee was elected by the congress, and a draft of by-laws submitted to go into effect November 1st. Negotiations will be started with the following papers, "Swenska Socialisten," Rockford, Ill., "Gas Paa," Minneapolis, Minn., and "Revyen," Chicago, with the view of getting one of them as the mouthpiece

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 be 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. Carr.  
Chicago, Ill., July 13.

## S. P. ROMANTIC SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM.

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 eventually be coined into pennies. In obedience to the Newtonian law, their self-seeking 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 an entire 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 vapors 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 merely "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 disingenuous snivelling statement that "Marx seems to have believed in compensation," either "as a matter of principle, or of expediency."

Willie Jabber Ghent, like the rest of the S. P. intellectual mushrooms and upstarts, engaged in "advertising Socialism" in the capitalist press is certainly "advertising" it with a vengeance when he insinuates that Karl Marx ever made an utterance that can even be violently twisted into support of the "buy 'em out" policy; a scheme which would be nothing short of furnishing the plutocratic brood with another and stronger sort of teeth with which to hang on to their prey. Imagine Karl Marx in the role of advocate of a system whereby the workers were to be in perpetual bondage to a select caste of coupon clippers!—for that is what "buying 'em out" would mean.

Socialism is slandered daily by its enemies. That is to be expected. But the infamous lies of enemies are not nearly so odious as the treachery, falsehood and weaknesses of those who, claiming to be Socialists, devote their time and energy to assassinating, in the capitalist press, the fair fame of Socialist heroes and misrepresenting their principles. Shrewd is the capitalist press that opens its columns to such detractors of the Movement. They bargain that the misinformation and misrepresentation regarding Socialism, put forth by the Ghentian wearers of the Socialist cloak, will be read by some workman to confuse and mislead him.

Under the plea of softening the prejudices of the workers, the S. P. "intel-

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 system!" no double meaning that can be 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.

J. H.  
Jersey City, N. J., June 26.

## BLUFFING, AS USUAL.

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 sent delegates except Cleveland, which had a delegation of five members whom we expelled a couple of months ago. They sent Delegate Trbovich, who did not want to sit among the delegates when he saw that they were not Socialists. Trbovich and his four members in Cleveland asked us to take them into our Party again.

It is not true, as the "Chicago Daily Socialist" states that they have a Croatian, a Slavonian, and a Bulgarian organ. They have one Croatian and one Carniolan organ, both edited by green Europeans. If the papers had not Chicago names on them, one would think they were printed in Agram and Laibach.

Two Bulgarians were at the congress, representing nobody but themselves, and one of them was made a selling agent of stock. We are discussing the tactics of the S. L. P. and the S. P. in every number of "Radnicka Borba," but the opposition never even tries to prove that we are wrong; instead, they simply shout "Kuharich," "De Leon," "bad men." They do not teach Socialism, but they sing and make music. Many Croatian Socialist Clubs, who before sympathized with them, did not send delegates because it was known that our propositions would not be accepted. The S. P. keeps in darkness their followers and runs away when we challenge them.

Chas. Kuharich.  
Editor Radnicka Borba.  
Cleveland, O., July 8.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

# LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The latitude of New York is that of Madrid. The central principle of temperature is not affected by the circumstance that the climate of the two places is very different. The ridge of the Pyrenees to the north of Spain thus keeping away northern blasts, the absence of such a ridge north of New York and, in its stead, the lakes and the plains of Canada, accounts for the difference. Similarly with prices. The divergences in the increase of prices do not affect the central principle that the depreciation of gold is the cause of raised prices. For instance, The productivity of a certain industry may have increased so greatly that 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 commodity 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 rise (or fall) despite gold.—Next question next week.

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 "negligible quantity," being a lot of undignified licksplittles.—Next question next week.

L. R., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—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,

UTAH.—When Roosevelt was Governor of this State he distinguished himself by two acts—one was to pour the militia upon the Croton Dam laborers on strike; the other, influenced by Harriman, was to sign the bill authorizing Savings Banks to loan money on railroad securities. Harriman needed at the time the cash for his Illinois Railroad manoeuvre, and with Roosevelt's help railroad securities—a fishy thing—became legal security for funds presumably deposited by workers and other poor people.—Next question next week.

S. T. O., BOSTON, MASS.—The People has made the point before. It 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 Treasurer of the I. W. W. neither wrote nor could have written any article to the effect that the Local Industrial Union would 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."

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 lieutenant, from Post and Crossdale 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.; "S," NEWARK, N. J.; J. G., PORTLAND, ORE.; L. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; F. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Matter received.

# Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

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

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

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