

VOL. XX., NO. 23.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

SENDING THEIR RAYS OF LIGHT IN DARK PLACES.

Futile Attempts to Deny Class Struggle -Pension Scheme Can't Stem Pauperism-Teddy Advertising Himself to Employing Class at Cleveland.

Prof. William James, of Harvard, would impose what he calls a "bloodtax" upon the scions of wealth. He would have the gilded youths drafted to industrial occupations for a certain period, in order to soften the contrasts, that "accident of hirth and opportunity," impose upon men. It would surely be a great sweetener of the life of nothing but toil and pain of the worker, for him to know that some scion of wealth had made a bluff at enduring the life of the mines, trains, foundries, stokeholes, etc., for a short period. Such conscription is an old game anyway. A young Vanderbilt acted as a locomotive fireman, and a budding Harriman did ething" on the Union Pacific lines, and Teddy junior "worked" at carpet making. But the game is still older; nese Emperor, from time immethe Cl morial, has put hand to the plow in the ploughing season. The scheme won't work out as Prof. James hopes; the degradation of exploited labor is not to be minimized by the exploiting class donning overalls for brief periods.

"The Comrade," State organ of the Pennsylvania S. P., carries a motto that is dangerously misleading, when it advises "union men" to "strike at the balhat hor-no injunction there." No injunction at the ballot box ?--- no counting ut: no intimidation of voters by threats, that if they vote a certain way, the shops will close down; no dismissals m their jobs of Socialist agitators? The fact of the matter is that there is a more widespread intimidation at the bal-lot box than ever was dreamt of in infunctioned strikes.

The Edinburgh "Evening Dispatch," which ostrich like, thought that all labor troubles were over when the old age pension scheme went into effect, has received a severe jolt. A report issued by the Local Government Board for Scotland on unemployment and pauperism "knocks all the heartening out of us" says the editor. Despite old age penthere was last year an increase of 2,054 in the number of paupers in "thrifty" Scotland, of whom 305 were lunatics. A very significant fact, too, is the discovery that whereas of the same individuals relieved 37.10 per cent. were over sixty-five, no fewer, than 49.44 per cent. were between fourteen and sixtyfive. "This, says the "Dispatch," "imports unemployment, and a bad dose of it," then back into the sand goes its ostrich like head.

Dr. Wiley, the government chemist and pure food agent, having condemned as harmful to health, the use of some

fine as to whether it is citizen or militarist. Hyndman claims to see in the growth of the German navy a "danger to the growing forces of democracy and Socialism in this country, and not merely to the dominant classes." Hurrah, for a big navy as a defender of Socialism! In justice to the English S. D. P. we

must state that three of its branches have repudiated Navy Hyndman.

T. R., member of the Railway Firenen's Union, and general adviser of the world, uttered himself in Cleveland on Thursday the 26th, anent the Columbus street car strike, saying: "I will cinch the disorderly workmen just as I will cinch the law-breaking corporation." Looked at superficially, it might be held that if that were the case then "disorderly" workmen would go scot free, but that is not what Teddy meant to convey. What he meant to convey was assurance to employers that he would know how to deal with labor troubles. The part about corporations was not needed but it served to cover what otherwise would have been a plain unvaruished statement.

The New York "Evening Post," organ of the Moneybags, betrays its feeling of satisfaction at the result of its persistent booming of the Socialist party, when, in referring to the letters of acceptance of Charles Edward Russell, Socialist party candidate for Governor of New York, and Robert Hunter, Socialist party candidate for Governor of Connecticut, it says: "The Socialism which they will popularize will not be the simon-pure article of twenty years ago or even ten years ago." The "Post" is not far wrong. The Russell-Hunter letters read more like the populistic effu-

ORGANIZER KATZ REPORTS sions of 1892 than Socialist utterances of 1810. Change the names and the letters would do for reformers, Bryanites, nsurgents, even standpatters, and what FINISHES TOUR OF OHIO; STARTS not, in the field of political quackery. Because of this the "Post" may think

its Moneybags crew safe from all danger of Socialism. Its reasoning might be correct were it not that the raging of the class conflict is not stilled by S. P. poltroonery; and were it not for the fact that the Socialist Labor Party unterrifiedly stands in the breach and upholds the banner of uncompromising class conscious revolutionary Socialism

"The National Association for the Prevention of Mendicancy and Charitable Imposture," which has just rendered its first annual report, and has a lot to say about coping with mendicancy, fights shy of striking at the root of the evil, economic and social conditions, which put some idlers on horseback, and throw others, who would have been industrious, idle into the street to starve or beg. The society ought to have a Parasites Gallery as a companion piece to its present Impostors' Gallery." It could start the new collection from among those social parasites who are behind its own formidably titled organization.

possible by the system of sub-division It can not be emphasized too much: and perfected methods of production. the profits on which the capitalist class How, otherwise, could they undersell

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

"DRASTIC" LABOR LAWS ×

Amendments to the labor laws of t New York State go into effect September 1. Already are these amendments termed "drastic legislation," while as a matter of fact they are in some respects acknowledged to be not as farreaching as the labor laws of many foreign countries. The amendments to the labor laws of the State impose new liabilities upon the employers. Beginning September 1 the employer engaged in certain "especially danger-

ous" occupations must compensate his injured workmen. The employments considered especially dangerous are named in the law. Edson S. Lott, president of a casualty company, in an article in the "Journal of Commerce," points out that instead of as formerly when damages might or might not be awarded by a

court and jury (the whole matter hinging on whether or not the negligence of the employer was responsible for the injury), the new law provides not only for compulsory compensation, but

by amendment of the general employers' liability law the employer becomes liable "when personal injury is caused to an employe who is himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time-by reason of any defect in the condition of the plant, or any part thereof, which defect had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer or any employe intrusted by the employer with the duty of seeing that the plant was in

IN INDIANA.

Finds Conditions Favorable for S. L. P.

Propaganda-Activities of the Sections

-Efforts of Employers to Smother the

Party's Agitation by Discharging Agi-

Terre Haute, Ind., August 18 .- My last

report was from Columbus, O., where the

street carmen's strike is still in prog-

ress; but little interest is shown by the

workingmen in this vicinity in the strug-

gle of their fellow workmen in the capi-

Since I left Columbus I covered the

following Ohio cities: Dayton, Hamil-

ton, and Cincinnati,Ohio, and Evansville,

Dayton is the home of the National

Cash Register Company, which owns half

of the town. The system of exploiting

its employes is so perfected that the

company is doing a very large export

business. The company's own advertiz-

ing sheets claim that half of its output

is sold abroad. Evidently this is made

tal city of Ohio.

Ind.

tators-S. P. Men Not Molested,

proper condition."

to do away with the old "fellow servant" clause, by which, if the accident was "caused" by a fellow worker employed by the same boss, the boss was not liable. There are, however, the usual number of "provideds" in the law. There is "provided that the employer shall not be liable in respect of any injury which does not disable the workman for a period of at least two weeks from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. and provided that the employer shall not be liable in respect of any injury to the workman which is caused in whole or in part by the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman."

The change seems to be this: Heretofore it was held that when a person sought and obtained employment he assumed within "reasonable" bounds the dangers which went with the job. In case of accident he had to prove that he was not at fault. Now it is the

employer who must prove that the injured employe was at fault, else he cannot use that as a defense. This means that the burden of proof as to contributory negligence is transferred from the employe to the employer. Those instrumental in having the amendments passed hold that they will pass the constitutionality test.

To the layman who looks at capitalist-made and capitalist-enforced "labor laws." they always appear to be six of one and half a dozen of the other. For all Law, be it observed, is Labor.

, ers to the Socialist Labor Party nomina-

tion papers was taken in hand. Comrade

Fox went out with me every day to get

former members and sympathizers,

sometimes called "backsliders," but of

course I would not use such a harsh

term. We held a well-attended indoor

meeting, which the members of the Ger-

man Workmen's Singing Society attend-

ed in a body. I also secured the floor

before a Local of the Brotherhood of

Cincinnati has a very large Negro

population. These colored wage slaves

have not as yet grasped the meaning of

our movement. Many of the white wage

slaves, when we approached them with

the request to sign S. L. P. nominating

petitions, wanted to know the difference

between the S. L. P. and the S. P.

Literature dealing with this subject

should be liberally distributed every-

Evansville was the first city in Indiana

visited by me. There is a lively S. L. P.

Section there. We held three meetings,

sold quite some pamphlets and secured

15 People subs, and one for the German

Party paper. The Section has a good

Carpenters and Joiners.

where.

In other words, the new law seems, the expressed will of the ruling capitalist class, expressing their material interests. What, then, is there behind these "labor laws"? Many and varied things. The carnage on the industrial field is horrifying, death and disease rendering many employments more dangerous than actual warfare. The souls of sensitive reformers are harrowed by the tales of woe and suffering that this carnage entails, and they get busy at having it all straightened out. This is the genesis of many labor laws. They are primarily the result of sentiment. Let the workingman but suggest to such reformers that, if they really wish to render him a service. they should help get rid of the social system responsible for the industrial murders and maimings, and see how quickly they will be ready to turn and rend him for whom their very hearts bleed so sorely!

> Not the least of reasons for "labor laws" is that they provide opportunities and places for the birds of prey upon canitalism. The liability companies who take up the "risks" for employers are already crying for higher rates on the score that employers risks are increased by the law. And, seems to us, we can see a lot more jobs for the faithful, which the "enforcing" of the new law will provide.

Turn the matter about as we may, we don't see much of anything for Labor in "labor" laws passed by and with the consent of the class that exploits

secure his freedom.

of Wezosal.

Mr. Anteeks snoke last He called attention to the necessity of organizing this defense, and further pointed out that the working class must join in the demand for Socialism, which, when attained, would stop these murderous houndings of men who are only trying to do good for their kind.

A poem, written by Wezosal in the Federal jail was read by Mr. and Mrs. Kundsin, and it was halled with great enthusiasm.

amounted to \$78.50.

by the meeting: Whereas, America has often been a

sheltering place for many, especially political fugitives: Whereas, Comrade Julius Wezosal recently arrested has been a revolutionist in Russia, and in this country is a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and is editor of the Lettish

reets":

Whereas, The United States govern-Anarchist, therefore, be it

of our Comrade Wezosal.

While still lying in jail before his release on bail, Wezosal sent the following letter to The People on August 19:

"I received to-day last Monday's is sue of the Daily People (and also a

Socialist ticket. Doctor Simon last night refused to accept the dictum of the State Commit-

tee. He said the national organization only had the right to revoke the charter. "A new charter is to be issued to the

signers at the factories. Ohio comrades AMOUNT DEMANDED REDUCED must get 12,000 of them, twice as many FROM \$10,000 TO \$5,000. as in New York State, but the work is well under way and will be accomplished. Evenings the members of the party took Friends of Russian Freedom Pool Their their turns to go out with me and visit Funds and Deposit Certified Check

with Authorities-Wesseal Greatly Cheered by the Protest Made in His Bahalf

Julius Wezosal, editor of "Proletareets," organ of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, was in New York August 27, having been released on bail pending a hearing of his case. Wezosal, who is a clear eyed, honest, and pleasant appearing young man, called at the offices of the various papers that have taken an interest in his case. He said that he had been greatly cheered by the unanimity of the protest that had been made in his behalf.

Mrs. John Kundsin, who has labored with indefatigable zeal to get bail for Wezosal, also to get his case before the public, accompanied him.

Boston, Mass., August 26 .- Julius Wezosal, whom the Russian Czar is trying to get in his clutches has been

S. P. CORRUPTION BARED ple to prevent a miscarriage of justice. At the meeting last Saturday these facts were touched upon by the various speakers. M. Bernhard, who **JUDAS MONEY RECEIVED FOR ST** spoke first, dwelt upon the fact that

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

One Dollar Per Year.

LOUIS FUSION.

S. P. Publishing Company Gets Valuable

Piece of Property for Boosting Sell-

Out to Republican Party-Things so

St. Louis, Mo., August 28 .- It is well

known to those connected with the So-

cialist movement, or those following it

carefully how the Socialist Labor Party.

exposed the fusion and corruption of the

Socialist party in the municipal elections

of this city in the spring of 1909. It is

also well known how the whole S. P.

press unsuccessfully tried to "explain,"

excuse, or point blank deny the charges

which the S. L. P. press directed against

the S. P. Now we have the information

Committee of the Socialist party. This,

committee investigated the charges of

fusion preferred against the St. Louis

Local; it found the charges sustained,

and upon a state vote of its membership,

declared the St. Louis charter revoked.

The same committee makes public the

nature of the corruption with which St.

"Found guilty of fusing with the Re-

publicans in the city election of April,

1909, the local Socialist party has been

read out-of the State party and the local

charter revoked by a vote of the State

branches. The St. Louis local lost by a

"The news of the charter's revocation

was told yesterday in the Missouri So-

cialist, the party bulletin published in

Joplin, Mo. An investigating Committee,

representing the State Committee, made

a thorough investigation of the charges

of fusion at a meeting held in the Moser

"The charges grew out of the election

of Doctor Emil Simon to the Board of

Education, G. A. Hoehn's acceptance of

the nomination on the Board of Free-

holders on the Independent ticket, and

the placing of three non-Socialists on the

Hotel several months ago.

The report runs as follows:

vote of 404 to 85.

Rotten Local Suspanded.

although America is declared a safe place for political fugitives, it is only by eternal vigilance that the workers can protect political fugitives of their own class. He instanced the tremen dous efforts that were needed to protect Jan Pouren and Christian Rudowitz, and he asked all present to do their utmost to stand by Wezosal and

S. Bergis, who followed as second speaker, said that this latest attempt of Russia was only another of its many acts to seize liberty loving people and extinguish the spark of freedom; that Russia, not satisfied with the defeat it had met in the Pouren and Rudowitz cases, was again trying its perfidy. The workers must again rise up and rally to the defence of one of their own and prevent the deportation

that that S. P. deal was more corrupt than ever suspected; that it was not only a question of securing political office and what prestige and emoluments may go with it, but that there was direct material "reward" for the act of treachery to working class interest. And this latter information comes from no less an authority than the Missouri State

A collection was taken up which The following resolution was passed

WEZOSAL OUT ON BAIL

Louis Labor Publishing Company, an S. P. concern which publishes "St. Louis Labor," was rewarded. It received a piece of property for its part in the political jobbery. It will be best to submit, for a better understanding of what has just become public here, a report as published in "The St. Louis Republic," of August 13."

Federation's official organ, "Proleta-Whereas, The charges alleging him to be an accomplice in the confiscation of funds in Tiflis are without a basis

ment has no lawful reason to deliver Julius Wezosal to the tyrannical inquisition of Russia, and so, together with the Russian officials, Shippenbach and Rosen, try to prove Wezosal an Resolved, That we five hundred workingmen assembled in International Hall on this August 20, raise our

voices in protest and ask to have political rights upheld, and also demand the unconditional and speedy release

copy of the "Call" of Tuesday), and released on bail. The agents of Russia was overjoyed. I know now that becharge that Wezosal participated in the sides my legal defenders,-who will

als in the food products of a lar concern, the concern's representative un-blushing asked the doctor if he would eider that a sufficient reason for interfering with a business in which large capital was invested. The doctor said that he would consider it his duty to interfere. But was the other man so very far out of the way in asking the question? While manalaughtering is permitted daily in the world of industry. why draw the line at harmful ingredients in food?

The United States continues to expand as a world power. Our ruling class has decided to "help out" the Negro Republic of Liberia, with financial and other aid. This desire to help the Negro peeple is of course wholly humanitarianism and has nothing to do with securing coaling-stations or the getting of a foothold in Africa.

H. M. Hyndman, a leader of the English Social Democratic party, is helping the jingo forces by advocating a Big Navy. In the August 13th issue of "Justice" Hyndman defends his policy by saying: "I have always understood that the Socialist policy, as laid down by International Congresses, favored a Citizen Army in place of a Militarist Army, in order that nationalities might hetter protect themselves against inva-sion without risk at home." Great Britain he says has no militarist army worth speaking of, and no citizen army at all. hence he pins his faith for defense upon battlefield. With the one, as with the the Navy which, however, he fails to de-other, it is hard work and poor pay.

riots in luxury and the wages on the working class rots in misery are both the product of the workers' toil. The one can not get more without the other getting less. Both strive to get a greater "share," the toiler rightly, the capitalist on the robber's plan.

You (workingmen) feel and we (scientists) feel that among the so-called learned folks, we alone are brought into contact with the tangible facts in the way that you are. You know well enough that it is one thing to write a history of chairs in general, or to address a poem to a throne, or to speculate about the occult powers of the chair of St. Peter; and quite another thing to

make with your own hands a veritable chair that will stand fair and square and afford a safe and satisfactory sittingplace to a frame of sensitiveness and solidity.-Huxley.

We are in receipt of a document entitled: "What the Waterways Convention Is About." What the waterways convention is "about" is the getting of its hands into the Government grab bag of rivers and harbors appropriations.

Fifty thousand enlisted soldiers have deserted from the United States army in the last twelve years, states a writer in the "Cosmopolitan." The army, it seems, must be a poor place of refuge for those who flee from the industrial of tea.

goods produced by European "cheap labor"?

There has been no Section of the Socialist Labor Party at Dayton since 1901. The S. L. P. men were weeded out by the register company; S. P.-ers were not bothered! Still I found a number of Socialist Labor Party men at Dayton and

got some new readers for the Party press. Only two days were assigned to me in that city, and I was unable to the S. L. P. organize a Section in so short a time. But the matter of organization has been

placed in the hands of a comrade who recently moved to Dayton and who, together with Comrade Fox of Cincinnati. will attend to the matter.

Hamilton. Ohio, is a city of about 26,000 population, a factory town throughout.' There are some membersat-large of the Socialist Labor Party in Hamilton. At the two meetings held others were brought in contact with our members, our press and literature. Comrade F. Steiger has taken an application blank to form a Section and will no doubt succeed in forming one. Due to the oppressive heat our meetings were

not very large. The S. P. is displaying little or no activity in the towns mentioned except that picnics are held. The quarter admission ticket entitles the holder to yearly subscription to the "Appeal."

There is talk in some quarters that the S. P. will start co-operative grocery stores and then this paper will, no doubt. be given away "free" with a half a pound

In Cincinnati the work of getting sign-

membership, some old stalwarts and some young active men. At one of the meetings held the subject was, "The Difference between the S. L. P. and the S. P." Some S. P. members attended this meeting. Moses Smith, a veteran in the Labor Movement and former S. P. man. also spoke at this meeting. There were no questions asked, but one young S. P. member subscribed to the Weekly People for a year. Several workingmen joined

. Rudolph Katz.

A CALL FOR ACTION!

At the Wednesday evening, August 24, session of the Sub-Committee, that body, on behalf of the National Executive Committee, decided to call upon ALL Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and affiliated organizations to initiate the organization of conferences in their respective localities, composed of progressive labor and fraternal bodies, and organizations friendly to the cause of Russian Freedom; to arrange meetings to protest against the arrest, at the

behest of the Russian Government, of Julius Wezosal. Editor of "Proletareets," Lettish organ of the S. L. P., and also to raise finances for his legal defence.

Paul Augustine. National Secretary.

New York, August 25, 1910.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription The meeting was called to put Wezoexpires. First number indicates the sal's case before the public and to

month, second, the day, third, the year, urge all liberty and justice loving peo-

robbery of an imperial treasury car in Tiflis, in December 1907. The charge, Wezosal declares, is wholly without foundation, and is evidently trumped up for the purpose of discouraging political agitation in Russia or the aiding of such agitation by political refugees here.

Wezosal declares that he was not in

Tiflis at the time of the attack upon the currency car and that he was studying philosophy in Zurich at the time.

Wezosal was arrested two weeks ago by United States officers at the request of the Russian government. His bail on a forty-days continuance was fixed originally at \$10,000, but on being reduced to \$5,000 through the pleas of District

Attorney French of Attorney Joseph Michelman, it was furnished in cash by fellow countrymen in Boston. His bail came from small shopkeepers. tailors, and laborers in Boston, some of whom drew upon their savings. Wezosal*is to address a Faneuil Hall

meeting on Sentember Oth

Send all contributions to the Political Defense League, temporary treasurer, Frank Bohmbach, 35 Chestnut avenue, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Boston, Mass., August 25 .- The Lettish Socialist organizations of Boston and vicinity held a large protest meeting last Saturday in behalf of Julius Wezosal, who has been arrested by United States authorities at the instigation of the Russian government.

prove to the utmost detail my innocence .-- I shall have moral defenders Comrades, America's workers, all the well-intentioned American people will bespeak my innocence, and will not see a guiltless person convicted, and will shield me against Russian terrorism.

"The Russian government accuses me of doing that of which I NEVER DREAMT. Restassured that it will stoop to the most contemptible means and

slanders to secure me in its grasp. But this time the officials of Russia here will NOT succeed in serving their government, as they have had a man arrested who can prove precisely every step he has made.

"With regard to the charge of Anarchy, these officials have also badly hungled. The Lettish people know only teo well how resolutely I have opposed Anarchism with TONGUE AND PEN, and have never in my life had intercourse, or even acquaintance with Anar-

chists or like elements. This is attested, without adducing further proof, by my membership in and complete lovalty to the S. L. P. "My aim, my life's work till now has

been but the clarifying and organizing of the working class. To make generally understood the scientific views which Karl Marx and Frederick Engels have given us, has been the little that I have done.

"Comrades and sympathizers, stand together for Justice!

"With Socialist greetings, "Julius Wezosal."

Socialists in St. Louis who are known as the Protestors. The protestors are headed by George Nein, secretary Machinists' Union; Julius Siemers, delegate to the Central Trades from the Newspaper Carriers, and George W. Boswell of the Iron Moulders' Union.

"The Socialist paper in St. Louis named Labor is not a representative paper of the Socialist party, according to the members of the Protestors. The leading spirits in the local which has lost its charter were Doctor Emil Simon, G. A. Hoehn; L. E. Hildenbrandt and William Brandt.

"Besides the political nominations and actions of the disowned local organization the State Committee in its investigation considered charges of padded membership lists and the peculiar transfer of a building to the Labor Publishing Company.

"Otto Stifel on April 4 transferred a building at No. 966 Chouteau avenue to Martin G. Wolf, a clerk in a real estate office. The deed was not recorded at the time, but was held up until August 6, when Wolf transferred the building to the publishing company. The deeds were both recorded the same day, but entered in different books.

"The transfer of the building from Wolf to the paper company was taken to be evidence that the local body had sold out to the Republican party. "Some of the leaders of the organiza-

tion which has lost its charter were leaders of the Federal Labor Union, which was declared to be a bogus organ-

(Continued on page six.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.



RICH HIRE MEN OF CAPACITY TO PRODUCE THEM TOWERING FOR-TUN ES.

"If your boy shows symptoms of pos- | brains' is so common a saying that it sessing brains, teach him to suppress all evidence of their existence, or at least CESS.

to apply them to some harmless avocation only. Otherwise you expose him to risk of almost certain failure in life. In the case of a girl the matter is less serious, because she will probably be snubbed into conformity with the less intellectual of her sex." Such is the advice which Tudor Jenks gives in the Aug. 17 issue of the Independent, in an article of his dealing with the remuneration which brainworkers receive. Jenks distinctly and correctly disputes that the men of wealth are the men of brains.

"I have heard a prosperous man,' says Jenks, "pretend to minimize the gulf between himself and a bright young fellow by the time-honored saying, 'You carry your capital under your hat!' But only the very green can take these fine words as butter for their parsnips. The unsophisticated may yet have to learn that of all wares fetched to the world's market places there is none cheaper than brains, all things considered; none so difficult of manufacture and maintenance that is nearly so abundant. Brains are, a drug in the market.

"The ablest men of a community. those who create the ideas that develop into purposes, plans, accomplishment why are not these the men who secure the fruits of their brain work?

"It is true that we must define our terms. We must fairly establish the fact we are trying to explain.

"Admitting that some men of wealth, of power, of position owe their success to brains, it is enough to prove our case that the two classes-the wealthy and the brainy-do not at all coincide. The men of money are not the men of brains, and vice versa. The world's brains are in the heads of the men who do the work: the engineers, lawyers, divines, doctors, editors, writers, teachers, artists, inventors, advertisers. These our common speech recognizes as the "brainworkers,' They make our civiliration and maintain it. Men of business, of affairs, succeed rather by employing the brainworkers than by their own head work, as will be appreciated by all who will consider the relative worth of capital, of brains and of labor in the business world.

"'Give me the cash and I can hire the

A WORLD THAT IS POSSIBLE NOW I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth. I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless tollers for the human race. I see's world at peace adorned



is never disputed, and always accepted as a general principle of business suc-

"Brain-workers do not control the acquisition of money; they do not form the large majority among millionaires; they do not occur frequently among those who own the great propertiesreal estate, franchises, bade combinations. Even where credit for superior brainwork is given to the millionaire, it is often well known among insiders that some relatively obscure brain-worker is the power behind the throne-the hired tool of the money-maker.

"Brainy men neither control the material resources of the globe nor command the highest wages in the markets. The wealthy are those who play the part of middlemen. They are merely a tax on industry and leviers of tribute. As common carriers they increase the costs of transportation and absorb the surplus; as traders they intervene between producer and consumer; as owners of monopolies they are parasites upon industry; as brokers they thrive only because industrial methods are crude or clumsy. As for speculators, they are mere gamblers; and in politics the man who grows rich must have used his position rather for his own benefit than for that of the public.

"Agriculture has until within a generation been an almost brainless industry. It owes its emancipation to Justus Liebig, and the brains now developing it into a true science and art are those of a few poorly paid experts. Fisheries bring wealth only to capitalists or monopolists; the workers at the art and the science are alike earning little but a livelihood. The same thing is true of mining and of manufactures, while discovery and invention are notably profitable only to the exploiters. "So much for the material side of life; and in the intellectual pursuits the fortune of the mental worker is poverty. either actual or relative. Historian, poet, teacher, theologian, composer,

in their chosen work. "Everywhere, if we are guided by the price they command from men of affairs, we find that, brains are cheap forms of power, for they are mainly either motive power or lubricants."

chemist, all are put to it to support

their families exactly in proportion to

their devotion and single-mindedness

with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth-a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where labor reaps its full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl in trying to win bread with the needle-the needle, that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor" -is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless stony stare, the piteous wall of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without disease of fiesh or brain-shapely and fair the

ITS FOUR CARDINAL PRINCIPLES: THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS STRUG-GLE. THE INDISPENSABLE CLASS UNION, THE INDUSTRIAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION. AND THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SOLIDAR-

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, WHAT IS IT?

ITY OF THE WORKING CLASS.

the interests of the working class and of the employing class are irreconcilably opposed. In accepting this principle, the Industrial Unionist gives the lie to the notion which dominates the ordinary trade or craft union, namely that the interest of the two classes are harmonious. That the poverty of the working class is due to the fact of labor power being a commodity is becoming increasingly evident. The workingman's wages are simply the price of the commodity he must sell to the employers in order to live, and this price represents only a very small portion of the wealth produced by him in the service of the capitalist class. Modern society is made up of wage workers, who perform all the necessary labor, and capitalist owners of the means of life, who appropriate the bulk of Labor's product. 'The interests of the two sections are not the same. The one toils and produces, the

other idles and appropriates. The one receives wages enough only to enable it union to work, the other pays wages out of previous surplus produce, and gets them back a hundred fold. The one has no means of production, the other has all the means of production. The working class alone is necessary, and should rule society and industry, the capitalist class is unnecessary, and should, therefore, be abolished. Between the two their exists a CLASS STRUGGLE, continuous and

bitter. Capitalism is organized to obtain its sway, while Labor's ranks present the appearance of a disorganized rabble, trades unionism helping the confusion by keeping the workers divided along craft lines. Industrial unionism seeks to organize and unite all wage earners in order to pursue the Class Struggle to an end intelligently and re-

SECOND-Industrial Unionism holds that there should be one union for all workers. Only by this means can the encroachment of the capitalist class upon the subsistence of the worker be met. The necessity for a single union is rendered imperative by the economic conditions of our time. Modern industry has given rise to a set of conditions wherein several trades or crafts become united under the sway of one capitalist master or group of masters. A large industrial plant may be owned by one man, but where such a plant involves the work of different sorts of craftsmen, these craftsmen (where unions exist) are divided not united. It is a common thing for half a dozen unions to be represented in one establishment. Furthermore, throughout the departments of production to-day it will generally be found, that where different groups of men are arranged, or, rather, divided in different unions, each union enters into an agreement that conflicts with the agreements entered into by almost every other union. One trade signs an agreement that will expire in January, another union will accept one binding them until March, while another body will tie itself up till November, and so on. Thus unionism of the old style has brought about a state of almost inextri-

lentlessly.

FIRST-It accepts the principle that, the workers into a union which is designed to embrace every industry in the land. What we aim at is not a TRADE but a CLASS union; not a loose federation of craft unions, but a single union under a single constitution, and composed of Industrial Departments, each of which shall include many and closerelated grades of labor. Under such a form of organization an injury to one will be regarded as an injury to all, and rightly so. The capitalists strive to drive the wages of the workers to the standard of the lowest paid man, and strive to depress the wages of the lowest paid man still lower. The cost of female labor becomes the standard to which the cost of male labor continually tends. The Industrial Union would permit of and promote the strike of a whole industry, embracing many crafts, or, if necessary, the strike of a whole series of industries, in order to defend the workers or to promote their interests. The Industrial Union is a class

THIRD-The advocates of Industrial Unionism hold that the ultimate and never to be forgotten object of the workingmen's industrial movement must be to seize, and to hold as their collective property, all the means of production. Capitalism, even for the highest paid worker, is a system of robbery and social crime. Its main feature, private or class ownership of the materials and instruments of production, is the outcome of successive acts of thefts by the ruling class of the past, and is the means whereby the capitalists force the workers to hand over their labor power for a pittance. Capitalism condemns the worker to the life of a slave, whose burden becomes heavier, and whose reward grows ever smaller. Never will

until they are master of the tools. To that consummation society must move. Rapidly and inevitably the industries of the land are becoming centralized in fewer and fewer hands, while the labor of the wage slaves in field and factory, in workshop, mill, and mine, becomes more co-operative and interlined than ever. Industrial Unionism prepares the way for and lavs the sure foundation of the Socialist Republic, by producing a working class industrially organized throughout the length and breadth of the land and round the globe. Industrial Unionism combines the workers that they may run the plants themselves, that they may directly control the various industries under the truest forms of democracy. Under the new economic regime, the central directing authority will be a Parliament of Industry, composed of representatives of the various departments of production and will be elected from below. It is the historic work of the Industrial union of the working class to rear that Parliament of Industry. FOURTH-Industrial Unionism, based

as it is on the fact of the class struggle, promotes the Political Unity of Labor by achieving Labor's Industrial Unity. The new union will establish itself simply as the economic organization of the working class it will proclaim the necessity for political ah well as industrial unity, it will marshall the workers on the field of industry, and, by



Lafargue for The People by F. B. Guarnier.

(Continued.)

IV .- Charity of the Bourgeois.

The bourgeoisie, in order to increase its fortune, which is an accumulation of thefts committed on wage labor, needs have at its disposition a large army of free and disorganized workers, without protection of any sort, and sufficiently poor to be forced to sell their laborpower at a vile price. It systematically has freed the workers from feudal oppression, has destroyed their guilds and the little shelter which religion offered them. The holidays of the Catholic Church

which, with the Sundays, brought up to 90 the number of days of rest, that is to say, to an average of 2 per week, during which under the ancient regime work was prohibited, put obstacles to the exploitation of the workers, and the distributions of soup and food which several convents continued to practice. to some extent formed a complement to the wages they received for, the four days of the week in which they were allowed to be exploited. Protestantism, in order to please the bourgeois masters of industry, who were very numerous in its ranks, in the name of religion condemned alms-giving and abolished the saints in heaven so that on earth the days of rest observed for them could be suppressed. The revolution of 1789 did better. Reformed religion had retained Sunday as a day of rest, but the bourgeois revolutionaries, finding that a day of rest out of seven was too much, substituted the decade for the week, so that the day of rest occurred only every ten days, and in order entirely to bury the memory of the holidays, they replaced in the republican calendar the names of saints with those of metals, plants and animals. The law of Vendemiare 24th, the workers be master of their product | year II, made a crime of alms-giving.

Political economy, this other intellec tual expression of the material interests of the bourgeois class, seconded reformed religion in all its attacks against provident institutions useful to the working class; and the provisions of grain made by the municipalities, the regulation of the price of food, and the Casa Annonaria, a type of provident institution, linked by paganism to the papacy, were the objects of the bitter criticisms of the Physiocrats, of Condorcet, of the Abbot Galiani, etc., who had become preachers of freedom in the commerce of grain, which Necker compared to the biggest gambling table that could be established, for, "with a single million (francs) a whole nation could be starved."

Meantime modern production, which, in order to develop., must find lowpriced labor-power in abundance, and for which the bourgeois revolutionaries transformed the conditions of life of the workmen and abolished the guilds and provident institutions of the ancient regime, had created, since entering on the scene, an overpopulation of workers to whom it could not guarantee work, their sole resource. The number of vagabonds and beggars, one of the unhealable sores of "civilization," had become so large that in France during the XVI century it was necessary to enact cruel punishments against them; they were sentenced to be whipped or branded or hung; and these punishments were renewed during the revolutionary period of the XVIII century. The law of Vendeminire, year II, of which we have spoken above, compelled the beggar to reside in his community, which had to establish shops where he could find work, and if he quit, he was sentenced to hard labor in prison, and in case of a second offense, to relegation on the island of Madagascar. Under Louis XV stations of mendicity had to be opened, which were veritable prisons, where the vagabonds were maltreated so that they might become disgusted with their wandering life. The same phenomenon of overpopulation of workers occurred in England, and as, notwithstanding the most barbarous repression, the waves of vagabonds and beggars put out of work by the transfor. mation of arable into pasture lands continually grew larger in this country of Protestant reform, chastisements had to be replaced by charity, and under Queen Elizabeth the Poor Laws were decreed, which imposed on each and every parish that it take care of its poor. These laws are still in existence, and they accomplish the paradoxical result of bourgeois charity by which the burden of the sustenance of the poor falls on the shoulders of the poor. Thus, for instance, the rich parishes of London, the dearness of thropy. whose rents expels the poor from their houses, do not pay the poor taxes, while the districts where workmen live in crowded conditions are heavily taxed to help the poor. The bourgeoisie created the eighteenth century. Grain, according the poor in order to get cheap laborpower, and when the poor exceeded the to them, was a food too dear for the numbers which it could profitably emworkers, and they welcomed with joy ploy, it drove them away from the cities | Parmentier's potatoes. J. B. Say

thought a better find had been made in the banana.18 The "Decade" of Germinal 10th, year

have formed its grandeur have come

from Switzerland, where the bourgeoisie

already had taken possession of power.

It is from Geneva that A. P. de Candole

imported the "economical soups," which

made a hit in revolutionary Paris be-

cause they "procured to the small crafts-

men a healthy and agreeable nourish-

ment." "The Directors of the manufac-

tories," writes the "Decade," "had to

install in their shops large kettles of

soup in order to feed their workmen,

with evident benefit to both the latter

and themselves. The sensible man is not

alone in rejoicing over the benefits of

such institution; the politician per-

ceives that by assuring to the poor a

not very expensive nourishment, the

tranquility of the State is insured."

(Nivose 20th, year VIII). Count Rum-

ford, who was surnamed "the minister of

humanity," was at the head of a com-

mittee which established economical

soups in the district St. Antoine and in

other quarters of Paris. The dry and

hardened Volney could not help being

moved on seeing "this gathering of men,

having honorable positions, giving them-

selves to the management of a kettle of

soup." ("Decade," Frimaire 10th, year

X.) This is what abated the promises

and the demagogic phraseology of the

Convention. Philanthropy, the name of

which did not appear in the French lan-

guage till about the middle of the

eighteenth century, made its triumphal

entrance in revolutionary France to re-

18 J. B. Say in his "Econmie Politique"

(Book I, Ch. XVII) with complaisance

explains the superiority of bananas, stat-

ing that a piece of land which produces

106 thousand kilograms of bananas, pro-

duces only 2,400 kilograms of potatoes

and 800 kilograms of wheat; that a half

hectare planted in Mexico with bananas

can nourish more than fifty persons,

while the same area in Europe planted

with wheat hardly feeds two persons.

The potato cultivated in Italy and Eng-

land since the XVII century, did not

come into popular use until the first half

place Christian charity.

of the XIX century.

VIII, advised the accomplishment of more economricalf eeding of the masses by Translated from the French of Paul (or relegated them to the communes of replacing "wheat and rye bread with their origin, or sentenced them to prison bread to be made from flour of barley. or corporal punishment, thus making a oats, maize, spelt, Windsor beans, potacrime of the misery which no longer was toes and chestnuts." If the French peoproductive of riches for it. ple will calmly and without class preju-The question of the poor took a seridices study the Revolution, they will ous character during the early days of perceive that some of the ideas which

the revolution of 1789. Bailly, who had just been elected mayor of Paris, in order to solace the misery of the workmen whom the political crisis had thrown on the street, gathered 18,000 of them and penned them as wild beasts on the hill of Montmartre, and the conquerors of the Bastille kept watch over them with cannon, the wicks of which they kept burning. This conduct of the bourgeois revolutionaries, engaging in the struggle for the "enfranchisement of mankind," as they said, announced to the working class the treatment that they could expect from the victorious bourgeoisie. Put when it was necessary to appeal to the courage of the popular masses, in order to resist the coalesced European monarchies, the bourgeois revolutionaries had to put off to another time the use of force to keep them in respect, and solemnly promised to distribute to the soldiers of the Republic a thousand million francs of the goods of the emigrants, and cajoled the poor with the demagogical declamation of the Fathers of the Church and of the Bishops of Constantinople and Alexandria. Eight months after the vote on the law of Vendemiaire, year II, which they did not dare to put in force, on the 22nd of Floreal, year II, Barere, in the name of the Committee on Public Safety, read to the Convention a report on "the extirpation of mendicity . . . which is a perambulating accusation and a living denunciation against the government. . The tableau of mendicity has been on earth till now but the history of the property holders' conspiracy against the propertyless." While the members of the National Convention gave as pabulum to the poor high-sounding phraseology, they took possession of the goods of the clergy and of hospices which belonged to the poor, parceled and distributed to the proprietors the communal goods, the suppression of which increased the number of farm hands driven to mendicity. If the war had not enrolled

and dispatched to the frontiers by the thousands the workers and peasants out of work and devoid of means of existence, we should have witnessed in France a great uprising of the town and country people. . . . War was a more efficacious means of getting rid of the poor than crowding them in Montmartre and setting on them the guns of the van-

metamorphosed into watchdogs of the rising bourgeois order. The revolution accelerated the march of industrial development. The bour geoisie, profiting by the freedom acquired through the suppression of wardens, guilds and obstacles of all sorts which the ancient regime put against commerce and industry, established manufactories and enlarged the existing ones. It acquired a craving for working flesh, which was keener because the war had swept off a considerable number of adult and able bodied workmen. Because of the shortage of men, it fell upon the children, whose employment in in dustries the now destroyed guilds had theretofore prevented. Before the Revolution, children more than 14 years old could not be exploited in the manufactories, and those less than 14 to be found in them were very few. The employment of many children of 14 in the manufacture of wall papers at Revillon had aroused the anger of the workers of the District of Antoine, who burned the factory when they were going to Paris to the election of deputies to the States General of 1789. The question of work as well as that of misery demanded attention at the beginnning of the Revolution. The children of working families and of artisans not sufficing for industrial consumption, the orphans and children recovered by public charity were utilized. "La Decade," the "philosophical, literary and political organ" of the ideologists and of the economists, notes as a triumph of philanthropy that Boyer-Fronfrede, brother of the member of the National Convention, "proprietor of a very large manufactory at Toulouse has obtained authorization to choose 500 children from the hospices and to employ them in his shops. In this way he has associated with his manufactories the hospices of Toulouse, Montpellier and Carcassonne and neighboring towns." (Ventose 20th, year VI). The industrial exploitation of boys and women, which destroys the workers' families, is one of the triumphs of philan-Cheaply to feed the workers in order to lower their wages, was one of the philanthropic preoccupations of the manufacturers and of the economists of

(To be concluded next week.) quishers of the Bastille, which had been DAILY @ PEOPLE Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the DAILY PEOPLE Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the year, devoting snace to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class. Its readers are posted, right up to the minute, upon matters per-taining to Socialism-Political and Economic. One Dollar will bring the DAILY PEOPLE to you by Three Months In Manhattan and Bronx the Daily People must be precured through the newsdealers. DAILY PEOPLE P. O. Box 1576 New York City. As To Politics A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class - Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both Price, 20 Cents In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

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remain at work, and thus help the em lows on the street.

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WEEKLY PEOPIE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY REPORT TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS : : :

61 Copenhagen, August-September, 1910.

sting :- The report of the Socialist Labor Party to the comrades of the world, assembled in the International Congress of Stuttgart, 1907, after reviewing the situation of the country, summed up its many sides in these words:

"The dream that dur people have so ond Been fondled in, concerning the delightfulness and the stability of capitalist Institutions in America, is fast evapig; the dream concerning the effiady of pure and simple Unioninsm, that is, of a Unionism grounded on Traternal relations between Capital and Labor,' together with the companion dream of pure and simple political Socialism, that is, the Socialism that marches to the bellot-box unequipped with the Might of the Industrial organization of the Working Class, this double dream also is lift.

ing from the public mind." In this report, to the comrades asabled this year at Copenhagen, the Socialist Labor Party feels it unnecessary to 'amplify what was said three years age with regard to the dreams. cancerning the delightfulness and stabil-On this head, the developments that marked they may be, pale into insignificance when compared with the developbrought forth on the subject of the other . The Socialist Labor Party believes no better aid can be given the mrades of foreign countries in underunding the trend of things in the Inited States than to devote full space the facts that are causing the dreams pure and simple Socialiam to lift from the public mind, and thereby to elucidate the policy of the S. L. P. This report will confine itself to this head, all the bre so in sight of the fact that, by latter dated Chicago, August, 1909, the Socialist party demanded from the Innational Bureau both the American seats on the Bureau for itself, to the n of the Socialist Labor Party. The United States is traversing an moral bonds that should held society teether are in a state of solution. Here nd there in Europe one reads of an act of moral turpitude in governmental and other ruling circles. Here the phenomeren is of daily occurrence. Some of the highest financial and mercantile institutions of the land have been convicted of fraud towards the Government, others of fraud towards customers; prominent individuals of the fuling class stand smirched, not a few of these escaping the burden of diagrace by suicide; "arisocratic" Government officials are being sposed as bribe-takers, peculators and imitals of various degrees; "the famlly," that alleged palladium of bourgeois morality, is daily having the curtain lift-

d over itself by divorce suits that are not always printable; trothlessness in all the walks of life is daily uncovered; eleverness," meaning the practices of the sharper, is rampant.

Where such is the standard above, the tandard below can not be much better. The evil example spreads in all directions. Needless to say that under such conditions ignorance of their class interts and a conduct matching such ignor-

by furnishing them with what seems to be a certain explanation of the cause of their decline, and a plausible method to arrest the decline; it fascinates the capitalist class because the Anti-Immigration cry conceals, as none other does, from the proletariat's eyes the fact that

the private ownership of the over more improved plants of production overstorks the labor-market with ten proletarians for every one who overstocks the market through immigration. The Anti-Immigration cry, moreover, fascinates the sweeping reason, a reason peculiarly applicable to America:

In England, in Germany, in France, in any country whatsoever, outside of the United States, an issue that directly or indirectly suggests a differentiation of races will fail to fracture the country. In those countries immigrants are few: the bulk of the nation may be said to be homogeneous, substantially so. Otherwise in the United States. Here all nations, almost all races, are represented, and in numbers not a few. Let any issue be raised suggestive of degrees in desirability, and the immediate consequence is that, with each of the nationalities now in the land, the latent, long cultivated and interested superstitions of superiority above all other races will forthwith begin to pulsate. The Immigration Question is such an issue. Immi. gration can not be curtailed except upon the principle that the present population of the land is superior to the element excluded. The myth of being the elect of God; a myth that has rocked the cradle of every race; a poison that is in the system of all nationalities;-that myth will start buzzing in the cars, that poison will forthwith become active in the veins of all the nationalities now here. At first the myth will busz in the collective American ear; the poison will assert itself in the collective American veins: by an inevitable law of cause and effect, myth and poison will presently be buzzing and pulsating in the individual eats and the individual veins of each separate nationality. The final effect is to fracture the land into all its-compon ent and not yet merged populations Obviously, Anti-Immigration tears up the ground upon which the solidarity of the country's proletariat must take a footing. Obviously Anti-Immigration agitation is of all issues the dearest to the capitalist heart.

The all around popularity of the Anti-Immigration issue notwithstanding, the Socialist Labor Party took and maintains a firm stand against it. As with this so with one and all the other issues -"contracts," "taxation," "limitation of membership," "high initation fees," etc .- imbedded in superstitions, and interested love, and the uprooting of which the Socialist Labor Party holds is a condition sine qua non for a healthy Socialist Movement in the land.

As far as the test of votes is concerned, the S. L. P. can show no success for its policy. On the contrary. Its last presidential vote fell down to 14,000 from the 34,000 polled in 1904, considerably below the presidential vote of four years before; and, although at last year's election its vote rose again in some localities, it fell off in others, leaving ts vote status unchanged.

To the international Socialist Congress | sense of superiority to all outside na-, belief that that party had struck the tionalities. It fascinates the proletariat correct road. Its vote rose above 400,000 in the land. The object of this report being to convey to the comrades abroad a reliable picture of things American, we would be justified at this place to quote the words of Engels, with regard to the upflaring and straw-fire votes of America, in a conversation that Engels had with the delegate of the Socialist Labor Party on the steamer which took the delegates of the Zurich International Congress of 1893 to the island of Ufenau. Lest the quoting, at this place, of Engels's observation be cause for useless capitalist class for another and more, irritation to bur Socialist party rival, we shall leave Engels unquoted, and here merely say that no persons at all versed in American affairs took that "big vote" seriously. Since then, the recurring election returns have, from year to year, been giving more precise information. Already before, but more markedly at the presidential election of 1908, beginning with the great industrial center of New York City, the Socialist party vote dropped heavily in almost all the industrial centers of the land. The significant sociologic lesson taught by the detailed figures was, however, concealed by the total vote which recorded a gain of about 12,000 due mainly to a rural vote which meant nothing. Last year's elections removed the concealment Arithmetically, as well as sociologically, the lesson was read in unmistakable tones. The total vote dropped heavily, and not in almost, but in all the industrial States and centers of the land. What the measure of the droppage was all along may be gathered from the circumstance that at the Congress election of 1908 the Socialist party candidate in the 9th N. Y. Congress District lost 1,000 votes roundly, falling below one-half the vote which the S. L. P. alone had polled in that very district twelve years before. Similarly in the 16th Assembly District of New York. In 1898, before the existence of the Socialist party, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate was about 1,000 votes within election, polling over 2,300 votes. Since the advent of the Socialist party, the candidates of the two parties ombined in that district do not poll onethird of that vote. A still more instructive instance was the Socialist party vote in New York City. Here, in New York City, proper, the leading in-dustrial center of the country, a locality, withal, in which the Socialist party has German daily, the "New Yorker Volksceitung" fully a generation old, besides a Jewish and English daily press-here the S. P., after having reached the high water mark of 16,472 votes in 1904, came gradually down until it dropped to 6.511 last year. In New York City, proper, the combined vote of the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party last year was 7,624-or 2,469 less than the Socialist Labor Party alone polled eleven years before, when it was the sole party of Socialism. Mutatis mutandis, what has happened in New York City. proper, happened in the rest of the industrial centers of the land. The S. P. does not enjoy the support of the prole-

views. tariat of America. Nor does the sweeping victory of the Social Democratic party, won last April at the municipal lection in Milwaukee, at all affect matters. The conditions that favored the sudden øverturn in Milwaukee were puretransitory and arising w from capitalist political feuds, and the posture of the Social Democratic party in that city's municipal campaign may be judged from the statement given out after election by Mr. Victor L. Berger of that party: "Not even the money interests need have any fear during the Socialist regime; everybody will get a square deal." All the oner spring elections, from Chicago down, held this year, confirmed the law of Socialist party decline in votes. Decisive though the election figures nay seem, still may they, as figures often are, be the subject of different conclusions. There is, however, one event that leaves no room for doubt, or discussion.' Among the persons best qualified to know the situation of the Socialist party, and who would surely not slander it, is Mr. A. M. Simons, long a member of the S. P. National Executive Committee. Only three months after the Na tional Executive Committee of the Socialist party (with Mr. Simons as one of its members, and in its letter applying to the International Bureau for both the American seats on the Bureau) declared ublicly that the Socialist Labor Party has neither support nor influence in the labor movement of this country," and claimed these merits for the Socialist party exclusively,-only three months later, the same Mr. Simons, and still a member of the National Executive Committee of his party, in a letter written by him to Mr. Wm, English Walling, dat. ed last November 19, and published in

uary of this year, sums up, for private consumpton, the status of his own, the Socialist party, in these words: "The S. P. has become a hissing and a by-word wth the actual wage-workers of America. It has become a party of two extremes. On the one hand are a bunch of intellectuals, like myself and Sparge, Hunter and Hillquit; on the other is a bunch of 'never-works,' demagogues asd would-be intellectuals, a veritable 'lumpen-proletariat.' The actual wage-workers, the men who are really fighting the class struggle are outside." And the opinion is confirmed by an incisive statement of fact made to Keir Hardie during his recent visit to America, by another Socialist party man himself, and quoted by Keir Hardie in the London "Socialist Revew" for April of last year, to wit, that during the last ten years no trade Unionist of any standing in this city has been brought into the Socialist party. In other words, upon the testimony of Mr. Simons, confirmed by the election returns, and upon the testimony of the election returns, luminously explained by Mr. Simons, that has happened to the policy of the Socialist party which theory, ten years in advance, foretold would happen. The echoing by the Socialist party of the errors and superstitions of Gompers-Unionism did not cause the uninformed proletariat to consider themselves Socalists, it caused them to consider the Socialist party Gompers-Unionistic; it did not cause the Gompers Unionmen to come over to the Socialist party on election day, it caused the Gompers-Unionmen to expect to see the Socialist party dome over to them on election day, and join them in the support of their several capitalist, or of their independent "Labor Party" candidates; but, seeing that the S. P. did not, and that it opposed them at election, it caused the

Gempers-Unionmen to utter themselves in terms of contempt for the Socialist party, which they considered had deserted them, notwithstanding it had found no fault with, but had upheld their

In sight of all these facts-the fact that the uncompromising policy of the Socialist Labor Party does not seem to materialize in votes, and the fact that the compromising policy of the Socialist party leaves it likewise "isolated."-is. then, the conclusion which the facts point to that the Socialist Movement has struck an impasse in America? Not at all. There is a third fact to take into consideration. That third fact unrolls a circumstance that, probably, no other country has ever witnessed.

When the Socialist Labor Party was the sole representative of Socialism in the land, eleven years ago, the Party polled a voting strength of over 83,000 votes. At that time it was a rare occurrence for the bourgeois press at all to mention the name of the Socialist political party of the proletariat; and, when mentioned, it was still rarer to have the party mentioned except with hostility. A sudden change came over the bourgeois press when the Socialist party set up its rival standard. The Socialist Labor Party continued to be ignored, or mentioned in hostile language; the Socialist party, on the concapacitate itself from organizing the trary, became a popular subject. It was masses for Socialism, the Socialist party constantly on the tapis. Daily papers adapted itself to the low standard that prevails. The Jesuits' policy suffered and magazines contained write-ups bout it; gave pictures of its leading men; and such was the enthusiasm over the S. P. that the incident even occurred of a railway line issuing a huge placard announcing special rates, and thereby offering special inducements, for the publie to go and hear a Socialist party it will betimes puil itself out of the ruts speaker. Nor were these articles simply "news." In most instances the information was emphasized that the Socialist party was "the friend of the Unions," while the S. L. P. was angrily referred to Socialist party. The Socialist Labor as "a Union smasher." There was a striking unanimity between the S. P., its press and the bourgeois press to represent as opposition to all Unionism the opposition directed against that system of Unionism which the National Civic Federation took under its wings as its pet; which the capitalist publication, the New York "Wall Street Journal," candidly praised as "the bulwark of American capital"; and which the Berlin "Vorwaerts" a year ago (August 6, 1909), justly characterized as "dead wood" (duerres Holz). It should need no argument to prove what, under the conditions of the land, the effects of such a phenomenal propaganda in behalf of the Socialist party were bound to be. The filiation of the Socialist party with Gompers-Unionism was exemplified by the Socialist party itself: its adoption, as instanced in the Immigration matter, of the Gompers-Unionist Anti-Immigration views, to mention none other, was not questioned. The Socialist party's holding of such views under the colors of Socialism convinced Compers-Unionism that its views were legitimate and sound party seemed to give a handle to the "International Socialist Review" for Jan- Above all, the tremendous advertisement which had re-introduced at Stuttgar

given to the Socialist party by the bourgeois press riveted the conviction upor the class-unconscious masses that the language of the Socialist party was Socialist, anti-Socialist the language of the Socialist Labor Party. One of the leading effects of all this has already been pointed out-the proletariat became riveted in its errors; they acted upon the political field agreeable to these errors by, either following their Anti-Immigration employers like sheep to the ballot-box, or, as they did in California, setting up their own Anti-Immigration and otherwise bourgeois-tainted "Labor Party"; and, in all instances, by denouncing the Socialist party for not joining them. The other leading effect could not be other but rendering the work of the Socialist Labor Party immeasurably more arduous. During the last ten years Socialist Labor Party propaganda had to beat its way in the teeth of a veritable storm, the principal bellows to which was the propaganda carried on by the bourgeois press in be-English, besides its journals in several half of the Socialist party.

This phenomenal circumstance may, at first sight, seem rather to confirm than to remove the fear that the Socialist Movement has struck an impasse. Closely considered the facts point to the opposite conclusion. The bourgeois press will have to adopt some new manoeuvre The old one can not be repeated. Without the existence of a party that flies the colors of Socialism, and which at the same time enjoys the esteem of the proletarians only by reason of its echoing their errors, without the existence of such a political body the bourgeois manocuvre has no field on which to work. The admission of Mr. Simons himself that his party "has become a hissing and a by-word with the actual wage-workers of America," coupled with the significant election returns, is proof positive that such a political party, a political party combining such qualities, no longer exists. Furthermore, the expectation may not be discarded that the Socialist party, having ascertained by a ten years' experience what its tacties come to, may discard them, and thus put an end to a feud that, however well intentioned at the start, has had for its practical result only the retarding of the Movement in America. The election returns show that the Socialist party is not absorbing the vote lost by the Socialist Labor Party. It is written in the returns that large numbers dropped away from both parties-some confused, others disheartened, and all expectant of the day when the dust of conflict will have settled, and left the situation clear. Animated by the lofty purpose of bringing order into a society which, in the 16th Century seemed to be flying into atoms, but fearing that a rigorous adherence to moral standards in the midst of the then general social corruption would isolate and thereby incapacitate it from accomplishing its mission, the Order of Jesuits adapted itself at its birth to the dissolute standard of the people. Something of that nature guided the policy of the Socialist party. Fearing to isolate itself by a rigid adherence to Socialist. principle, and thereby to in-

lution which it fathered at Amsterdam, which was rejected there, and which was again rejected at Stuttgart, pledged itself, in the plenum of the Stuttgart Congress and through its representative on the International Bureau, Morris Hillquit, to abide by the Stuttgart Resoluion on Immigration, although he admitted that the resolution did not meet his views. Upon these two grounds the Socialist Labor Party believed. that the change of front at Stuttgart on the part of the Socialist party would be carried out in America. Consequently, at the first session of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party after the Stuttgart Congress, held in January, 1908, the Socialist Labor Party proposed unity to the Socialist party, non no conditions other than the principles of the International Congressminority representation, liberal immigra tion and the recognition of the essential function of Unionism in the performance of the revolutionary act. THE SOCIAL IST PARTY REJECTED THE OFFER. Confirmed by the historic events sketched above, in its duty, under the circumstances described, to hold the field unterrified; encouraged in this by the growth in the circulation of its pressthe Daily and the Weekly People in

in substance the Anti-Immigration Reso- other languages (German, Swedish, Jewish, Lettish, Hungarian and South Slavonian); emboldened by the markedly increased demand for its agitational publications; heartened by the growth and the enthusiasm of its membership throughout the land; convinced that in sight of, and just because of the general demoralization, compromise can only promote the low ebb of mental and moral powers, while only a rigid upholding of the standard of soundest sense, principle and integrity can be aidful in bringing back the flood of moral and mental uplift; aware that, at this stage of the Movement in America, the real criterion of the strength of a Socialist organization is the solidity of the foundation-work which it performs; conscious of performing this work with all the deliberation that circumstances demand and in full loyalty to the International Movement, the Socialist Labor Party serenely and confidently labors and waits.

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DANIEL DE LEON. Representative of the Socialist Labor Party of America on the International Socialist Bureau.

New York, May 9, 1910. By order of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. PAUL AUGUSTINE.

National Secretary.



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 com-mon. 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. is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life

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

ance, characterizes the working masses. The excellent series of letters on the American Labor Movement, published in the Stuttgart "Metallarbeiter-Zeitung" in the course of the last two years from the pen of that enterprising paper's special agent "Chagrin," overdrew the picture not at all. The profound lack of information on the part of the working class, their lack of solidarity, the absence of consciousness in their organizations, the vanity that pervades them, estent to which they are under the control of the employer, the corruption that gnaws at their bones-all this, ketched with the accuracy of the observer who has eyes to see, and which is reflex of the moral standard of the lais above, is faithfully reproduced in "Chagrin's" letters.

The problem presented by such a state of things was gripped by the Socialist Inber Party with a policy of uncompromising, rigidly consistent and persistent agitation, education and organization, pursued unswervingly, regardless of the stent to which it flew in the face of prevalent, and datling errors, and of the tility which such policy aroused from the material interests that clustered ound the error. One example taken from many will illustrate the point.

"There is hardly a superstition more dent to the popular mind in the United States than that of Anti-Immigration, nor is there any more benumbing to the Proletarian Movement. It is a superstiion of multiple fascination. It fascintes the whole population, even the immigrant population, with the flattering

Is then the Socialist Labor Party policy a mistaken one, to be abandoned in the interest of the Socialist Movement? If such were the conclusion furnished by all the facts in the case, the Socialist Labor Party would, with the same abnegation with which it has hitherto upheld its banner, furl it, lay it away, and adopt a course more promiseful. It is, however, towards the answer of this very question that the events of the last three years have contributed valuable material.

Diametrically opposed to the Socialist Labor Party policy is the policy of the Socialist Labor Party's rival, the Socialist party. On the very question of Immigration, as the reports of the last two International Congresses record, the Socialist party posture of opposition to freedom of immigration is in line with the wrongful posture of the vast majority of Unions on the subject. As in the matter of Immigration, so with all these other and vital issues. The S. P. contrasted its policy with that of the S. L. P .:- the S. L. P. was pronounced "intolerant," the Socialist party was tolerant; the S. L. P. was pronounced "narrow," the S. P. broad; the S. L. P. "hostilized the Unions," the S. P. "gained their sympathy": in short, the S. L. P. "isolated" itself from the proletariat, the S. P. "attracted them." The S. P. theory sounded plausible. At any rate it deserved testing. The test overthrew the theory.

At the start-between the years of 1900 and 1904-the vote of the Socialist the Socialist party organ, the Chicago

shipwreck; instead of raising the masses its immoral standard debauched them still worse, and it has itself been paralyzed. The expectation must not be dis carded that the Socialist party will avoid completing the parallel, and that in which it started.

After the Stuttgart Congress the Socialist Labor Party believed that a change for the better had come over the Party acted upon this belief. The belief was founded upon the posture of the Sodialist party at the Stuttgart Congress. Thitherto the posture of the Socialist party upon the mission of Unionism was 'pure and simple' political, and upon immigration was reactionary. Upon the mission of Unionism the Socialist party posture could be gathered from the Trades Union Resolution which it adopted in national convention. In that resolution the Socialist party pronounced the conduct of the Trades Unions, marked as those bodies were with the theory of "fraternal relations between Capital and Labor," a "noble waging of the class struggle," and all along the Socialist party acted upon the exclusive principle of operating upon the Unions as a pond in which to fish for votes, never upon the principle of revolutionary mission of Unionism. At the Stuttgart Congress the Socialist party supported the Trades Union Resolution there adopted, and which expressly set forth the necess't and indispensability of Unionism in th accomplishment of the revolutionary as

As to Immigration, the Socialist party it on to a friend

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.



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RELT PROPER

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

To think that you are able by social disapproval or othen coercive means to crush a man's opinion, is as one who should fire a blunderbuss to put out a star.

-IOHN MORLEY.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Whenever the workers seem about to break away from the capitalist parties, in an endeavor, no matter how absurd, to help their own interests politically, up from all shades of capitalists rise howls upon the reprehensibleness of trying to bring about "class legislation," warnings that legislation "can not make riches," etc., etc. Now we see the insurgent Republicans denying all this by bending every effort to capture the legislative powers, and for what ?- to go rainbow chasing? By no means. They want possession of the legislative powers to insure their prosperity, to relieve themselves of tax burdens, and preserve themselves from ruin.

The insurgent movement gives an idea of how the trusts are squeezing the lesser interests, and it is legislation that plays an important part in the strangling. he insurgents want the tariff revised to the extent at least of removing the tion now afforded the "notorious trusts"; they favor an income tax, to "adjust the burdens of taxation among the people"; they advocate an inheritance tax, so as to return "to the people" a part of the "swollen fortunes" of the "predatory class," "unrighteously" ob-tained; they want governmental control of gigantic combinations, that "oppress the people," etc., etc.

The big interests work the tariff game both ways: they are free traders in raw material, high protectionist in their manufactured product. Senator Aldrich. for example, is a stockholder in and a director of the Intercontinental Rubber Company - a Ryan-Guggenheim-Rockefeller combine, which is said to be the biggest dealer in crude rubber in the world, having vast rubber interests in Mexico, and enjoying huge concessions in the Congo Basin. Their charter permits them to manufacture rubber goods but they do not. That power is kept in reserve in case any rubber manufacturing insurgents should refuse to buy crude rubber from them.

Senator Aldrich's trust wants no pro-

being by the consent of the workers, claps the capitalist firmly in the exploiters' saddle. Knock the power of legislation, of government, from the capitalist hand and its grasp on the economic power is weakened. Knowing this is why the capitalists do everything possible to discourage even the semblance of independent political action by the workers.

"SOCIALISM AND THE IEW." Socialism will have to seek a foothold on Mars or some other planet, for, according to all the inspired mouthpieces of the capitalist class, no one on this old earth wants it. In this country Socialism is said to be "contrary to the spirit of our institutions"; in England incompatible with Anglo-Saxon sturdiness; and so on all along the line of the nations there is said to be something peculiar to each that makes against Socialism. Now comes Charles S. Simon, with an article in "The Canadian Jewish Times," entitled "Socialism and the Jew," in which he declares that "Socialism can make no permanent appeal to

the Jew." The reason he gives is that "ownership of land has become a passion with the migrating Jew." The desire to own land may be a "passion" with people from Russia, the principal "home" of the Jews, where it is practically impossible for them to own land; but if the "passion" to own land is so strong among Jews how account for the failure of even the heavily subsidized efforts to get the Jews to take up farming here? The fact of the matter is that the Jew is an industrial proletarian, and the question as to whether the Jew of to-day would make a good farmer is an open one. Even if the Jewish proletariat had "land

hunger" there is just about as much chance for them to satisfy it in Russia as here.

"The acquisitiveness of the Jew," says Mr. Simon, "his passion for land, and his commercial genius indicate a soil from which Socialism can not long receive nourishment." This is a wholesale application to a people of the wealth grabbing propensities of the class typified by the Jacob Schiffs, and his ilk among the non-Jews. The typical Jew is a proletarian-in America an abiding industrial proletarian. This is well proven by the present strike of the cloak makers: in

1890 the general strike of cloak makers involved some ten or twelve thousand workers, whereas now, 70,000 are involved.

Mr. Simon depicts the Jew as marching from success to success; "but a fewvears lie between Hester street and the Bronx." To those who know conditions in this city the Bronx is but an overflow from the East Side Ghetto, newcomers pushing out the previous arrivals. The possible difference between Hester street and the Bronx is perhaps in the degree

of poverty. Another bright bit from Mr. Simon "The Jew who, to-day, toils in the sweatshop, may, to-morrow, dominate the garment industry of a continent." Granting, for the sake of argument, the possibility of such a thing, what of satisfaction, what of promise, is there in that to the thousands upon thousands of Jews who must remain under to be dominated ?

"Potentially," airily writes Mr. Simon "the Jew is of the ranks of capital and not of the proletariat, whatever his actual condition." Strange that more Jews do not exercise this potentiality. The thing must be a myth, considering that here, and in the lands from which is no reason why he should not directly they come, the ranks of the Jewish prorun the government, instead of, as he Mr. Simon has heard of the words "class consciousness"; he applies them to the Jew in his own unique way thus: "Whatever class consciousness the Jew ses, is born of the feeling that he clongs to a superior class. He is God's chosen people." The idea of being a "chosen people" has only spiritual significance if any. Taken in a material sense, it must be ironically, seeing how helpless the "chosen people" are in such countries as Russia and Roumania. Sc imbued with this "chosen people" idea are the Jews, thinks Simon, that their "pride of race has reached to arrogance Rare is the Russian Jew who does not point with pride to descent from the rabbi or the scholar, and in the breast of the humblest of his race, echoes the boast of Disraeli, that his ancestors were priests in the Temple." That may have been all very well for a Disraeli, but pride of race and descent will not save the Jewish proletarian from the neces sity of becoming a presser of knee pants for a dollar a day in New York. Nor does pride of race give him the remotest chance of rising to the ranks of the upper class. Another Simon pure gem is that, "opposed to Socialism is also the undisputed ptimism of the Jew"; as a matter of fact there can be optimism for the Jewish eproletarian only in Socialism.

tection on crude rubber, but the gentle- letariat are constantly on the increase.

thraldom of capitalism.

power, which has the appearance of has another card up his sleeve, so to When they shall have seen their day it as they are finding it out to be, a speak. It is Zionism. "In the realm of will be, either that the plutocracy reigns pure idealism, Zionism is coming more supreme over a coolieized working class, or that the working class will have ended the cause of all class antagonism, will have ended capitalism.

The Socialist does not bother much about the relative merits or demerits of this or that form in which capitalist government may be cast. Understanding the nature of the modern system of production, he sees that representa-

tive government is one of its requirements. Whatever may be done in the way of changes, there is, however, one change, against which the Socialist will work, tooth and nail, and that is against any change looking towards a curtailpire," while Zionism "is comparatively ment of the franchise.

The short ballot scheme leads in the direction of restriction of the franchise.

THE PASSING OF BLATCHFORD. At last Robert Blatchford, "Nunquam' of the "Clarion," has landed. The erstwhile sentimentalist, who robed himself in the garb of Socialism, has publicly "given up the workingman," has espoused the cause of a Big Navy for Great Britain, and has become a contributor to the Harmsworth publications.

A perusal of Mr. Simon's article can Blatchford's reward has been long in only lead to one conclusion, that the coming. It is many years since he elect-Jewish proletarian sees that the Ameried the pose of Socialism, a pose that has proved an easier road to notoriety to Russian autocracy, and having suffered more than one so-called "intellectual," under the one, and now suffering under who afterwards turned his "Socialist" the other he is not to be swerved from fame to profitable account in other the path where lie his class interests, by ways, often the way of combating his either appeals to race, or lures utopian. previous position. The Jewish proletarian, the same as

Blatchford started the "Clarion," which in the course of time, it is said. became a profitable publication. It may have paid at some stage of its career, but there were not wanting indications that it had not paid of late, and this is

borne out by Blatchford's "loss of faith" in the workingmen. He lost faith in the workers as they ceased to take any stock in him.

latest brilliant scheme evolved whereby The "Clarion" propaganda consisted in to do up the political Boss and the slinging darts at vested interests and espolitical machine. The promise of the tablished religious and conventional beshort ballotists is that the short ballot liefs. It was a voice of lamentation, will give the citizens "easy and effectcomplaining bitterly of wrong. It became a voice crying in the wilderness ive direct control over their governwith none to heed, save a few timid capi-

Representative government is the out talists who flinched at "Nunquam's" adcome of large communities, the large jectives. Like all sentimetalists, Blatchford was a law unto himself, He had communities being the result of the era his own notions of Socialism. He looked of large production, which masses the for "reform" to come from the ranks of workers in industrial armies. Small the "intelligent" artisan and the middle communities can have direct governclass. And to preserve his own indiment, in the manner of the old New viduality he kept largely aloof from the England town meeting, where all the organized Socialist Movement. voters could gather together. This

The passing of Blatchford is not wtihout its lesson for the Socialist. In fact many "broad-minded" Socialists were to blame for the prominence he achieved. They justified winking at his idiosyncrasies because of the "good" he was doing. Now they, who were tolerant of Blatchford, are damning him for the "evil" he has done. One point, that stands out clear as a pike staff in the lesson from Blatchford, is that Lamenting alone about wrong is impotent. In the end it produces only contempt for the lamenter, and when the lamenter, as is the case of "Nunquam." turns tail, it confirms the opinion that 'tis useless to fight against wrong. Didn't he try and fail, what then can avail?

Unless it can be shown that social wrong is avoidable it is useless to inveigh against it. Lamentation alone about the absence of Right and Justice will never establish Right and Justice. The workers must first be shown that Right and Justice CAN be made realities, and next HOW they can be made

shackle Passing over the immediate cause of

the dispute, the revocation of the charter of the Stitchers' Union, Tobin's finely drawn out decision as to the legality of a committee, etc., etc., we come to this summing up of the situation, made, the "Call" declares, by one of the stitchers: "The existing situation is intolerable and can not last. The opinion of the mass of union people in Brockton is that they are merely paying dues to insure themselves reductions in wages. If the union stamp was to mean anything to us it was to protect us against downward tendencies in wages and other conditions, but now it is merely a method by which the manufacturers can promote those tendencies. In the present case the general executive board has defended and supported Alan, who, as our repre-

sentative before the State board of arbitration, indorsed a 25 per cent. reduction in our wages, making it possible for the State board to order the reduction, and for the manufacturer to collect thousands of dollars paid in wages since last March. The present critical period may be bridged over now, but it only means a more bitter struggle and fiercer revolt later on, and the Federation of Labor will have to take action soon or the union stamp and label will be forever discredited in the labor movement."" Here we have it plump and plain: the

vaunted union label is used as a shackle to hold the rebellious worker chained to the interests of the boss.

The label and "sacred" agreement go together; they are the labor fakir's stock in trade, which he, like any other commercial drummer, markets. What shoe manufacturer, we wonder, has not heard the labor fakir's goods descanted upon something after this fashion: "Make a contract with us and we will assure you of immunity from all labor troubles. We will name a wage rate agreeable to you,

and furnish you the men. We can control the men in our organization. They will without question abide by any contract that we may make." Then, as a further inducement, is presented the "merits" of the union label-as a busi-

ness bringer to the boss. The whole theory that the label could benefit the workers is false. Under the capitalist system, union, the same as non-union labor, is bound to get its necessaries as cheaply as possible, forced thereto by capitalism under which their wages must steadily decline. That hard fact scuttles the union theory that the label can hold wages up.

The ignorance of these facts leads to false reasoning with regard to the potency of the label as a working class weapon. In the hands of the labor fakir the label becomes a thing turned against the workers, is the mark of their unionized bondage to the boss. The only one whom the union label benefits is the boss. In addition to the benefit he derives, through the label smothering rebellion in the shop, he also gets the business of the well-to-do sentimentalists who organize label leagues.

As to the benefit of the union label to the workers, it is clearly stated by the stitcher that the "Call" article quotes: "If the union stamp was to mean anything to us it was to protect us against downward tendencies in wages and other conditions, but now it is merely a method by which the manufacturers can promote those tendencies."

The "Call" stitcher's indictment of the labor enslaving uses to which the union bulwark of the existing order. label is put is also an indictment of the label booming Socialist party. Which is why we say, and the reason is plain, that somebody nodded, when the "Tobin

THE A. F. OF L., WHAT IT SAYS AND WHAT IT DOES

The A. F. of L. claims to "unite" the workers; nay, more, in its "open letter to ministers of the Gospel," it says: "Our mission is the redemption of the workers from the bondage of industrial slavery." Nice sounding phrases are these, and satisfying to some, but how do they work out in their application? In the first place, it is a well-known fact that the A. F. of L. does not unite the workers. Granting the wildest claims of A. F. of L. officers as to membership, only a minority of the workers are organized.

The A. F. of L., as at present constituted, could not organize the workers even if it would. Its scheme of organization makes no provision for the Re serve Army of Labor. Hence it organizes, not the men, but the jobs, in certain lines of production, the lines in which the wages permit the paying of dues and assessments.

Nor does it organize, nor desire to organize, ALL the workers even in the trades "organized." . It has so many jobs, hence it wants only so many men. It has no use for jobless men. It discourages them, should they seek admission, by its high initiation fees and other disheartening conditions.

When it comes to "redemption of the workers from the bondage of industrial slavery" the words are used as so much clap trap. The A. F. of L., far from abolishing "industrial slavery," is committed to the capitalist system-the system of wage slavery. It promulgates the theory that the capitalist and the worker are brothers; it justifies its own existence as the arbiter between the brothers, when they have spats, as broth-

ers will. The A. F. of L., except when Sammy Gompers makes a little incursion into the field of partisan politics, is nonpartisan. That alone proves the nonlabor character of the A. F. of L A union, worth anything at all, would be a strict partisan of labor. Its politics would logically have to be the class conscious politics of the working class,

Socialist politics, because it is clear that no other politics could, or ever would, promote the interests of labor. It is clear to those who look beyond their noses that the A. F. of L. can never make good its claim to be the Labor Movement. Its economic and sociologic groundwork is false. It ignores the class struggle; the word "capital" is Greek to it; it knows of the nature of the merchandise "Labor" only in the sense that it does a brokerage business

in it. Even with "good" men such a falsely constructed body would go wrong at nearly every step. Engineered by men who know that they stand on a false basis, in so far as the interests of the

workers are concerned, the thing must go wrong at every step. A labor organization to be effective, must get away from the capitalist idea of cornering the merchandise labor pow er; it must bend its efforts toward over throwing the system of industrial slavery. The A. F. of L. is really an upholder of the very system from which it declares it is going to redeem the workers. It is therefore just what the "Wall Street Journal" acclaimed it-a

BRITISH RULE DENOUNCED.

English Social Democrats in Statement



BROTHER IONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-To me it is very clear that the Socialist programe will go to smash against the moral, the religious and the law-abiding sense of the American people.

UNCLE SAM-Inasmuch as to which? B. J .-- Inasmuch as the moral, the religious and the law-abiding sense of the American people will revolt against the idea of confiscation.

U. S .-- Confiscation? For instance?

B. J .- The Socialists will, for instance, tell you point blank that they mean to appropriate the railroads without indemhifying their owners.

U. S .- Suppose they did?

B. J .- That is confiscation, and confiscation is an immoral, an irreligious and an un-law-abiding act; and no moral, religious and law-abiding people like the Americans would countenance such a thing.

U. S. (after a pause)-What is the name of the Austrian village in which vou were born?

B. J. (very haughtily)-I want you to understand that not only was I born here and my parents, too, but all my four grand-parents, and all their grandparents were born in this country; we are of pure Mayflower, law-abiding, re ligious extraction, and New England stock.

U. S. -Then you all descend from the neighborhood where Bunker Hill Monument now stands? B. J.-Exactly.

U. S .- How much indemnity did our ancestors pay King George when they took the colonies away from him? B. J.-Indemnity ? ! ?

U. S .- Yes, my sweet preacher of sweet "religiousness" and "law-abidingness,"-"indemnity."

B. J.-You must be crazy.

- U. S .-- Were not our ancestors "religious" and "law-abiding"!
- B. J .-- Certainly.

U. S. Did not King George own these colonies?

- B. J.-Guess he did.
- U. S .- And were they not yanked

way from him? B. J .- Certainly! And wasn't that

right?

U. S .- You see, I am a Socialist; you are a perambulating lump of anti-Socialism, which is to say of "religiousness" and law-abidingness." Tell me how much indemnity our ancestors paid King George for having yanked his property from him? According to you, for a people to take a thing without giving the owner indemnity is "irreligious" and 'un-law-abiding." King George owned the colonies; they were taken from him; and our ancestors who did the taking were, as you declare, "religious" and "law-abiding." It follows that they must

have indemnified him. B. J. remains stupefied.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

in Zion.

to Socialism?

cialism.

ment" .

and more to take the place of Socialism in the mind of the Jew." In this instance the wish of Mr. Simon is father to the thought. So much has Zionism failed to replace Socialism that even many of the Zionists profess themselves Zionist-Socialists, and try to appeal to the growing Jewish proletariat with the promise to establish a Socialist Republic

While descanting on Zionism Mr.

Simon lets the cat out of the bag. So-

cialism, far off in the distant future,

must first "overcome the terrible and

powerful autocracy of the Russian Em-

near" and to be brought about by-a

concert of friendly powers! At one time

the Russian government supported Zion-

ism in the hope of thereby withdrawing

the Jewish workmen from Socialism, but

in that the Russian government failed.

The Russian government found that, so

great was the power of Socialism, that

even its championing of Zionism as a

scheme to halt the Socialist Movement

was of no avail. How then can Mr.

Simon hope to make Zionism an antidote

can capitalist class is identical with the

other proletarians, is coming to So-

THE SHORT BALLOT.

From various quarters we hear of a

ariety of movements in favor of so-

called popular as against delegated gov-

ernment, the "short ballot" being the

gathering together is, however, impos-

sible in industrial centers, hence repre-

Forms of government being of neces-

sity the reflex of the system of produc-

tion, the industrial Boss has his counter-

part in the political Boss. The business

of the political Boss is politics. Be-

hind all business is politics; behind all

politics is business. Sometimes the po-

litical Boss is a thorn in the side of the

industrial Boss, especially when the po-

litical Boss heavily mulcts the Corpora-

tions for favors extended. The Cor-

porations would gladly see the "graft-

ing" political Boss overthrown provided

they could still secure the vested privi-

leges which are the stock in trade of

The industrial Boss, seeing the close

onnection between politics, and busi-

ness, jumps at the conclusion that there

wreck in the political field, where finesse

sentative government.

the political Boss.

man was very active in boosting the duty on manufactured rubber. He admite that the manufacturers did not need the increase, and his excuse for the boost, that it simplified bookkeeping at the Customs Houses, is certainly unique. It is, of course, only an interesting incident that Mr. Aldrich's concern has, as La Follette's declares, suddenly become a great dividend-payer. Perish the insurgent thought that the free trade crude rubber men slapped on a private tariff when passing the crude rubber along to the manufacturer.

It is against such "injustices" that the insurgents are fighting. They concentrated their attack on what they wrongly call Cannonism. The Speaker of the House has the power to appoint all standing and select committees. The House committees practically determine legislation and only those get on them who are known to be acceptable to the interests, but the power of the Speaker is only a reflex of the power of the majority party in the House. The power of the majority becomes, by the rules, concentrated in the hands of the Speaker. The only way in which the insurgents can hope to destroy Cannonism is by getting the support of the votes, and elves instituting their own brand

of Cannonism.

While not legislation but labor creates wealth, still legislation provides opporunities for the plundering class; it assists and safeguards them in their plundering, and is powerful in suctioning wealth into the pools of the class interests legislated for. The legislative

is the method of control. The Short Ballot organization, headed by a lot of dilettante reformers, advocates that the voter select only the most important officers, they in turn to ap point the others. This scheme, if generally adopted, would lead to the restriction of the franchise, would lead government, by commission. In the Story of the Short Ballot Cities," is sued by the Short Ballot organization, government by commission is lauded as chean government, tax-reducing government, deficit-wiping-out government, etc. -matters of no interest to the worker. Whether government is "cheap" of 'dear" is no concern of his. He does not pay the costs, therefore does not profit, or lose, as the case may be. The return to the worker for his labor is, on the average only a subsistence wage. He has nothing wherewith to pay taxes. Under high taxes or low taxes the worker's position remains the same-a hand to mouth existence. Hand in hand with the short ballot is the scheme for the elimination of which will free him, along with his fellow proletarians of other races, from the parties. We are all supposed to have one interest, and only the political Boss Mr. Simon, fearing perhaps that his and the "bad" corporation to oppose, capitalist optimism will not even lead Political parties arise in response to the

does, run it by his proxy, the political Boss. When he tries it he finds out realities. In other words sense must be that politics is a branch of business with added to denunciation.

which he is not familiar, and he usually Again the Blatchford episode points once more to the danger to the Socialist ends up by making a muddle of trying Movement of a privately owned Socialist to run it. Industrial tyranny, with press. As difficulties arise, and they are which he is perfectly familiar, goes to bound to arise, the individualist reform spirit quails and looks about for succor under the severe pressure not being par-

ticular from whence it may come or the nature of it. Thus we see a Blatchford traveling the crooked road of sentimentalism and landing at last in the ditch of capitalist journalism where he is trying to drag his former reading public of the "Clarion."

The passing of Blatchford furnishes one more illustration of the correctness of the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, which neither whines nor froths about Right and Justice, but, fortified "Violence, disorder, and threats on the

with the knowledge that material conditions to-day make possible their realization, goes forth manfully to overcome all that may stand in the way.

THE UNION LABEL AND ITS BOOM-ERS.

Surely someone on the pure and sim ple union label booming Socialist party "Call" must have nodded, otherwise that

correspondecne headed, "Tobin Whips Shoe Workers Into Line," would not have crept into its issue of August 24th. The article, which is dated Brockton, Mass., relates a tale of the usual Tobin tactics in dealing with members whose notions of a union's functions are that it to the mental exaltation of his readers, class interests of those setting them up. should be a shield to labor instead of, expression of opinion."

Whips Shoe Workers Into Line" articl got into the "Call."

SWEEPING INJUNCTION

An injunction sustaining the cloak manufacturers' plea that the cloakmakers' strike is illegal, as being in restraint of trade, was granted August 27 by Supreme Court Justice Goff in this city.

The decision was characterized by the executive committee of the manufactur ers' association as the most sweeping ever handed down against a labor union In his decision Justice Goff said:

"The primary purpose of the strike being to drive non-union employes out of the trade in the borough, except on condition of joining the union, the purpose is against public policy and illegal.

part of members of the unions directed against members of the plaintiff's association and their employes should be at-

tributed to the unions, in the absence of specific denials of the disorders shown in the moving papers, which include police court records, and in the absence of any proof that such disorderly members of the union have been disciplined.

"There was proof of a common law civil conspiracy.

"An order should be granted restraining acts of violence-, threats, abusive language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, picketing, and patrolling, but not circularizing or meetings in aid of the strike, no such acts having been threatened, and not restraining the free

Show Goy,'t Inconsistency

London, August 25 .- The executive committee of the Social Democrats has chosen the moment when a conspiracy trial is going on at Daca, Bengal, to issue a manifesto denouncing British tyranny in India, which, it is declared,

is going from bad to worse. Among other things the manifesto contains the following:

"All the infamies denounced by memers of the present Cabinet when they were committed in Russia, Austria, Turkey and China are now being perpetrated in Hindustan by the Asquith Government. Is it to be wondered at that secret conspiracy and open assassination are spreading? When free speech, free combination and a free press are suppressed, what other course is open to an enslaved populace?

"Our desotism has forced the most peaceful and most submissive race in the world into an anarchist propaganda. India has been steadily impoverished for five geneerations by British robbery and extortion, and the horrors of peace have become far worse than the horrors of war.

"We will take care that this manifesto is distributed in the native languages throughout Hindustan, so the population will know there is an active and growing party here which has

neither part nor lot in the outrages and crimes committed by the Government."

U. S .- You don't seem to hear (yelling in his ear). The idemnity! The indemnity! How much indemnity did King George get?

B. J. (exasperated)-None! Hang you; none!

U. S .-- And yet our ancestors were religious and law-abiding!

B. J.-Stop bantering me. Tell me how it is. I don't quite understand it. Was it irreligious and un-law-abiding on the part of our ancestors not to indemnify King George?

U. S .- No; it was right. If they had, t would have been stupid and criminal. You don't indemnify the highway robber for the stolen goods you take back from him, do you?

B .J.-Nixy.

U. S .- Neither does a nation. The question is simply this: Does the American people need the railroads to live? If they do, the railroads can be and must be appropriated, just the same as the colonies were, without indemnity. Moreover, such appropriation is eminently just. The present owners of the railroads and all other machinery and land needed by the people, never produced them. To take this property is but to restore it to its owners. The deep-dyed irreligiousness and un-lawabidingness lies on the side of the thieves who stole the people's heritage and are new seeking to keep it, and on

the side of those who seek to uphold the plunderers.

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



[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.]

PLEASED WITH CONTENTS. To the Daily and Weekly People:-I and my friends have been immensely pleased with the article "The Machine Era," published in the Weekly People of August 18. We shopworkers need such articles once in a while, to lift us above the daily strife and to enable us to view our tool-work in a different light.

H. Bahn. Katonah, N. Y., August 23.

SEATTLE BUILDS WELL FOR S. L.P. To the Daily and Weekly People :---During the past week, with the aid of Seattle comrades, we managed to land 15 more subs for our Party papers. Seven street meetings were held to the usual good crowds, with a total sale of

91 pamphlets and 700 Daily Peoples. Section Seattle is doing splendid work all along the line now, and with the good list of new readers secured during the past 8 weeks there is every reason to hope for new material being added to the Section.

I shall leave to-night for Pasco and Spokane, and during my stay in both places every effort will be made to boost the circulation of the S. L. P. press. Chas. Pierson.

Seattle, Wash., August 15.

S. L. P. HAS IT RIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-I have been so pleased with my last two numbers of the Weekly People that I just can't help writing you a word of encouragement and good cheer. You do certainly collect great propaganda articles. The one in the August 20 issue on Economics, explaining the law of value is exceptionally fine, and easy to understand.

It is very plain to me that the S. L. P. way of looking at things is the only way, but I can't make the boys that I work with see it that way. I work as a moulder here in a foundry where there are 75 to 100 moulders and core makers. I am the only one that stands up for S. L. P. tactics. The others are S. P. men almost to a man, and I have to fight the whole bunch. When I get hold of a good article in The People I take it up and get them or some of them to read it and then the fight is on. They want one thing at a time and say I. W. W. unionism is too far advanced; that the time is not ripe for it yet. They say that the S. P. tactics are right for "their party is growing all the time and the S. L. P. is going down all the time." Messrs, William Duffey and Gus Strebel are doing the business here and they are rounding up a typical S. P. bunch such as have been rounded up and fallen away in other places. I tell these fellows that they will have to learn Socialism all over again in the end.

F. H. Ford. Syracuse, N. Y., August 20.

made there are on exhibition at the Coliseum in St. Louis. The unfortunate prostitutes are driven from district to district in St. Louis. Nobody wants them. As a prominent real estate shark expressed himself,

"Their presence in any certain district lowers the commercial value of property in that district."

The divorce dockets are overcrowded in St. Louis. The babies of the rich are turned over to competent nurses who give them (the babies) every care, while the mothers enjoy themselves at the club. The babies of the poor are put in day nurseries ("charity institutions") so that the mothers may go out and make their "living' 'in St. Louis.

A local capitalist paper, which is advertizing itself under the cloak of charity, is collecting money for a pure milk fund, claiming that the milk sold by the local dealers is impure, and that such milk if fed to the poor babies (the babies of the rich get milk from a private cow) makes them sick. But these same milk dealers have a so-called pure milk exhibition at the Coliseum in St. Louis. The capitalist, or non-producing class, take a trip to summer resorts during

the hot weather, while the real producers, the working class, keep on a-sweltering in the factories to make the things on exhibition at the Coliseum in St. Louis. The orphan homes and free hospitals

are calling aloud for funds. And when the capitalist class (who are responsible for there being so many orphans and poor sick workingmen) give a dollar or two to any of the charity institutions they are lauded to the skies by the sanctimonious pulpit pounders in St. Louis.

Tourists who are inclined to study conomic conditions would do well to stop off at the Mound City, where they will find conditions as described above, and many other bad features of capitalism in St. Louis.

Henry J. Poelling. St. Louis, Mo., August 20.

SECTION PHILA.'S SPLENDID PIC-NIC.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, had a picnic last Sunday which was an unqualified success. This, the first affair of the kind held in Philadelphia since the split, reflects great forgot the greed of human nature and credit on the committee which made the arrangements. Savelsky, Georgevitch and Wehner particularly deserve commendation for their hard work before and during the day. Apsit and Brickman and Beck deserve their meed of praise for what some people, to be logical, will have to call the resurrec-

The several hundred people who sathered together at Emery Farm to colebrate the event enloved themselves to the limit amid ideal surroundings in ideal weather, and the day was such a strenuous one that our speakers were all too fatigued to enable us to hold our usual meeting on City Hall Plaza in the evening. But the inspiration gained from the meeting with so many sympathizers and friends will

tion of the "Dead S. L. P."

sang a sentimental song. For lack of space all of these and other exciting events cannot be here recorded, but they will forever remain known and will be cherished by those who were privileged to witness them. The event of the day was the book sale, at which the Sue stories melted like "snow off a dyke." You may look out for a brisk and increasing demand for that magnificent series as a result of that sale Now, comrades, there is work to do!

Get busy! Observer. Phila., Pa., August 23.

A UNIQUE SOCIALIST. To the Daily and Weekly People :---

In my former communication concerning the Rev. Father Kennedy's discourse in the "Church of the Holy Spirit" in this city, I should have stated that Father Kennedy is a member of the "Paulist Fathers." If the Apostle Paul had no better means of acquiring knowledge of the sciences of his day than those accessible to Father Kennedy at the Catholic University of Washington in his study of the science of Socialism. I fear we should not now be blessed with the Paulist organization. In the past quarter century I have heard very many characteristics described as marking the make-up of a Socialist, this one by

Father Kennedy is new to me. I presume the latter has in mind the Socialist demand for the abolition of the "wages system," the corner stone of modern capitalism. I append herewith a letter from Father

Kennedy that speaks for itself. M. D. F. Atlantic City, N. J., August 2.

> (Enclosure) Bell Phone 3186 Coast " 1952

Rectory, 606 Oriental avenue. Rev. J .B. McCloskey, Rector The New Catholic Church Church of the Holy Spirit Atlantic City. N. J.

August 2, 1910. My dear Mr. Fitzgerald, I wish to thank you for the paper and pamphlet which you have sent me. I have not had time to read them but

will within a few days. I do not remember having mentioned Socialism in my very brief talk on Sunday, and several who were present have no remembrance of it. At any rate] am sure I had no intention of making an attack upon it. While studying at the Catholic University (Washington) I gave considerable time to Socialism, and while we must admit that there is some element radically wrong in the distribution of wealth and that a remedy is needed, I always thought that Socialism

promised too much of an impossible Utopia. The remedy, if any, it seems to me lies in teaching people to live not outwardly but inwardly the Christian life. Accomplish this and you have done all that can be done to overcome the injustice of the world.

Long ago I have given up hope of perfection this side of heaven. You are think a little unfair in your judgment of the church, which when I read again, find is not your own judgment.

Personally I have not had a cent of salary for my services. I am indeed a Socialist, since I live the common life of the Paulist Fathers Thanking you again,

I am sincerely in Christ David W. Kennedy, C. S. P.

ignorant of their class interests. When the workers, through Socialist Labor Party propaganda, are persuaded to study and understand the principles of industrial unionism and build their one universal union accordingly, the workers, men and women, in each great department of industry being organized in that department of the one union say for example, the transportation workers in one department. the mine workers in another, the textile workers in yet another department, and so on through all the industries of the land, all being organized

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in one great, powerful union, equipped to take and hold and operate the industries,-when that day comes and the workers elect their Presidential candidate on the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and the captains of industry threaten to close down their industries and starve the workers into submission and cause them to annul and repudiate their choice of a Socialist Labor Party candidate for the Presidency, why the workers will laugh at the threat of those who from that hour would be their masters nevermore "The working class thus educated and organized and trained and disciplined in its ONE ORGANIZED UNION can snap its fingers in the faces of its former industrial masters and say to them, 'The industries which you have owned and controlled so long and which ownership and control has enabled you to lord it over us so long are the industries which we ourselves built, and which we as a class have ever operated. We now say to you that henceforth and forever we shall own and control those establishments as well as build and operate them." The audience understood and appreciated the answer, but the questioner

persisted. He wanted to know if it were not true that both capitalist and worker are alike the slaves of the system, and did not "both capitalist and worker vote for the system?" Arnold replied: "It is false and absurd to say that capitalists and wage slaves are alike the slaves of the system. It's nonsense to say of a people

they are all slaves to one another. If all were slaves where would our masters be? And if none were masters none would be slaves. The existence of slaves means the existence of mas-

ters of these slaves. "What is this system this young man says all alike are the slaves of, both the buyers of labor-power and the sellers of labor-power in the labor market? It is the capitalist system, a system under which to-day about ten per cent. of the people own and control the land on which we live and the machinery of production we must use in order to live, and the rest of us, about 90 per cent., must go to that

small class of capitalists and sell our labor-power, that is, sell ourselves, to them by the day or the week in order to get our bread. It is the system under which, when we have worked hard and produced a surplus for our masters, our masters can close down

their plants, throw us out of work, many of us to suffer actual want and hunger, and some, perhaps, to starve or commit suicide, while these masters sail away in their yachts to enjoy the ocean breezes, go to pleasant summer resorts or to comfortable wintering places, as the case may be. And yet this young man insists that capitalist and wage-slave are alike the slaves

of the system. Bah!" The audience enjoyed the answer.



Seek Recuperation.

Newport, R. I., August 25 .- A number of Newport's prominent summer population have been laid low by the extra hard labor they have been performing this season. These citizens and citizenesses have found out that their "finer mold," that is, "clay," has not lifted them out of the sphere of mortal, and so, after having applied themselves strenuously and acquitted themselves more strenuously of their elected tasks these few months, they are now helpless and dire distress, for the Spiteful Avenger, Disease and Destruction to all

who overwork themselves, has made his appearance in the "industrious" colony. The members of the colony have been

kept on the go almost continually for the last month with dinners and luncheons. This is their special forte, capacity. And they have, it must be said, quite a capacious maw and belly. The

result has been that a number of the women and some of the men have somewhat overdone their jobs. Consequently several have fainted during social entertainments and in one case a man and his wife have hurried off to the mountains for rest.

On Monday Mrs. French Vanderbilt ism cannot be before the era of well developed machinery, which, of course, fainted while at the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince. didn't exist in Peru. Last week while at a dinner dance given by Mrs. James B. Haggin Mrs. William

E. Carter fainted, and she and Mr. Carter, who is not in the best of health. have gone to the mountains.

On Tuesday at a luncheon given by Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan Mrs. Reynolds Hitt and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt fainted.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, though in mourning and not taking part in the foolishly imagine that S. L. P. folks social gaveties, was confined to her sumlike to strut in the capitalist press. mer house by illness, and Mrs. Leonard like some others. M. Thomas and a number of others have also been sick recently.

"RAILROADER." NEW BRIGH-Reginald C. Vanderbilt has been in-TON, PA .- In venting their hot air disposed and has been confined to his about "high wages." the capitalist pahome in Portsmouth. pers take the tip from the labor fa-

Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, who was operated upon at the Newport Hospital for appendicitis on Tuesday, was for labor. reported yesterday as being comfortable.

Really, the rich do have their troubles.

Ancient Society By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels,

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and reread, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds

LETTER-BOX .* 2 OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

T. E., CLARKSVILLE, MO .-E. B., DETROIT MICH .-- Economic There is but one Socialism. There power, private property in the mamay be "57 varieties" of would-be inchinery of production is the basis of terpreters of it. They are the fellows political power. Your other question who want something right away quick: not understood, please restate it difcheap gas, lower railroad rates, etc., ferently. and call that Socialism. The Socialist Labor Party is the only organization

that presents Socialism clearly, logic-

ally and uncompromisingly. Other

W. McC., STRATFORD ONT .-

Newspaper clippings, containing in-

formation of general interest to the

readers of The People, are always ac-

ceptable, provided name of paper and

D. G., NEW YORK, N. Y .- As to

graft in government? It is a system

of plunder upon plunders. All govern-

ments have been rotten in that sense

which Socialism is possible. Social-

"READER," BROOKLYN, N. Y .-

The careful assembling of, and the

presenting of facts in simple speech

is more powerful, and more far-reach-

ing, than ill-digested facts served up

G. H. C., WINONA, MINN .- Those

people thought to "work" you. They

ample of two simple souls tangled in

the meshes of logic. Huck Fihn and

Jim are talking of kings in exile, and

Jim wonders what those who come to

America can find to do. Huck replies:

About Talking French.

"Some of them gets on the police,

with flowery rhetoric.

questions, later.

date of issue is given.

J. B., JERSEY CITY, N. J .- The "philosophical" Anarchist is usually nothing more than an "excentric cuss."

5

MINER, PRINCETON, W. VA .-- In order to get at the profits on railroad haulage of coal between specified points, we would first need to have the various items of costs, which, of course are not available to us.

W. J. K.' SALT LAKE, UTAH-Your telegram received, but its contents not being clear could not utilize

"STUDENT." LOS ANGELES. CAL -Of course the I'm-a-Bummery hate "CURIOUS," BRONX-That Socialthe very name of Marx. Marx is to ism existed in Peru is an old story. them the "face at the window," the He who utters it must hold to the same as he is to the Anarchist captheory that a thing was before it could italist class. Will have to look up be, that Socialism existed prior to the data on your question. advent of the only conditions under

> J. H. S., ____, CONN.-Having no argument is why such people resort to vicious vituperation. The S. L. P. has the argument. That is why the mental and other crooks hate

S. T. B., CHICAGO, ILL .- That is one of your S. P. errors: Nationalism and municipalization are not in themselves Socialism. State capitalism substituted for the private capitalist concern would not advantage the workers. Capitalism would still be in possession and over the workers. Apply the touchstone: do working class interests dominate? to such projects, and you will come out clear.

ALL OTHERS-Wait until next veek.

kirs, who are continually blowing D. B., PASADENA, CAL; S. A. J. S., NEW HAVEN, CONN .- Matter



" 'Course.' "'And ain't it natural and right for a cat and a cow to talk different from us? "'Why, mos' sholy it is.' "'Well, then, why ain't it natural

and right for a Frenchman to talk

	the second second second second	help us in our future work. Old,	a de la companya de la	Other questions were asked and an-	with valuable knowledge and	and some of them learns people how	different from us? You answer me
37.	ABSENT EXHIBITS IN ST. LOUIS.	timers, such as Fish, Zolot, Gay, Lie-	IN LOUISVILLE.	swered.	broaden their horizon so as to	to talk French.	that.'
*101-	To the Daily and Weekly People:-	berman and others met and clasped	To the Daily and Weekly People :	We sold twenty pamphlets, twenty	enable them to grasp the mean-	"'Why, Huck, doan' de French peo-	"'Is a cat a man, Huck?"
***	The commercial interests of this city are	hands with newcomers such as Fen-	Last night at 3rd and Market Sts., Section	copies of The People, and received	ing of events now going on bet-	ple talk de same way we does?'	"'No.'
State	holding a "Made in St. Louis" show at	nen, Higgins, Korpanty, Lutherman,	Louisville, Socialist Labor Party, broke	seventy-five cents for extra copies of	ter than they could otherwise do.	"'Noo, Jim; you couldn't understand	"'Well, den, dey ain't no sense in
24.4	the Coliseum. Things made and sold in	and the rest, and the steady brigade,	the record for successful open air	the special birthday edition of the Daily	The previous editions of the	a word they said-not a single word.'	a cat talkin' like a man. Is a cow a
57	St. Louis are there on exhibition. But		The second se	and pamphlets.	work were expensive, four dol-		man?-er is a cow a cat?'.
400	there are some things "made in St.	and Heine, who have fought on with-		Jos. Reibel, who, by the way, is an	lars a volume being almost pro-	do dat come?'	"'No, she ain't either of them.'
	Louis" which are not seen, are not men-	out flinching, never giving up hope,		old New York S. L. P. man, now living	hibitive, but the work is now	"'I don't know: but it's so. I got	"'Well, den, she ain't got no busi-
	tioned or even hinted at in the big show	but strong in faith in the great des-	and the second	in this city, handed in two subscrip-	within the reach of all.	some of their jabber out of a book.	ness to talk like either one er the
	place. I shall name a few of these miss-	tiny of the S. L P., were greatly en-		tions for The People, one for one year	The Labor News is prepared		yuther of 'em. Is a Frenchman a
-	ing numbers here.				to furnish the work at the	say, Polly-voo-franzy-what would	
5	An average of 27 people die from con-	couraged by the gathering. The Let-		and one for three months.	PRICE OF \$1.50		"'Yes.'
	sumption every week in St. Louis.	tish, Hungarian, Slavonic and Jew-		We hope to have another good re-		you think?	"'Well, den! Dad blame it, why
	Thousands of workingmen are out of	ish Federations and the German		port to send in from Old Kentucky	NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.	"'I wouldn't think nuff'n; I'd take	doan' he talk like a man? You answer
1	jobs in St. Louis.	Branch (our youngest organization),	the state of the s	before the election rolls around.	28 City Hall Place, New York.	en bust him over de head. Dat is,	
en el s	The cost of living keeps on going up		were called for; and, happily, the	Say, old S. L. P. friends and sympa-	1	In no warne white i noutant	me dat!'
Bire .	in St. Louis.		questions aided the speaker to make	thizers, wake up! Never, never before		no nigger to call me dat.'	"I see it warn't no use wasting
THE	Several women of the upper class ex-		digressions and call the attention of	were the workers so ready for the	Tanker Anorodische Balancessen and Bestendament and Bestern bei an and an	"'Shucks, it ain't calling you any-	words-you can't learn a nigger to ar-
	pressed their opinion in a newspaper	the day. Campbell, the speaker, in a	the audience to the educational value	militant Socialist message as they are		Linne. ace only subtring at the	gue. So I quit."
1925	interview that it is impossible for a wo-	fifteen-minute talk outlined the inter-	of our literature, in answering them.	right now. Let's do what we can to	THE	how to talk French.'	"If this," says Archer, "were the
(And is	man to dress well on \$600 a year. The	national class nature of the S. L. P.	One question was, "What would you		TOTAL A TRONT	"Well, den, why couldn't he say	best thing in 'Huckleberry Finn'-and
#3	ladies of the working class are in luck	and then the picnickers gave them-	do if you should elect a Socialist	straight revolutionary Socialist La-	FOUNDATION	it?	it is not, by a long way-I should still
75.94	if they have \$20 a year to buy cheap	selves over to enjoyment again.	Presidential candidate, and the cap-	bor Party goods, and also by warning		"'Why, he is a saying it. That's a	appeal with confidence to Prince Pos-
	shoddy at a bargain counter in St. Louis.	It would take a whole issue (and	italists in control of the industries	them against the reform middle class,	OF THE LABOR	Frenchman's way of saying it.'	terity against Professor Peck's dis-
n.	Various divisions of the capitalist class	then some) of The People to tell all	should close them down and throw the	political shoddy of the compromising,	MOVEMENT	"'Well, it's a blame' ridicklous way,	paragement of one of the great books
1		the thrilling incidents of the day; how	workers out of employment?"	political shoddy of the compromising,	INICVENENT	en I doan' want to hear no mo' 'bout	of the nineteenth century."
	are accusing each other of being grafters	Silver fell into the creek an 1 was res-	Arnold replied. "That is a good point	fusing Socialist party politicians. R. S.	BY	anter alle and and an experiment description of the second statement of the se	
ei.)	in St. Louis.	cued at the risk of her life by a mys-	you raise there. And then he cited		WENDELL PHILLIPS	HEATED DEBATES IN SEAMEN'S	
ba.	The consumers are up in arms against	terious and beautiful lady; how Fen-	the case of Bryan in whose first cam-	Louisville Ky., August 21.	WEATDLEE TIMEENTS	CONGRESS.	The federation control committee,
1.00			paign the captains of industry threat-		16 Pages	Copenhagen, August 25 There were	which consists only of Germans, insists
*1-	A distinguished authority on sanita-	how Korpanty lost a magnificent gold	ened their ware slaves with a shut	AGE OF REASON.		spirited scenes at yesterday's session of	
****	tion came to the Mound City, looked	watch in the Marathon race (by not	down unless they elected McKinley.	AGE OF READON:	PRICE FIVE CENTS	the international congress of transport	includes dock laborers, railway men and
	over ground in the Ghetto, and this is	winning), how Sclarowitz lost ten dol-	Arnold showed that the workers were	By Thomas Paine.		laborers, the American and English	
ein	what he said: "I have seen many hithy	lars and beat them all in the crockery	terrorized into voting thousands upon	The book that for a hundred years	In lots of 100 or more at \$3.50 per	delegates opposing the Germans, who	attacked the Germans, accusing them of
-		smashing competition; how Miss	thousands of them, for McKinley.	the preachers have been vainly trying	100. Orders for less than 100 five	were against the English strike plan and	lack of comradeship and of damaging
	in St. Louis."	Rantz invented a game called "two			cents straight,	an Anglo-American motion, which was	the English seamen's interests. They
Di-	A 12-year-old girl was found making	Rantz invented a game called two	then Aidn't "That terrevistic slub"	to answer. Cloth, Price 50 Cents.	·	supported by the Danes, re-establishing	also accused them of damaging the
-		deep" which WAS too deep when it wasn't three deep, and how, after dark,	they didn't. That terroristic club,	Cloth, Price of Cents.	NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.	a special international seamen's union	
	in St. Louis.	wasn't three deep, and now, after dark,	ne went on, the capitalist class still	NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CU.	28 City Hall Frace, New York.	in connection with the existing inter-	
-	The girl lost her job but the sweat-	McLure brought tears to the eyes of	noids and still wields over the heads			national transport workers' federation,	
	shop is still blooming, and the shirts	the "assembled millions" when he	of its slaves because these slaves are	28 City Hall Place, New York.		a national transport workers rederation,	

C.

OFFICIAL

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, as City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

nue, London, Ont.

Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall

tational work; request granted.

ternational Socialist Congress.

The following Sections made remittances for International Socialist Congress due stamps: Los Angeles, Cal.; Roanoke, Va.; Tacoma, Wash.; Rensellaer Co., N. Y.; Worcester, Mass.;

County, New Jersey.

Pittsfield, Mass.

the Party, besides securing a number of readers to the Party's Press and disposing of a goodly amount of sound S. L. P. literature. He is now in Indiana, the fourth state to be covered, and expects to accomplish as good results there as in the states already covered, but the finances in support of this most necessary work are

should

ers for it.

of them.

and otherwise, about The People, by its friends, but it would be much better others.

known to others.

to them.

name of one new reader on the list.

Nashua, N. H., August 31. Concord, N. H., September 1.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

Marlboro, September 6. Westboro, September 7. Worcester, September 8-11. Westfield, Sentember 13. Milford, September 17.

Committee, S. L. P., requests readers of the Party press in places to be visited by Arthur E. Reimer in this agitation tour, who could assist in making the meetings a success, to write to the undersigned. John Sweeney.

Labor Party in the State of New York.

Tuesday, September 6th, Albany. Wednesday, September 7th, Troy. Thursday, September 8th, Cohoes, Friday, September 9th, Hudson. Saturday, September 10th, Glens Falls. Monday, September 12th, Amsterdam. Tuesday, September 13th, Gloversville, Wedsesday, September 14th, Little

Saturday, September 17th, Watertown Monday, September 19th. Oswego. Tuesday, September 20th, Syracuse. Wednesday, September 21st, Syracus Thursday, September 22nd, Auburn. Saturday, September 24th, Rochester Monday, September 26th, Rochester. Tuesday, September 27th, Batavia. Wednesday, September 28th, Buffalo. Thursday, September 29th, Buffalo. Saturday, October 1st, Niagara Falls. Sections, members and sympathizers S. L. P.,



Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian

Section Providence meets every second

Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m.,

#4, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets, All communications intended for the

month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, £416 meets every first Saturday in the