

# VOL. XX., NO. 26.

PUNCTURING NUMBER OF ECO-NOMIC FALLACIES.

Carnegie and Rockefeller in Supposed New Role-Proving Anything by the BibleL-Postal Clerks Prevented from Advancing Own Interests, Big Office Holders Free to Do So.

It is estimated that two hundred men have lost their lives in the Erie Bailroad's new cut since the work was begun three years ago. Human life, working class human life, is cheaper than safeguards, cheaper than dirt, so why should the capitalists bother about the slaugh-

J. M. Barrett, superintendent of the New York terminal of the Erie, said: "It was a case of men playing with fire. The men knew the danger but they got careless." If a Barrett was held as a hostage at all such places of danger it might be found that the workers would grow less "careless."

Recently the rumors became current that Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller each have it in mind to establish funds for the running of endowed newspapers. Such talk would imply that there are no endowed papers now. Why every capitalist paper is endowed by capitalist advertising or other subsidies. Not one of them could live without their endowments. Perhaps though the purpose of the rumors is to convey to the gullible public the idea that the papers are free to utter themselves anyway they please on public questions.

As between free traders and protectionists, the Socialist has no choice, but just now it must strike him that there is something wrong with the protectionist argument that "the foreigner pays the tax," class why all this smuggling by our high society" ;

George G. Brown, a Kentucky distiller, has published a compilation of all verse in the Bible in which the words "wine" or "strong drink" are used. In his comments thereon the distiller holds that not only does the Bible repudiate prohibition but that it actually commends and commands the temperate use of alcoholic beverages. Hence the author arrives at the conclusion that "the prohibition movement is productive of infidelity, anarchy and tyranny." The prohibition sts, who have ever been a sort of quasi Biblical movement, should be interested m this use of the Bible against them. It only goes to show the truth of the saying that anything can be "proved" by the Bible.

The Woodrow Wilson sketches, with which the papers are being glutted, dwell a upon the successful career of the New " Jersey Democratic candidate for Governor as President of Princeton University. In what did his success consist, was it as

POINTED CRITICISMS compel the men to break the rules, just as they were ordered out in this state to help the companies break the strikes of men who went out to enforce the state ten-hour law.

> The advocates of Fletcherism, the art of mastication, are forever telling how people should eat. The workers are more concerned with the getting of something to eat than they are with how to eat if.

The capitalist press declares that Woodrow Wilson would make an excellent governor for New Jersey. He is a Cleveland style of Democrat they say, that is, the kind that would send troops to shoot down strikers as quickly as they would blink an eye.

At the railroad freight rate hearing before Examiners Brown and Hillary of the Interstate Commerce Commission sitting here, the railroads presented a statement to show, that even with the proposed new rates in effect, there would be a net deficit of \$7,725,074, as compared with their increase of wages. Counsel for the shippers wanted to know if 12 per cent. dividends on common and preferred stocks, and accumulation of surplus funds would be affected, but that was too sacred a subject for the railroad men to talk about.

Why is it that T. R., who is so ready to shoot off his mouth about anything and everything under the sun, is so silent as to the result in Maine? Is it beginning to dawn upon him that perhaps Maine is one of the results of his talkfest?

The President hopes to break the backbone of Republican insurgency by filling up the hog trough for the kickers. They are now to share in the Federal patronage of which they had been denied. Insurgent "principle" will now show what it is made of when it comes to deciding for or against the hog trough.

The railroad interests' argument gainst public ownership is that it would "put the railroads into politics." That the railroads are to-day in politics up to their eyebrows is brought out at the legislative "graft inquiry" being held here. Politics is the breath in the nostrils of railroads.

Statistics presented by the railroads show that in 1909 the wages paid per employe were \$651. They do not explain that this average includes the fifty-thousand dollars a year presidents and other high priced officials.

Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, back from an European jaunt, says, "one of the greatest faults in this country is extravagance. Here it prevails in all classes and is appalling." The steel trust wage slaves better prepare for a wage Katz has been having good results on reduction in order to curb their own "ex- his trip West and S. L. P. organizatravagance" and to pay for that of the tions all along the line are asking for the wage slaves from their deplor-"Tribune" announces that the of Roosevelt's recent trip was vation" of the Republic. Roosesays, regards his policies, new lism," as the "sole alternative of What the capitalists mean by "good American" workingmen is a dull mass of deferential, obedient slaves. Once in a while these capitalists run across a foreign-born workingman who is less submissive to indignities than they, the capitalists, like, so they try to play native workman against foreign workman. That is why in capitalist news accounts of strikes and strikers it is always "foreigners" who "assault" "foreigners" who are shot strikers: down by deputies. It is the same with reports of accidents, it is always "foreigners" who are killed or injured. The capitalist press, by this use of the word "foreigner." also hopes to keep the workers from perceiving the real the statement appeared to the majorfact that the word translated into "foreigner" is really the word Proletarian or Workingman. Workingmen who read such capitalist papers should not forget that they have no more regard for the native-born workingman than they have for the foreign born workingman.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

# × AS TO IMMIGRATION .\*

placing it.

interest.

"If the immigration question is of no importance to the workers why does the Socialist Labor Party bother so much about it?" is a question put to us for elucidation.

The immigration question is of importance, and that is just the reason why the S. L. P. has paid so much attention to it. The question of immigration is similar to the tax question, the free silver question, the tariff question, and other questions raised by capitalism, and apt and meant to humbug the

workers. If, as the anti-immigrationists, among whom are the Gompers unions and the so-called Socialist party, hold, it is the immigrant that overstocks the trades, reduces wages and throws the workers here workless into the street, then the question of immigration is of importance. If, on the other hand, the acknowledged deplorable condition of labor is not due to immigration, it is of prime importance that the worker be not fooled by that as an issue.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that for every man, which immigration increases the supply of labor in the labor market, the privately owned and steadily improving machine increases the supply of men in the labor market by ten. According to present day calculation there are several millions of "superfluous" workers in the land, not displaced by immigrants, but displaced by machinery, displaced by one man at work doing the work of two men, displaced by the long hours of work that must be put in

by those at work. Close the doors to immigration and this condition will remain just the same,

**GENERAL S. L. P. ACTIVITY** 

there is no gainsaying that. Another fact that confirms it is that conditions

in the countries from which the heaviest immigration comes, which they should and exploit him. do if the theory of the anti-immigrationists be correct. That conditions do not

improve in European countries, despite the heavy emigration, is due to the very same factor that makes the question of immigration not the cause of misery here, the factor that machinery is ever increasing the supply of labor by dis-

On the other hand the question of immigration is of prime importance to help divorce the worker from the capitalist agencies who dangle the immigration issue before his eyes, cheating him and thereby capturing his vote in their own

The Socialist Labor Party points out to the worker the absurdity of raising a hue and cry against the insignificant displacement of labor by immigration, as against the wholesale displacement of labor by the privately owned machinery of capitalism.

The anti-immigration cry comes from the felon class of capitalism who utter it as a sort of pretense of sympathy for the workers. No longer able to deny the suffering and misery of the people they now try to put the responsibility for it anywhere, so long as it is away from themselves.

These gentry too are the very one who brought and continue to bring the immigrant here, and so long as immigration serves their purposes no laws passed even if they would relieve the labor market, would be enforced.

introduced the S. L. P. literature, and MASSACHUSETTS S. L. P.

Anti-immigration as an issue is one that is wonderfully calculated to cover up the real sore. If the worker can be sent scurrying to keep dut the immi-

agreed with the speaker's remarks that

do not improve as a result of emigration , grant as his enemy, all the more securely can the real enemy, the capitalist, pluck On the other hand the immigration

> issue is a valuable one to illustrate to the worker the futility of supporting the capitalist parties and that can not be done by lying to him and claiming that the immigrant is the cause of all his woe. To do that is to play the worker into the hands of the capitalist parties. The real cause of the "overstocking of

the trades" is the capitalist system of private property in the machinery of production whose rapid improvement keeps continuously displacing labor. Gompers unionism, which shuts out of the union all workingmen in excess of

the jobs it controls, is logically antiimmigration; the so-called Socialist party is anti-immigration because its leaders are weak-kneed poltroons who cower before the labor fakirs for material support and in the hope of getting "union" votes. The Socialist Labor Party

alone holds to the Socialist position, that to prevent immigration would not improve labor's condition, for the reason that whether there is immigration, or no immigration, the condition of labor must deteriorate under the capitalist owner ship of the machinery of production whose rapid improvement increases the Reserve Army of labor and thereby lowers its condition by lowering its price or wages.

The militant Socialist does not by any means waste his time in showng up the fallacy of such issues. It is only by taking them up and tearing them to pieces that the militant Socialist can make his agitation effective.

namphlets), which he must study and at S. L. P. ON TOP the close of next Section business meeting, deliver a short address to the members present. Other members must also study same pamphlet if they would be REPORT FROM THE COPEN. well informed to discuss it in a constructive manner.

This method being in vogue in Section Boston, its adoption was urged as a means of preparing members to become ready speakers, and better equipped to push the Party press.

Ways and Means: We recommend the circulation of subscription lists as a means of helping the State agitation fund, same to be devoted to the work of carrying the agitation into unorganized places and helping weaker Sections in their work, and also for defraying expense of printing leaflets, with the State ticket

The auditing committee reported finding the books correct and that there was a balance of \$56.37 on hand.

Industrial unionism: Resolved, That the Massachusetts S. L. P., in Conference assembled, indorses the action of its national organ in regard to the true form of industrial unionism; namely, the I. W. W., with headquarters in Hamtramck, Mich. The Conference also condemns in the most positive terms the so-called I. W. W. with headquarters in Chicago. We condemn the latter because it has painted on its standard the loathed name of Anarchy, by eliminating one of the recognized forces which civilized society must use in order to accomplish civilized results; namely, the balot, which is as necessary to the industrial organization as is the powder to force the projectile to pierce the armament. Without the powder the projectile would remain inert, without the projectile the powder would but make a

but never dislodge, the enemy. Party Press and Literature: This committee recommends that the members do everything in their power to extend the circulation of the party press and literature, and especially recommend that house to house canvass be made. It also urges that members who have the means to order bundles of few Weekly Peoples to do so and dispose of them either by selling them or by free distribution.

noise which might for the time frighten,

We further recommend that those who can not secure subscribers contribute to the operating fund of the Party press. Wezosal Resolution: Whereas, The United States of America, being the republic where political refugees flee to as an asylum from despotic governments, Whereas, Julius Wezosal, of Squantum, Mass., has been a revolutionist in Russia and in this country is a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and is editor of the Lettish Federation's official organ, "Proletareets."

Whereas, Comrade Julius Wezosal is charged with being an accomplice in the confiscation of funds in Tiflis, and is in danger of being deported on charges which can be proven to be false,

Therefore, We, the members of the Massachusetts S. L. P., in Conference assembled, urge the necessity of rendering cupled by me be given to him; and financial and moral aid in preventing finally, that, his move being then and

the Bureau to the S. P., in other words, that the S. L. P., whose representative on the Bureau I am, be removed. Iowa being one of the States in which the S. P. had lost heavily, the move evidently was intended to choke off the voice of the S. L. P. in the councils of the International Movement, and leave the S. P. a free field on which to buttress up with fresh false claims the claims it had previously set up. and which events were demonstrating as false. It will furthermore be remembered that in November of last year Mr. Victor L. Berger, in pursuit of the above move, came to Europe; attended the November session of the International Bureau; there moved that the seat oc-

HAGEN INT'L CONGRESS.

Running Fight Between the S. L. P.

and the S. P. in the Latter's At-

tempt to Seize the S. L. P. Seat on

the Int'l Bureau-S. P. Methods De-

feat Themselves-Unity Resolution-

Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 2. -

In a day, at most in two, the 8th

International Socialist Labor Congress,

which opened in this city on the 28th

of last month in the brilliant manner

reported from here on the same day,

In matters concerning the United

States, the Congress opened in fact

two days earlier, on Friday, August

26, when the International Bureau be-

gan its preliminary session. From that

date on until to-day there was an al-

most uninterrupted struggle between

the Socialist Labor Party and the So-

cialist party, resulting in the S. L. P.

It will be remembered that in the

Fall of 1908, almost immediately after

the elections when the S. P. felt the

breath knocked out of it by the elec-

tion returns; when it found its illu-

sions concerning the million and a half

votes openly expected as a "conserva-

tive estimate," and the three million

votes privately expected had vanished

into thin air; when, worse yet, begin-

ning with the empire city of New York,

and in almost all the industrial centers

of the land the vote of the previous

presidential year had dropped; - in

short, it will be remembered that in

the Fall of 1908 a motion was launched

by one Work of the S. P. Executive

Committee for the State of Iowa to

move that the International Bureau

give both the two American seats on

will close.

on top.

Action in Favor of Wezosal.

# he felt called upon to aid in carrying PARTY'S SPEAKERS WELL RE. on the propaganda of emancipating CEIVED BY WAGE WORKERS. James T. Hunter's Splendid Meeting-

Frank E. Passonno's Good Work Up-State-Organizers About Country-Papers and Literature Distributed. The Socialist Labor Party's mes

sage, wherever it is being heard, is meeting with inspiring response. Excellent are the reports coming from all over the country of the successful agitation carried on. Arthur E. Reimer has been covering the New England States: Frank E. Passonno, S. L. P. candidate for governor of New York

has good accounts from up-State; James T. Hunter, Passonno's running mate, has just started on his State campaign; John Butterworth and C. Sperie are carrying the message to New Jersey workingmen; Rudolph

the working class. He demonstrated this by giving one of the Agitation Committee a quarter for a five-cent pamphlet, and after a few minutes he paid a dollar for twenty pamphlets, which were distributed free. At the close of the meeting he gave up another dollar for which he ordered the Weekly People sent to him for a year. and he promised to join the Party in the near future. The total sale of namphlets at this

meeting amounted to sixty-five. As the meeting closed sample copies of the Weekly People were given away, and the crowd ran heels over head in order to secure copies.

Up-State, Frank E. Passonno finds the wage earners eager for the Socialist Labor Party principles. From Little Falls he writes:

"We found the populace here occupled with a little diversion in the form of a street fair, parade and band concerts, a little something to divert crease in S. L. P. Agitation Since Last Year-Action Taken on Circulating

Boston, Mass., September 14 .-- The

For GOVERNOR-Moritz E. Ruther, Holvoke.

Henry C. Hest, Boston.

drew Mortenson, Somerville. For TREASURER-Carl Frederickson

For AUDITOR-Jeremiah P. McNally, Salem.

McGoff, New Bedford.

The conference met on September 4, at 694 Washington street, Boston. Frank the extradition of Julius Wezosal as

STATE TICKET. State Conference Held in Boston-In

ENTERS FIELD WITH COMPLETE

Party Press-Resolutions Adopted.

State conference of the Socialist Labor Party of this State has named the fol lowing State ticket:

For LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR-

For SECRETARY OF STATE-An-

Worcester.

For ATTORNEY GENERAL-Dennis

was a "great executive" and money get- ter for his college. By his devotion to capitalist interests he attracted big do- nations, a fact that marks the colleges as ulsers bred by capitalism. The Wilson "success" there is to be tried in the interest task.	The purpose the "sal
pleerous capitalist state.	"nation Socialis

st party pap "Volkszeitung," haven't been saying much about "comrade" Teddy as a "So cialist teacher" since the news from Maine. Perhaps it has entered their dull intellects that Maine means the handwriting on the wall for them along with some others.

The "Evening Post" calls attention to the pernicious political activity of office-holders who run hither and thither at the beck and call of, Colonel Roosevelt, among others. The ban upon political activity was not meant to apply to the gentlemen higher up. It was meant to apply only to postal and other employes who work in the government ervice, whose pernicious political activity consists in petitioning for more wages and better working conditions.

In Austria railroad men, in consequence of a wage dispute, have tied up a road by following implicitly the rules stand regulations of the line. In this, way they accomplish the purpose of a pestrike without laying themselves liable to arrest as they would had they actually thetruck. Should such a method be tried

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription are grafting eighty-three per cent. out expires. First number indicates the where the troops would be ordered out to menth, second, the day, third, the yean

him; in Utah the Party organization is running up the glorious S. L. P. banner; in the Northwest, the Seattle boys are ever hammering away doing heroic work spreading literature; and Charles Pierson and the Spokane around us. members are showing excellent results. Then there are local organizations, such as at New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Youngstown, Louisville, St. Paul, San Francisco, all at their posts with hand on the throttle sending along the S. L. P. engine on its road to working class emancipation. One of the largest meetings held last week by the Socialist Labor Party was that by James T. Hunter at Thir ty-ninth street and Broadway, this city. Hunter delivered an excellent address on the question of the concentration of wealth and the trusts. to an audience of over 400 people. He also took up the "issue" of graft. When he said that political graft was of no concern to the working class. it was remarkable to note how strange ity of the audience. But after he proved his case, their faces changed, and judging from the unanimous applause which he received it was easily seen that they agreed with him. He showed that the graft question was simply detracting the attention of the working class from the real issue; it

grafters, the industrial grafters, who of labor's product.

able condition. We went to the west side of the town, and held forth among the wage workers where they work and live, where they stay and try and get a little rest after their day's toll. We gathered about fifty in this place

"We are satisfied that the message we gave them was of good cheer. I gave away some pamphlets as the workers here have a hard struggle, and they admitted they could not buy books."

> From Utica Passonno reports that great interest was manifested in the Party. "We had a representative audience," writes he, "who showed by questions and demand for literature that the working people are getting wise to the fact that their hopes and aspirations, as reposed in Democrats or Republicans, have been rudely shattered. They are ready, nay, anxious, for the revolutionary teachings of the Socialist Labor Party.

"We sold nineteen pamphlets, got one sub to the Weekly and one new member."

Charles E. Pierson reports some solid work in Spokane for the S. L. P. Twenty subscriptions for Party organs were obtained during the week. At an open air meeting thirty-two pamphlets and thirty-four Weekly People were was diverting attention from the real sold. Section Spokane has raised \$20 for the defense of Julius Wezosal which

ton. The Section will soon have new 'bu 'ding up a substantial list of Week- I don't believe he will accept a third At the close of his speech Hunter and better headquarters, with a fine ly People readers.

Bohmbach was elected chairman and John Sweeney, secretary. Fred Houtenbrink was elected to examine member ship cards. Committees were elected on

Organization, Ways and Means: Brennan, Schneider, and Maher; Platform and Resolutions: O'Rourke, McNally, and Reimer; Party Press and Literature, Kinsalas, Bohmbach, and Finkler; Auditors: Doran, Maher, and Schneider. The secretary submitted the S. E. C. report of carrying out the instructions of the 1909 Conference, and of being able to arrange a more extended agitation tour in the State with Reimer as the speaker.

Arthur E. Reimer, N. E. C. member reported upon the January and July ses sions of that committee. Considerable discussion took place on the reports submitted by the various committees Twenty thousand copies of the leaflet, tions.

"Wages and High Prices," with state ment submitted by Committee on Platform to be added, along with the State ticket were ordered for distribution throughout the State.

Reimer reported on the places visited up to date on his agitation tour. Sales of literature were good at meetings held. The Conference adopted various resolutions. On Organization: Recommended. That Sections elect or nominate member at each business meeting and select a subject (one of the Labor News

will be sent to the committee in Bos- reading room. The members are

asked for by the Russian government John Sweeney.

## Overwhelming Condemnation of Osborne Judgment.

Sheffield, September 15 .- By a vote of 1.717.000 to 13.000, the trades union congress, which is in session here, to-day adopted a resolution condemning the Osborne judgment in which the Court of Appeals decided that trades unions cannot contribute money for political purposes. The resolution declares that the decision rendered in this case will prevent effective Parliamentary representation of organized labor. It urges all sible pressure to bear on the Govern-

affiliated organizations to bring all posment with the idea of securing a reversal of the judgment and to make it a test question at all Parliamentary elec-

### Bergeric Oracle.

Victor L. Berger, the Milwaukee Social Democrat, expressed himself on Roosevelt last Saturday, and gave him rather a tribute instead of censure. "Roosevelt is a remarkable man," aid Berger. "He is a wonderful politician, but he does not go to the bottom of things. Had he gone to the heart of socialism he never would have written the unfair matter which appeared on that subject in 'The Outlook.' would not be surprised, however, to see him come out flatfooted later for socialism disguised in modified form.

term."

here thoroughly expose Kretlow, whom the Party had appointed my substitute for the occasion, Berger's efforts failed.

There remains only this antecedent to add. The S. P. delegation came to Copenhagen early, and early began to wire-pull for the purpose of unseating the S. L. P. from the International Bureau.

Well, then, on Friday morning, when the Bureau met. Berger was there. It is customary at the sessions of the Bureau for a sheet of paper to be passed around on which each "member of the Bureau, present," inscribes his name and the country from which he hails. I signed my name. When the list was complete I took a look at it, and found Berger's signature on. Just as the chairman was about to adjourn the session, I rose and said: "I desire some information before this session adjourns. I see on the list of those who have signed themselves present as 'members of the bureau' three names from America, myself and two others. I desire to know how many delegates America is entitled to here and what their names are." The answer was given by the International Secretary Huysmans as follows: "America is entitled, like all other countries who have no parliamentary representation, to two delegates on the Bureau. They are, for the Socialist party, Hillquitand, for the Socialist Labor party. De Leon. If any one else is present he can only be an alternate." The answer amounted to a striking out of

# Berger's name from the list. That was first blood."

One should think that, upon that rebuke administered by me to Berger's attempt to appear as a Bureau member, and also to Hillquit, who sat beside Berger as chaperon, the gentlemen would have learned caution. It was otherwise. Hillquit rose up immediately and said: "What Comrade Huysmans says is partly correct and partly incorrect. It is incorrect to say that the American delegates represent several parties. They represent Americs. It is correct to say that I and De-Leon are the present members of the Bureau. But next Monday the delegations from America will meet and, as at Stuttgart, elect by majority, as all other nations do; another delegate in De Leon's place."

The quibble of claiming that the representatives from America, or from any country that has different parties. did not represent their own parties but represented their respective countries, together with the double falsehood of claiming that all other nationa elect their representatives on the Bureau by majority vote, and that such was the procedure observed at the previous Int'l Congress at Stuttgart. by the two delegations from America, recalled to my mind the Hillquitian feat, performed in America when he was trying to rob the S. L. P. of its name, and which consisted in presenting at court thirty-one affidavits to the correctness of an affidavit that did not exist.

The Int'l Secretary promptly tackled those statements of Hillquit that fell under his jurisdiction. He said: "It is an error to claim that representatives of opposing parties represent, each, the whole country and not their own respective parties. As to all countries electing their representatives on the Bureau by a majority vote cast in joint session that is neither the fact. nor is the principle acceptable. Take Russia, for instance. If majorities at toint sessions elected the representatives, then the majority party could wipe out the representation on the Bureau of the minority parties."

Thereupon I took up that portion of Hillouit's statement of which I had special knowledge. I said: "I feel compelled to take the floor to rectify the statement of Hillquit that, at the last Int'l Congress the two delegations elected their representatives on the Bureau by majority vote cast in joint session. The fact is we came tosether only to apportion the votes-a new thing at Stuttgart. For the rest, it is without foundation in fact to say that we voted jointly for the representation on the Bureau. I am not responsible for Hillquit on this Bureau. and he is not responsible for me as we otherwise would be if we had voted jointly. The fact is that each delegation appointed its own party representation on the committees of the Congress; the fact is that, even on the subject of apportioning the vote of the two parties, we proceeded upon a principle that amounted to each having equality of vote." And I rubbed this in three times, seeing I translated myself into German and French. This was "second blood,"-and Hillquit looked 1t.

"Third blood" was drawn by the S. L. P. the very next day. Hillquit returned to the charge. When the Bureau opened he introduced a resolution in which he said the S. L. P. had ceased to exist, etc., and according to which the vote cast by the members of the Bureau was to be according to their vote in Congress. Against this, as I stated in answer, I had no objection; but I insisted that the resolution in no wise decided, as Hillquit claimed it did, the issue of the previous day. T uttered the warning that the introduction of such a resolution under the claim that it decided the question of how the two American delegations elected their representatives on the Bureau could only be a surreptitious attempt to decide the latter question by s motion which, on its face at least, did in no wise concern that issue. The language of the Int'l Secretary and of several other representatives caused Hillquit to take back water. He declared he did not mean to affect the status of the S. L. P. on the Bureau. With this formal declaration on his part I declared myself in accord with his motion. All this happened before the Congress met, and it all had the effect of materially affecting Hillquit's reputation for straightforwardness with the bulk of the Bureau. The next day the Congress opened. The following day, Monday, the National Sections-that is the name given to the delegates and delegations of each nationality-met. The only thing that could concern the American Section was reapportionment of the respective votes of the two delegations-LL P. ADA L. R.

When the American Section met I | for the S. L. P. with Rosa Luxemburg's moved the status quo. Spargo, S. P. moved that one vote be given to the S. L. P. and the other 13 belonging to the American Section be given to the S. P. Had Spargo stopped there. the S. L. P. delegation would have debated the motion; and the S. L. P. delegation, rather than bother the Bureau to whom an appeal lay in case of inability to agree, would have yielded the point, and it would have granted the S. P. the privilege of paying 200 francs more as dues to the Bureaueach vote costs 100 francs. But Spargo did not stop there. He announced that "happily or unhappily" his delegation were under strict instructions to cast their votes for both seats on the Bureau. I then demanded from the chair, Mr. Robert Hunter, whether that was his view regarding his party's instructions. He answered in the affirmative, and there was nothing to do but for the S. L. P. delegation to withdraw from the joint session. Upon the question of the seat on the Bureau the S. L. P. was determined to yield not an inch. An appeal to the Bureau being inevitable further discussion was a

waste of time. We withdrew, and the

secretary of our delegation notified the

Int'l Secretary of our appointments:-

myself on the Bureau and the names

of our appointees on the five Congress

On the following Wednesday I

brought up the matter before the

Bureau. I showed out of the official

reports of the S. P. itself that its al-

legation of 58,375 members was a gross

exaggeration; I showed by the official

election returns that their claim of

large growth in votes was not in keep-

ing with the facts, seeing they had

dropped heavily all over the land, in

New York alone so heavily that our

joint votes in that city were now be-

low what the S. L. P. vote alone was

11 years ago when they split away.

I showed that the cry of growth based

on the Milwaukee victory was fictiti-

ous. On this point I said: "Imagine

a France or a Germany, or any other

country in Europe, in the New York, in

the largest city of which, a certain

party presents the picture I just de-

scribed; imagine that in the second

city, the Chicago of which, that party's

vote declined from 47,000 to a little over

17,000 last year; imagine that in the

third and fourth and fifth cities, the

Philadelphias, the San Franciscos and

the St. Louis of which country, the

vote had been annihilated despite fu-

sion with the capitalist parties as hap-

pened in St. Louis; imagine that such

decline in votes is the feature of a cer-

tain party generally, but that in a city

of the 13th rank, in a Milwaukee, there

was a municipal victory. Could it be

justly claimed that that isolated vic-

tory typified such a party all over the

country? Would not the conclusion

rather be that the condition of such

a party all over the country typifies

the victory in that city of thirteenth

rank?" Finally I exposed the degree

of reliability that could be attached to

the utterances of the S. P by inviting

the Bureau to contrast the signed re-

port by Berger of what took place last

November, when he applied for the

seat of the S. L. P. on the Bureau, with

the official report issued by the Bureau

itself. I held up the two documents and

contrasted them.

Committees.

speech than our former 3 without that speech. Another observer present informed me that S. P. delegates had been going around saying: "The S. L. P. has nothing-only one rotten daily paper." But-did I say the matter on the Bureau was settled? Even those best acquainted with the antecedents and underhanded methods of Mr. Hillquit

would have been excused for not anticipating the gentleman's next move. It will be remembered that Hillquit had introduced a resolution according to which the members of the Bureau were to have as many votes as the individual parties which they respectively represent held in the Congress, instead of, as now, 1 vote each. It will also be remem. bered that I expressed myself in accord with the plan. Now then, after the S. L. P. vote was reduced from 3 to 1. there appeared along with that proposed Hillquit resolution, an amendment tacked to it and providing that NO PARTY SHALL HAVE A REPRESEN-TATION ON THE BUREAU UNLESS IT CASTS 2 VOTES IN THE CON-GRESS, and that amendment bore the signature of Troelstra of Holland headed by the signature of-whom?-of Mr.

Hillquit!!! It was an instance in which the theory was demonstrated that dishonesty betrays stupidity. Civilized legislative methods demanded that the purpose of a law be expressly stated. To get the S. L. P. in Congress reduced with express assurances that there was no purpose to remove the S. L. P. from the Bureau. and then bring in a proposition whereby the reduced vote would be made the ground for automatically vacating the S. L. P. seat-such a move was so obviously dishonorable that it, better than aught I could have proved, illustrated to the Bureau what the S. P. methods are which the S. L. P. was constantly forced to wrestle with; the move was so transparently underhanded that the large majority of the Bureau must have promptly seen through it. Despite repeated efforts on the part of Hillquit to bring up his original proposition, which would have dragged up behind it that typically Hillquitian amendment to pis own motion, the Bureau shoved it aside. The question of proportional vote on the Bureau is now left for the next Bureau session-some time at the end of next vear.

In view of the above Hillquitism I found it necessary to take a specific step at yesterday's full session of the Congress. A Unity Resolution, reiterating in more emphatic language the Unity Resolution of Amsterdam, was introduced by the French delegation and lay before the Congress, and was received with general' applause, the S. P. delegation joining. I took the platform. I announced myself as a delegate from a country where the parties were split; I.declared myself in loyal accord, without mental reservation, with the proposed resolution; and I added: "A similar resolution was adopted six years ago at Amsterdam, it was adopted unanimously, the S. P. delegation voting for and applauding it. Nevertheless, when, in obedience with the said decree of the Congress, the S. L. P., altho' the smaller party, set pride aside, and in January, of last year tendered unity to the S. P. upon no conditions other than the principles of the International Congress, the tender was rejected. For these reasons I here call upon the S. P. delegation to take the platform, and let this Congress know whether that party's applause for, and support of, the resolution before us are merely Platonic demonstrations covering

This settled the question of the seat on the Bureau. Berger who tried to speak, was denied the floor by the

KATZ THROUGH INDIANA

NATIONAL ORGANIZER, SOCIAL-IST LABOR PARTY, REPORTS.

## Connections Made for the Oganization in Leading Cities of State-Party Branches Started on Work Anew-Successful Trip.

Detroit, September 12 .- On Saturday, September 10, my tour of the State of Indiana ended with a large meeting at the Court House in Fort Wayne. held meetings and carried on agitation work for the Socialist Labor Party in the "grand state of Indiana," as the politicians call it in their stump speeches, in the following cities: Evansville, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Anderson, Muncie Marion, Logansport, and Fort Wayne. About Evansville I reported in my last letter.

At Terre Haute I held a most successful open air meeting, secured two subs for the Weekly People and one for our German Party organ. Terre Haute is a railroad town. There are very few foreigners among the working class in the town. No "Hunkles. Polacks, Jews, Dagoes," , or ' other "hordes of Europe." Yet the conditions among the workers I found to be the same as all over. The part of the city where the poorest people live is just as dilapidated and miserable as among the "foreigners" in other cities; the standard of living just as low.

From Terre Haute I went to Indianapolis. At the Section's business meeting, which I attended, seven new members were admitted; this shows that the comrades there are up and doing. I spoke at an outdoor meeting, and a German meeting was arranged in the Section's headquarters. Indianapolis is the seat of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor

Party, and it is mainly in Indianapolis that the money to cover the expense of my tour of the State was raised, by the members of the Section.

Anderson, Ind., was my next stop. This is the home town of the ex-Reverend Strickland, now S. P. spellbinder. This gentleman is now advertising himself to speak for any Local that can raise fifty dollars worth of subscription cards for Berger's Social Democratic Herald. The circular, which, besides the above offer, contains a picture of both Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, does not state how much Mr. Strickland can keep for himself out of the fifty. At any rate, in this way the ex-Reverend does not run any chances of collecting buttons and coughdrops, which is often the lot of many a poor minister of the gospel. There was also a meeting of the S. P. held on the square at Anderson, where I addressed a crowd, but our meeting lasted longer and then there was unity of the two audiences. Thus, I had an opportunity to speak about

"unity" of the two parties, and why it does not exist. At Muncie the Socialist Labor Party has a number of staunch friends. The S. P.-ers talk about carrying Indiana in Muncie this fall. Our meetings were successful and so was other agi-

tational work; literature was sold and subs were received. One of the meetings was held on an empty lot alongside the S. P. headquarters, not in the centre of the town, but on the outskirts. The meeting was attended by men who came there to hear our side, ot merely passers-by. The meeting was a good one, and a number of questions were asked and answered. At Marion, Ind., the Socialist Labor Party had a very active Section, composed mainly of glass workers. There were formerly sixteen glass factories at Marion; only one is left. The members of the Socialist Labor Party were scattered. Then there was a strike. | fact that D. M. Parry is a supporter of It is now six years and the strike very day as a harmful whim against the A. F. of L., would demand that he drop his whim or get out of his party. One more point of importance. The Daily People having brought me news of the attempted extradition of Julius Wezosal, the Lettish political refugee who is the Editor of the S. L. P. Lettish organ "Proletareets." I introduced in the Committee on Resolutions a resolution in his favor. There had been adopted another resolution condemning the Russian attempt against the right of asylum on the person of another political refugee now in Switzerland. Wezosal's name and a short description of his case were inserted into that other resolution right after the name of the refugee in Switzerland. The first business session of the Congress, after the opening and festive one, took place only yesterday. The Committees took up all the time. Of real and vital general importance there has been nothing before the Congress. It has been mainly a friendly gathering of men and women engaged in the Social Question from all parts of the world. DANIEL DE LEON. State

is still supposed to be in force. Comrades J. Dillon and Evan Dillon who were active in the movement, have only now again been placed in a position where they can once more fall in line. So the readers of the Daily and Weekly People will again hear from Marion Ind.

On Labor Day I was in Logansport and saw the Labor Day parade; it looked more like a funeral. The only live thing in the baker's dozen that turned out was the brewery wagons decorated in fine style. The surrounding counties went "dry" last election, but Logansport did not, and there is no better day to go from a "dry town" to a "wet town" than Labor Day and buy "wet provisions," buy much and save car fare. So the advertising was quite in line. The S. P. has no organization in

Logansport. The S. L. P. has a number of members-at-large. At a meeting held four men subscribed for the Weekly People.

At Fort Wayne seven yearly subs for the Weekly People were secured with the help of our friends there. Some joined the Party. I held good meetings in that town. I met quite a number of the S. P. men. The best ones among them are great admirers of Debs. They would ask: "Is Debs in favor of Industrial Unionism?" "Yes, so he claims," I would answer. "Well, I believe in industrial unionism, too." What Debs is, they are. Surely, if Debs would partake of too many cucumbers they would get the bellyache.

But there is an element in the S. P. which is worse than that. There was a gentleman of the S. P. in Fort Wayne from Florida on a colonization, co-operative land-selling scheme. He spoke on the subject publicly, and visited people. The day after I was to leave he was advertised to speak again, this time another subject, "The Economics of Comrade Jesus"!

# Rudolph Katz.

AGAINST LABOR POLITICS. SEEKS LABOR'S VOTE

Such Are the Gyrations of Mr. J. J. Keegan, A. F. of L. Unionist, in Indiananolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 15 .-John J. Keegan, an American Federation of Labor unionist, who, like so many more of his type, ban Socialist politics from unions to the tune of "no politics in the union," and then plunge head foremost into capitalist politics, is trying desperately for a political portfolio. He wants to be a representative to the State legislature from Marion county. And in his strenuous attempt to "get there," "Johnny" is saying things in contradiction to his pal, Samuel Gompers, head of the A. F. of L. and second head of the Civic Federation, another Socialist "smashing" concern.

Last week Gompers was here speechmaking. He endorsed the out and out political jobs seeking and capitalist serving ambitions of J. J. Keegan, and after Gompers paid his compliments to the said J. J. K., he went out of his way to do a good turn to Senator A. J. Beveridge, whom he lauded as among the best friends of labor. He boomed the Senator for his stand on the child labor proposition. But Samuel has departed, and now

Keegan comes out with his "say." He hegs to differ, and he goes after Beveridge hammer and tongs. Incidentally, be it observed, Keegan says he will support John W. Kern, late Democratic



Country.

work and the plans which will be put

forward will be on a scale demanded by

the exigency of the present situation.

Two Russian political refugees have re-

cently been arrested on this

continent. Russia having demanded the

arrests. One of these men is Julius

Wezosal, of Boston, editor of the Let-

The Executive Committee has issued

call to organizations in this city to

support the league in the work which

must be again taken up to defeat the

perfidious aims of Russia. It urges the

necessity of serious effort and also calls

for finances to meet the expenses of

prosecuting the cases. Following is the

it for the purpose of organizing the agi-

showed that the situation in both cases

is highly dangerous, and that the Rus-

sian government has renewed its efforts

to destroy the right of asylum in the

"In the Boston as well as in the Win-

nipeg case, witnesses must be brought

from various places in the United States

and Europe under a great expense.

Other disbursements are necessary for

"The treasury of the Political Refu-

gees' Defense League is exhausted after

the disposition of the Pouren and Rudo-

witz cases, and if money will not come

in at once, we may face the extradition

of these two revolutionists and many

"We therefore request all organiza-

tions represented and not represented in

the League to send their delegates to a

conference to be held Tuesday evening

at 8.30 p. m., September 20th, 1910, at

Clinton Hall, 151-153 Clinton street,

"In the meantime contributions

should be sent to Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, at

NEWARK WEZOSAL CONFERENCE.

Newark, September 19 .- A Wezosal

Defense Conference has been organized

here to arouse public attention to the

outrage which Russia seeks to commit

upon the person of Julius Wezosal, the

political refugee whom it had arrested

in Boston. The conference has elected

committees to visit the following organ-

izations and seek their co-operation in

holding public protest meetings:

Italians, Hungarians, English, Jewish,

Polish, Swedish, and the Socialist party.

The conference meets again to-mor

row evening, 8 o'clock, at 128 Howard

WEZOSAL PROTEST IN PHILA.

230 East Broadway, New York City."

the proper preparation of the defense.

at Winnipeg, Canada.

committe's call:

and Winnipeg.

United States.

others may follow.

New York City.

street, Newark.

street. WEZOSAL PROTEST IN DETROIT.

Protests Being Organized Throughout Detroit, September 20 .- The workingmen of Detroit are arranging for to hold a monster protest meeting in . In New York City the Executive behalf of Julius Wezosal. A call for defense conference has been held and Committee of the Political Refumany organizations besides the Soecutive Committee of the Political Refugees' Defense League is directing this

cialist Labor Party and the I. W. W. Locals have loyally responded. The protest meeting will be held on Sunday, October 2, at '2:30 in the afternoon, at Social Turn Hall, Sherman street.

Workingmen are asked to help advertise the meeting by securing circulars from the committee. There will be speakers in variou

tish S. L. P. paper, "Proletareets," the other is a revolutionist who was seized languages.

# LETTISH WORKMEN PROTEST.

Against the United States Government Aiding the Russian Tyranny.

On September 11th, a meeting to protest against the illegal deportation of Julius Wezosal, a Russian political refugee, was held under the auspices of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation

Section New York, and Lettish Socialist "At a meeting of the Executive Comparty New York branch "Zinas Beedri" mittee of the Political Refugees Defense at Narodni Budowa Hall, 321-5 East 73rd League, held on the 14th day of Septemstreet. A collection which was taken up ber, 1910, it was decided to can a confer. amounted to \$11.47. ence of all organizations represented in

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

tation against the extradition of the Whereas, America has been a sheltertwo newly arrested comrades in Boston ing place or all, especially political fugitives; and "The reports received at the meeting

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 Federation's official organ, "Proletareets," and

Whereas, The charges alleging him to be an accomplice in the confiscation of funds in Tiflis are without a basis: and Whereas, The United States government has no lawful reason to deliver Julius Wezosal to the tyrannical inquisition of Russia, nor together with the Russian officials, Shlippenbach and Rosen', try to prove Wezosal an Anarchist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, three hundred workingmen, assembled in Narodni Budowa Hall, on this eleventh day of September, raise our voices in protest and ask to have political rights upheld, and also demand the unconditional and speedy release of our Comrade, Julius Wezosal.

Ancient Society By Lewis H. Morgan

-

. This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the socialogic 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 'tendings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work, to its full extent, but even reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and imagden their horizon so as to eachie them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better then they could otherwise do.-The mentions officious: of the work were emersive four didlars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the peach of all. The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF 81.50.

man, who reminded him that only De Leon and Hillquit were the American members of the Bureau. In opposition to me spoke Hillquit. He said not a word about the seat on the Bureau. He only wanted for his party 13 out of the 14 votes allotted to America. His speech was the regulation anti-S. L. P. speech of the S. P.-ite:-the S. L. P. was dead; only De Leon was left; the S. P. had 53,375 members; the S. L. P. was only a tremendous impediment to the S. P. hurting the S. P. everywhere; and more to the same effect. Hillquit was answered by Rosa Luxemburg with a neat incisive speech. She said: "The leading feature of Hillquit's speech is an inextricable contradiction to me. I do not understand how, if the S. P. is as large as it claims and the S. L. P. consists of De Leon only, one single man could so tremendously hurt 53,375 others." The matter of the S. L. P. seat on the Bureau being considered settled in favor of the ing the courtyard. S. L. P., the S. P. motion to reduce the S. L. P. vote in the Congress from 3 to 1 was put. Even that carried only by the narrow margin of 3. The vote stood 10 for the status quo, and 13 against, there being a number of important members absent on committees who were too well informed to have voted with that purely accidental majority. A European wit who was present remarked that what gave the S. P. that majority of 3 was the speech of Rosa Luxemburg; that she, being violently hated by the nationalists of Eastern Europe, whatever side she took they took the opposite. I answered that I would rather have I yote the L. W. W. as shove stated on that

here state that, by January, we shall have a committee, elected by the Party, ready to confer with a similar committee from the S. P. to carry out this reso. lution. I call upon the S. P. to let this Congress know what it is to expect from the S. P." Hillquit came upon the platform and answered. It would have been "money in his pocket" if he had not. His answer was that there was unity now in the United States; that the S. L. P. was dead; that our report to the Congress was 'mudslinging'; and that they would receive me with open arms provided I abandoned my "harmful 'I. W. W. whims against the Unions,' which are not wanted by the American proletariat." I did not care to dignify such an answer with a reply. The hypocrisy and duplicity of the answer was commented upon by many delegates with Comrade Olive M. Johnson and myself as we were leaving the Congress hall and were cross-On the evening of that same day, in the Committee of which Mrs. Johnson is a member, and Haywood and Berger are the S. P. members, Haywood delivered an excellent, genuinely S. L. P. speech in which he exposed the A. F. of L. as a body that systematically divided the workers; and he declared there was no real Union Movement in America, so long as the A. F. of L. controlled the Union situation, and we did not have a united class conscious movement. Mrs. Johnson thereupon approached him with the question whether he did not fear that "Comrade Hillquit," who had denounced

For my Party

Vice-Presidential nominee, for U. S. Senator from Indiana.

Now J. J. K., along with other artists in the "labor leader" profession, is getting out a Democratic campaign document in which the record of Senator Beveridge on labor legislation is attacked. The pamphlet calls attention to the Beveridge.

The pamphlet says that the "question of whether men-shall be tried in court without a jury for the alleged violation of an injunction in a labor dispute is the greatest question now before the laboring people of America." In this connection it says:

"It is to be regretted that Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who in campaign times heralds himself as the only great tion treaty. and true friend of labor, should espouse his friends Parry and other opponents of labor and stubbornly oppose the right of trial by jury in such cases."

The pamphlet says that while Senator Beveridge introduced a child labor bill in Congress he has allowed it to drag along and has never brought it to passage. On the other hand, he says, Kern, when a member of the Indiana State Senate seventeen years ago, long before Beveridge ever thought of running for Senator, aided the passage of a child labor law for this State. It is the present law of Indiana on the subject, it is said. Copies of the pamphlet will be distributed by the Democratic State Committee among workingmen all over the

eting Arranged September 25.

Philadelphia, September 19 .- The Wezosal Defense League of this city will hold a mass meeting Sunday, September 25, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mercantile Hall, Franklin and Poplar streets. This meeting will be held as a protest against the contemplated extra-, dition of Julius Wezosal, the Russian political refugee, from Boston.

Julius Wezosal and Charles Edward Russell will both speak at this meeting, and there will be other speakers, in Hungarian, German, Lettish, and Jewish. All friends of freedom are called upon to attend the meeting and raise their voice in protest both against the attempt at wrongful extradition and against the Russian-American extradi-

CHICAGO TAKES UP WEZOSAL'S CASE.

Chicago, September 14 .- The Politica' Refugee Defence League in this city uas actively taken up the case of Julius Wezosal, editor of "Proletareets," who has been arrested in Boston at the behest of the Russian government. The Defence League has gotten out circulars calling attention to this latest outrage of Russia and its attempt to extradite a political refugee. The circulars are being sent to all organizations which helped in freeing Jan Pouren and Christian Rudowitz, who had also been sought by the murderous arm of the Czar.

The League is calling for protest meet ings all over the country, and is urging NEW YORK LABOR NEWS-CO. 28 City Hall Flace, New York.

RADNICKA BORBA The new weekly South Slavonian organ of the S. L. P., is published at 4054 St. Clair avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Subscription Price \$1 per Year It behooves all comrades and sympathizers coming. in contact with South Slavonian (Servians, Croatians, etc.), workingmen to call their attention to and solicit their subscription to the Radnicka Borba.

Sample copies free upon application.

Subscriptions may also be placed through the Weekly People, Box 1576, New York.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

do the protesting

been compelled to change its tactics.

may ask. Much, very much.

important.

way effectively cope with capitalism.

) judicial tyrants.

# AN "ISSUE' THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO MISLEAD THE WORK-ERS, WHO HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN FROM ABOLITION OF GRAFT -PROLETARIAT MUST ORGANIZE FOR SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

GRAFT:

# By Louis C. Fraina.

"The "issue" of graft is to be the dominant issue of the Capitalist political carties during the coming campaign. And while "Honest Politics" has always been, more or less an issue in the past, it never assumed the immense agitational proportions it has assumed now. This conclusion is inevitably superinduced by a study of the existing political situation. The alignment of forces in the Rep-Dem political camps is along the lines of the abolition of graft and the ending of the corrupt rule of the "bosses." and the campaign of both those who now control the political offices and political spoils. and those who desire to do so, will be waged along these lines.

The preliminary advances culminating in this situation have been everywhere evident. Within the last year, graft investigations have been more than numerous,-in Pennsylvania, in Illinois in New York and in other Here in New York the activity States. in this direction has been particularly intense: and as the Empire State is more or less of a pace-setter for the rest of the country, the matter can be best analyzed by confining ourselves to it.

The incident of the Conger-Allds investigation is still fresh in the public mind; as a result of it, two State Senators were driven into private life, and Aldridge, Republican machine boss and intimate friend of Assembly Speaker Wadsworth, defeated overwhelmingly for Congress in a district strongly Republican. As a result of this expose of political graft, the State Legislature was compelled to act. But the ways of the politicians are tortuous and crooked, and difficult is it to defeat their schemes. A committee, composed of five Republicans, was insti-inted for the legislative investigation of political corruption; but the method of procedure they were allowed to scopt was such as to render the sincere exposure of graft and legal convicion of grafters difficult-almost imible. The Legislative Investigat. ar Committee is now at "work" preably to achieve what it was organed for: but its methods and spirit of action are so peurile as to be in-Nevertheless, the majority of the peonie do not understand this; and the plan is an admirable one to create political capital for those in need of it and to lead the voters astray,-this being the reason why it was called into

Seing.

An element of tremendous power and possibilities has been introduced by that promises to be a Hearst-Roosevelt alliance. The Colonel has been travelling a political road that has practically landed him, theoretically, in the Hearstite camp, the official mentors of which have of late treated him as a friend; in fact, he seems to have out-Heroded Herod and become even nore "radical" than Hearst. Now this atter aspirant for political honors adsusses an Open Letter to Roosevelt West, come back to New York, and "fight the corrupt bosses" of both parties, particularly the Republican. The reply of the ex-President is significant: "I am going back to my State, as mentioned by Mr. Hearst, to fight the bosses. I will welcome the support of any man who wishes to aid in the fight" Incidentally, it may be said that such an alliance would be a potent future force; the economic-political situation in the United States has been, and is, rapidly assuming a form that will impel the rearing of a government cast in the Caesarian mold of andient Rome, for decadent societies ever seek refuge in despotism; and an alliance between Roosevelt and Hearst (whose political lineaments are comparable to those of Caesar and Crassus, the one having popular prestige and influence, the other money and patient scheming ability) would prove invincible in striving to establish a dictatorship draped in the drapery of "iberal ideas," the outlines of which already visible in the despotism the Judiciary;-undefeatable save y a powerful, revolutionary Socialist wement thoroughly organized on bo'h the political and economic field. Bu, for the present, such a move would have the immediate effect of centering the Congressional and State campaign on the issue of destroying political corruption. Of course, this issue will be used by

the purpose of personal aggrandizement. It is of the same cloth as the other "issues" of bourgeois political parties-false in its promises and intentions, a snare to capture the workers' votes, of utility only to the moral pirates sailing the sea of capitalist political action. Recently, the editor of "Current Literature" wrote: "Again the time draws near when the country must be saved. Within the next four weeks, in hundreds of congressional

districts, will be decided just what the

country must be saved from this year

Then we will know; now we can only

guess at the deadly perils that con-

front us." The sarcasm here is evi-

dent: as is also the implication that

whatever is to be brought forth, will

be false and conducive only to advance

From all this, some might conclude

that this new spasm of civic right-

cousness is of a kind with those of the

past, the excorlation of graft and

grafters being a phenomenon of peri-

odical occurrence in American political

life: partially through the interested

agitation of politicians hungry for of-

fice, partially through the agency of

some unusually flagrant act of corrup-

tion, the habitually somnolent mind of

the public is aroused, venting its anger

in declamatory denunciation of official

miscreants (a few of whom, the least

guilty, are punished), and the election

of new and "honest" men to office; and

then all subsides, leaving the depreda-

tory reign of graft in unmolested

peace. Such a conclusion, however,

would be erroneous. The present fu-

rore about graft is much more sig-

nificant, than the ordinary affairs of

this nature: it is a rootlet imbedded

deep in the economic-political sail,

having for companion rootlets the in-

creasing arrogance of the Judiciary,

the "radicalism" of men like Roose-

velt and Hearst; with theifirm estab-

lishment of a capitalist-directed

"democratic" despotism as its tree-re-

sult. It demonstrates that in our eco-

nomic development we have reached a

Capitalist concentration of economic

power is steadily deepening the morass

of misery that gulfs the working class.

One must verily possess even that see

not and ears that hear not, to fail to

realize that the increasing exploita-

tion and misery of the proletariat is an

It is an evil of modern society to

convert all things within its grasp into

merchandise: art, science, literature

become, in the debauching atmosphere

of capitalist material interests, so much

raw material for the economic masters

to exploit. Workingmen and women

are also subject to this process: they

are considered as merchandise, their

ability to work-labor power-being

bought and sold in the labor market.

This commodity nature of the workers'

labor-power spells ever increasing mis-

ery for the proletariat. Improved ma-

chinery and the formation of huge in-

dustrial combines which eliminate in-

dividual skill, by decreasing the num-

ber of employes is rapidly increasing

the number of the unemployed: and

crisis.

actual fact.

the interests of politicians.

Such a spirit of revolt, vague and confused as it is, nevertheless implies danger to the capitalist rule of plunder. It must be stilled and utilized to enhance the power of capitalism; and what better method than to distract the attention of the toilers from the CAUSE of their misery, centering it on the issue of "graft" ?---and then using their interest to increase the political

nower and prestige of such "radicals" as Roosevelt, pliant tool of capitalist interests? This theory is substantiated by the attitude the capitalist press has struck in repard to graft, and the way in which Hearst and Roosevelt are making political capital out of the situation. The press everywhere teems with editorials denouncing those who receive graft-money, but remain silent as the Sahara regarding the equally culpable ones bribing the legislators. And necessarily so, for who does the bribing ?--- who but the "business Interests"? This posture was evidenced by the New York "American" in an

editorial pleading for the defeat of Aldridge. It said: "There may be some dubious characters in Congress. But there is not one there who has been CAUGHT with a lobbyist's check in his fingers." Here the inference is plain that guilt attaches only to him who receives the bribe and is caught. The denunciation of such a press cannot be sincere, neither can it result in concrete results tending to destroy graft. Press attacks and legislative investigations do no injury to the corruption which permeates our political mechanism: they but give means of achieving power to scheming pollceded by denunciation of trusts, governticians, and distract the attention of the Working Class from the only issue ment by injunction, etc., etc. it is interested in .- the abolition of wage slavery.

In this situation, Roosevelt sees a splendid opportunity of cementing more firmly his political prestige with the masses; and well is he availing himself of it. In his western tour, his speeches dwelt particularly on the necessity of honesty in public life: in Chicago he refused to associate with Senator Lorimer who is charged with buying a seat in the United States Senate, and launched into a diatribe against the corrupt members of the Illinois Legislature. Enthusiasm everywhere greets his presence and ideas; and his recent denunciation of the Judiciary is endearing him with the ignorant workers. Of course, Roosevelt's attack is all clap-trap, a mere means of currying favor with the working people. In the event of his once more attaining power, the Judiclary would of necessity be "reformed," a reform-

ing process, however, which would leave its power untouched, aye, even nurment it: reform measures increase the power of the thing to be reformed. The history of ancient Rome is conclusive evidence on this head; as is also that of this country: witness, for example, the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, intended as a reform measure to appease popular discontent, redounding to the advantage of the capitalist class, used as a curb to keep the organized workers in submission. And an alliance .between Roosevelt and Hearst, which already looms on the political horizon, is the logical result of this condition of affairs. Powerful as Roosevelt now is, Hearst's co-operation would make him still more powerful. Hearst possesses more astuteness; al-

# SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BALLOT IT IS CIVILIZATION'S METHOD OF DETERMINING WHAT SHALL BE-

WOE TO THEM W HO RESIST IT.

In times past Socialists were de-, over their feudal lords. When the vicnounced by the capitalist press as intors resorted to physical force it was citers of bloodshed. To-day we hear for the purpose of keeping what they much less of that kind of talk, for the had won. It was the defeated feudal reason that people in general have learngovernment that first made an appeal to ed that Socialists are human beings, very arms. The Civil War here was the remuch like the rest of the people, and not sult of the South's refusal to abide by one has been heard to incite to bloodshed. the flat of the ballot box. In fact, the Socialists of the world are

In the instances given it will be noticed that physical force was not reto-day the greatest force that makes for peace, national and international. When sorted to by the revolutionists. Each the capitalists of the world are busy revolution was peacefully accomplished by the ballot. It was the overthrown whipping up patriotism preparatory to hurling the workers of one nation at the parties that appealed to the sword, and throats of the workers of another nation the revolutionists victorious at the polls it is the Socialist organizations that were as a matter of course victorious on the field of physical force also.

Education must precede intelligent ac-Yes, the capitalist press has changed tion, otherwise a man will not know to its tune, Socialists are no longer denounced as inciters to bloodshed now what purpose to use his weapon. Agitation that would call to arms first is they are "dreamers." "Socialism is a insane. A man does not gain a knowlbeautiful dream-but only a dream!' edge of what is to be done from the "Impossible,' impracticable,"-these and means by which to accomplish a purpose. other stock words and phrases, are the Grabbing a gun will not make a man kinds of arguments used against us now. better informed upon the social question The people have learned that Socialism than if he seizes the ballot. is, as its advocates declare, a movement The Social Revolution is not a clique

of peace; hence the capitalist press has revolution. It is the concern of the masses and it must be preached in the On the other hand, who has not heard market place and in the broad light of the expression of despair uttered by day. The language of the physical force those who haven't the Socialist knowladvocate lands him in jail, and though edge? Socialists often hear such rethe Socialist may land there too, it is an marks as: "Oh, you Socialists are all act of capitalist felony that puts him right with your talk about the ballot, there. Physical force propaganda shrivels but this country will see the terriblest into a conspiracy. It has nothing in uprising in hisory before this thing is ended." Such remarks are usually precommon with a revolution. While the Socialist movement is

movement of peace it does not follow that Socialists are Quakers or fools. The When a workingman talks thus, ten Socialist Labor Party conducts its agito one you will find that he is a member tation upon the lines of peace, fighting of some labor union that has for its head its battles on the battlefield of civilizaa Gompers, or a Mitchell. What has tion-the hustings. It may happen in that to do with his frame of mind? you the future as in the past that the fiat of the ballot box will again be resisted. The Gomperses teach that the inter-But the Socialist movement, intelligent ests of the fleeced workingmen are idenand numerous enough to triumph at the tical with the interests of the capitalist ballot box will know how to deal with who fleeces him. The capitalist class those who will rise in rebellion against possesses the things without which those it. Different than in previous epochs the who do not possess those things can not social revolution will have but one class work and live. The working class is the in opposition, and that class is so small class that does not possess anything except its power to work. The capitalist numerically, as to jout no figure if It is uses his power of ownership to grind doubtful if the capitalist class of down the worker, who, naturally enough, this country would attempt resistance. resists as hest he may. The point is that there never can be harmony and Left to themselves and their menials, with no workingmen to serve as food for cannon, the American capitalist class peace between the capitalist and the would cut a sorry figure. European lords, worker, let alone an identity of interests. who are taught that bravery is honor. It is this Gompers imposed ignorance might dare to face the servied ranks of of the true inwardness of the capitalist Socialist hosts only to succumb: but can system and their position under it that makes the worker hopeless and despairone imagine the American ruling class, ing of anything but a blind enraged upsanders of sugar, waterers of molasses, dealers of shoddy, whose spurs have been rising against conditions he does not earned on the field of swindle-can one comprehend. With the workers in this imagine resistance from such a "field of state of mind the mission of the Socialhonor"? Swindlers are ever cowards, ist becomes at this time all the more and ten to one the swindling ruling class of this country will not dare to resist To simply cry out against conditions is childish; to fly in their face is the proletariat whom an intelligent purpose has welded together, and whom a thoughtless and reckless. The men who sound aim impels to its goal. When the can not vote right can not in any other day of our victory comes the ruling class will tremble in its stolen boots. To-day Developing material conditions force because the workers are divided-divided revolutions, but there first must be worked a mental revolution in the minds because they do not recognize their class interests-led by the nose by the Belof the people before the new can overthrow the old. The American Colonies monts and Gomperses for the same reason-it is easy for the capitalist class were for independence from the restricto play the bully; but like all bullies, tions imposed by the British Government this bully will crawl when a genuine



Employers' Advertising Concern. Seattle, Wash., September 7 .- The

Labor parade here held for observing eyes some amusing features worthy of chronicle. The procession was summed in the word "advertising." The hand of the boss was visibly brazenly in control, without any thought that concealment would be advisable. Such perfect confidence in the institution of slavery! They show the "Seattle spirit" of docility to "local" exploitation and the "patriotism" and "loyalty" to any "home product" brand of slavery.

The bakers marched in new white (good sales for local makers). Twothirds of the bakers were working, and those in parade were excused by the boss for three hours to attend the parade and then return to work. These furloughed men carried the boss' -placards to boost his wares. Their float exposed two immaculate union men unsoiled by labor and beside them two toil-stained men kneading bread and labelled "scabs."

The overall workers rode in factory autos, decorated with ads for the "Bear Brand." They were young girls largely under sixteen, clad in green bonnets, which peculiar color brightened the effect of their sallow, weazen. ed faces.

The machinists mustered about twenty-five out of the thousands of machinists in Seattle. Their chief demonstration was a goat bearing the legend, "Show me a scab." Their secretary has written to non-union men, calling for the unorganized and helpless mass of machinists to individually quit their jobs and stay out individually until offered work at eight hours. The cigar workers passed out thousands of advertising envelopes containing one cigar of varying brands, thus giving freely a publicity that in paid ads would have cost the exploiters thousands of dollars.

The glass workers surrounded a float wholly advertising the Belknap Glass Company, themselves a free walking ad for the company.

The brigade of red shirts proved to be blacksmiths. They seemed to be chiefly advertising the local beer by the frequent pantomime of the can sharing honors with the blows of the hammer.

The brewery workers rode with their company wagons as a splendid living advertisement of their boss' greatness. Everywhere one saw: "Drink Rainier Beer. Made in Seattle."

The teamsters put in a hard day's work without pay, as the best adv. their bosses could devise. Apparently, all the delivery and transfer wagons in town were showing banners to prove their bosses were still "doing business at the old stand." No wonder the bosses are, with Teddy, "deelighted" on Labor Day. The end of the parade was formed of union newsboys organized as col-

1	lege boys to yell, yell,-simply yell-
	"Who are
1	"Who are
1	"Who are we?
1	"We are
1	"We are

under the wing of bourgeois reform. the Seattle Labor Party.

A speaker of the Henry George Lecture Bureau spoke in Fortuna Park on "Populism," on the same platform and program with Tacoma politicians boosting the Republican Insurgent, Poindexter.

The fine Italian hand of Titus is looming into view where union men are beginning to ask, "Who is this Jenson," newly elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Labor Party," handling the \$700 monthly assessments. This person was editor of the Titus organ, "Seattle Socialist." Where he ever did any union labor, records fail to show.

Ah! Brilliant thought! A genius placed the waitresses to follow and distribute cards-one-half of the card contained a homely Jap girl face, and the other half showed a pretty white girl face-asking, "Which will you have?" The great restaurants rode their girls in autos, with signs, "Eat Here." The dear considerate bosses knew the girls could not march, but could advertise their winning smiles as drawers of custom in pretty gown and autos, happy still for their masters. They smiled for the boss. Let us also smile for the poor, witless girls.

The marching throng acclaimed everything dear to the boss-Seattle products and fraternal exchanges of advertising and auto rides. Let us also, in the spirit of the day, acclaim the paraders the Darlings of Follies. E. H. Fogerty.

Seattle, Wash., September 7.



The career of the two parties is graphically contrasted.

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the price of commodity labor-poweready is he chiding the Colonel for beby the law of supply and demand, ing too boisterous in his attacks, parsteadled by the ever-changing standticularly on the courts, for he realizes ard of living, it follows that the wages that there must be a limit to their of the workers will be lowered in even "radicalism," at least, for the present. tempo with the increase of unemployment. Added to this is the higher cost of living, a phenomenon caused by the inner mechanism of capitalist production, which the bourgeois does not comprehend; and comprehending not, their "economists" advance all manner of ridiculous explanations, while the decadent capitalists, awed at a thing they cannot explain, fly to the "unknowable"-and plunge into the depths of a degrading mystleism. And yet the cause is simple to grasp; the depreciation in the value, hence purchasing power, of gold, due to the crystallization of less labor-power in its production, is responsible for high prices, which cannot be legislated out of eristence. These two factors-a, on the average, decreasing wage, and the increased cost of living-have united to stir the workers into action. Vaguely they realize that something is wrong with a society which plunges them in the depths of ever-greater poverty; vaguely they are commencing to see that action is necessary; and this spirit is crystallized into the great number of recent strikes. The despotic actions of the Judiciary in using its power in the interest of the employers by making successful strikes

And such an alliance, cunningly utilizing popular discontent for imperialistic purposes, rendered powerful by the support of unthinking workers, would be a tremendous force hostile to the Socialist Movement. In this emergency, the duty of the Revolutionary Socialist is plain: it is, not to make an issue of "honest government." as the S. P. does in Milwaukee and Chicago, or to endorse Roosevelt's attacks on the Judiciary, as the Socialist party "Call" and "Volkszeitung" do, but to spread that sound education which will alone crystallize into the integral industrial and political organization of the proletariat-an organization scorning "reform issues," striving for the Social Revolution. Graft is no issue to the working class; as a method of corrupt and corrupting capitalist business to buttress and enhance its interests, graft has obviously no interest for the exploited proletariat. It was a Bridge Construction Company that bribed Senator Allds: business interests engaged in New York street transportation bribed Bedell and Goodsell, lately exposed; it is dishonest capitalist business every- aught of benefit for the workers, is where which does the corrupting of legislators and supplies the money for struction of the numerous and hideous almost impossible, is adding fuel to iticians merely as a means of the workers' discontent. And they are the purpose. The political world is social evils from which humanity sufthe peliticians merely as a means of the workers' discontent. And they are the purpose. The political world is social evils from which he maining political place and power, for beginning to utter threats against the but the reflex of the business world. fers at the present time.



### WEEKLY PEOPLE in control of the labor situation. The

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RAILROAD RATES AND WAGES.

Some illuminating facts are forthcoming at the Interstate Commerce hearing on freight rates at the Waldorf-Astoria. On Wednesday, the 14th, W. C. Maxwell, general traffic manager of the Wabash Railroad, blufted out a half truth, in his endeavor to bolster up the claim of the railroads that an increase of rates is actually necessary in order for them to continue in operation, and pay wages. Asked as to the operating efficiency of the Wabash, Maxwell said that he "didn't know a damned thing except work," and as for the men under him, "every one of them is doing two men's work." Only a few days ago, he said, forty clerks were let out, in St. Louis alone, because of the necessity of retrenching

That the retrenching does not affect the stockholders is evidenced by the fact that George Gould, who is a very considerable owner of Wabash, arrived home the other day from a three months' yachting trip on the other side. Nor did the gentleman seem to fear any retrenchment, in so far as his pocket was concerned, for he was very cheerful and optimistic as to the outlook.

Mr. Maxwell may, as he says, "work hard." He was no doubt working very hard while sparring with counsel for the shippers at the rate hearing. His work consists in a little more than just managing the traffic; he must get all that the traffic will bear and conserve it for the idle stockholders whose instrument he is. And of course he does not himself come within the retrenchment zone.

To listen to the testimony at these rate hearings one would think that the only purpose of the railroads in demanding increased rates was to enable them to pay more wages. It is true that wages have been increased ten per cent, but that is only half the truth. The other half of the truth is that in spite of wages increase the railroads have actually reduced the cost of handling the traffic. Mr. Maxwell tells how this is made possible when in speaking of the men under him he says: "Every one of them is doing two men's work." The railroads are exacting all that the traffic will bear and all that labor can be made to hear. In 1893 the number of tons carried by the railroads for each trainman employed was 5,085, in-1908 it was 7,358, an increase of 2,273 tons per trainman. Trainloads have become much heavier also, rising from 184 tons in 1893, to 352 tons per average trainload in 1908. The increased tonnage did not mean any increase in men, it meant simply more work per man, for whereas in 1893 there was one trainman for eight cars, in 1908 it was one trainman for ten cars. Hence from the data, furnished by the Commission, is shown a 25 per cent. car increase for each trainman, and an increased tonnage per train of over 90 per cent. Nor do these figures tell the whole story. In the year 1908 86,837 railroad employes were killed or injured; and these figures, be it remembered, are furnished to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the railroads themselves! The big dividends paid on their watered stock by the railroads are not the result of charging "excessive" rates. The big dividends are the result of the fierce exploitation of employes, "each doing two men's work," and in doing it taking far greater chances than the soldier in battle,

condemn such unionism as worse than useless to the men. In fact such unionism is a positive detriment when we find such leaders of it as W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, blowing in the Labor Day issue of the American Federationist, of the "benefits" the organization has secured for its members.

Interstate Commerce Commission figures

Lee says that "the corporations and the organization are on friendly terms." The "friendly terms" consist of the agreements whereby the union leaders bind the rank and file to the railroad Juggernaut, to the tune of "better conditions."

It is high time that railroad workers 'cinched" that sort of unionism.

# TRIED AND FOUND WANTING.

On the 9th of this month Samuel Gom. pers, president of the American Federation of Labor, delivered an address in Indianapolis, the chief point of which was that "friends of labor" should be supported by the votes of the workers as the most expedient remedy for injustices suffered by the toilers. Such "friends of labor," he declared, should be supported without regard to their party

affiliation. Taking this utterance of Gompers as that of a well meaning honorable man, let us examine into the probable outcome of following such advice by the experiences of the past, made in follow-

ing just such a plan of action as Gompers urges to-day. Here is the way such 'practical" plans worked out in practice: First round: "Friends of labor" legislators get some measure through the Assembly. The Senate turns it down. Second round: All efforts are concentrated on getting the bill through the Senate, and it goes through but the complexion of the Assembly has changed, and the Assembly does the turning down this time.

Third round: The "friends of labor" get the bill through both houses, and it goes up to the Governor. The Governor, nowever, turns it down.

Fourth round: Not yet discouraged the advocates of the bill get it through the two houses, and also get it sanctioned by the Governor. Victory! But the court declares the law unconstitu-

tional. Fifth round: Hope is not yet lost. Every precaution is taken in advance; both houses pass the bill; it is so constructed that it could not be declared unconstitutional; it is up to the Governor to sign it, when lo, and behold, the Clerk of the Legislature has unfortunately left a whole clause out of the bill in the engrossing of it, and of course the Governor could not sign the bill in that

mutilated form. That is about the way the following of such advice as Gompers now gives has worked out in practice in the past. If anyone benefited, it was the "friends of labor" who, "got there" by workingmen's votes; just as Gompers would like to see his friend Keegan get there.

It is folly to expect any benefit or redress for labor, by electing capitalist politicians to office, and then expecting them to aid labor as against capitalist interests. It is folly at this late date for any workingmen to follow the advice that Gompers gives, for such advice as he gives has been tried time and time again with just such result as we have sketched. The net results of Gompers "practical" steps have been: Zero. -

The workers, the overwhelming majority in the country, should get together at their own men on platform, and enact their own laws, and see them enforced too. It is high time that they got through experimenting with "friends of labor" legislators. If the workers would profit by the experience of the past let them drop all Gompersism, and resolve to obtain their freedom, not by foolishly begging for it, but by manfully striking the only blow that can lead to it-Socialist Labor Party at the ballot box, and Industrial them. Unionism in the shop.

women, and the women of rural com- the workingmen voters flock from the Remunities are forced to compete with the workers in the city sweatshops, very often their own children, who "left the farm." The rise, in country towns, of human

material that can be sweated will be welcomed by the city contractors. There will be no need for shops; no danger from strikes, which the massing of the workers stimulates; grinding down of prices can go on indefinitely among the isolated workers in the country. This in turn is sure to react upon the city

workers. Under the capitalist system city and country are rapidly becoming one thing. Country towns are gradually becoming nothing but sweatshops. Hidden away from the cities the evil is not so discernible, but a walk through such towns will show that want pinches there as well as on the East Side.

The rural communities, wedded to the idea of private property in the holdings that they do not own, look askance at Socialism as that which would take away "their property rights." With their farms mortgaged to the topnotch, and their women forced to undergo factory sweating, the small farmers must, however, undergo a mental revolution.

Bonanza farmers may be riding in automobiles; as the papers state, but for the small farmer the only salvation is in the end of capitalism. Economic development will yet bring him to see it in that light.

# THE OVERTURN IN MAINE.

For the first time in thirty years the Democrats of Maine have elected their candidate for Governor. In addition to having, complete control of the State Government, which will mean a Democrat for Hale's seat in the United States Senate, the Democrats elected two, and possibly more, Congressmen.

The Maine turn-over is somewhat in the nature of an upheaval, before which the politicians stand amazed, and yet they are quoted as giving reasons for the Democratic sweep: the "liquor problem"; Republican "extravagance"; "Republican dissension"; "the tariff"; etc.; etc. That insurgency, as it is understood nationally, played no part in the affair, is generally acknowledged. What then was really the matter with Maine?

The State of Maine has 33,040 square miles with a population in 1900, not as great as that of St. Louis, Mo. Of the States of the Union, Maine ranks 24th in value of manufactures, third in buckwheat, and eleventh in potatoes. The conservative farming vote in the back counties has been the backbone of the Republican party. Republican "extravagance," waste of public money, would be an issue of considerable importance with the tax-paying farmer vote. But even that coupled with the high cost of living would not be sufficient to explain the unprecedented slump of last Monday. In Maine, everything from the weather to "good times," came through the Re-

publican party. The farmers there inherited their politics as they did their religion. And yet all is not rosy in Maine. The fact of the matter is that the small farmer is by no means enjoying the "unprecedented prosperity" to which the Republican politicians "point with pride."

At first, when distress arose among them, the farmers rallied to the support of the Republican party stronger than ever, burying Bryanism and kindred "evils." But all this notwithstanding, their own misery continued to grow and spread, until now as a result they have left the Republican party high and dry

publican party to the Democratic party, and vice versa; it is not out of love for the party they join, but out of hatred for the party which happens to be in power.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

The working class voters can be depended upon to flock back and forth between the Republican and Democratic parties until the day that the propaganda of revolutionary Socialism has reached them; then they will turn towards it and bid good-bye forever to the parties of capitalism.

There is a valuable pointer for the Socialist in the Maine slump. It shows us that even voters who have inherited their politics for generations must break loose under economic pressure. On with the S. L. P. propaganda and break the hold of the old parties on the working class voters.

# THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

From reports coming to Party headquarters, it is clear that the ringing message of the Socialist Labor Party is receiving close and sympathetic hearing by the workers. It can not be otherwise with a movement that bases itself unqualifiedly upon the class struggle. The experiences of those who are carrying on the S. L. P. propaganda shows that the American workingman is not the physical, mental and moral pollywog that some so-called Socialist

theorizers would have us believe. The American workingman is not halted by the fear that Socialism is "too radical"; on the contrary, he is held back from Socialism by those who, in its name, put forth "reform" demands as Socialism; demands differing in no way from the demands of much bigger parties. The workingman reasons that if such demands constitute Socialism in one place, they do in the other, and so reasoning he casts his vote for the quickest realization of what he was told was Socialism .- some "reform" movement. The principle of the class struggle is

pre-eminently a Socialist one. It is well known that only by recognizing the class interests as the root from which social conflicts arise that correct tactics can follow.' The workingman who is not enlightened by the principle of the class struggle will fly into the arms of the capitalist politicians who hold forth promises to redress his wrongs. Enlightened, however, on the class struggle, the workingman is aware that no "reform" could possibly make things better; he knows that the "reformer" is the upholder of a system under which he is borne down; then instead of voting, to his own undoing, against a capitalist faction, he votes against the capitalist class, and thereby against the system. To keep men, engaged in social conflicts, in the dark on the class struggle is to keep them in the dark as to the way out, and cause them to be food for cannon for every reformer that comes along.

Those who would "Americanize" So cialism, really mean thereby that they would make it palatable to the middle class "trust busting" vote, through which they hope to land in office. When they intimate that Socialism is "too radical" for American workingmen they simply use the fair name of America as a cloak to conceal ignorance, or a mask behind which to cover their cowardice.

Here is a circular that, like a flashlight, shows how warring capitalists force their employes into the political conflict in their behalf. Such appeals as the following would be spurned by the workers were it not that A. F. of L.

# THE RACE QUESTION All Its Evils Due to the Exploiting Class

The race question is at root an economic question .- Andrew Thomson.

When the economic question is settled -and settled right by the political and industrial might of Labor, the race question will wither like Jonah's gourd, for want of nourishment.

The thing that keeps it alive to-day is the private ownership of the earth, and the socially created tools of production of a class, and the fact-springing necessarily from that-that the life business of the world is carried on, not for the benefit of the world's people, but for the profit of a few, all else being merely incidental to that.

There must and shall be a complete change in the principle on which the life business of the world is carried on. The earth and tools of production must be owned and controlled by the race, and production carried on for the use and for the good of the race.

There must be a revolution-not because "we" say it, or because "we" have decreed it-as some people mockingly tell us-but because social development demands it, and offers us but one alternative-revolution or chaos.

We hold no brief for the white race or black race, or any other race. Our brief is that which truth and justice entrust to every honest man and woman. Our brief contains but one clause-the emancipation of the working class-that is all the human race needs to lift it as a whole out of the kingdom of necessity into the republic of freedom.

Nevertheless, there are some things that the white race should remember and lay to heart. Take the U.S. for instance. Is the fact that there are 8 millions of negroes in that country due to an African invasion of America? Is it not due to the fact that the white man invaded Africa and tore them with fiendish brutality from their native soil. tearing children from parents, separating husbands and wives, perpetrating the unnameable horrors of the "Middle Passage," which no decent humane person can read without grief and horror?

Did they not make chattel slaves of them? And did not white men-statesmen, lawyers, parsons, priests, and political economists - justify that black wrong, just as wage-slavery is justified and defended by that same class to-day? And does anyone think that it would not have existed yet if the social parasites had not discovered that the blood and marrow of the "free laborer" (save the mark) was of a "much higher quality" than that of the chattel-slave?we say no, and in saying that we do not impugn the humanitarian motives of the great and good men, who, like Lloyd Garrison, John Brown, and others, devoted their lives to its abolition.

All the moral filth pertaining to the race question, the murder, cruelty, misery, and crime springing from it, and the streams of hatred, brutality and violence flowing from it, are wholly due to the white man, and particularly to that section who live on the labor of othersthe slave-owners, whether they call them-

# **PRIMARY REFORM**

For some years past a set of reformers have been declaring that the "evil" of "bad men" in public office was due to the fact that the voters allowed the political machines to do the work of nominating, while all that the voters did was vote the machine-made candidates into office. "Look to the primaries," became the reform slogan, "elect the convention delegates, down with the Bosses, get good men nominated and all will be well." To-day will be primary day in the

cities of the first class in New York State, and in New Jersey there will be State-wide primary elections. Will they have eliminated the political machines and political bosses? Taking the Statewide primaries of New Jersey as the best illustration, the answer is: By no means. All the facts point the other

way. In the first place, the contests are within the party organizations, and while some of them appear to be rather bitter, they indicate one fact pretty clearly, and that is that the prime object of all the contestants is not to get rid of, but to capture the machine. In the second 'place, each contesting group is already a machine in embryo, and each has its bosslet ready to assume the functions of Bossism. While talking glibly about getting government back into the hands of the people, each group denies it by sending to the party voters prepared ballots, which they are urged to vote without change or erasure. When the old party voter goes into the voting booth to-day he will exercise no initiative beyond making his choice between the machine and would-be ma-

chine candidates. In New Jersey a new law permits the voter to designate at the primary the man he favors for United States Senator. There are five Republican candidates, of whom three are willing to have the voters express their Senatorial preferences. These are ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, chairman of the Republican State Committee and member of the Republican National Committee: ex-Governor E. C. Stokes, vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Congressman Chas. N. Fowler. Senator John Kean, and David Baird, oppose the law, declaring that, as it is not mandatory, it is without effect. It will be seen that not one of the Senatorial candidates but is a machine man and no small-fry machine

man at that. The net result then of the present reform would seem to be that to the tune of "let the people rule," the machine really gets the voters to more strongly than ever endorse the machine made ones.

Incidentally, it may be remarked, that fraud and crooked work prevail at the primaries to such an extent as to make the general elections which follow look clean by comparison. Even if possible and desirable the reformers can not purify the primaries. They go into the contest with the fraudulent pretence that the political machine, which is indispensable in capitalist politics, can be done away with, and wind up by making the machine more secure than ever by reason of the very reforms they cham-

pioned. It is ever the fate of duper Reform tain? that it is itself the most duped in the long run .- Daily People, September 13.

In an address before the Anglican congress in Halifax, Bishop DuMoulin

took occasion to roast the unions. It is

wrecking the property of the city, and

destroying the lives of the non-union

men and public passengers by the way."

"The fact is that of those arrested for

disorderly conduct in connection with

The New York Labor News Company

is the literary agency of the Socialist

Labor Party. It prints nothing but

sound Socialist literature.

BROTHER JONATHAN-What's all this talk flying around about the

"class struggle," I'd like to know? UNCLE SAM-The class struggle means the struggle of the economic necessities of one class against the economic privileges of another class. Would you deny that the capitalist class is enjoying privileges which the economic necessities of the class of the proletariat cannot tolerate? B. J.-I guess that's so.

U. S .- That being so, the class struggle between the two exists-the one struggling to preserve its privileges, the other compelled to struggle to overthrow its foe or go down. B. J. (pensive)-Yes, there is a class

struggle, no mistake about that, but-

U. S .- What now?

B. J.-But it is not absolutely necessary that the cause of the proletariat be upheld by the proletarians, nor that the cause of the capitalists be upheld by the capitalists. You know how some non-proletarians are champlo ing the cause of the proletariat; can you conceive of the reverse, of projetarians upholding the cause of the capitalists?

U. S .- Most assuredly I can: the "pure and simple" labor misleaders-the Gomperses, the O'Connells, the Mahons, the Stones and such othersare doing so right along.

B. J .- Then, I say, it is senseless to judge a movement from the element that runs it.

U. S .- Even so, you err. Your premises are right, but your conclusions are wrong. The theory of the class struggle begins and ends with the demonstration of the fact that the present social movement involves the struggle between the economic class interests of the class that is stripped of property, and the class privileges of the class that has sponged up all property. If a member of the capitalist class upholds the economic interests of the proletariat, he stands squarely upon the class struggle against capitalism; vice versa, if a member of the proletariat upholds the economic interests of the capitalist class, he stands upon the principle of capitalism. The test in each case is: what principles does a man main-

B. J.-That's so.

U. S .- Now, then, the movement that lays stress upon the tax question, the tariff question, the "Yellow Peril" question, etc., is a capitalist and not a proletarian movement. It gives no to be hoped that the venerable bishop thought to the wage question. Its mind is taken up with capitalist eco-

# UNCLE SAM AND





Meanwhile the fact must not be overlooked, that in the years during which both the hazard of the employment, and its sweating, have become more than, lute decline of the Eastern farmer is excessive, the Gompers unions have been evidenced in the fact that the farm

# THE HAPPY FARMER.

A friend who spent his vacation in a New Jersey farming community waxes indignant over the fact that he found farmers' wives "competing with the workers, in the city sweatshops.". It seems that in the rural communities one person will get from a city manufacturer a consignment of raw material to be worked up into various articles of women's wear, This consignment is then parcelled out among the farmers' wives and women of the village. The prices paid them are very low, thirty cents a day being made by those able to devote the most time to the work. Long since it was pointed out by the S. L. P. that the term, "land poor," signified that a deep and significant change had come over the boasted inde-

pendent position of the farmer. In further corroboration of his changed status was the cry that went up over the children leaving the farm. Then came tales of "abandoned farms." Now the abso-

While the press of Maine had given no intimation of what was coming, the Democrats everywhere in the State were remarkably confident of victory. Their confidence was banked upon the knowledge of the existence of widespread misery, and the further knowledge that the farmers would like sheep, flock to the Democratic party in the hope that it in some way would better things for

The Republicans have long shouted, "As Maine goes, so goes the Union," but they are not echoing that shout to-day, while the Democrats are cheerfully yelling it. The Democrats are claiming that the Maine "revolution" will be duplicated nationally when the returns are read on the morning of November 9th. That the capitalists will not be averse to a few Democratic victories this year is evident in the utterances of the capitalist press. If the voters are about to swarm like bees the capitalists will be pleased to have them alight in the Democratic hive. They will be safe there. To the extent that the workers participate in the imbecile flocking backward and forward between the Republican and Democratic parties, it will be an evidence of how the A. F. of L., and other agencies of capitalism are able to keep them in ignorance of the economic reasons for their increasing distress, and in ignorance of the S. L. P., whose very existence is born of these economic conditions, and which party alone has a program that can cope with and end the trouble.

It is a well recognized fact that when

unionism has taught them that the inselves landlords, money-lords, lords, or simply man-lords. terests of employer and employe are

identical. Hence, thanks to Gompersism. the workers, instead of making moves for themselves, become pawns on the capitalist chessboard.

The circular reads:

"NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. "The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St.

Louis Railway Company. "Peoria & Eastern Railway Company. "To Employes:

"This road, and practically all railroads, have recently made an effort to secure increases in freight transportation rates, and in the very near future the question of approval by it of such in-

creases will be the subject of a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The management believes that you desire a decision of the question favorable to the railroads; in fact, that you are vitally interested in such determination of it.

"Our expenses in the recent past have been so greatly increased that unless relief is afforded conditions will result which would of necessity affect you adverselv.

"Within a few days petitions urging upon the Interstate Commerce Commis sion, also upon your Senators and Representatives in Congress the necessity for action in the matter favorable to the railroads will be presented to you and your voluntary signatures are solicited. "J. Q. Van Winkle,

"General Manager.

"Cincinnati, O., August 23, 1910."

-Sydney People. WEZOSAL.

By Alexander Ralph.

The arm of the Czar is long, And dripping red with gore, It reaches out for Wezosal To tear him from our shore.

Because this man has dared To fight it face to face, It hopes in its red fingers him To bloodily embrace.

Comrades, ours the duty! Comrades, ours the might! To break the blood soaked fingers of The reaching Muscovite!

Austrians Strike While Working.

the strike not one person was a striker. Vienna September 15-A campaign No act of violence was traced to a of "passive resistance," the Austrian single one of the railway employes equivalent of a strike, went into effect Bishop DuMoulin ought to apologize throughout the Southern Railroad systo these men for his grossly unfair retem at midnight, in consequence of a flection on them." wage dispute between the employes and

the owners. The men did not quit Bishop DuMoulin evidently overdid it work, but, on the contrary, are followin his zeal to make himself and his ing implicitly the exact letter of the church agreeable to the front pew holdrules and regulations of the antiquated ing grinders of the faces of the poor. charters of the lines, with the result of delaying traffic so that by afternoon the system was almost tied up.

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

knows more about his own trade than nomics. Will you deny that? he does about the Workingman and His problems, the subject upon which B. J.-Guess 'I can't. he essayed to speak. So unjustifiable U. S .- That's the reason I pronounce and prejudiced were the bishop's renone of these movements a wage workmarks that the Hamilton "Herald." a er's movement. The non-wage worker capitalist paper, felt called upon to rewho talks capitalist economics and is busied about capitalist issues is not on prove him. Says the "Herald": the side of the workers. The question is not whether certain Socialist lead-"But the most unfair thing in the bishop's speech was his reflection on the ers such as Lafargue, or Bebel, or

others are of the proletariat or not. Hamilton street railway employes who The question is whether the doctrines struck four years ago." these men preach are proletarian or "'It was necessary,' said his lordship, capitalist doctrines. They preach pro-'for the mayor and corporation to seek letarian doctrines, and that places for military protection, and the soldiers them and their movement fully on the were quartered in the drill shed and paid

side of the proletariat. at the expense of the people that they

B. J.-.-Y-e-s. might restrain the union men from

U. S .- The facts, then, are these: First-The presence of two or three or more people of non-proletariat extraction in the movement of the proletarians does not change its character. Second-The character of a class movement depends upon the principles it stands on. If the principles are capitalist, it is a capitalist; if they are proletarian, it is a proletarian movement.

The Socialist movement is strictly proletarian.

B. J. goes off feeling his head, where the new knowledge entered in.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealer must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else he will not get for you. INSIST ON GETTING PL



[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.]

# PUSHING S. L. P. AGITATION IN PROVIDENCE P. I

To the Daily and Weekly People :-Section Providence, R. I., held a success ful open air meeting last Friday evening at Hoyle Square. The speakers were McDermott, Leach and Dana. The capitalist political game going on now, especially of demagogue Roosevelt, was explained by McDermott, who showed that "Insurgency" was not a workingman's issue. Leach took up the commodity status of a workingman. He proved in a simple fashion that a worker under our capitalist system is plainly a piece of merchandise, and nothing more. Dana cited his conversion from capitalist parties to the Socialist Labor Party, and gave the audience the remedy for the existing state of affairs: to organize the workers industrially and politically to accomplish their own emancipation. Some Weekly Peoples and Labor News pamphlets were sold. The crowd generously applauded at the close of the meeting.

Comrades, toe the mark! The workers are eager to know the truth: Our duty is clear. Line up for the fight! There is serious work to do.

G. M. S. Providence, R. I., September 12.

# OVERCOMING OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN

YOUNGSTOWN

To the Daily and Weekly People: Last week's agitation started with bogus Labor Day, and with an I'm-a-bum spouter from Newcastle, Pa. All his talk amounted to, "We want a labor trust; we want a big union." We held forth on the same spot on Tuesday and on Friday evening, and had very good crowds on both evenings, but our sales of literature were small. The slaves exhausted their little coin on the holidays. An S. P.-ite asked a question which was not germane to the subject we handled, and we promised to give the argument that would answer him on next Tuesday evening. His question was, "Why should young men join the militia in this State and nation when we are all militiamen between the ages of 18 and 45 years? The Dick Militia Bill settled that." We will give him the reasons why men should not join the militia to fight the capitalists' battles. A large crowd is assured as the interest is waxing warmer every meeting.

The fellow that runs the "gin mill" has shut up like a clam. Some of his customers told him if we got after him he would be sorry he meddled with the S. L. P.'s business. He leaves the lights on now, and is quiet.

We sold \$1.25 worth of books and Peoples last week, but we will do better later on. E. R. Markley.

Youngstown, O., September 11.

PASSONNO AT GLENS FALLS. To the Daily and Weekly People :--We opened our meeting here with F. E. no, S. L. P. candidate for governor

the two fighters were roundly applauded. Harris showed that he was the superior. though under the law there was no deension. The fourth round revealed a few of the punches held in reserve by Harris and both lads gave evidence of being able to go to the limit in a long-route contest. The sucretary of the Industria: Workers of the World stated that there will

inter provide

be more bouts of the same kind held throughout the winter, as the drawing card for the evening program. There was no sign of interference from the po-

from a poor drunken worker and the lice last 1 ight. other from one who seemed to be a labor Harris is said to be a promising young California welterweight. He fought fakir for he was well groomed. When Tommy Cornell 33 rounds, winning on a Comrade Ball told him to take the stand and explain himself he sneaked away. foul, and won one of his two fights with Kid Williams .- Spokesman-Review, Sep-C. Sperle. tember 5.

# Passaic, N. J., September 11.

pointed out that the old style trade

unions were out of date and were job

trusts. There were two protests, one

The truth exposes all fakirs.

Weekly People.

meal tickets are assured.

organs.

ROUTING THE S. P. IN PHILA. PIERSON'S REPORT FROM SPOKANE To the Daily and Weekly People :-To the Daily and Weekly People :--We in Philadelphia have not been idle With the co-operation of Comrade Clauslately, although no reports have been en and others we succeeded in landing 27 sent in. Successful meetings have been subs during the second week's work in held every Friday, Saturday and Sunday Spokane. Three of these are for our evenings, and good literature sales have Swedish paper, four each for the German been the result. . and Jewish papers, and the rest for the Last Wednesday night F. Warren,

editor of a paper published in Girard, Our street meetings held last Thurs-Kan.; delivered a lecture on "F. Warren day and Saturday nights, including the vs. U. S. Courts," in the Labor Lyceum. meeting held in Manito Park Sunday At this meeting we distributed one thouafternoon, were well attended. We sucsand leaflets entitled the "The Socialist ceeded in selling 40 Weekly Peoples, Labor Party versus the Socialist Party." 103 pamphlets and landed several subs. Of course there were a few S. P.-ites who As a reward for past favors, the powobjected, but it was all over before they ers that be here in Spokane allowed the had time to organize their thugs. Bogus "I. W. W." concern to pull off a On Sunday night, at North City Hall slugging match between two pugilists in Plaza, we had a rousing time. J. Erwin a "blow-out" at their headquarters last acted as chairman. G. G. Anton fol-Sunday night. See clipping enclosed. Anlowed with a fine speech on political acnouncement has been made that more of

tion and industrial unionism. He these stunts will be pulled off in the showed the absolute necessity for both. future and they (the Bums) hope by A large crowd was assembled by the this method to attract more dupes to time J. P. Campbell was introduced, and their outfit and relieve them of what he held them for over one hour with his spare change they may have, and if fine talk on the economic causes of modthese gentry, who are engineering the ern wars, showing the development of deal, can get the "suckers" to bite, their international capitalism and the consequent wage slavery. He pointed to So-

Now, while the powers that be are cialism as the only remedy. favoring the bogus concern with a privi-In the meantime something interestlege that they have denied others who ing was going on among the "crew are interested in slugging matches, they around the corner," the S, P. John Slayare at the same time doing, all they can ton, the "Union carpenter," their candito retard the work of the S. L. P. in Spodate for Governor in this State was the kane. In my first report from here I star. Comrades Silver and Korpanty showed how the police commissioner and were making things lively for him. Silone of his understrappers, by a resort to ver put the question to Slayton: "If pretexts and subterfuges, tried to isolate you believe in collective ownership why the S. L. P. to corners where it would don't you practice it in your party by be impossible for us to get an audience. owning your own press?" Slayton said, "None of your business"! When he was Then seeing their game of bluff wouldn't work, they consented to let us have the asked the difference between the S. L. P. corner at Bernard and Riverside avenues. and S. P., he said, "The S. P. is alive, and Now they are, what seems to me, resort: the S. L. P. is dead." In answer to the ing to another of their games of bluff. question, "Will you debate with the At the close of our street meeting last S. L. P.," he said, "I refuse to debate Saturday night a police sergeant inwith a corpse." After some more parleyformed Comrade Clausen that we could ing the S. P. adjourned their meeting. not sell or give away any more of our Like a flash Silver jumped on a pedestal "stuff," meaning the pamphlets, at street near by and addressed the crowd thus: meetings. He stated that their was an "Fellow workers, you have heard this ordinance prohibiting this distribution. man after asking for questions, refusing Whether this is true or not, we will be to answer some and dodge others. If able to know by to-morrow and act acyou want to know the difference between cordingly. If we can't sell our pamphlets the two parties go around to the North and books we will do the next best thing, Plaza, where the S. L. P. speakers will and the best of all I believe, and that is, tell you all about it. Follow me." And hammer away for subs to our Party follow him they did in a body swelling our crowd to about a thousand. Silver I am satisfied from their actions that then took the stand and introduced the two crowds to each other, explaining how

the city officials are well aware of the fact that the S. L. P. has and is waging the junction was effected. As he stepped a relentless war not only on the bogus off the stand, after introducing Campbell I. W. W. and S. P. outfit, but also on to talk on the "difference," he was acall other fake concerns which are miscorded a hearty round of applause, led leading and blinding the working class, by the people who had come from the and in order to safeguard their masters' S. P. meeting.

interests, the city officials, as to be ex-As soon as Campbell started to talk

Saturday night our candidate for Governor, John Butterworth, started the ball rolling by addressing a street crowd of 300. He did nobly, holding his auditors throughout his address. Twenty pamphlets were sold, the majority of them by one of the comrades who a year or so ago through shyness, was unable to sell our wares. Happily he's developed into a master salesman. May he henceforth be as successful in securing subs. Several hundred leaflets were distrib-

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

uted. Owing to a city ordinance, we are debarred from freely distributing printed matter. Therefore Butterworth distributed them from the stand, inviting all those who desired them to come and get them. Had gold dollars been offered the rush could not have been greater. We were cleaned out in short order. This is reported merely as a suggestion to other Sections. Try it; you'll be surprised at the result.

On the whole, this meeting proved the most successful in our history. And from incidents which transpired thereat, we judge the proletariat is at last awakening. Speed the day!

P. Merquelin. Plainfield, N. J., September 12.

TRAITOROUS S. P. IN SALT LAKE. To the Daily and Weekly People :-It has often been said by the S. L. P. through our press and by individual members, that the Socialist party was controlled by the middle class element therein. Here in Salt Lake in the last few weeks we have had a practical demonstration of this fact.

On August 27 I spoke here on antipatriotism. A few of Uncle Sam's mankillers, called soldiers, were present and took exception to certain of my remarks. The next evening our meeting was broken up by this soldier rabble by their throwing eggs and other things. Owing to the fact that the S. L. P. has a few stat. ch supporters who can and will fight for their rights, the result was a street fight with the soldiers who came down from Fort Douglas apparently for the purpose of breaking up street meet-

ings. They were not interfered with by the police who were "in" with the mankillers. For some unaccountable reason the police did no clubbing. Thet S. P. was holding a meeting

across the street from ours' with W. G. Hen.y in charge and a Miss Silver speaking, which was also broken up by this rabble rout.

Well, the result was the planning of a large meeting which was to be taken part in by all in favor of free speech. The S. L. P., the S. P. and a third organization were to present to the slaves the question; "Can we hold meetings without being interrupted and disturbed by the soldiers?" I was given a place on the program and the meeting was

advertised in the local press. J. A. Smith, ex-rev. T. Brown, G. E. Watts, W. G. Henry and myself were to be the

speakers, each to have 35 minutes. Smith spoke first. Holy horrors! When he took the stand all he did was to peddle the state platform of the S. P., which is the usual freak get-up; old age pensions and other immediate demands too numerous to mention, and to show his slimy make-up, he said:

"For the boys in blue we (meaning the S. P.) have the kindest regards." While he was talking the rat element

in the S. P. held aside a hurriedly called

committee meeting and my name was stricken from the list of speakers. This was done by M. E. King, A. Sorenson and other cockroach stock peddling

council for permits to speak. There are a few wage-slaves who can think and are thinking. Am anxiously awaiting the result. Last evening we held another large meeting at the usual corner and disposed of some literature and sold 12 copies of the Weekly People. We expect to continue as usual and give to the workers the S. L. P.'s true message.

> W. J. Kerns. Salt Lake City, Utah, September 10.

P. S .- On August 10 we were visited by one Rosen, who claimed to have been the S. T. & L. A. delegate to the United Hebrew Trades, New York.

He is about 5 ft. 9 in. in height, weight about 150 lbs., wears very thick eyeglasses, is very near sighted. This individual looped the loop with about seven dollars in cash for literature. He has not been seen or heard of since. Let all sections take heed. He is supposed to have gone East. W. J. K.

# EDITOR WITHDRAWS FROM I-I-I'S.

To the Daily and Weekly People :---I have withdrawn my card from Trautmann-St. John I. W. W., for which I edited a Japanese paper called "Proletarian," I have joined the S. L. P. 14th Branch of Section Cook County, Ill. My reason is simply that I have been converted. I now solely agree with the principles and the tactics of the S. L. P .: which alone, I am thoroughly convinced, can bring the Social Revolution.

I hereby pledge my loyalty to the Party and uphold its discipline; and I declare to my friends and fellow workers that I am no longer one of those who deny political action and uphold physical force alone.

Chas. T. Takahashi. Chicago, Ill., September 10.

## PROMINENT S. P. MAN ENDORSES REPUBLICAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The New Bedford "Evening Standard," of September 9, published a list of names of signers who endorsed the candidacy of Joseph T. Kenney for District Attorney. Kenney is a Republican and has the backing of all factions of the Republican party. But he has also the O. K. of a leading Socialist party man, Harold Metcalf, none less than that party's recent candidate for the Attorney Generalship of the State. When I saw his name published as one of the endorsers of Kenney I thought to make sure if he was the S. P. man and I sent a letter to the "Evening Standard" asking about him. Following is the letter as it appeared in that paper on September 13, and also the editor's reply concerning Metcalf:

Indorses Kenney and Stands by It.

To the Editor of The Standard: I noticed in your issue of September 9, the name of Harold Metcalf as

one of the indorsers of the nomination of Joseph T. Kenney, Republican, for the office of district attorney. Will you be kind enough to inform me through your namer, whether or

not this Harold Metcalf is the Socialist (?) lawyer who recently received the Socialist (?) party's nomination for the office of attorney general. Respectfully yours,

Joao Claudino.

Attorney Harold Metcalf said simply in regard to the above communi

# LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

Or Dies C. O. W., CHICAGO, Ill .- The notice | its fraternal relations with the capitalist of meeting which you sent reached us class. Even at that it will go to pieces. day before the meeting; too late be of Here is a straw that shows the drift of things: Speaking at the Wisconsin State nse. Federation of Labor meeting held at

R. R., ROCHESTER, PA .- Daniel De Leon participated in the first convention of the I. W. W. Proceedings of the first convention. may be had from the Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, this city. Other questions next week.

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"READER." LINCOLN, NEB .- The victory of the workers means the downfall of middle class interests, that is why that class can not aid the Socialist Movement. Don't bother about the middle class; Capitalism is "doing it up."

O. M., BUTTE, MONT .- You can at least spread education. Do that.

"MORE LIGHT," BROOKLYN, N. Y. -The S. P. leaders are not animated by principle. Their "principle" is "Something Now"-for themselves. Their "tactics" are the shyster lawyer schemings.

T. C. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J .- Read on the matter "Two Pages from Roman History," issued by the Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

no more use for them. E. D., PATERSON, N. J .-- Forthcoming reports from the Copenhagen International Congress will no doubt give ILTON, ONT.; O. F., COLUMBUS, O.; latest data on the subject. J. D. P., NEW YORK: S. A. J. S., NEW

"UNION." ST. LOUIS, MO .- The A. F. of L. could not exist were it not for | WIS .- Matter received.



Whereas, Comrade Theodore Adams has met with extraordinary sad bereavement in the death of his wife only a few weeks ago, and on the 1st of the month his only daughter .Miss Etta, who, for a year and a half had been in ill health, passed on to join her mother, and Whereas, Sad as this is, the breaking up of the home adds to the near overwhelming sorrow of the comrade: there-

fore be it Resolved. That the members of Section Columbus,( S. L. P., extend their heart felt sympathy, to Comrade Adams and the other members of the family and all that so keenly feel these severed family ties.



THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS

5

Watertown, Wis., July 20th, Frank J.

Weber, business agent of the Milwaukee

"There are now 119 national and inter-

national unions affiliated with the A. F.

of L. Each one is encroaching on and

claiming part of the work of some other

union. The factional strife of jurisdic-

tional disputes will be the rock on which

the American Federation of Labor will

"X. Y. Z.," CINCINNATI.-See answer

to "More Light." The S. P. leaders stick

to their wrong positions just as Artemus

Ward says country postmasters stick te

their jobs, and for the same reason-the

"AGNOSTIC," NEW YORK .--- Even

with the aid of Gompers the preachers

can not regain their lost hold upon the

workers. The capitalist press does the

hoodwinking much better. The reason

that pulpiteers can no longer lead lazy

lives is because the capitalists who sup-

ported them as parasites find they have

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.; H. S., HAM-

Federation, said:

be wrecked."

money in it.

pected, will do all they can to retard our freaks who showed plainly that they THE REWARD OF THEIR cation, "Yes, I am the one. I do not record of these resolutions on the minhe was greeted from all over the crowd of the State of New York. From the work of enlightenment and education. "DIRECTING ABILITY." were in control. consider that the matter deserves any start of the meeting we had a very good utes of the meeting and forward a copy with the cry of "scab," but the discom-The A. F. of L. pure and simplers were After being thus treated I did the more comment than that. It does not of the same to the family and send a audience of workingmen. The meeting fited slummists found that this time it on dress parade yesterday. Inscribed on next best thing, got and distributed 500 PRICE: FIVE CENTS. amount to anything." copy for publication to the Daily People had progressed about half an hour when the machinists' banner were these words, didn't work. The audience made them copies of the "Difference" at their meet-25 Copies for \$1.00, of New York, official organ of the Soa police officer put the old question of a "Never harm your brother"; the inscripunderstand that they wanted to Of such is the stuff that the Socialist ing. cialist Labor Party. "permit" to the speaker of free speech. tion, to be complete, should have added This Smith, who by the way, is also N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO. know the difference and would not party is made. He later interfered and made us stop. "capitalist." Iron molders, boiler makers a cockroach mining stock peddler, is the 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. J. Claudino. Passonno went to Police Headquarters put up with "howling dervishes." After and other workers in the iron industry S. P. candidate for Congress, notwith-New Bedford, Mass., September 14. but the only satisfaction he got was to going into the "Difference" at length. know from bitter experience the scabby standing the fact that on March 11, 1908 move up the street several blocks and Campbell introduced Higgins, who in a acts of the machinists and the harm ORCHARD MISSING ? he was charged with murder for having hold the meeting. He came back to the "The Socialist' they have done to them. short speech, tore the pretensions of the first place, explained matters to the shot and caused the death of an innocent To the Daily and Weekly People:-The New York Labor News Company What a pity to see these men march S. P. to being a Socialist party into tatman at Elv. Nevada, according to court crowd who had remained for his return, is the literary agency of the Socialist My eyes were opened years ago to ters. F. Warren's "rag" was exhibited together in parades as was seen yesterrecords. That we now have in our posand they followed to the new corner. Labor Party: It prints nothing but day, and then, when on the field of batthe travesty on justice in this coun-Official Organ of the Socialist session this fact was known by nearly to the audience with its fake advertise-Of course the tyranny of the capitalist sound Socialist literature. tle, tearing away at each other's throats, Labor Party of Great Britain. try, and to the acts of some of the ments, one of which read, "You can get all delegates to their recently held state guardians was pointed out. The crowd keeping their forces divided, and making One Thusands Dollars for answering this convention, who nominated Smith for public officials who seem to study how realized the trampling upon working themselves easy prey for their exploitad." Others of a like character were A Monthly Publication and the Congress. class rights and gave us great encouragenot to do things. A few weeks ago Chas. Pierson. Only Periodical in the British ers! read to the audience and then a recital THE This middle class, or cockroach busiment. 'At the new corner we resumed I read in The People the inquiry of Spokane, Wash., September 5. of the great things done in Milwaukee Isles Espousing Revolutionour address and had a splendid demonnass element, at their convention also FOUNDATION by this crew of fakers was read from the some one in Brooklyn as to what had placed in nomination the name of a ary Working Class Politics stration of working class interest in our (Enclosure.) same "sheetlet." By this time the S. P. become of Charles W. Morse, who and Industrial Unionism. scab contractor for Supreme Judge, E. S. remarks. We sold many books and an-OF THE LABOR slummists were conspicuous by their ab-Lund,-more middle class. was sent to the Atlanta penitentiary swered questions, and were invited to FOUR ROUNDS AT EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT. sence. They had slunk off like whipped MOVEMENT come again, and tell them more about Socialism. So we feel we had a very I. W. W.'S SMOKER Owing to these despicable methods for a fifteen-year term. The inquirer curs. Higgins closed the meeting by adused here, we lost a priceless opportunity stated that he had heard that Morse vising his hearers to demand at all S. P. ...BY... May Be Entering Wedge for Future of uccessful meeting. to present to slaves in this servile Morwas no longer "doing time," and that meetings that they debate with the Glens Falls, N. Y., September 10. Limited Round Boxing in WENDELL PHILLIPS mon slave camp our true revolutionary Subscription Rate for the S. L. P. or get out of the political field. his wife had secured his liberty This City. teachings. However, the next evening United States and Canada 50 16 Pages Forty books and thirty Peoples were through the payment of a sum of \$25,-PASSAIC S. L. P. MEETING. we held our own meeting, which was Cents a Year. sold. Organizer. What may prove to be an entering 000. He wanted light on the rumor. To the Daily and Weekly People :the largest street meeting ever held in PRICE FIVE CENTS Philadelphia, Pa., September 12. Comrades Ball, Crawford, and Landgraff wedge for future fistic enthusiasts of This recalled to me a conversation I Salt Lake. This time our meeting was Bundle Order Rate, \$3.00 per from Paterson, and Sperle of Somerville, this city was a no-decision bout last not disturbed by the man-killers, but had in Caldwell, Idaho, with a trust-In lots of 100 or more at \$3.50 per PLAINFIELD'S SUCCESSFUL AGITA-100 Copies, Including Postage night, when Curly Harris of Alameda, held a successful outdoor meeting at by the other watch-dogs of capitalism, worthy gentleman last fall. 100. Orders for less than 100 five TION. Passaic, N. J., last night. The audience Cal., weighing 148, and Ben McCauley of the police. I was arrested and jailed, was People readers will recollect that cents straight. Subscribe through the office of was fair sized and very attentive Caldwell is the city where Harry Or-Glenwood Springs, Col., weighing 133, held without charges until the next day To the Daily and Weekly People :-throughout. Two pamphlets, De Leon's fought four rounds at the housewarming The WEEKLY PEOPLE. Section Plainfield's members having all and finally released on \$100 bond on a chard murdered ex-Governor Steunen-NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. "Burning Question of Unionism" and of the new I. W. W. hall at 326 Main returned from their summer frolics at charge of "disturbing the peace." This berg. My informant in question told 28 City Hall Place, New York. 28 City Hall Piace, New York. Deb's "Industrial Unioniam" were sold. The meeting went smoothly until Sperle The rounds were fast and furious and various fashionable resorts, have buckled | charge was eventually dropped. While me that the chances were that Oron their armor for the campaign. Last all this was going on, the Socialist party | chard was not in prison. I asked him

8

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

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

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 38 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE-For technical reasons Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

### N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

On Wednesday, September 14, 1910, at 7 p. m., a regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, Sub-Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held at 28 City Hall Place, New York City. Petersen in the chair.

Present were Hall, Kihn, Petersen, Schrafft, Signarowitz, Rosenberg, Machauer, and Sweeney.

Absent, but excused: Mittleberg. Absent without excuse: Ball, Butterworth, Deutsch, Lafferty, Lefkowits and Schwartz.

The minutes of the previous meeting vere adopted as read,

The financial report showed receipts mounting to \$387.84 and expenditures amounting to \$285.69.

The Press Committee made an extensive report on "Der Arbeiter," and was instructed to extend its inquiry still further.

The Committee on Leaflet Distribution Fund made a report of progress growing out of the discussion of which nd a suggestion of the National Secretary the Press Committee was instructed to arrange for the printing of Party leaflets in such a manner that Party organizations can be more ex-

tensively advertised thereon. The National Secretary reported that Daniel De Leon, S. L. P. delegate to the International Socialist Congress would arrive Tuesday, September 20, 1910, on S. S. United States of the candinavian line.

Remittances on the National Agitation Fund were received from: Phoenix, Ariz.; Section Allegheny Co., Pa.; N. Hayman, Omaha, Neb.; D. Roderick, Peoria, Ill.; S. Nansen, Combus, Nev.; and G. Dibb, North ethiehem, Pa.

Special Fund remittances were re-sived from: M. Reddington, W. Fardee, and F. Fadgerdale, Seattle, Wash.; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. T., and from Section Pittsfield, Mass.

International Socialist Congress dues vere received from the California and feras State Committees and Sections alem, Mass., Tacoma, Wash., East St. Louis, Ill., and Richmond Co., N. Y. Party dues were received from the following State Committees: Pennsylvanis, Minnesota, Indiana, California. Texas, Kentucky, and from D. B. foore, Granite, Okla.

Cor amunications pertaining to agitawere received from S. L. P. Canda, Youngstown, O., Rockville, Conn. Detroit, Mich., Cook Co., Ill., Elizabeth, . J., German Branch, Philadelphia, . P. McClure, Philadelphia, Pa., C. N. Rhode, Patchogue, L. L. and from the State Committees of Connecticut. Texas, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Minsota and Pennsylvania; and en route rom A. Gillhaus at Seattle, Wash., A. Reimer, South Boston, Mass., and

R. Katz, Fort Wayne, Ind. The Illinois State Committee sent

cations were filed and Section Cook County, Ill., S. L. P., informed accord-

ingly.

Providence, R. I., reported the nomination of a local campaign ticket. "Nepakarat" sent its mailing list. The "Referendum," Faribault, Minn., asked for a copy of the call for funds to publish a Spanish Socialist Labor Party paper in Texas. The International Socialist Bureau sent a receipt for 1910

dues. F. S. Grossler, Parkersburg, W. Va., was admitted as a member-at-large. A. Robinson, Natchez, Wash., and A. Reginald, Greenwich, England, sent letters, which were received and filed. A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS WEZOSAL MEETING. A mass meeting of all justice loving

people will be held on SUNDAY afternoon, September 25, 3 o'clock, at McElroy's Hall, 723 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. This meeting is called for the purpose of protesting against the threatened illegal deportation of Julius Wezosal, a Russian political refugee, editor of "Proletareets." Lettish paper of the Socialist Labor Party. Prominent speakers will attend and address the gathering.

This meeting is held under the auspices of the Joint Committee of progressive organisations. All are asked to come and assist in

this most justified protest. Herbert Johnson, Secretary.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE, SPECIAL FUND.

Donations to the above fund started by the January session of the N. E. C. nave been received as follows:

Section San Francisco, Cal. .. 18.50 Dr. R. A. Hasbrouck, Salt Links City, Utah ..... 5.00 Geo. J. Maack, Salt Lake City. 5.00 Utah ..... E. T. Egli, Salt Lake City, 8.00 Utah ..... W. W. Evans, Salt Lake City, 2.00 Utah ..... James P. Erskine, Salt Lake 20.00 City. Utah ..... Alfred C. Kihn, New York City 20.00 J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J. ..... 2.00 35.00 Section Denver, Colo, ..... H. Warnecke, Denver, Cole. .. 5.00 A. Judelovitz, Denver, Colo. .. 10.00 Ernst Wegener, Milw'kee, Wis 1.00 John Vierthaler, Milw'kee, Wis. 5.00 G. Driebel, Milwaukee, Wis. .. 5.00 Martin Reddington, Seattle, 50.00 Wash. ..... William Fardee, Seattle, Wash. 2 50 F. A. Fadgerdale, Seattle, Wash 1.00 C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. 40.00 Section Pittsfield, Mass. .... 4.00 Oscar Neebe, Chicago, Ill. .... 5.00 H. J. Friedman, Chicago, Ill. .. 6.00 Section Essex County, N. J. .. 8.00

Section Tacoma, Wash. ..... 4.50 Mrs. J. Oransky, Oakley, O .. 1.00 Section Roanoke, Va. 8.00 Total ..... 256,50 Previously acknowledged .. \$668.00 Grand total ..... \$924.50 Fraternally submitted, Paul Augustine, National Secretary. THOUSAND DOLLAR CAMPAIGN FUND.

Since our last report, the following contributions have been received:

John C. Vollertsen.

Organizer.

Main and Water streets.

mania Hall, Clinton avenue N.

Fail not to hear Passonno.

SUNDAY, September 25, in Ger-

PATCHOGUE, N. Y.

members and sympathizers of the

Party in Suffolk County, N. Y. will be

organized at Patchogus, N. Y., SUN-

DAY, September 25, 8 p. m. The meet-

ng will be held at the house of Charles

Rhode, 99 River avenue. National

Secretary Paul Augustine will address

the meeting. All readers of the Party

KATZ IN WISCONSIN.

Kenosha September 26-21-22-23.

Milwaukee, September 28-29-30; Oc-

JERSEYMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

The New Jersey S. E. C. has ar-

ranged the following schedule for open

Sept. 21-Charles Sperle at Eliza-

Sent 24-John Butterworth at New-

Sent 28-Charles Sperle at Newark.

Oct. 1-Charles Sperle at Plainfield.

Oct. 1-John Butterworth at Pas-

Oct. 8-John Butterworth at Eliza-

Oct. 8-Charles Sperle at Bergen

Sections kindly take note of above

dates and communicate with speakers

regarding meeting places, etc. Ad-

dress Charles Sperle, R. F. D. No. 2,

Somerville, N. J., and John Butter-

worth, 110 Albion avenue, Paterson,

FRISCO S. L. P. LECTURES.

The Socialist Labor Party in San

Francisco, Cal., holds free lectures

regularly on Sunday evenings at 49

Duboce avenue, between Valencia and

Mission streets. Lectures start at 8

SEPTEMBER 25-J. Shenkan speaks

on "The Second Convention of the

OCTOBER 2-E. J. Kern speaks on

Workingmen and the Socialist Move-

REIMER'S TOUR IN MASSACHU-

The Massachusetts State Executive

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

SETTS.

I. W. W. and Its Lessons.

Taunton, September 20.

Fall River, September 21.

Brockton, September 23.

Quincy, September 24.

Boston, September 25.

New Bedford, September 22.

New Jersey S. E. C.

air meetings throughout the state:

Racine: September 24-25-26-27.

Sheyboygan, October 5-6-7.

Red Granite, October 8-9-10.

press are invited to attend.

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N. J.

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# OPERATING FUND.

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Section Seattle, Wash. ..... \$ 28.25 Fritz Petterson, Tacoma, Wash Henry Myers, Winnipeg, Man. Sam Hauser, Columbia, Nev H. D. McTier, Blacksburg, Va. A. Kruse, Los Angeles, Cal. .. W. J. Bryan, N. Y. City .... C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. Thos. Grabuski Lansing, Mch. John Sweeney, Roxbury Mass Jul Nandone, Lawrence,

Mass. ..... Total ..... \$ 35.25 Previously acknowledged .... 6,657.01

# Grand total ..... \$6,692.26

FRANK E. PASSONNO'S TOUR. S. L. P. Candidate for Governor. Syracuse-Tuesday, Sept. 20. Syracuse-Wednesday, Sept. 21. Auburn-Thursday, Sept. 22. Geneva-Friday, Sept. 23. Rochester-Saturday; Sept. 24. Rochester-Monday, Sept. 26. Batavia-Tuesday, Sept. 27. Buffalo-Wednesday, Sept. 28. Buffalo-Thursday, Sept. 29. Lockport-Friday, Sept. 80. Niagara Falls-Saturday, Oct. 1. Jamestown-Sunday, Oct. 2. Jamestown-Monday, Oct. S. Olean-Tuesday, Oct. 4. Hornell-Wednesday, Oct. 5. Corning-Thursday, Oct. 6. Elmira-Friday, Oct. 7. Waverly-Saturday, Oct. 8. Ithaca-Monday, Oct. 10. Cortland-Tuesday, Oct. 11. Nerwich-Wednesday, Oct. 12. Oneonta-Thursday, Oct. 18. Binghamton-Friday, Oct. 14. Port Jervis-Saturday, Oct. 15. Middletown-Monday, Oct. 17. New York City-Tuesday, Oct. 18. Patchogue-Wednesday, Oct. 19. Port Richmond-Thursday, Oct. 20.

Brooklyn-Friday, Oct. 21. New York City-Saturday, Oct. 22. Yonkers-Monday, Oct. 24. Newburgh-Tuesday, Oct. 25. Poughkeepsie-Wednesday, Oct. 25. Kingston-Thursday, Oct. 27. Schenectady-Friday, Oct. 28.

Troy-Saturday, Oct. 29. JAMES T. HUNTER'S TOUR.

L. P. Candidate for Lieut-Governor. Binghamton-Tuesday, Sept. 20. Norwich-Wednesday, Sept. 21. Cortland-Thursday, Sept. 29. Ithaca-Friday, Sept. 23. Elmira-Saturday, Sept. 24. Corning-Monday, Sept. 26. Hornell-Tuesday, Sept. 27. Buffalo-Wednesday, Sept. 28. Buffalo-Thursday, Sept. 29. Dunkirk-Friday, Sept. 30. Jamestown-Saturday, Oct. 1. Jamestown-Sunday, Oct. ,2. Salamanca-Monday, Oct. 8. Batavia-Tuesday, Oct. 4. Rochester-Wednesday, Oct. 5. Rochester-Thursday, Oct. 6. Canadaigua-Friday, Oct. 7. Geneva-Saturday, Oct. 8. Seneca Falls-Monday, Oct. 10. Auburn-Tuesday, Oct. 11. Syracuse-Wednesday, Oct. 12. Oswego-Thursday, Oct. 18. Syracuse-Friday, Oct. 14.

### ROCHESTER. ATTENTIONI of that city.

Donations to campian fund: German F. E. Passonno, candidate for Gov-Branch, Passaic Co., \$2; English ernor on the S. L. P. ticket, will speak Branch, Passaic Co., 50 cents; E. in Rochester on the following dates: Rauer, 50 cents. SATURDAY, September 24, corner

Committee on speakers reported framing of schedule as printed in the Daily People.

Section Reports .-- Essex, holding MONDAY, September 26 in the outdoor meetings. Arranging for a Common Council Chamber, City Hall. Wezosal conference. Hoboken, active in agitation work. German Branch to be organized. Eliazbeth, arrnging for an active campaign. Plainfield, holding street meetings; organizing Wezosal conference. A Section of the S. L. P. composed of

Under new business matters relative to organizing New Brunswick and Trenton were disposed of.

Financial report: Receipts, dues, \$4.50 S. A. Fund, \$4; disbursements, \$5.78; cash on hand: General Fund. \$13.11; S. A. Fund, \$26.35. Adjourned to September 25.

B. Merquelin. Secretary.

### NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Friday, September 2, at 28 City Hall place, New York city, at 8 P. M., with Joseph A. Johnson in the Chair, besides whom there. were present Kuhn, Hiltner, Donohue and Moonelis; absent with excuse, Walters; without excuse, Scheuerer.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. Sept. 24-Charles Sperle at Hoboken.

Under the head of correspondence the Secretary reported having received from Joseph H. Wilton various letters from different places and final advice that he had finished all the counties assigned to him, with like information also from Reinstein, that he had finished all the counties assigned to him, thus completing, except for a county here and there, which are already provided for, the work of gathering signatures in the State, and assuring our State ticket: from De Lee at Troy, finished lists for Albany and Saratora counties: from Goeller, Jamaica, partial list for Queens county and that he had filed certificate for Nassau county: that he had written Section Kings county in regard to lack of agitation: that he had arranged with Section Westchester county to send speakers from New York as often as possible for meetings in various towns in that county; called meeting of Section Richmond county and notified prospective members.

In regard to tours for State candidates. the Secretary reported he had arranged a tour for Frank E, Passonno, the candidate for Governor, until the end of September and would make further arrangements for continuance of tour through October: that he had arranged for literature to be sent him at various places and gave him names of sympathizers and other connections in different places: that he had written James T. Hunter, candidate for Lieut. Governor, inquiring whether he was available for trip through State and received reply that he was: inquired of Reinstein at Buffalo whether he was also available for short agitation trip: was advised by National Secretary that he had been on a visit to Patchogue, L. I., and that prospects were good for organizing a Section and that a meeting would be arranged for this purpose in the near future. Report received and actions of Secretary

endorsed. 974 5

### SECTION CALENDAR.

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

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

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at \$17 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. Headquarters, Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at corner Liberty and Pleasant streets. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday of the month.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 2241/2 Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 0th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 816 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street. Section Providence meets every second

and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98-Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m. New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, (121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J.

Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth. Chicago, Illinois-The 14th Ward

Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m. at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited

Headquarters Section Seattle, Washing Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 309. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda. meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, Room #4, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets, All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 487 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

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

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

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P. meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every, first and third Thursday in the month. at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street." Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Branch I (English) Section Passais Co., N. J., meets every first and third Thursday in the month at \$17 Main



GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD: Chas. E. Trainor, Transportation Industry; Herman Richter, Building Industry; Robert McLure, Public Service Industry; Frank Knotek, Metal and Machinery Industry; Harry B. Simpson. Metal and Machinery Industry.

General Secretary-Treasurer, H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.

Sand all communications, contributions or other matter intended for the General Organization of the I. W. W. to H. Richter, Hamtramck. Mich. Send for literature and particulars on how to join the Industrial Class Union.

### I. W. W. NOTES.

What are you doing to push forward the organization of all wage workers in one great industrial union? Did you order some of the new agi-

tation leaflets of the I. W. W. for distribution among the workers of your industry. "One Union for All Wage Workers,"

is a four-page leaflet. It costs \$1.75 a thousand; 20 cents a hundred. Send your order to headquarters Local No. 69 Hartford, Conn., sends in for a lot of 4,000. The members there act in accordance with their con-

viction, always at it. Their Local is growing steadily. Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Seattle received a good shipment each. Detroit, Mich., a Metal and Machinery Local was organized. All the other Locals in that city report a steady in-

crease in membership. The agitation for the I. W. W. in Columbus, O; and in Montreal, Can., is crystallizing into organization. Maerial to form industrial unions has been forwarded. Seattle, Wash., and St. Paul. Minn. will soon have industrial unions.

New York and Texas are wheeling in line for active work after resting for some time. There be some doings.

Some of the Locals have not yet responded to the call for a list of speakers. All members-at-large or others are again urged to send name and address of men or women who are willing to aid the I. W. W. in its agitation.

To organize for the overthrow of wage slavery is the most effective way to secure improvements to-day. Knowledge is power. Sound industrial unionism means strength to every wage slave. Join the I. W. W. THE real, not the the bogus, organization. Active work counts! Why not con-

tribute your share? Agitate! Educate! Organize!

H. Richter.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA.

<ul> <li>The finitions state Committee series</li> <li>redentials for the N. E. C. member,</li> <li>The New York State Committees series</li> <li>Runter and Frank E. Passanno had</li> <li>started on their tour of agitation</li> <li>through the State.</li> <li>The Kentucky State Committees or-</li> <li>dered supplies.</li> <li>The Anstralian S. L. P. asked to have</li> <li>their report to the International Socialist Congress published in The People. The request was granted. Section St. Louis reported the election of</li> <li>stations St. Louis reported the election of</li> <li>section Cook County, Ill., S. L. P.,</li> <li>reported they had arrahged a conference on the Wesosal matter and election of</li> <li>the request was granted. Section St. Louis reported the election of</li> <li>section Cook County, Ill., S. L. P.,</li> <li>reported they had arrahged a conference on the Wesosal matter and election of</li> <li>the request was granted. Refugeer</li> <li>the socialist party.Chase in-</li> <li>formed them that Sherman, the lawyer</li> </ul>	Syracuse-Friday, Oct. 14. Oneida-Saturday, Oct. 15. Rome-Monday, Oct. 17. Utica-Tuesday, Oct. 17. Little Falls-Wednesday, Oct. 19. Watertown-Thursday, Oct. 20. Ogdensburgh-Friday, Oct. 21. Malone-Saturday, Oct. 22. Plattsburg-Monday, Oct. 23. Glens Falls-Tuesday, Oct. 24. Glens Falls-Tuesday, Oct. 25. Amsterdam-Wednesday, Oct. 26. Gloversville-Thursday, Oct. 26. Gloversville-Thursday, Oct. 28. Troy-Saturday, Oct. 29. Albany-Monday, Oct. 21. Hudson-Tuesday, Nov. 1. Kingston-Wednesday, Nov. 2. Poughkeepsie-Thursday, Nov. 3. Newburgh-Friday, Nov. 4. New York City-Saturday, Nov. 5.	undersigned. John Sweeney, S5 Centre street, Roxbury, Mass. PITTSBURG BRANCH 25, S. L. P., OUTING. Branch 26, S. L. P., outing will be held at McRobert's farm, Fair Haven, Pa., on September 25. Wm. Thomas will be the speaker of the day. Take Cannonsburg, Washington, or Char- lerol cars and get off at Fair Haven station. Guides will direct visitors to the farm. Admission one dollar. The Singing Society of Branch Braddock will be there, and a good time for all comrades and Weekly People readers will be assured. The Committee. SECTION DETROIT'S FESTIVAL. The annual campaign festival and	Received list No. 374 from John A. Degan, Troy, with \$3.00 for State Cam- paign Fund: bill of E. Moonelis for ex- penses covering Rockland country, \$2.59, ordered paid. The Secretary called attention to the fact that term of Present N. E. C. mem- ber for New York State expiring Janu- ary 1, it was necessary to call for nom- inations for a successor, which was order- ed done. The Secretary also submitted plans for carrying on an effective agitation throughout the state from now until Election time, among which were the routing of the two principal candidates, Passonno and Hunter: the sending of lit- erature to all signers of our nominating lists and to all other names procurable, together with a personal appeal to come in closer touch with the Party: the en- gagement of the Assistant Organizer of	SECTION PHILADELPHIA. Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., meets every Sunday 3 P. M. 800 Parrish street. Open air meetings are held regularly as follows: SUNDAY: North Plaza, City Hall. FRIDAY: North Plaza, City Hall. SATURDAY: 40th street and Lan- caster avenue. The Wezosal Defence Conference meets Sundays at 800 Parrish street. Secretary, W. Fennen, 1620 Cambridge street; Treasurer, J. Aspit, 828 North 16th street. The Conference will meet 11 a. m. every Sunday morning at 800 Parrish street.	Thursday in the month at 817 Ma street, Paterson. Readers of the Par press are invited.
is charge of the case, wrote to him (Chase) that at present there was no need to do anything at all, -not until hs (Sherman) would write to Chase. Section Cook County wanted to know if there was any fruth in this state- ment and wanted Sherman interro- gated. They claimed Sherman was also a Socialist party member. This information and inquiries were refer- we to do anything at all, -not until hs (Sherman) would write to Chase. Section Cook County wanted to know if there was any fruth in this state- ment and wanted Sherman interro- gated. They claimed Sherman was also a Socialist party member. This information and inquiries were refer-	the tours outlined above through. Lit- erature is to be sent to all signers of our lists and others whose names are available. Tour special attention is directed to the One Thousand Dollar State Campaign Fund, of which L. C. Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, is financial secretary. Send him your contributions. New York State S. E. C., S. L. P., Edmund Moonelis,	dance of Section Detroit, Socialist La- bor Party, will be held at Gitschlag's Hall, 820 Gratiot svenue, Detroit, on SATURDAY evening, October 1. Good music. Come and have a good time. Admission ticket, ten cents; at the door twenty-five cents. NEW JERSEY S. E. C. Régular meeting September 11 at 11 Broome street, Newark. Present: All officers and delegates from Essex, Elizabeth, Hoboken and Plainfield. Passaic, Bergen and South Hudson not represented. Werdenberg chairman. Correspondence: From various sec- tions and sympathizers enclosing nom- ination petition lists. From Geo. Yardley of Trenton, re organization	Section New York county for some ne- cessary clerical work, Section New York county to be reimbursed for his services to the State Committee. It was decided to adopt these recommendations of the Secretary and that he call the attention of members and Sections to the need of funds to carry this work through. Financial Report: Income, general \$274.95; mileage \$6.60; total \$281.55; ex- penses \$165.36; balance for month of August \$116.19. Meeting adjourned at 9:30 P. M., to meet again Friday, September 16th. Edmund Moonells, Sec Until the workers knew Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Cap-	<ul> <li>Daily People Anniversary Medallions</li> <li>have been procured from the manufacturers and are offered to the first comers at</li> <li>30 Cents Postage prepaid.</li> <li>Detached from its red ribbon, this medallion makes a charming watch fob, and will always bring back memories of the trying times our Party Press has with- stood.</li> <li>N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.</li> <li>28 City Hall Place, N. Y.</li> </ul>	Antipatriotism Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, be- fore the jury of La Seine. An excellent answer to Capital- ist Jingoism and capital exposi- tion of the need of international unity of the working class. Price 5 Cents. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 23 City Hall Place, New York.