

TURNING ON THE LIGHT

LABOR'S ENEMIES EXPOSED IN THEIR SHIFTINGS.

"Good American Workman" Defined—Modesty of Mine Workers' Head—Forcing Modern Wage Slave to Succumb in England—Accomplices of "Model" Industrial Town.

The European bankers, having several times been "stung" have decided not to recede from their position of demanding guaranteed bills of lading from American banking houses. Soon they will have to require guarantees to the validity of the "brains" and "ingenuity" of our capitalists to suppose that anything so simple as one guarantee could hold them to the paths of honesty.

What the capitalists mean by "good American" workmen is a dull mass of deferential, obedient slaves. Once in a while these capitalists run across a foreign-born workman who is less submissive to indignities than they, the capitalists, like, so they try to play active workman against foreign workman. That is why in capitalist news accounts of strikes and strikers it is always "foreigners" who "assault" strikers; "foreigners" who are shot 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 "foreigners," also hopes to keep the workers from perceiving the real fact 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 workman than they have for the foreign born workman.

The slave holder of old had the power to lock his slave up and keep him on short rations or no rations at all, to the point of starvation, if he so chose. The British Cotton Employers' Federation has just voted a provisional lock-out to begin October 1st, by which 300,000 mill hands and all dependent upon them will be deprived of work and food, and if the struggle be long continued the famine conditions witnessed in Sweden during the great strike will fatefully be reproduced. Is the wages system slavery or not?

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers says "You can't fool the miners. Lewis is too modest. If he isn't fooling the miners this very minute by keeping them divided against each other in districts and tied up with contracts which are contracts to scab, and hitching their whole organization to the Civic Federation, the wood fool has changed its meaning overnight."

Correctly says Bulletin No. 2 of the Anti-Food Trust Campaigners: "The dominant political parties are again at their old game, foisting sham battles to overshadow the crying issues of real life." But then the bulletin continues: "Men: The high cost of living is the burning problem in our body politic." Which is a very clever way of blowing out the candle while calling for lights. If the workers can be kept chasing the "low prices" butterfly, the employer in the shop can continue tapping their pockets in security.

"Almighty God in His infinite wisdom" having, according to the confidential testimony of George E. Baer, several years ago entrusted to the capitalist class the natural resources of the nation, that class now seems to be reaching out for the control of natural species also. Ten thousand cans of Maine clams were just confiscated in Boston, they having been labeled "little necks," whereas they were in reality only ordinary long necks, with the heads cut off close to the shoulders.

Adding its little note of confusion to the blurring of class lines attempted by Miss Anne Morgan when she dabbled in the shirt waist strike, the A. F. of L. "Shoe Workers' Journal" defends her by declaring: "Organized labor does not war on women." We may now expect to see Rockefeller, Carnegie, et al. donning petticoats and aprons, in the interests of "harmony." But seriously, what feat of biology does parasitism become less parasitic and more immune from attack through being practised by a woman?

The "Call" of September 20th is much exercised over the lack of address of the new Federated Labor party launched in this city. So anxious was the "Call" about the matter that, it says, it sent a special reporter out on a special mission to unearth the missing street number. Now that the craft unions, in favor of which the S. P. leaders in New York admitted they split the Socialist Movement in 1899, and whose economic errors they have all along echoed and condoned as Socialism, have started their own political party, it would seem that the only thing for the S. P. leaders to do would be to strike their colors in favor of the new party. Perhaps that's why they're so hot after the address.

Those so-called "evolutionists" who believe in expropriating the capitalists out of "one thing at a time" would do well to ponder the annual report of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, wherein the admission is made that in the attempt to crush the carmen's union in the big strike the company suffered a voluntary loss of \$1,329,000. When the attendant loss of life is also considered, the old adage is again proven true—the tiger will fight as savagely for the tip of his whiskers as he will for his whole head. Piecemealism gains nothing, not even its piece.

The Illinois Steel Company is building a "model" town called Gary, in Indiana, amid a barren waste of sand on the southern shore of Lake Michigan. The steel company owns the whole thing which is dependent upon its \$20,000,000 plant. The town has 20,000 inhabitants. A \$200,000 Y. M. C. A. building is under course of construction and 190 saloons are already in full blast. A "model" industrial town indeed, with Churchianity and booze as doping agencies.

Miss Helen Sumner may be a woman, but she is a straight shot for all that. Nothing could be a neater crack at the inadequacy of capitalist statistics than her declaration that "generations of American women have suffered acutely from being without work, although statistics failed to show this for many reasons, and working women only rarely complained."

"The Commoner," of which William J. Bryan is editor and proprietor, in its issue of September 16 works the deadly parallel to show that Roosevelt is now uttering almost the identical language used by Bryan during the past fourteen years. "In other words Roosevelt has been 'stealing Bryan's thunder.'" Bryan himself "stole" the Populist "thunder." As the Socialist party papers, "Call" and "Volkszeitung," have hailed Roosevelt as a "Socialist teacher" they can thus trace their descent back to where it rightly belongs, to Populism. Thus they are not Socialist, they are a kind of Populistic atavism, and at that not nearly as robust as the old "Pops" of 1892.

If the Metropolitan Street Railway Company can conceal an \$8,000 corruption fund donation on its books under guise of a payment to a person who never existed, what is there to prevent any corporation from similarly concealing any number of huge melon-slices to favored stockholders and directors? How simple for any company to pull a documentary "poor mouth" when its exploiters demand a larger share of the wealth which they produce but which they never enjoy.

A course on household economics is to be introduced in the Chicago girls' high school. The girls will be prepared for wifehood by a scientific course on the stretching of salaries and wages. Any workman's wife should be able to qualify as an instructor on how to make the pennies reach.

A big candy manufacturer and a bigger carpet manufacturer are accused of smuggling. Strange isn't it how little knowledge these tariff protected manufacturers have of just how widespread the tariff really is. Both must have thought that it was for their special benefit only and was not intended to include the other manufacturers. It was General Hancock who said that the tariff was a "local issue." These alleged smugglers evidently consider it a purely individual matter.

Speaking of the sentiment toward convicts thirty years ago, the Evening Post says, "and public opinion was

IS SOCIALISM A PROPHECY?

Science is organized facts. From the organization of facts flows a leading feature of Science—foresight.

The accuracy of the foresight imparted by Science is not perfect; can not be. The human mind may take in scores upon scores of facts, it can not embrace them all. Even if the conclusions, drawn from the facts that are grasped and organized, be correct, there still is inaccuracy resulting from the lack of allowance made for the numerous facts not known; hence, not organized; hence, left out of the reckoning. From this it might seem as if there were no such thing as Science, seeing that absolute accuracy of foresight is not within reach of the human intellect.

All the same, the posture that denies Science is untenable. It is disproved by experience. The recent conflict of forecasts, as exercised by the astronomical scientists on the occasion of the visit of Halley's comet, is an illustration in point. However divergent many of the forecasts were in details, there was one-ness in much that was substantial, and the correctness of which was verified. Astronomical Science foresaw, hence foretold the comet.

Similar experience and reasoning hold good on the domain of Sociologic and Economic Science. Ever leaving a margin for consequences that can not be foreseen for the lack of fullness of facts, Social Science can foresee certain facts with the substantial accuracy that Astronomy Science foresaw Halley's comet; and Social Science, drawing its conclusions from those facts, foretells further and further events. Where the substantial accuracy of foresight ends and the more or less unreliable area of prophecy begins it is hard to tell. There may be much that partakes of mere prophecy in Social Science, and yet there remains a solid portion, thoroughly reliable.

Is Socialism a Science—with the consequence that its foresight is substantially reliable? Or is Socialism a Prophecy—with the consequence that its prognostics are guesses, which may or may not prove true? The answer depends upon the broadness or the narrowness of area one may embrace in the term Socialism.

Circumscribing oneself to the narrow economic proposition, Socialism is a Science. From the gathered and organized facts upon which the Law of Value is planted follow certain inevitable conclusions—the centralization of the productive powers in the hands of a few, the consequent dependence of the mass, accompanied by spreading and deepening pauperization. The facts, together with the immediate conclusions that flow from them, bestow a clear foresight—the inevitable breakdown of the present and the rise, upon its ruins, of a new Social Order.

Again, circumscribing oneself to another ethnologic proposition, Socialism presents itself also in the dignity of a Science. From the facts, gathered and organized upon this domain flow certain other inevitable conclusions, which, jointly with the facts that impart their direction, likewise bestow a clear foresight—the inevitable doom of "political government," or the "Political," and its substitution with the Industrial State. Socialists, though agreed upon these two forecasts, do not all agree from that point on. The sights thenceforth scatter. The reason is obvious: larger and larger categories of facts have to be drawn upon, and in the selection and ranging of the same the same value is not attracted to them by all hands. It is due mainly to the divergence of forecasts, the consequent differences in tactics, and the sadly unavoidable conflicts of the divergence that non-Socialists are frequently heard to deny scientific weight to Socialism, and to pronounce it a Prophecy. Of these divergent forecasts, the most fertile in divergence of tactics, together with the long train of consequent divergences, is the foresight concerning the role that the proletariat is called upon to play in the pending Social Revolution. Two forecasts are the most prominent—

One, that the Movement will have to be centered upon the Working Class, all other classes and their subdivisions being

hostile, certain to yield to the Movement none but individuals, the choicest of their members;

The other that the Movement will have to be centered upon the Middle Class, under whose leadership the Working Class will be emancipated, and the Revolution accomplished.

It would seem, at first blush, that, however scientific the poise of a proposition may be, its Science must be radically defective, at least migratory, if further forecasts, necessary for its realization can differ so radically. The conclusion is false. It is false because itself fails to take another important factor into consideration. That factor is whether the irreconcilableness of two divergences leads away or towards agreement.

Irreconcilable as the two divergences under consideration are, it requires not much penetration to observe that the field upon which the two must perform operate is a field bound to wear out, and eventually eliminate the one or the other, and, in the process to leave the survivor purified.

The conflict of the two divergences just mentioned is bound to bring home, to those who pin their faith upon the Middle Class, the fact that, even if they be right the Middle Class will be able to perform the mission they expect of it only to the extent that that Class plants itself squarely upon Working Class Interests; at the same time the conflict is bound to cleanse those who pin their faith upon the Working Class of the early superstition concerning the sacredness of the proletariat. The superstition being gotten rid of, by the latter, and experience having enlightened the former, the foresight will become common to both that their lead star must be not Men but Principle—the Principle of Proletariat, or Working Class INTERESTS, to the exclusion of all others.

What is "Prophecy" in Socialism is not Socialism; what is Socialism is Science—a rock against which Roosevelt's "New Nationalism," along with Taft's Aldrich-Cannonism, is bound to dash itself.

CAMPAIGN IN N. Y. STATE

JAMES T. HUNTER ADDRESSES MANY SYMPATHETIC WORKERS

S. L. P. Candidate for Lieutenant Governor Meets Good Reception on Tour—Addresses Average of 300 a Meeting—Times Favorable for the Party.

Binghamton, N. Y., September 22.—James T. Hunter, Socialist Labor Party candidate for lieutenant governor, spoke here last Tuesday night to a crowd of four hundred workmen. For over two hours he held his hearers in rapt attention while he delivered the working class message as presented by the Socialist Labor Party. That his speech was appreciated and that his points went home, is attested by the sale of books, twenty-four of them being purchased. It was one of the best meetings held in Binghamton by an S. L. P. man for a long time.

Since Hunter started out his State trip a week ago he has been addressing large gatherings of workmen at every one of his meetings. He has held eight meetings to date and has had an average attendance of 300 a meeting. His sales of S. L. P. agitation pamphlets have been 154 to date. His preliminary work was around New York City for about a week and then he made his way up State having spoken at Yonkers, Nyack and this city.

Hunter gives good reports of the sentiment among the working class for an end and out political party of labor such as is the S. L. P. The wage earners take readily to the idea that they need a political party of their own; they realize full well that they, under the present then very severe." What has changed public opinion since then? Is it the fact that so many prisons now contain "bankers' rows," and whole colonies of grafters from high life?

A spiritualist gives a list of departed great men whom he says "control" Theodore Roosevelt; Lincoln, Napoleon, Caesar and an Indian ghost. Some people will be inclined to limit the "control" to the last named.

FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH

SALT LAKE CITY TRIES TOO SUPPRESS SOCIALIST AGITATION.

Arrest Six Speakers Who Showed up True Character of Military Institutions—Court Discharges Prisoners—Soldiers and the Press Disorderly.

Salt Lake City, September 17.—Surely the world do move. Even here in sleepy, saintly Salt Lake the slaves are waking up. The masters too. Up until about August 23rd street meetings were in full swing, the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party were holding street meetings. Everything went well until speakers of the different organizations began speaking on anti-patriotism. Then things began to sizzle.

The local authorities were all along trying to find some way to stop these meetings, as their political jobs seemed in jeopardy. Election time was not far distant, and the slaves could be seen by the hundreds at these meetings, listening and buying literature, some of which was "Anti-Patriotism" by Herve, "Industrial Unionism," "Value, Price and Profit" by Marx, papers, etc. At one of these meetings some of Uncle Sam's hired assassins and "protectors of private property" attempted to break up the meeting, but they were unsuccessful. "Aha, at last! A chance!" thought the King of Clubs, alias Chief of Police, and other capitalist tools. The next evening there appeared in the "Evening Telegram" an article (not unlike a riot call), telling the soldiers that their country (!) and their flag (!) were being insulted by the Socialists—"Resent these insults! Sic 'em!"

The result of the article was the coming from Fort Douglas of a bunch of soldier rowdies looking for fights and bent upon breaking up our meetings. Due to the fact that the slaves were in sympathy with what the speakers had said, the soldiers were roughly handled, receiving bruises and other minor injuries for their interruptions and insults. The soldiers were shown pretty plainly that no throwing of eggs or anything else that tended to break up what had been peaceable meetings up to the time this

element showed up would be tolerated. During the fight it could be plainly seen that the police were in with the soldiers and encouraging them secretly.

Beaten in this scheme, the authorities tried the old game of arresting all our speakers, but letting severely alone ALL religious squawkers and what is now known as the "respectable element" in the Socialist party, for whom not a slave in the party has a particle of use. This "respectable element" begged from the King of Clubs a permit to speak.

The first of our men to be arrested was W. J. Kerns, who was held sixteen hours without a complaint being filed. After a complaint was filed, bonds were fixed at one hundred dollars, which were instantly put up and the prisoner released. The next victim was G. E. Watts, who at the time of his arrest was reading the Constitution of the United States; bonds fixed at ten dollars, which were secured and Watts released.

The case of Kerns never came to trial for the reason that the Assistant City Attorney refused to issue a complaint. Bonds were returned. The case of Watts was dismissed in the Police Court.

After the above happenings, all hammers, hatchets, and differences were buried, and a conference was called of all organizations and individuals interested. This conference resulted in the formation of a Free Speech League, September 11th, with an Executive Committee of five, from all parties, and a Bond Committee.

The Executive Committee planned a monster meeting for the next evening, September 12th, and selected six speakers to address the meeting.

The policeman on the beat did a great piece of work in this instance, arresting all six of the speakers—Watts, Young, Engle, Brilliant, Osgood and Kerns. Kerns was held for two hundred dollars bond; each of the others for fifty dollars. The Bond Committee acted so quickly and efficiently that the full amount, four hundred and fifty dollars, was raised within an hour and all the prisoners were released. The trial was set for the following day. When the case was called, a continuance was granted at the request of our able attorney, Arthur Christensen. The bonds were reduced by the court to twenty dollars in all cases. We were charged with "obstructing the street by placing a soap box thereon."

When the case came up next morning, September 14th, Kerns was tried first and dismissed, owing to the fact that the police did not know who placed the box, the court holding that the prosecution did not prove who placed the box. "The placer" being liable for the violation of a city ordinance pertaining to obstruction, etc., of course there was no case against us.

Two other speakers were arrested on the same complaint: Wm. T. Brown and Wm. Jurgens, and bonds fixed at one hundred dollars in each case, which were secured and prisoners released. The trial was set for September 19th.

The first speaker, Wm. T. Brown, fared badly at the hands of the policeman, being struck a severe blow on the ear in police headquarters while being searched. Brown swore out a warrant for arrest of C. W. Pitts, the brute who struck him.

All through the fight the slimy reptile press falsely reported all that transpired. Last evening, September 16th, another meeting was held with six speakers. This meeting was not disturbed, either by soldiers or by the police. The local authorities have lain down and the Free Speech League was declared the winner. Notwithstanding this victory, the League is increasing its membership and in all ways possible preparing for a further fight if necessary. The fact that the City Council is about to bring forth an ordinance prohibiting street meetings makes it extremely probable that the League will have more work to do before long.

W. J. Kerns.

MORE S. P. FUSION?

That Party, in Houghton, Mich., Reported to Have Endorsed Democrat.

The New York Sun on September 22 contained the following report. If true, it is one more instance to add to the already long list of Socialist party fusions with the upholders of capitalism: "Houghton, Mich., September 21.—James J. Byers, a Democrat, running on the Democratic ticket, was elected Sheriff of Houghton County two years ago, running some 5,000 votes ahead of the ticket.

"This year nominees for county offices as well as State offices were chosen under the new primary law. Byers was a candidate for renomination. He was

WEZOSAL IS SET FREE

BUT IS NOT ALTOGETHER OUT OF DANGER.

Russian Government Fails to Bring Proofs Against Wezosal—United States Commissioner Discharges Him—Russia Now to Try New Tack.

Boston, September 23.—At the hearing to-day the Russian Government offered no proofs against Julius Wezosal, a political refugee whom it sought to have extradited on charges alleging him to have taken government funds. U. S. Commissioner Hayes promptly discharged him. It is believed that the announcement that professors from Switzerland would testify to Wezosal's alibi and the unwillingness of the Russian Government to repeat the experience it had in the Pourn and Rudowitz cases prompted the withdrawal of the charges by its Boston Vice-Consul.

Charges, however, are being contemplated against Wezosal by the Vice-Consul in Boston for alleged bringing stolen property into the State. These charges will be tried before an American jury which will be thus called upon to convict a revolutionist for participation or aid in a political offense against Russia. If successful, the Russian Government having been unable to secure extradition, it will seek to punish a political refugee by means of prosecution in an American court on American soil. Such precedent, if established, will be highly dangerous to political refugees, and it should therefore be vigorously resisted by friends of the revolutionary movement in Russia, and by those who cherish the undisturbed right of political asylum in the United States as well.

The Political Refugees Defense League will now face a new situation and will have to wage a new campaign against the invasion of Czarism in the American courts.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

Resolution Adopted at Copenhagen, on the Wezosal and Similar Cases.

The following is the resolution unanimously adopted by the International Socialist Congress on the Right of Asylum, which takes up among others, the flagrant case of Julius Wezosal.

The clause referring to Wezosal was introduced by Delegate De Leon of the S. L. P., and although obstacles were thrown in its way by the S. P. representatives on the committee, it was retained unaltered. Great applause followed the adoption of the resolution by the full Congress:

"The Right of Asylum.

"Recently in various countries many instances have occurred where, under various fallacious pretexts, the right of asylum for political refugees has been violated. The Russian Government particularly distinguishes itself in this field in a most deplorable manner. Thus Julius Wezosal has been recently arrested in Boston upon the demand of Russia for his extradition.

"Even England, contrary to all her traditions, consents to employ this process, violating the right of asylum, as in the case of the revolutionary Hindoo, Savarkar, who in an unprecedented manner has been arrested on French soil and extradited without any legal formality. "The Congress vigorously protests against these criminal violations of the right of asylum, and urges the proletariat of all countries to resist by all the means of propaganda and agitation it possesses these assaults upon the dignity and independence of their own countries, which menace the liberty of action of the working class and its international solidarity."

named by the Democrats, his own party; was nominated by the Republicans also, although the new primary law is supposed to put a high fence against things of this sort; was nominated by the Socialists, and although he formerly was a saloon keeper was nominated by the Prohibitionists. It seems probable that he will be elected in November."

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

THE MILWAUKEE OUTLOOK

SEIDEL'S REFUSAL TO MEET TEDDY MAY LOSE VOTES TO S.D.P.

La Follette and Roosevelt Progressive Republicans Who Voted for S. D. P. Last Spring Will Very Likely Follow La Follette's Lead Elsewhere This Fall.

Milwaukee, Wis., September 16.—I want to mention a few things regarding the S. D. P., King Edward half-mast affair. Mayor Seidel says that he did not order the City Hall flag at half-mast in honor of King Edward, but in honor of E. P. Hackett, deceased Public Debt Commissioner. It may also be mentioned that about the same time that King Edward and Hackett died, May 9, George Brunder, owner of the only two German dailies in this city, and prominent in Lutheran church circles, also went into the hereafter with his accommodating friend Hackett. Granting for the sake of argument that homage was not paid to King Edward, but to Hackett instead, it does not alter the case one iota. In either case an upholder of the present system was honored.

If the office of Public Debt Commissioner were elective, instead of appointive, things would be in favor of the S. D. P. administration. E. P. Hackett was appointed commissioner under the old party administration. In business life Hackett was a member of the Hackett and Hoff real estate, bonds, investments, steamship agency, etc., firm. It is considered one of the largest in the state.

The present administration claims that "it is customary to put the flag at half-mast when a city official dies. Is it not the duty of a Socialist to ignore what is or has been 'customary' in the old parties, and to make 'customary' what was not considered customary by the old parties? Every conscious Socialist cannot help but agree to this. It was not the will of the people that made Hackett P. D. Commissioner, but the will of a capitalist politician. Why then should he be honored by an S. D. P. mayor?

Think of the ridiculousness of the statement, "It has been customary." To illustrate the fallacy of such argument, I will mention some local incidents. When the S. D. P. took the reins of government in their hands last April, Mayor Seidel appointed Jos. Uihlein, manager of the Schiltz brewery, Public Debt Commissioner to succeed Mr. Whitnall, who had been elected S. D. P. city treasurer. Mr. Uihlein is a reputed millionaire, also part owner of the brewery. This same Uihlein called the international officers of the brewery unions "bulldozers" and "crooks" last March. The officers and the rank and file of the brewers thereupon demanded an apology from Uihlein. Mr. Uihlein then stated that men who would sign their names to such articles as written by Mother Jones in the "Appeal to Reason," regarding working conditions of the girls in the bottling departments, were the men the insinuations were hurled at. The new agreement was then satisfactorily accepted by both parties.

Now imagine the brewery workers striking for better working conditions, and Mr. Uihlein refusing to concede to their demands; then imagine that death suddenly seized Mr. Uihlein. Then enlarge your imagination and think of having a Socialist administration put the City Hall flag at half mast in honor of Mr. Uihlein, upon the ground that it is "customary to do so when a city official dies."

Mayor Seidel was forced, however, to ignore customs when he refused to receive Roosevelt. It is customary for old party politicians to receive prominent citizens in their locality, regardless of political affiliation. If Mr. Seidel is guided by custom, why his refusal to receive Roosevelt? It would have been more consistent for him and his party to receive Roosevelt than to put the flag at half mast for either King Edward, E. Hackett, or G. Brunder (take your choice), for has not the "New Yorker" "Volkszeitung" and "Call" already accepted as campaign material recent utterances of Roosevelt? I am not slandering Mr. Seidel, but only mentioning facts. The members of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., consider Seidel about the most fair-minded of the Wisconsin S. D. P., but his party's tactics and his associates bring about such a condition of affairs.

At the last spring election the so-called Roosevelt and La Follette adherents, threw their support to the S. D. P. Seidel's refusal to receive Roosevelt has aroused the ire of many Republicans and Democrats. Many votes will be lost to the S. D. P. this fall on account of this

affair. The "Big Stick," a paper sold September 7th, the day that Bwana Tumbo visited this Socialist Republic (!) attacked the S. D. P., and our friend Seidel especially. This paper was published by the Milwaukee Press Club, and was circulated by the thousands.

The Milwaukee Labor Day parade was headed by Mayor Seidel, who also delivered the oration of the day. He unknowingly showed the impotency of political action only. He said he received a letter from a lady clerk in a local department store, requesting him to use his influence in having the department stores close on Labor Day. He took the matter up with the various department stores, who then referred him to the secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association. The reply Seidel got was that the Boston store refused to close, and therefore the other department stores refused to close, consequently the clerks had to work on Labor Day.

The reason Seidel mentioned this was to have the people cease patronizing such places. Had an industrial organization existed in these stores, it would not have been necessary to ask a Socialist mayor to use his influence, and whose influence in this case amounted to naught.

The Republican Progressives have had a landslide in this State at the primaries. Two Progressives are running against Gaylor and Berger in the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts. Mr. McGovern, candidate for Governor, was formerly district attorney of Milwaukee County. Victor Berger has time and again complimented Mr. McGovern on his able prosecution of city and county officials. Roosevelt has set a pace for the S. P. in New York. Now La Follette has been "coming the S. D. P. way" a long time (according to the S. D. P.'s own statements), as was Bryan. If the S. D. P.'s are Socialists, La Follette surely is. La Follette has fought the upper capitalists as hard as any man ever did in Washington. The S. D. P. has posters up calling the Republicans "timber thieves," and the Democrats "franchise thieves," closing with a plea to vote Social Democratic. La Follette has certainly done more in the exposure line than all the S. D. P.'s shouting.

There is only one congressman that the S. D. P.'s have a chance to elect, and that's Berger; and from present indications his chances are not very good. If La Follette delivers a few speeches in his district, the S. D. P. will slump.

When it comes to following a leader, the people will follow La Follette sooner than "genius" Berger. It is the writer's opinion that the S. D. P. will not poll their last city vote, 27,500, in the county this fall, they may have a big slump. This is my opinion according to the present situation.

Many Republicans who supported the S. D. P. last spring will vote La Follette all the way down this time. Many voters are angered at Seidel's refusal to receive Teddy, and this the Republicans will use as an "issue" against the S. D. P.

Dr. Rucker, of San Francisco, who was appointed health commissioner by Mayor Seidel, has been arrested on serious charges preferred against him by a young woman. It may be a political trick, and again may not. The old parties will, no doubt, try to prove the immorality of the Socialists this fall, although Rucker was no S. D. P. man, unless he became one, after his appointment as health commissioner. His case is up for trial in December. Rucker has resigned as Health Commissioner.

Alb. Schnabel.

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PROSPERITY IN DETROIT

MEANS ECONOMIC DISTRESS FOR AUTO WORKERS.

Socialist Labor Party Organizer, Rudolph Katz, Holds Series of Well-Attended Meetings in That City—Workers Enlightened and S. L. P. Seed Sown.

Detroit, September 22.—"In Detroit life is worth living." That's the capitalist slogan of the city. The political pot is boiling, recently stirred by the voting of the primary elections, with the workers in a muddle-headed state. Challenges of debate are being flung back and forth among capitalist nominees and candidates. The present Mayor Breitmeyer, though not selected as a candidate, declares he will run anyway. The working class, especially in the auto industry, is receiving its reward of merit in the form of blue slips in the pay envelope, stating: "Your services no longer needed." For the past two months, aye, more workmen and women have been "laid off," that is, on the shelf, by the wholesale.

The Packard Automobile Company, which heretofore employed between 6,000 and 7,000 men, reduced its force one-half and is devising plans to run through the winter on as small a force as possible. The Brush Auto Company, which closed its plant for a long time, resumed operations a short time ago with greatly reduced force and with piece work established. These are but two cases cited. Throughout the auto industry and other lines of work pertaining thereto the story is the same, not only in this city but also in surrounding cities where the auto is made.

It is a sight to behold to make the rounds of the different plants or factories and see at once place 400 or 500 waiting for permission to live; at another place 300, and again 200 to 400, and so on.

In one plant, where the piece-work system had been established there slaves a former shopmate. He stated that work as hard as he could, he barely made \$2 per day. Constantly walking among the slaves there was a floor-walker or straw boss who would say, "Hurry up on this job, there are plenty more men outside waiting to come in."

Still we have "prosperity," for the papers say so. And here is their proof. A short time ago the Chalmers Auto Company of this city declared a dividend of 103 per cent, 100 per cent on the stock, raising a share by ten, and thirty per cent cash dividend. Surely, Br'er Labor ought to be willing to take a vacation after making so much money.

With these conditions existing among the wage workers of Detroit, the Socialist Labor Party was able to do some good agitation when its national organizer, Rudolph Katz, arrived in the city. He reached here, on Sunday, September 17. On Monday noon a fine street meeting was held in front of the Cadillac Auto Company with an audience of 400 workers. Katz in his fine easy way pointed to these workers the way out of all this chaos and misery. The men were attentive, and caught every word, staying with him till the whistle blew. Many leaflets and Weekly People were distributed and eighteen pamphlets were sold.

On Monday evening Katz spoke before Branch 1 of Section Detroit (Polish), where many Polish Socialist party members had gathered, and they learned something. Katz showed up the perfidy of the Socialist party, mentioning the St. Louis fusion instance among others.

On Tuesday noon another good meeting was held in front of the Burrough's Adding Machine Company, where another attentive crowd of workers were enlightened. Here, as on Monday, leaflets, papers, etc., were given away and fifteen pamphlets were sold. Tuesday night Katz addressed a well filled hall at headquarters, 75 Gratiot avenue, it being the regular meeting night of Metal and Machinery Workers' Local 202, I. W. W., recently organized and each and every one learned something.

Wednesday noon Katz addressed about 250 or 300 in front of the Packard Automobile Company, and here too the workers seemed eager for the message. Some sixteen pamphlets were sold and leaflets and Weekly People were distributed. On Wednesday night Katz went among the Bohemians to see what work could be done but found them so scattered throughout the city that no meeting was held.

Thursday noon a meeting was held in front of the Timken Auto Parts Company, sixteen pamphlets were sold. On Thursday night a mass meeting

was held in S. L. P. headquarters hall, and the hall was filled, every chair was taken and some men were standing.

Friday noon saw Katz at a factory meeting before the E. M. F. Auto Company, 300 workers hearing him. Some twelve or fifteen pamphlets were sold. On the same evening a street meeting was held on the corner of Park and Michigan streets. Katz addressed and held an audience of 200 or more. One application to the S. L. P. was secured, several subs for the Weekly were obtained, and fifteen pamphlets were bought by listeners.

Now, it's up to members of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. to do the work of crystallizing the strong sentiment prevailing. Katz did excellent work in Detroit and it is for Section Detroit to bestir itself and get down to business, and take up the work where Katz left off.

In all shop meetings and other meetings Katz was ably assisted by Stone, of Section Detroit, and Andzeleski, of Branch 1, Section Detroit (Polish), besides some other comrades.

F. N. Hitchcock.

SLAVES OF THE RING.

(By Ed. Smales, Houston, Tex.)

In the days of Haroun Al Raschid;— (So the wonderful story is told) Lived one, who on a finger wore A magic circle of gold.

Such virtue there was in the metal, That a wish had the power to bring From the bowels of earth or the limitless air, The dutiful Slave of the Ring.

Eager for whatever service; Ready to save or to kill; Or fetch from the Indies the pearls and the gems In doing his noble Lord's will.

But the "Ring" of the modern is human, Human, but far from humane; Its slaves are the toiling women and men That serve it with brawn and with brain.

Serve it in mine and in workshop, Serve it 'mid factory's roar, Wherever the far-reaching Croesus may scheme To add to his great golden store.

In the cold of the far northern winter;— In the heat of the wide torrid zone, The serfs of the world are gathering wealth;— A wealth that is never their own.

In poverty, be it, or squalor, This is the song that they sing;— "On land and on sea we never are free But ever the Slaves of the Ring!"

Of humans the flesh and the blood is cheap, While a beautiful gem is rare;— So the ransom, great, of a thousand lives

May flash in a fine woman's hair. Yet the sun of a kindlier system Looms up through the thick social fog, Where the wage that we earn shall no longer be

The bone that is thrown to a dog.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels. While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

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NEARING COMPLETION

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This story depicts the last brilliant flicker of the reign of feudalism. At the base of the gilded society of the Grand Monarch is revealed the gradual consolidation of the forces of social misery and discontent which a century later were to engulf it. The outlines of republican government are already described on the horizon; a charming love story runs through it all.

"The Blacksmith's Hammer" is the seventeenth story of the Sue series. Two others are to follow and then the series will, for the first time, be complete in English.

When the task of publishing this greatest of the works of Eugene Sue was determined upon by the Labor News it was fully realized that it was no mean undertaking. Knowing, however, the importance and necessity of imparting to the toilers a knowledge of history, which Sue in this series does in a masterly manner, it was decided to proceed with the work.

With the financial help of Comrade Fred Ball, and with the help of the many comrades who pushed the sales of the books as they came out, we have all but completed the big undertaking.

When the series is complete in book form it will mean the realization of a long ago conceived aspiration, and one to which all concerned with bringing it to success can point with justifiable pride, for no more important piece of work of the kind has yet been undertaken by the English speaking movement.

There are, however, hundreds of our friends whose assistance has been lacking—they not even having purchased the books as they came out. They can and should make amends by beginning now to get the series. In fact some have already started by buying two or more volumes and ordering the others sent one or two volumes a month, according as the price is and their means permit.

Suppose you adopt that plan and lay in a supply of good and instructive reading for the long winter nights. Nothing in our experience has been more remarkable than the way in which these Sue stories have found readers. From the crowded hives of industry to the lonely mining camps are Sue book readers who eagerly await the coming of the next story, and we have yet to hear from one purchaser who did not derive immense pleasure and profit from reading "The Mysteries of the People."

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CHILD LABOR IN WEST VIRGINIA

LAX LAWS RESPONSIBLE FOR EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE.

The manufacture of glass is confined to the northern and western portions of the State and the factories may be roughly separated into three divisions: those that make window glass, those that make cast and rolled glass, and those that make bottles and tableware. The making of window glass involves much heavier labor than the making of bottles or tableware, consequently this branch of the industry makes no draft upon child labor, and this is true in a lesser degree, perhaps, of the cast and rolled glass industry. In the manufacture of bottles and tableware, however, a great many young children, both boys and girls, are employed. These children work in both the blowing and packing rooms.

Around the tanks and pots of the blowing room, young boys work, waiting upon the blowers, the pressers, and the finishers. The boy who opens and closes the iron mold for the blower is known as the "holding-mold boy"; the one who stands beside the presser receiving tumbler from the large mold on a little tray and placing them on a little table at his side, is, in his own phraseology, the "ketchin'-up boy"; the boy who seizes these blown or pressed objects with a long iron rod and holds them in the flame of the glory-hole for a few seconds before handing them to the finisher, is known as the "sticker-up boy"; the one who takes the finished objects from the finisher to the annealing oven, is known as the "carrying-in boy."

These boys, in the majority of cases, are employed on the alternating weekly shift, working nine hours daily, the time being divided into two periods of four and a half hours each, with an intermission between of one hour. The day shift begins work at 7 a. m., and quits at 5 p. m., and the night shift usually goes to work at 6 p. m. and quits at 4 a. m. In most of the factories, the force which works during the day one week works at night during the following week, alternating week in and week out. This is a particularly bad arrangement, for it makes regularity of sleep and meals impossible, and yet every mother knows the necessity of such regularity at the tender age at which many of these boys are employed. In a conversation with a man who worked on the alternating shift, he was asked whether this weekly change had any bad effect upon him; he is a fully grown and well-built man, yet he replied, "Yes, indeed! I am not the man to-day I was a year ago; then I was strong and healthy, but this shift of day and night work is slowly knocking me out." If this system has such an effect upon a strong man, what must be its effect upon a young and undeveloped boy!

There is no provision in the law of West Virginia requiring proof of age of children employed in any occupation other than coal mining. The child labor law simply states that no child under fourteen years of age may be employed during any part of the term in which the public schools of the district in which he resides are in session, but during the vacation period the law lowers this age limit to twelve years for work in factories, workshops and stores,—and to babyhood in all other occupations save mining. The new compulsory school attend-

ance law raises the limit to fifteen years for twenty-four weeks of the year, but there is no requirement of proof of age, and even if there were, there is only one official, in addition to the truant officers, who is charged with the enforcement of the law over the entire State. Consequently, violations are common.

In a conversation with the manager of a glass factory in which ten boys were noticed who seemed to be between twelve and fourteen years old, and who were then working after the public schools in the town had begun their annual session, he said, "If I think a boy is not fourteen years old, I prepare a typewritten statement to the effect that he is fourteen or over, and have his parents sign it." This action, in his opinion, relieves him of all responsibility and throws the fault upon the parents. The law does not require him to do this; he gets this signed statement because he knows he does wrong in employing young children, and instinctively tries to protect himself from possible consequences.

A fifteen year old boy, employed as a driver at a livery stable in the vicinity of this glass works, said that formerly he had been employed in the factory, but had given up the work after a few days, because, he said, "They keep you hustlin' too much." He said he knew of seven-year-old boys who had worked there. When asked how such young boys managed to keep at this work for nine hours, daily, he replied, "They don't! When they get tired, they sneak away and hide."

In another glass works, many small boys were found, among them one who looked to be ten years old, and several apparently between eleven and fourteen. There were also a number of young girls, ranging in age from twelve to eighteen years, working with men and boys in the packing and grinding rooms. As the language of boys employed in glass works is seldom clean and wholesome, the moral atmosphere is decidedly not of the best, and the influences at work among these young girls are extremely bad.

In spite of the fact that most of the public schools were in session at the time, there were found in the factories many children from twelve to thirteen years of age. Two small boys of twelve and men of over forty were found in one place, working side by side, carrying bottles to the annealing oven—an argument in itself that young boys are not necessary to the trade. Girls as young as thirteen were found wrapping, packing and polishing; one, indeed, confessed suddenly that she was only thirteen, and was instantly reprimanded by a man at her side, who whispered to her to say "fourteen." One who is interested in the child labor problem and who has made personal inquiry into conditions in the homes, told the writer that she had the names of twenty-two boys from nine to thirteen years of age, who are working in a glass factory of the town in which she resides. They work all night one week and all day the next. When asked how they managed to keep awake all night, they said, "We chew tobacco."—E. N. Clopper, of National Child Labor Committee.

Woman Under - Socialism -

By August Bebel

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

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

Cloth, 400 Pages, Price \$1.00

New York Labor News Co., 28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.



A CRY OF NEED

Under the above title the Berlin "Vorwaerts" of August 28 publishes a letter by S. Katayama, Japanese Socialist, in which he depicts the unfortunate condition of the Socialist cause in Japan, and the struggle which Socialists there must overcome. It will be observed that Katayama wrote his letter on the eve of the convening of the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen, and he makes a strong appeal to the friend to whom he sent the letter, Gustave Eckstein, German Social Democrat, to present the case of Japan and plead for international peace. Particularly and rightly does Katayama decry the hostile spirit of America's trade unions towards Japanese workers, and he administers a merited rebuke to the so-called Socialist party for encouraging the anti-Japanese feeling. The rebuke of Katayama to that S. P. is all the deeper, seeing it is put so mildly; it is the soft reproach of one comrade to another who was thought faithful but has proven false. And deep should be the shame felt by the S. P. at this modest reproach of its disgraceful betrayal.

Katayama's letter is prefaced in the "Vorwaerts" by that of his friend Eckstein. They are both here given:

Comrade Eckstein writes us: "When I visited Japan in the spring of 1903 I observed there the first favorable beginning of a Socialist and trades union movement. A year ago Comrade Chagrin found only the wrecks of the Socialist movement, to the erection of which none has contributed as much as Comrade Katayama. The present status of the movement is described by him in a letter to me. I believe I can not better comply with the wish which he expresses than by giving his letter to the public."

(Katayama's Letter.)
Tokio, July 4, 1910.

Dear friend:—It is now a long time ago that you were in Japan. Since then, Japan has progressed steadily in every

direction. It has victoriously fought the terrible and bloody war with Russia. But in the domain of the labor movement and Socialism, I regret to say, no progress can be noticed since you were with us. Then we could talk in an altogether different spirit of the prospects of Socialism, for to-day our Socialist movement is destroyed, many of us are in prison, and freedom of speech and action no more exists for the Socialists as it did when you were with us. Continuous persecution and oppression by the government has brought several of us to the greatest extremity. Just now, we Socialists have to suffer the severest measures of oppression in consequence of an "Anarchist plot" which was supposed to have been discovered lately. At one stroke seven Socialists, probably some Anarchists, were arrested, and since then arrest follows arrest. We hardly have reliable data concerning the imprisoned. Day by day Socialists are arrested and their domiciles searched. Our every step and move is dodged by one or two sleuths; sometimes as many as eight are "anxious for our safety." I myself have "steady company" of a fellow who disturbs me in my work.

For two years I have been a contributor to an economic periodical which appears three monthly, and which since I joined the editorial staff, deals with political and social questions. Detectives have repeatedly asked for me in the editorial offices and nosed around, only to cause inconvenience for me.

Our paper, "Socialist News," is under strictest censorship, and the police follow up our subscribers and seek to turn them from us. In spite of all this, we succeeded in keeping it alive during the last three years. But it is very questionable whether or not we shall be able to continue, because nearly all Socialists of the country, under one pretext or another, are arrested and await trial.

No constitutional guarantees exist for the Socialists. Court and police are a unit against us. The working class is

completely subdued, and hardly any organization or agitation prevails. We are still without factory laws, although a draft of one was introduced at the last session of parliament. Our workmen are not protected by laws; they are oppressed by police regulations. It is completely impossible under these conditions to fight for our cause in the open. But secret activity is in steady danger of criminal prosecution.

I should have liked very much to go to the International Congress at Copenhagen, but, as you see, this is completely out of the question: no Socialist organization exists in Japan to-day. I myself have been in a pretty bad fix during the last three years. Everything I had is gone, and now I support my family through contributions to the above mentioned periodical and at that I publish also the "Socialist News."

I ask you to inform your countrymen and the Copenhagen Congress of our terrible plight, and I also beg of you to advocate the cause of the Japanese workers and of international peace, and at the same time, bring to the notice of America's workers, and the proletariat in general, that the present attitude of the American workers and a few Socialists there only strengthens the anti-Japanese sentiment in America and makes for a declaration of war between Japan and the United States, because of the question of Japanese immigration and the Chinese market.

In Hawaii and the United States there live at present nearly 170,000 Japanese who are principally active in agriculture. They went there before there was an anti-Japanese movement. But they are not treated like the subjects of other nations; they are persecuted in every respect, boycotted by the trades unions, injured in their crafts and often damaged in their person and property by the excesses of the ignorant.

The Japanese government forbids the workers to emigrate to the United States or to Hawaii. No workman can leave the country, because the gov-

ernment does not issue any passports, and without a passport no steamer will take a Japanese passenger. Only such Japanese who have resided in the United States can return to it; and then their wives can follow them there only if their husbands are independent farmers or merchants. A workman can not take his wife along, even if he can show sufficient means and good prospects of employment. So the number of Japanese in America is steadily decreasing; after many years of hard work and tribulations they have to leave that country, incurring heavy losses.

But the Americans are not satisfied that the Japanese government in fact allows none of its subjects to go to America, and thereby grants the request of the United States; these demand that the complete exclusion of Japanese be enacted into law. Not only Jingoists like Johnson and ex-President Roosevelt, but also the trades unions on the Pacific coast and elsewhere, and sad to state, many Socialists, favor this measure.

Do you believe that Japan and its people will forever stand for such unjust and barbarous treatment? Will it not demand that its citizens shall be treated no differently than those of any other nationality? This must be clear to every sensible being, and especially to every international Socialist. I am an enemy of all wars, because they are always undertaken by the capitalists and their governments for self-seeking purposes; the workers have always to suffer without gaining anything. We know that from fresh and pitiful experience.

But I can not disregard the clouds of danger that loom more threatening day after day in both nations. Japan is preparing itself in peace and patience for great events in the near future and the United States is doing the same thing under the leadership of Roosevelt who, since he became President, has ever expressed in tongue and pen his deep-rooted hatred for Japanese.

As you know a modern war can only

be prevented through the unanimous and energetically expressed will of the working class of the interested nations. That's how it was on the occasions of Morocco affair between Germany and France, the trouble between Austria and Italy, and Sweden and Norway. The expression of the unanimous will of the proletariat will also have great influence in the relations between England and Germany. The workers of both these countries are intelligent and class-conscious and are well aware of the horrors of war. They will therefore combat every war in the future as they have done hitherto.

Japan's workers are not so organized; America's workers hate the Japanese and are only too willing to drive them out of the country. They have no sentiment of international solidarity. Herein lies a great danger, in view of the approaching crisis in the relations of both countries. This anti-Japanese movement furnishes the American capitalists and their government the best pretext for forcing the armaments on sea and land. It is accordingly their interests for which the American worker sacrifices himself, hastening the danger of war that can bring only the most horrible suffering for the proletariat of both countries.

Even the Socialists of America, who should advocate international peace, are, by encouraging the anti-Japanese movement, as is shown by the majority resolution at the Chicago congress, working into the hands of the capitalists. Anything said or done in that direction by America's workers only widens the chasm between both countries.

The Stuttgart resolution and the famous words of Karl Marx concerning the internationality of the labor movement are interpreted by America's workers as meaning Japanese exclusion.

I beg you to study this question and to do everything to prevent the welfare of the working class of the two countries from being sacrificed upon the altar of capitalist greed.

S. Katayama.

PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POETIC TWADDLE

By Louis C. Fraina.

The spur of enthusiasm has impelled ardent admirers of the poets to call them "seers" and "prophets." This is meant to be applicable, not to particular poets only, but to the poetic tribe in general. The basis of truth in this view is distorted by the popular mind, which, obsessed as usual with the incubus of false ideas, exaggerates. The true poet is endowed with the psychologic power of seeing and experiencing things much more vividly, forcibly, than the ordinary mortal, and, as a consequence, is enabled to describe them in a fervent strain, even though they may, as is usually the case, escape the notice of the plodding populace. And this elicits admiration and applause—nothing more, for seldom are the words of the poet heeded in the course of material development, which alone superinduces social and intellectual progress.

The true poet,—he whose work has retained its permanence in the march of ages, and whom posterity has termed "great"—has ever been in the thick of the struggle for human advancement. Art has not been conceived by him as a mere means of inducing intellectual and emotional pleasure in the select few; the sterile theory of "art for art's sake" has been repudiated for the more lofty principle of "Art for the sake of humanity." That imaginative effort should "point a moral" and not merely "adorn a tale," has been the view of the great poets. Men of thought and men of action, they have in most instances striven to realize their aspirations into actual practice. Dante, Milton, Shelley, Hugo, Whitman,—leading types of the progressive and combative poet—tossed and suffered for their ideals, enduring social and intellectual ostracism rather than betray their adherence to truth and principle. Dante attacked the great center of medieval corruption, the Roman Catholic Church, and earned the malignant hatred of that powerful institution; Hugo endured exile rather than submit to the scoundrelly, autocratic conduct of Napoleon the Little and his minions; all the others suffered in various ways—because they dared remain true to their ideals.

However, we should not allow admiration for such conduct to obscure our intellectual vision and agree with the poets' practical plans of action, whenever they have any, which is seldom. Their function is to arouse interest, to stir the mentally lethargic mass into activity;

and this they can perform, in certain instances, through the instrumentality of poetry. Yet, their thought lacks a substantial basis; and, consequently, cannot be conducive to correct action. Imaginative writers see things in a vague, impressionistic, nebulous sort of way, and write in an identical strain; they are emotional, not scientific; they allow their feelings to dominate their faculty of analytic reason. And the results are often absurd, though none the less sad. Victor Hugo, for instance, than whom there has been no greater fighter in the cause of progress, whose prose and poetical writings pulsate with an ardent love of humanity and of social and moral freedom, believed that "co-operation of the classes"—that is, philanthropy—combined with the observance of the rule, "Love ye one another," would solve the social problem, not realizing that society cannot be freed from its numerous evils by "moral principles," but by economic development and action. He also advocated that the poor of France and other countries should emigrate and colonize Africa, there to become communists and harbingers of the new social system of Justice; little did he reck of the geographical, financial, and other obstacles, which rendered the plan a poetic idiosyncrasy. And when he became a sort of "humanitarian Socialist," it was due to a vague, sentimental aspiration. His conception of the Socialist formula, "To make the mortal man better, the intellectual man greater, the material man happier: goodness first, greatness next, happiness last," turned the basis of Socialism topsy-turvy. This evil of chaotic thought is not confined only to poets; it also imbues the mind of the imaginative prose-writers who would seek to advance social progress. Bernard Shaw, to take a contemporary example, has done valiant work in arousing social discontent; yet he is no more Socialist than is the mythical man in the moon. Not only does he lack a knowledge of Socialist economics, he is not even imbued with the spirit of Revolutionary Socialism; a mere bourgeois radical, who, in spite of his "radicalism," is at soul essentially a conservative, he knows nothing of proletarian science and of proletarian ethics. His schemes for social redemption are futile, often absurd, though his exhortation of existing evils is magnificent. And likewise with Ibsen, who, seeing clearly the evils of modern society, yet could conceive of no

coherent method of emancipation.

Paradoxical as it may seem, we welcome the poets and their agitation, but, when it is a matter of action, we exclaim, "Beware of the poet!"

What we have said above applies only to the true poet, not the mere rhymester basking in the pale glow of vacuous sentiment. As often as not, this latter person is an intellectual nondescript, catering to ignorance and prejudice, and, therefore, more popular than the real poet. The rhymester, who, with monstrous self complacency, claims intellectual kinship with the poetic great, is ever dangerous. Endowed with a weak mind, he cannot glimpse or purposely ignores the progressive movement in society, and is always acting (consciously or unconsciously, it matters not) in the interest of reaction. It is the work of such a rhymester, who is thus prostituting the poetic muse, that has provoked this article.

Among contemporary American "poets," Clinton Scollard holds a somewhat conspicuous position. A writer of magazine verse, (which editors use mainly to "fill in" space), his work has been deemed important enough to be printed in more permanent form, and a number of volumes have been issued. His latest, "Pro Patria: Verses Chiefly Patriotic," shows his "genius" of scribbler's itch at its lowest depths. His false poetic sentimentality, his apotheosis of a patriotism which buttresses existing social evils, his ignorance or avoidance of obvious facts, are enough to rouse the anger of even the most callous. The foreword to his volume is, eloquent proof of this contention. It can well be utilized to demonstrate the idiocy of rhymesters' sentimental twaddle, and, incidentally, bring forth certain sociologic facts of which our friend ought to be aware—and probably is.

"We have known war, and its ensanguined sights,
Pain's pallid harvest, Death's divine release;
Hushed are the guns; sheathed is the sword that smites;
Let us give thanks for Peace!"

If an ailing person is in the condition where his disease, while temporarily at rest, may and will break forth at any moment with increased virulence, he cannot be termed "cured"; and the doctor who would tell such a person, "you

are well," is a charlatan. And he who talks of peace, jubilantly, at that, when commercial circumstances may at any moment precipitate an international war, is likewise a charlatan.

The nations of the world are engaged in a wild race for martial and naval supremacy; they are increasing their armies and navies as fast as finances will permit. Far from the guns being "hushed" and the sword "sheathed," these implements of destruction are being increased. Statistics corroborate this. Here in our land, the second session of the Sixty-first Congress appropriated the huge sum of \$234,264,871.40 for naval and military purposes,—army, fortifications, military academy, and navy. This is a little more than one-fourth of the total appropriations. If there were peace, or even the semblance of a possibility of peace, such gigantic preparations for war would not be necessary. And yet, under our present social system of legalized rapine, such great armaments are imperative. The army and militia, for one thing, are an essential force to protect the vested rights of private property, and to suppress, that is, murder, the workers whenever a strike becomes so powerful and dangerous as to threaten the oligarchic rule of Capital. The supreme mission of naval and military power, however, is to protect the commerce of each respective country, and to insure it markets wherein to dispose of the surplus products wrung from the wage-working class, which produces more wealth than it receives in wages. The radius of new markets has been narrowed, until practically the Far East alone remains; and every commercial country has its gaze ravenously fixed on China. The struggle for mercantile mastery, which at any moment may create war, is fierce. Japan, England, Russia, Germany, France, United States, each seeks to win at the expense of the other. A few years ago, the New York "Herald" agitated for a commercial treaty with China, or, if this were not possible, war. Many other newspapers, more or less covertly, it is true, have acted similarly. The industrial-commercial situation is threatening. The yield of surplus-value by the working class is increasing, the number of available markets decreasing; and this spells either war or Socialism,—probably the former, for the Socialist Movement is not yet powerful enough to retard such a catas-

trophic event.

Modern society is comparable to a village nesting in the valley of a temporarily-quiet volcano. At any moment natural forces may cause the mountainous Vulcan to grow restive and cause an eruption, spreading ruin in its vicinity. And sociologic forces may, when one least expects it, cause the now-peaceable volcano of war to become active, with consequent disastrous results. We do not as yet understand natural laws sufficiently to prevent volcanic disturbances; but we do understand the sociologic causes of war, and the remedy to prevent it from ever further devastating society. Destroy the social system of Capitalism, usher in the Socialist Republic, and war can be, will be, no more. In the meanwhile, rejoicing about "peace" in a poetical or any other strain, can be nothing else than charlatanic twaddle.

"We have known Want—the lean wolf—at the door;
Aye, we have known him at the hearth intrude;
Let us give thanks from shore to utmost shore
That there is Plenty!"

This is a magnificent, an inspiring stanza. It ought to be embossed in gilt letters on vellum paper, framed, distributed gratis by the Capitalist class, and hung in every proletarian home; and when the mother complains of high prices, or the children demand more and better food and clothing, or the father brings home decreased wages, mayhap no wages at all as a result of unemployment, let them one and all, read the placard and be comforted with the poetic assurance of "plenty" existing in the land.

Whoever prates of plenty and prosperity is either blind or deceitful. Poverty increases in even tempo with the development of Capitalism. Prices are now rising as never before; while wages fail to increase and so counteract the higher cost of living. This tends to provide new material for the "submerged tenth" of criminals and prostitutes. Crime is on the increase; so are suicides; and all due to the struggle for a living having become more bitter. The veritable epidemic of strikes now taking place in this country is evidence conclusive that the economic pressure is becoming more unbearable than ever.

Often is heard now-a-days the wail that "people do not read poetry." This

is meant as a reproach; we on the contrary, are inclined to view the situation as a good thing for all concerned. Lack of "appreciation" will not deter the true poet; but it will nip in the bud the aspirations and drive of many a shallow poet-aster,—although, alas, not all of them. And if Scollard's work is typical of the modern muse, it is best for the people to refrain from kneeling at its shrine; for it would addle their minds worse than they are addled now.

Whatever Capitalism touches shrivels and becomes palsied. It converts human beings into commodities, smothers the nobler sentiments of the intellect, turns society into a "civilized" jungle wherein strife prevails, and all things are "red in tooth and claw." And its evil influence extends so far as to debauch art and literature. Witness the sentimental idiocy of a Clinton Scollard, or the poetic sycophancy of an Austin Dobson who, at the bier of Edward VII., went into ecstasies of admiration for the departed kingly rake.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.	
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1910.

Errors, like straws, upon the surface
 flow;
 He who would search for pearls must
 dive below.

—DRYDEN.

WALL STREET AS A PROMOTER OF REVOLUTIONS.

The frequent periodical South American
 "revolutions" have become a by-word
 and a subject of jest by the papers of
 this country. At times laudatory editorials
 will appear in the papers attributing the
 "revolutions" to "lack of stability," "fev-
 erishness" of the people, etc. Now
 comes word from Washington that the
 troubles of the effervescent South American
 republics are really due to our own
 dear Wall street and its high finance.

There was a warm discussion in Con-
 gress preceding the settlement of Santo
 Domingo's debts by the United States
 taking over the supervision of the Customs
 of that country; but there promises
 to be a warmer discussion in Con-
 gress this winter over Nicaraguan
 affairs.

It has been persistently reported that
 Wall street played a far greater part
 than patriotism in the "rebellion" in
 Nicaragua. Gen. Estrada, it is said, was
 furnished funds by a Wall street firm.
 Now it is announced that the State
 Department will send a Commissioner to
 Nicaragua to "assist in straightening out
 the tangled financial affairs of the Re-
 public, which is under a heavy burden
 of debt." This very likely means an-
 other United States supervision of the
 Customs of another country.

On the heels of the Nicaraguan com-
 plications come messages from Hon-
 duras saying that a "revolution" is
 about to be precipitated over a proposed
 loan which is being negotiated by J. P.
 Morgan & Co.

Congressmen will fulminate against
 Government support being given to the
 Wall street money lenders who foment
 "revolutions" in order to make loans
 and then "ropo" the Government into
 collecting their cent. per cent., but what
 else is the Government for if not an
 agency of the class of which Wall street
 is the flower?

The capitalists claim that they are
 entitled to their profits because of the
 "risks" they run. This is, of course,
 purely a fiction. What risk does the
 Beef Trust take, or the Standard Oil
 run? Is there any element of chance in
 Steel Trust operations, or in the opera-
 tions of any Trust? None, absolutely
 none. In the words of the doughty
 Colonel they have things "cinched."

It is just the same with Wall street's
 investments in South American "revolu-
 tions." Wall street takes no risk
 whatever. It knows beforehand that it
 can safely go into the business of
 fomenting and financing disorder in the
 republics, because it has behind it as a
 debt-collecting agency the United States
 Government.

Capital takes no risks. In the words
 of J. P. Dunning, the economist, "Capital
 eschews no profit, or very small
 profit, just as Nature was formerly said
 to abhor a vacuum. With adequate
 profit, capital is very bold. A certain
 10 per cent. will ensure its employment
 anywhere; 20 per cent. certain will pro-
 duce eagerness; 50 per cent. positive
 audacity; 100 per cent. will make it
 ready to trample on all human laws;
 300 per cent., and there is not a crime
 at which it will scruple, nor a risk it
 will not run, even to the chance of its
 owner being hanged. If turbulence and
 strife will bring a profit, it will freely
 encourage both. Smuggling and the
 slave-trade have simply proved all that
 is here stated."

In further proof of the criminality of
 capital we submit, not only South
 American revolutions, but also War in
 general.

THE CAPITALIST AND HIS POLI- TICIAN SHOULD COMPARE NOTES.

The big wigs of the industrial world
 who are returning from summer long
 jaunts in Europe are falling over one
 another in their eagerness to tell a
 breathless and expectant public just
 how fine and dandy everything is here
 and how bright and optimistic the out-
 look is.

On the other hand we have the capi-
 talist political leaders just as eagerly
 tumbling over one another to tell us
 how their pet panacea will cure all the
 ills and ailments from which they de-
 clare the body politic is suffering.

Either the industrial bosses are
 wrong, when they paint the present
 and the future in all the colors of the
 rainbow, or the political bosses are
 wrong, when they warn us that our
 liberties are in danger of being
 trampled under foot at the dictation
 of the plutocracy.

As a matter of fact both are right
 and both are wrong.

When the capitalist speaks of the
 industrial prosperity of the nation he
 has in mind only himself and his class,
 who all along enjoy absolute freedom
 from want and care, and are only con-
 cerned as to how they can whet up
 new appetites to surfeit. To such a man
 the bulk of the nation, the working
 people, are no more than the slaves
 were to the Roman patricians. Hence,
 the industrial boss in sizing up the
 present and immediate future, in so far
 as it concerns his class, rightly pro-
 nounces it rosy.

But the people, the working class,
 the nation, dependent upon the good
 will of others, the capitalists, for ex-
 istence, they are a slave-driven multi-
 tude for whom, owing to the mental
 darkness in which they sit, the future
 is dark and gloomy. If the industrial
 boss, even by inference, means by his
 utterances that the people are a happy
 nation, then he is wrong, then he lies.

With the political boss the matter
 is different. He must appeal to the
 very class the industrial boss ignored,
 to the "masses." He knows full well
 that the workers are suffering and his
 role is to come forward as the sym-
 pathetic savior who will restore the
 heaven born rights of the common
 people.

He is right when he speaks of the
 iniquities under which the people are
 suffering; he is wrong when he prom-
 ises that he can restrain the benefi-
 ciancies of privilege who are riding
 roughshod over humanity. If he does
 not know that a system of slavery
 knows no restraints, then he is ignorant;
 if he does know it and says the con-
 trary then he lies to fool the people.

Really, the industrial bosses and the
 political bosses should edit each others
 talks before they are uttered; for, as
 it is, they don't jibe. If the industrial
 boss is right, and we are a happy,
 prosperous people, why should we
 want to make any change in a govern-
 ment under which such ideal condi-
 tions prevail? If, on the other hand,
 the political boss is right and we do
 need to change the government, it can
 only be because we are not a
 happy and prosperous nation.

As a matter of fact the industrial
 boss and the political boss are the ob-
 verse and the reverse of the one medal
 capitalism. The industrial boss has
 got the nation into such a state of
 affairs that, in order to get the public
 attention away from the real cause of
 economic suffering, his partner, the
 political boss, must coin that suffering
 into a political asset which, to the
 extent it is taken up by the people,
 simply leads to their own undoing.

So long as capitalism endures, there
 can be no happy nation. There can
 be no freedom and no happiness where
 the workers are dependent upon the
 will of others for existence. Not until
 the people own the nation's machinery
 of production can they be self-reliant
 and happy. Then their well-being will
 depend upon themselves and they will
 be fully able to realize all that is pos-
 sible in order to make a happy nation.

"FOR BOTH"

Disappointing on the whole as G.
 Tracy Rogers was a witness before the
 New York Legislative investigating com-
 mittee, there was one point on which he
 covered himself with glory. Having been
 asked whether the "best" men whom he
 confessed money had been used to send
 to the Legislature were "best" for the
 street railroads or for the people, he at
 first answered "For both," but subse-
 quently admitted that it was the inter-
 ests of the railways alone which were in
 his mind.

So, were the veil torn off, would it be
 found from top to bottom with capitalist
 "friends of the people." Professing the
 greatest love for all, they are ever on the
 look-out to stab public interest in the
 back in favor of their own interests. The
 protectionist crying for high tariff "for
 the safeguarding of American labor,"
 but having his mind solely on the saf-
 eguarding his own profits; the free

trader calling in the wilderness for no
 tariff, to the tune of "lower prices," but
 having his weather eye peered purely
 for lower wages; the landlord pass-
 ing resolutions for lower taxes on the
 plea of "lower rents," but rubbing his
 hands in secret over the increased sur-
 plus lower taxes will enable him to pock-
 et; the trust buster who would smash a
 wonderful engine of industrial economy
 to the shout of "free competition" mean-
 ing thereby only free competition for the
 little sharks against the big ones, but
 no chance for the other fish, the workers,
 against the sharks; all of these holding
 back the true solution of the turbulent
 class war in favor of their own tempo-
 rary advantage—all are but first and
 second cousins of G. Tracy Rogers, but
 without his frankness.

The evils which afflict society to-day
 do not flow from high or from low tariff,
 from high or low taxes, or from trusts or
 lack of trusts. They flow from some-
 thing much deeper, a constitutional mal-
 ady of which these little excrescences
 are but the local symptoms. That con-
 stitutional malady is the private owner-
 ship in few hands of the mechanical
 equipment of production which the race
 as a whole has built up and which should
 of right belong to the race as a whole.
 Inevitably under this private ownership,
 the mouths of the few are gorged with
 dainties while the mouths of the many
 are drawn with hunger; the bodies of
 the few are larded with idleness while
 the bodies of the many are broken with
 toil; the minds of the few are lush with
 extravagance, while the minds of the
 many are numbed with penury. Be-
 tween these two classes there can be no
 harmony. Their interests are hostile;
 no man can be the friend of both at once.

In the very nature of the class struc-
 ture of present society he who supports
 the dominance of one class can not
 also uphold the rights of the dominated
 class. Beware of the "friend of the
 people" who starts by retaining the cause
 of the people's misery. He is a quack,
 if not something worse.

THE RISKS OF SAN PIETRO.

"W. K. Vanderbilt's San Pietro, ridden
 by O'Neill, ran third in the race for the
 Prix des Chauteques, of 4,000 francs, at
 St. Cloud to-day."—So ran the despatches
 from Paris in the morning papers of
 September 20.

"A New York Central freight train
 early to-day ran through a gang of
 laborers near Tonawanda, killing three
 of them."—So ran the despatches from
 Buffalo, on the evening of the same day.
 Behold the equality that obtains in
 our boasted land of no classes: on one
 hand the owner of the railroad, engaged
 in the pleasant sport of racing, sur-
 rounded by gaiety, music, bright clothes
 and dashing dames; on the other, his
 workmen, snatched from a terrible life
 of ill requited toil and misery, only by
 a still more terrible death.

However, the stinging social contrast
 presented by the two items is not the
 most valuable point of their lesson. The
 most valuable point is the light they
 jointly throw upon the capitalist claim
 that the towering profits enjoyed by the
 employer are the due reward of business
 risk.

"The employer runs all the risk, it is
 but fair he should reap the returns," is
 the plea.

But does he?
 Taking the case before us, we find
 that:

The capitalist does indeed risk his
 money, his credit, and his factory or
 plant; but—

The workman risks his health, his
 life and his limb.

The capitalist may lose everything he
 risks and yet his existence as a physical
 entity is not destroyed thereby. What
 he has lost is no part of himself. He
 is maimed of none of his organs, none of
 his faculties, none of his capacity as a
 human unit; while—

The workman, when his risk over-
 takes him, is assailed in his very being.
 What he loses is an integral part of his
 own body. If not killed outright, like
 Vanderbilt's three trackmen, he is ren-
 dered an invalid or a cripple for life.

The capitalist thus runs the lighter,
 the more inconsiderable risk, and re-
 ceives therefor the massive share of the
 returns; whereas—

The workman runs the most intima-
 te, the most haunting risk, and gets
 therefor only one-fifth of the proceeds
 of his own industry. Finally,

The workman runs his risk not
 voluntarily, but because he must do so
 to gain even the most meager subsist-
 ence. The dangers that encompass him
 are not of his choosing, but have been
 cast upon him. His is the plight of the
 wayfarer forced to follow a route in-
 festated with road agents; but con-
 versely—

The capitalist runs his risk out of his
 own sweet will, not for a living but in
 the pursuit of luxury and idleness. The
 dangers that he must brave flow not
 from the working class but from his own
 class, his rivals and competitors, who are
 ever striving to pull him down that
 their own position may be more secure.

His troubles are those of the highway-
 man brawling with his mates over a
 division of the spoils; or, to put the
 thing in the racing language to which
 the polite ears of Mr. Vanderbilt are
 perhaps better attuned, his risks are
 merely the risks of San Pietro.

Are the risks of San Pietro entitled to
 greater return than the risks of Man-
 or to any return at all?

WANTED: ROBUSTNESS.

"Intolerance of Socialists"—what an
 occasion for outpourings of ink and ora-
 tory on the part of some folks it is
 getting to be! Here for instance comes the
 "Jewish Spectator," averring that in
 some places the Socialist Movement is
 "harmless enough, in the shape of lyce-
 ums, with popular lectures, co-operative
 stores, etc.," but that in others it is
 bad and intolerant because "mutterings
 are heard against the established laws
 of the State."

From this charge of "intolerance" let
 no Socialist flinch. Socialism means but
 one thing—the abolition of the wages
 system and the introduction of co-opera-
 tion. The laws of the present State
 draw their origin and their mold from
 the basic conception of the private own-
 ership of the means of production, in
 other words the wages system. Insofar
 as these laws protect and tend to per-
 petuate the wages system, they are per-
 nicious, and must be not merely mut-
 tered against, but overthrown. If the
 fact of their being established is to be
 taken as an argument for their immu-
 nity from attack, then by the same token
 the class which now swears by them
 should have rested supine under their
 feudal overlords, and not have over-
 turned the then existing laws, as they
 did. Since they in their day were law
 overturners, by all that actions speak
 louder than words they have declared
 that the right of a law to exist depends
 not on whether it be established or no,
 but on whether or no it best conserve
 the interest of the race. To mutter
 against, and be "intolerant" of the ex-
 isting laws is no reproach, but the high-
 est commendation, provided those laws
 be bad: which is exactly the position of
 the Socialist.

Well may the "Jewish Spectator" and
 its fellow dancers on the "intolerance of
 Socialists" platform call lyceums, with
 popular lectures, co-operative stores, etc.,
 "harmless." Of course they are harmless
 to the class these gentry belong to and
 speak for. They nowhere touch the
 central point at issue, the wages system,
 and the exploitation, consequent upon it,
 of the workers. But is it the object of
 the Socialist to be "harmless" to labor's
 oppressors? On the contrary, it is his
 purpose to be just as harmful to them
 as he can, in fact to abolish them (by
 civilized methods, always understood) as
 a class from the earth. Loud would be
 the titters tittered by the ruling class
 in their sleeves, could they keep the work-
 ers' attention forever riveted upon
 "harmless" palliatives. Then could the
 wages system, wage slavery and misery
 go on unremittingly, under the sheltering
 mantle of reform. But to attack the
 laws of the present plutocratic political
 State, to seek to do away with them
 and usher in in their stead the laws ap-
 propriate to an industrial republic, that's
 a horse of a different color—that's "in-
 tolerant," that's "corruption and pesti-
 lence!"

Let a man's principles be never so cor-
 rect, if he have not the robustness to up-
 hold them he will lose the day. The
 principles of Socialism stand vindicated
 by the standards of logic and humanity.
 What is now wanted is the robustness
 to carry them on to victory.

SOCIAL ICE WATER.

Sir William Treloar, formerly Lord
 Mayor of London, is in this country
 making a study of the "crippled children
 problem."

Samuel Untermyer the banker has just
 returned from Europe with a new re-
 vamping of an old solution for the "trust
 problem."

On October 2 the national capital will
 behold a congress of several hundred
 delegates met to discuss the "prison
 labor problem."

In Paris Prof. Devine of Columbia and
 others have just been in attendance at
 the International Congress on Unemploy-
 ment, where they debated the "un-
 employed problem."

The first of the present month saw the
 law go into effect in this state drawn up
 by a commission after recondite probing
 of the "employers' liability problem."

A society calling itself the Anti-Food
 Trust Campaigners is placarding the "L"
 stations with bulletins on the "high cost
 of living problem."

Mayor Gaynor, Acting Mayor John
 Purroy Mitchell, and Police Commissioner
 Baker are all by the ears over the
 "vice" and "police problems."

Both the "dry" Prohibition party and
 the "wet" Model License Saloon League
 are horribly agitated over the "liquor
 problem."

The story is told of a green foreman
 who was set to watch some dynamite in

the making. "As long as the thermo-
 meter stays at 65," he was told, "every-
 thing's all right. When it goes up to 75,
 shut off your drafts; but if it ever in
 spite of you gets to 85, run for your
 life." Some time later one of the em-
 ployees called his attention to the fact
 that the mercury was rapidly climbing
 towards the danger point. "That's all
 right," he replied. "It's been there twice
 before. I'll soon fix it." And he plunged
 the thermometer into a bucket of ice
 water he had standing close by. When
 they tried to collect him he didn't fill a
 cigar box.

The temperature of the Social Ques-
 tion, the Labor Question, is steadily ris-
 ing. Plunging the thermometer into the
 ice water of subsidiary "problems" will
 not avert the explosion.

Victor Berger, home on Sept. 24 from
 his defeat at Copenhagen, where he
 went to try to get the S. L. P. off the
 International Socialist Bureau, and
 failed, talked about the Kaiser, and
 matters in Germany, according to the
 Socialist Party "Call." The capitalist
 press, especially the "Sun," prints al-
 most the identical words used by the
 "Call," but there is one important dif-
 ference: the "Call's" Berger story ends
 just where it begins to be interesting.

The Berger story, as continued by
 the capitalist sheets, declares that the
 Milwaukee aspirant for Congressional
 honors said some nice things about
 Teddy. Here is the "Sun's" continua-
 tion of the Berger story, which perhaps
 Victor did not give to the "Call." But
 then, why should he have withheld it
 from the "Call," and if he did give it
 to that paper why should the "Call"
 have done the withholding; hasn't the
 "Call" proclaimed Comrade Teddy a
 "Socialist teacher," and doesn't Berger
 find him reactionary enough to be a
 Milwaukee brand "Socialist"?

Here is the Berger story as continued
 in the "Sun" from where the "Call"
 left off:

"Mr. Berger said he had been follow-
 ing the career of Col. Roosevelt and
 that he looked upon him as an excep-
 tionally clever politician who felt the
 pulse of the people and preached ac-
 cordingly. Mr. Berger said that the
 Colonel was undoubtedly a great man,
 but that he did not go to the heart of
 things in his reasoning in which re-
 spect he differed from Thomas Jeff-
 erson and others of the ante-bellum
 statesmen. If he had been a deep rea-
 soner he never would have attacked
 Socialism as he had. Mr. Berger said
 he would not be surprised to find Col.
 Roosevelt finally advocating Socialism
 in a modified form.

"Mr. Berger said he did not admire
 Col. Roosevelt's scheme of going around
 the country speaking as a repre-
 sentative of 'The Outlook,' but that he
 supposed it might be regarded as all
 right when he considered that America
 did not pension its ex-Presidents. 'Per-
 sonally,' Mr. Berger said, 'I believe
 that Col. Roosevelt does not want a
 third term. He has said he would not
 take it and I think that he was in
 earnest about it. If he goes back on
 his declaration he will enroll himself
 in the famous Ananias Club in which
 he has been pleased to place many
 others.'

"Mr. Berger said the male members
 of the Socialist party in all the world
 were not less than 25,000,000 and that
 they were opposed to war. They had
 adopted resolutions advocating a world-
 wide peace. He believed that it was
 extremely improbable that war ever
 could occur between Germany and
 England or Germany and France, as
 the German Socialists, who form a
 large part of the army would not per-
 mit it. 'But if Russia should attack
 Germany,' Mr. Berger said, 'every So-
 cialist would fight enthusiastically for
 the Fatherland.'

DE LEON HOME AGAIN.

Among the arrivals on the steamship
 United States of the Scandinavian-
 American line on Sept. 19, was Daniel De
 Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly
 People, who was the delegate of the
 Socialist Labor Party to the recent In-
 ternational Socialist Congress held at
 Copenhagen.

De Leon, who was among the first to
 disembark, looked the picture of health
 and was in fine spirits as he greeted an
 S. L. P. delegation who were at the dock
 to meet him. He was highly amused
 on hearing of the Socialist party's antics
 in reporting the Congress, and in their
 booming of Roosevelt, and other matters.

German Socialist Denounce Czar.

Magdeburg, September 23.—The Social
 Democratic Congress at its session
 adopted yesterday a long resolution of
 protest against the reception to and the
 presence of the czar of Russia in Germany.
 The czar was dubbed a crowned criminal,
 and it was demanded that he leave the
 country and no longer besmirch German
 territory.

RUTHER NAMED, ACCEPTS

MASS. S. L. P. CANDIDATE FOR GOV- ERNOR SPEAKS CLEAR.

Boston, September 18.—Moritz C.
 Ruther, of Holyoke, has sent his letter
 accepting the Socialist Labor Party
 nomination for Governor of Massachu-
 setts to the state committee of the
 party. The letter is a concise state-
 ment of the Socialist Labor Party's
 position with regard to a number of ques-
 tions which are being foisted upon un-
 suspecting workingmen by reformers.
 The capitalist class must be dethroned,
 and its system abolished, is the keynote
 of Ruther's letter; no overtures with
 the working class's enemy will be tol-
 erated: the foe must be driven from
 the field.

Following is the letter as received
 by John R. Sweeney, the state secretary
 of the party:

"Dear Comrade—I am in receipt of
 your letter informing me that the 1910
 state convention of the Massachusetts
 Socialist Labor Party has been set to
 place me on this year's state ticket.
 I accept with pleasure because the party
 stands squarely upon the national plat-
 form of the S. L. P. and offers no vote
 catching sop to the proletarians of
 America. The platform of the party
 is a test-proof historic document adopt-
 ed twenty years ago summing up con-
 ditions in this country under capitalist
 rule, proving that the working class has
 nothing to expect from capitalism ex-
 cept hard labor and misery.

"Twenty years of unparalleled de-
 velopment of capitalist society has more
 than proven the truth of this document
 and made it a sign post showing the
 way to a triumphant future for the
 workers of America. But this docu-
 ment is even more than a text book of
 social political science; it is a declara-
 tion of war against capitalism. Hence
 any overture towards a peaceful cam-
 paign with a power whom you stand
 pledged to destroy is silly and ridicu-
 lous. To ask favors of such a power
 stultifies those who do the asking. We
 want no compromise with capitalism.
 Nothing short of unconditional sur-
 render will do.

"The Socialist more than anyone real-
 izes the power of the ballot in modern
 society but unless used intelligently in
 the interests of progress it is as im-
 potent as the toy sword in the hands
 of a child. To the childish mind the
 toy is as real as is to the unintelligent
 votes the ballot a fetish.

"For that reason the Socialist is far
 more anxious to clear the minds of peo-
 ple as to the real conditions of to-day
 than to gather a harvest of votes at
 elections. A hundred votes cast by
 clear-headed people are of greater force
 than a thousand cast by thoughtless
 voters.

"The hundred know what they want
 and stick to it, while the thousand fly
 hither and thither as sentiment sways
 them.

"Sentiment is an auxiliary force but
 not a constructive power. The real
 force that moves the world; that makes
 and destroys nations is the material
 needs of the people; the bread and
 butter question.

"These material needs always group
 themselves together into classes and ex-
 press themselves as class interests. To-
 day the material needs of our people
 are grouped and known as Labor in-
 terests and capitalist interests.

"Capitalist class own the means of
 production upon which all depend for
 a living. The labor class owns nothing
 except the power to work and produce
 wealth for the owners of the machin-
 ery of production.

"The capitalist class demands as its
 right to reap the benefit of modern
 production by machinery. The Labor
 class demands nothing except living
 conditions.

"As machinery becomes ever more
 productive by displacing labor power
 the chances of Labor to steady work at
 good wages are lessened.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

PASSONNO IN SYRACUSE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Frank E. Passonno, S. L. P. candidate for governor in this State, addressed the workers of Syracuse on Packet Dock Tuesday night. He was well received. After he finished there was a good demand for S. L. P. literature. Passonno's meetings up to date have been very successful, and the receptions which he has been accorded by the working class reveal a favorable situation for the Party. The workers are ready to cast their lot with us, and it only requires some work to have them come along. The comrades should seize this opportunity to put forward the Party.
Syracuse, N. Y., September 21.

HUNTER AT YONKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Saturday, September 17, James T. Hunter, candidate for lieutenant governor on the S. L. P. ticket in New York, and Comrade Donovan held a very successful meeting in Getty Square, Yonkers. The meeting lasted from 8.30 to 11 o'clock and I never saw the workers so attentive to the speakers as they were this time. When I passed through the crowd with leaflets all hands reached out for them, and when the chairman announced the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for lieutenant governor, there was applause from the audience. Comrades Newman and Donovan sold 27 pamphlets and received 4 applications for membership. Comrade Moonelis went through the audience and received a large number of signatures on the nomination papers. There were in fact two meetings. Comrade Donovan spoke first and held the audience until 9.30. He spoke on the principles and platform of the Party, the high cost of living, and the low wages paid the worker; he explained the difference between the S. L. P. and the capitalist parties, the Reps, Dems., Prohib., and Socialist party; he called attention to the fact that all these were united against the Socialist Labor Party. Hunter went into a long talk on Roosevelt, Standard Oil trust, Aldrich, Rockefeller, etc. and concluded by calling upon the audience to get into the Socialist Labor Party and throw off the yoke of private ownership of the industries.
Yonkers, N. Y., September 20.

PLAINFIELD HEARS F. CAMPBELL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That old war horse, Frank Campbell, mounted the box and for one and a half hours held the attention of an audience of about 200 here Saturday night. Having recovered his former voice and pugnacity, he was in excellent trim. His points were well put, and received the approbation of his hearers. Fifteen pamphlets and several hundred leaflets were given to the proletarian field. Had quite a few inquiries as to meeting place of Section, mode of joining, etc., evidences of an awakening interest in our work on the part of the local proletariat. The iron is hot and turning red; get your sledges ready.
Plainfield, N. J., September 18.

S. L. P. MEETING IN ELIZABETH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The outdoor meeting of the S. L. P. at the corner of Broad street and Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., last night was a success. The audience was large, although the chief of police had picked out a most obscure corner for us to hold our meeting on. This act of the police everywhere proves that the powers that be dare not suppress S. L. P. meetings entirely, for they well know that the S. L. P. is a party fighting for free speech, and that the S. L. P. is the only party that has clean hands and correct principles. Literature was sold and distributed. The audience was quiet but showed its approval of what the speaker said. The working class is waking up wonderfully, stirred up not alone by the S. L. P. but also by capitalism.
Somerville, N. J., September 18.

GOOD BATCH OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM SPOKANE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the co-operation of Comrade Clausen and others we managed to secure seventeen more subs for our Party

organs. This makes a total of ninety secured during the past four weeks.

Our Wednesday and Saturday night street meetings were well attended and we succeeded in disposing of forty-six pamphlets and forty-nine Weekly People. Another meeting will be held to-night, and we are going to try and make it the banner meeting of all. Comrade Lauder, who has opened mostly all our street meetings with a short talk, will with a little more experience, develop into a good agitator for the S. L. P. and will be able to do valuable work for the Party in Spokane.

At the Section meeting this morning a committee was elected to raise funds for our Spanish paper, "El Proletario," published in El Paso, Texas. The sum of \$4.25 has already been raised for this purpose; more will follow.

Sammy Gompers's Spokane understrappers were very busy during the primaries "whooping it up" for capitalist candidates running on the Republican and Democratic tickets. One of these gentry, a "business agent" for the teamsters, was around trying to get innocents to pass out cards for his particular candidate.

Here, as everywhere else, the A. F. of L. fakirs, whenever the opportunity presents itself, play capitalist politics for all that it is worth. That they got a good snug sum for their dirty work in the late city primaries, there is no question.

With to-morrow my work will be finished for the time being in Spokane.
Chas. Pierson.
Spokane, Wash., September 18.

BUTTERWORTH SPEAKS AT FT. LEE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—John Butterworth, the S. L. P. candidate for governor of New Jersey, addressed an open air gathering at Fort Lee last Saturday. He made an impressive talk, speaking as a workman to workmen. At the close of his speech ten pamphlets were sold and also eighteen copies of the Weekly People. Some questions on the difference between the Socialist Labor and Socialist parties were asked and were answered in a manner which really gave the crowd an idea of the difference.
J. O. J.
Palisades Park, N. J., September 19.

STILL DEFENDING ST. LOUIS S. P. FUSION WITH REPS AND DEMS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I herewith enclose the reply which I received from the local organizer of the Socialist party. I asked him whether it was true that Local St. Louis of the S. P. had its charter revoked on account of fusing with the capitalist parties. I do not doubt that Mr. Cassidy has seen the official ballot of the St. Louis 1909 election, and as seen by this he is simply denying the facts before the public in order not to lose any votes. If of use for publication I gladly submit to you this document. If not, please return it promptly.
M. Cherry.
New York, September 22.

(Enclosure.)

LOCAL NEW YORK, SOCIALIST PARTY.

New York, Sept. 21, 1910.
Mr. M. Cherry, 67 East 106th street, New York City.
Dear Sir:—Yes, it is true that the charter of Local St. Louis has been revoked by the State Committee. However, the charge is not by means proven, and an appeal of Local St. Louis will now be taken up for investigation by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party. Pending this it is the opinion of the old war horses of the movement here in New York that on scrutiny the charges will fall to pieces.
Yours truly,
Edw. F. Cassidy,
Organizer, Socialist Party, County of New York.

REIMER STIRS UP MILFORD, MASS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Saturday, September 17, A. E. Reimer of Boston held a successful outdoor meeting on Lincoln Square, Milford, Mass., before a very attentive audience of between 200 and 300. Reimer explained why a certain set of capitalists raised the free trade issue, such as the shoe manufacturers who would acquire cheaper hides thereby. But the workers would not be any better for it because they would not get more shoes. The same held good with regard to other products. Reimer showed that a workman was a commodity just like

bananas, or other fruit.

On the question of unionism he explained that in its present form, as exemplified in the A. F. of L., it was useless. The teaching of the contract system, in which crafts in the same industry stay at work while a single craft goes on strike, was touched upon. He said that those at work furnished aid to the employer by helping the scabs to run the industry.

Every point the speaker made was roundly applauded. Three subs for the Weekly People were secured and a goodly number of pamphlets were sold.

The friends of the S. L. P. have been somewhat inactive here for some time past. But with the inspiration that some of our old friends have given us here, increased by the meeting of Reimer, and supplemented by the fact, as shown by his audience, that the workers are hungry for such a message, we pledge ourselves to send ahead the work of the S. L. P. in the future.

J. J. and D. C.
Milford, Mass., September 19.

G. A. R. WHINES "GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The G. A. R. Encampment at Atlantic City, N. J., is now passing into history. As I viewed the parade from a promontory point in Atlantic avenue and noted the serried veterans as they passed by in marshalled columns, the words of the poet came to my mind:

"What depth of patriotic zeal
Impelled this veteran band
To bare their breasts to ball and steel,
To save this glorious land?"

As the "Posts," or delegations, swept by my observation, I noticed an unusually small number from Massachusetts, particularly from one of the formerly largest Posts in the country, Post 5 (General Landers, Lynn, Mass). The Connecticut representation was also very sparse.

The weather, acting under the chief of the weather bureau, gave us a splendid day for the occasion. The paraders were, in the main, a fine body of old men gathered together in peaceful array.

It is, however, as a sociological demonstration that this has called this letter from me. Rumbblings are heard from this organization of excessive charges on the part of the railroad magistrates to these bronzed veterans who erected their citadel, from which they now trumpet, "come on if you dare." This is answered by a resolution to have the government build a railroad from the "Atlantic to the Pacific,"—some fool has honored the idea of "From Cape to Cairo." However, this scheme, the authors claim, would furnish work for the unemployed.

This brings me to the point of observing that many of the G. A. R. delegates are feeders at the public crib, drawing their subsistence from a "public source," but still opposed to "Socialism." In conversation with a group of members of a certain state, I ascertained that the scarcity of numbers was due to the following: natural death, declamation, and economic conditions that prevented their comrades from participating in this encampment.

However difficult it may be for the ordinary man to observe class distinctions; it is impossible for him to escape the knowledge of these distinctions in a large and national gathering of this historic kind.

M. D. F.
Atlantic City, N. J., September 20.

"RUN IN" WITH SALVATIONISTS IN CANTON, O.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Since the last report from Canton several meetings were held; one at Massillon on Friday, September 16; but the most successful on Saturday evening, September 17, on the Public Square in this city. The Section had secured the services of E. R. Markley of Youngstown for this meeting on the Square. We advertised this meeting in the local press, and found a good sized crowd waiting for us. Conover opened the meeting. He had been speaking about ten minutes when along came the Salvation Army. Then a battle royal began. The Halle-lujah Brigade started to beat their drum and tambourines right beside our stand and they shouted at the top of their voices, but Conover proved equal to the occasion and with fine sarcasm showed up the gang to the satisfaction of the large majority of the crowd, which had gathered by that time.

After hammering away for 15 minutes, Conover introduced Markley, who was received with cheers and applause. The old war horse was at his best, delivering telling blows, using James V, verse 4, for his text. He showed what the Salvation Army was. Among other things he said, "If you want to find out what the Salvation Army really is, get a copy of their 'War Cry,' on the last page of which you will find an ad. guaranteeing

a 6 per cent dividend on money invested in Booth's Bank, London, England. This proves it a capitalist corporation and not a religious or charitable institution. It's about time for you wage slaves to quit giving your pennies and old clothes (if you have any) to that bunch. Rather invest a nickel in an S. L. P. pamphlet or subscribe for The People, so you may learn how to change conditions right here and now, and let the hereafter take care of itself."

Cheer after cheer went up, as Markley proceeded. While he was speaking "Adjutant" Dimberline, of the "Army" who claims to have held a championship as prize fighter over in England, laid the keys to their "citadel" on the drum, and challenged any one to go there and examine the books to see whether he was honest or not. Mistaking the S. L. P. for the S. P., he went after that counterfeit outfit hammer and tongs, accusing them of buying votes for drinks of beer or whiskey, and of not living up to their agreements, etc. He worked his few dupes up to such a pitch that some were crying and others damning us. The whole gang acted like a bunch of maniacs.

At 8 o'clock they gave up the battle, while Markley went on to show the necessity of political and industrial unity of the workers in order to gain their emancipation. Markley then gave way to Juergens, who made several announcements regarding meetings during the week, and also announced that the S. L. P. would be on deck next Saturday evening with Covert, our congressional candidate, as principal speaker.

Several questions were asked and answered. The results of this meeting were 38 pamphlets and 25 People sold, and one application for membership.

Some time ago the writer met a "Kangaroo" who said the S. L. P. was dead. No doubt he has found out by this time that it is a mighty lively corpse.
A "Corpse."
Canton, O., September 19.

CLEARING THE BRUSH IN YOUNGSTOWN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here in Youngstown we closed another week's agitation with the S. L. P. flag at the mast head flying defiance to all opponents. One feature of the agitation is that the recruits of the Socialist party are getting their eyes opened. We show them the fallacy and foolishness of their local platform, with its insane demands. We point out how easy it is for Republicans and Democrats to come along and adopt the S. P. immediate demands. Then we call attention to the fact that no capitalist party will ever steal the Socialist Labor Party demand, the unconditional surrender of the exploiting class.

We sold over two dollars' worth of literature at our last meeting and we did not have half enough of Weekly People. We secured a subscription, and have more to come.
E. R. Markley.
Youngstown, O., September 19.

SPERLE IN NEWARK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Newark's, S. L. P. meeting on September 15 at Washington and Market streets, Newark, was very good. An appreciative audience of 200 or more listened to the speech; literature was distributed and nomination petition lists were passed around for signatures.

Just previous to the meeting an association of Negroes marched past. Sperle pointed out that sixty years ago those colored men would not dare to parade through the streets because then Negroes were chattel slaves; now they had political rights and could do so, but still all were wage workers and of all colors who were exploited by the capitalist class. Sperle declared that all workers must use the ballot of the S. L. P. to gain their economic freedom, also calling attention to the necessity of industrial organization in the shops. "The trusts and natural resources are private property. To abolish all crime and poverty of the working class and capitalist class rule, the working class must own the means of life, the trusts and natural resources."

The speaker further said that the capitalist political and capitalist trade unions were only reform measures—pallatives that simply extend the misery of the working class.

Sperle said that to-day all the members of the S. L. P. and of the Industrial Workers of the World are repaid IMMEDIATELY for their propaganda work in posting other workers by the knowledge that what they are doing is right. "This is the highest pay because it builds character."
C. S.
Somerville, N. J., September 16.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the Light.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

Marching Song of the French Revolutionary Proletariat.

Stand up! ye wretched ones who labor!
Stand up! ye galley-slaves of want.
Man's reason thunders from its crater,
'Tis their eruption naught can daunt.
Of the past let us cleanse the tables,
Mass enslaved, fling back the call,
Old Earth is changing her foundations,
We have been nothing, now be all.

Chorus—
'Tis the last call to battle,
Close the ranks, each in place,
The staunch old International
Shall be the human race;
(Repeat chorus.)

There are no savior's e'er will help us,
Nor God, nor Caesar, nor Tribune,
'Tis ours, O workers, must the blows be,
That shall win the common boon.
From the thief to wring his stolen booty,
From its pris'n to free the soul,
'Tis we ourselves must ply the bellows,
'Tis we must beat the anvils' roll.
(Chorus.)

The state is false, the law a mock'ry,
And exploitation bows us down;
The rich man flaunts without a duty,
And the poor man's rights are none.
Long enough have we in swaddlings languished,
Lo, Equality's new law:
'Away with rights that know no duties,
Away with duties shorn of rights.'
(Chorus.)

All hideous in their brutal lordship
Stand king of mill and mine and rail,
When have they e'er performed a service,
Or at work done aught but quail?
In the coffers of these robber barons,
Blind the world's great wealth is thrown,
In summing them to restitution,
The people seeks but what's its own.
(Chorus.)

Tollers from shop and field united,
The Party we of all who work;
The earth belongs to those who labor,
Hence! the idler and the shirk!
Say, how many on our flesh have feasted?
But if all this vampire flight
Should vanish from the sky some morning,
The sun will still shine on as bright!
(Chorus.)

The kings, they smother us in gun smoke,
Oh, peace between us, war to them!
The Strike! Apply it to the armies,
Fire in air, break ranks again!
And if still these cannibals and tyrants
Would of us make "heroes" curst,
Soon shall they learn that our own generals,
Will taste our rifle fire the first!
(Chorus.)

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

workers, low wages, misery, slavery, all of those are indeed quite "natural" so long as you allow capitalism to have its way; but it is equally "natural" to take the monster by the throat and end his reign of ruin. See? See?
U. S. leaves B. J. standing and sucking his thumb, while he goes off whistling "Shoo fly, don't bother me."

UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON
THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT.

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

R. B., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—There is this difference: "Foolish" acts are usually perpetrated by well-intentioned wool-gatherers. "S. P." projects, on the other hand, are usually the schemings of individuals for their own benefit. Their resulting acts are, as a consequence, not "foolish"; they are rascally.

W. H. R., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The term "natural" monopoly is a meaningless one. Given the chance every enterprise "naturally" develops into a monopoly.

W. W., NEW YORK.—There is more truth than poetry in the statement by the capitalist press to the effect that Gompers' unionism is a "labor trust." Gompersism patterns itself after capitalist institutions and that which fits capitalism also fits Gompersism.

S. L. P., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Does Socialism accept the theory of evolution? It certainly does. That the preachers deny it is nothing. They deny one another.

"FAIR PLAY," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The actions, and even the talk of the S. P. are day by day making it more and more absurd to call them a "wing" of the Socialist movement. They are turning themselves into a tail for Teddy's popdonkphant.

A. D. P., CINCINNATI, O.—Right you are. Whatever the leaders may get out of Something Now schemes that which the workers get is something in the Neck.

"COMRADE," ERIE, PA.—The capitalists never intended that the Democratic party should die. It is too handy a vessel into which to siphon the flood of popular discontent that periodically rises against the Republican party.

"KICKER," KANSAS CITY, MO.—The trusts cannot be punished in that way. The nickels withheld from the Beef Trust would have to go into the pouches of the Cereal Trust. That is all there is to it.

O. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Their falling away had no more effect than

the dropping of peas from a pod. Isn't that reason enough to make them sora and violent?

"STUDENT," CHICAGO, ILL.—The Roman Catholic Church is an absolute monarchy, which culminates in the pope. The people are excluded from all participation even in temporal matters, they must obey the priests, as the priests obey their bishops, and the bishops obey the pope.

C. S., AUBURN, GA.—The Southern ruling class want the Negro kept down for the same reason that the Northern ruling class want the proletariat here kept down. In both cases they want the workers, white and black, subservient slaves.

L. R. K., TORONTO, CAN.—The matter has run the only course that such matters can run. The very organization of the S. P. is a denial of the correctness of Socialist principles and tactics. Now it has got to where it denies Socialism altogether. If there were any real Socialists in the S. P. they wouldn't stand for it.

D. L. K., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—It is worse than "folly" on the part of the proletariat to take up capitalist issues. Capitalist issues split up the ranks of labor, hence it is suicidal for labor to be lured from its own interests by capitalist issues.

R. W. T., ERIE, PA.—At your request, the most literal English translation of the "Internationale" is reproduced elsewhere on this page from the Daily People of February 21, last year, when it first appeared. The French words, with music for solo or quartette and also for piano and several orchestral arrangements, can be secured from Le Socialiste, 16 Rue de la Corderie, Paris.

A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.; F. H. B., ROCHESTER, N. H.; C. S., SOMERVILLE, N. J.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; J. C., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.; F. T., NEW YORK, N. Y.; K. D., NEW YORK, N. Y.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, CANADA; J. S., ROXBURY, MASS.—Matter received.

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A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

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Socialism, Utopia or Science?
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NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchesse ave-
nué, London, Ont.

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Place, N. Y. City.

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

OHIO STATE EX. COM., S. L. P.

Meeting of September 12 with Com-
rade Charles Frank in the chair. All
members present except Goerke, not
excused. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From Organizer
Rudolph Katz, giving detailed report
on his work in Ohio. Received and
filed. From National Secretary Augus-
tine, New York, supply of financial
report blanks. From State organizer
Felix Ciacchetti, reporting progress of
getting signatures to nomination pa-
pers and of general Party work, also
inclosing bill of expenses. From E. R.
Markley, Youngstown, on agitatorial
matters. From Section Cleveland, with
\$15.00 for due stamps. From Section
Akron, with \$3.60 for state agitation
fund.

Comrade John Kircher reported good
meeting in Canton, addressed by him.
Secretary was instructed to notify Fox,
Cincinnati, as to swearing to petition
lists for state ticket. James Rugg was
engaged to do Party work.

Receipts, \$13.00. Expenditures, \$15.
Richard Koepfel,
Secretary.

CALIFORNIA S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the California
S. E. C., held September 6. Present:
Haller, Levoy, Schade and Edwards,
chairman. Absent, Hurley, Demuth
and Appel, the latter two with excuse.
Minutes of last meeting adopted as
read.

The following warrants ordered
drawn: for due stamps, \$14; rent, \$4;
postage, \$2.

Financial report: on hand, August 1,
\$24.46; receipts, \$18.30; total, \$42.76.
Disbursed: for rent, \$4; postage, \$2.

Communications: From San Fran-
cisco, ordering due stamps, enclosing
half-yearly report and sending nomi-
nations for governor for next State
election. From A. W. MacLean, \$4.55
for due stamps, information about
Party matters. From W. S. Skroky,
regarding dues and state ticket. From
J. E. Hersbrun, \$1.75 for dues. From
Varro Arapovich, \$3 for dues and cir-
cuit fund.

Decided to refer nominations for
governor to membership for vote.

L. C. Haller,
Recording-Secretary pro tem.

MISSOURI S. E. C.

Missouri State Committee meeting
held September 5th. Kaucher, chairman.
Present: Scheidler, A. Kaucher, Spalti,
Moore, and T. Kaucher. Absent: Miller
and Kiefer.

Minutes of previous meeting read and
approved.

Communications:—From Mrs. N. A.
Morrison, Minden Mines, describing
conditions there and hoping that Organizer
Katz be sent. From Secretary of State
Cornelius Roach, stating that the cer-
tifying of nominations of the State Com-
mittee of Henry J. Poelling as candidate
for Judge of Supreme Court, Wm. H.
McNealy as candidate for State Superin-
tendent of Schools, and Joseph Spalti as
candidate for Railroad and Warehouse
Commissioner were received and duly
filed. From McCall, Kansas City, stating
that the services of Organizer Katz were
badly needed, and that he would do all
he could to reorganize the Section there.
From Rogers, Boonville, sending \$1 for
agitation fund. From R. Hood, Minden
Mines, stating that Katz could do good
work around the mining camps. From
Wm. L. Kalkmeier, St. Charles, would
make arrangements for meeting. Second
letter from Mrs. N. A. Morrison, urging
the sending of Organizer Katz there,
stating there would be plenty of work
for him, also sending \$1, and would send
more.

Financial report:—On hand August 1,
\$10.00; receipts, \$2.90; expenses, \$1; on
hand September 1, \$12.90. State Agita-
tion Fund, on hand, \$42.40.

Jon. Scheidler, Rec. Secy.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

The Connecticut S. E. C. met Sep-
tember 3 with Chas. G. Sundburg
chairman; J. Marek, secretary pro tem.
Present, Feldman, Johnson, Sundburg,
Lengner. Absent, Riggs, Stodel, Pryor
with excuses.

Minutes adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Section Mys-
tic, relative to State ticket, together
with \$9 for per capita tax. From
Rockville, relative to S. E. C. finances.
From Bridgeport, containing resigna-
tion of J. O. Johnson to S. E. C. From

National Secretary, relative to due
stamps and readers of the Daily and
Weekly People in Derby, Shelton and
Waterbury. From Secretary of State
of Connecticut in connection with cam-
paign tickets for coming election.
From New York Labor News Company
in regard to campaign leaflets with
State ticket attached. From National
Secretary, in regard to Brennan of Sa-
lem as speaker for State Committee.
From A. E. Reimer, not in position
to tour State again before next sum-
mer. From Charles, not able to lec-
ture for State campaign. From New
Britain, Italian Section, Kensington,
withdraws from the S. L. P. and joins
the Italian Federation. From Bridge-
port, J. T. Riggs asks to be excused
from meeting of S. E. C. this date, to-
gether with notice of election of E.
Pryor to S. E. C. to fill vacancy caused
by resignation of J. O. Johnson, and
\$3 for due stamps.

Reports: J. Marek, N. E. C. mem-
ber. Bills for stationery, expressage
and postage ordered paid. State Sec-
retary Max Feldman. Receipts to
date, \$21.30; expenses, \$10.12; balance,
\$11.18.

Decided to have ballots typewritten.
Decided that Sections throughout State
inform State secretary M. Feldman,
specifying quantity of campaign leaf-
lets for various localities not later
than September 15.

Adjourned.

J. Marek,
Secretary pro tem.

CONNECTICUT COMRADES TAKE NOTICE.

Don't forget that there is a sub get-
ting contest on in this State. It started
September 12 and ends November 12th.
The eight Nutmegs who stand at the
head of the list of sub getters on No-
vember 12th, will each receive a copy of
one of the Sue stories.

Connecticut stands pretty well now on
the list of People readers by States, but
we want to see it right up to the fore.
We'll get there too if each Party mem-
ber and sympathizer takes hold of the
propaganda in earnest and effectively.
The most effective means of propaganda
is the Party press. Push the Daily and
Weekly People.

Connecticut State Committee.

KATZ IN WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, September 28-29-30; Oc-
tober 1-2-3-4.

Shayboyan, October 5-6-7.

Red Granite, October 8-9-10.

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. Fennel, 1620 Cambridge
street; Treasurer, J. Aspit, 828 North
16th street. The Conference will meet
11 a. m. every Sunday morning at 800
Parrish street.

ATTENTION, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Section St. Louis will celebrate the
memory of Ferdinand Lassalle by giving
an entertainment for the benefit of the
German Party organ on SATURDAY
evening, October 1, at 8 o'clock, at their
Headquarters, 1717 South Broadway. A
pleasant time is assured. All friends are
invited. Picnic tickets held over from
September 4th are good. Admission 10
cents. Joseph Scheidler.

AROUSE, DETROIT, AROUSE!

Political freedom is threatened by the
blood stained hand of the Russian govern-
ment.

Join in protest against the extradition
of Julius Wezosal and Feder Rankow,
the fighters for political rights in Russia.

Attend the protest meeting in Social
Turn Hall, SUNDAY, October 2, at
2 p. m. Speakers in different tongues
will explain the struggle.

Meeting under the auspices of the Rus-
sian Refugee Defense League.

All monies are to be sent to L. C.
Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York
City.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of
Affairs in Great Britain Down to
the Present Time, Showing the
Development of Industries,
and of Capitalist and Labor
Economic Organizations.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE
NEW YORK.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

The Connecticut S. E. C. met Sep-
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GO FORTH YE S. L. P.

The Proletariat is Calling for the Light
Which is in Your Keeping.

Owing to a shortage in help we had
to abandon this weekly feature for a
time, but we are again in a position to
take it up and keep it going.

Although there were no reports re-
cently, the work of propaganda went
on just about the same as usual—per-
haps too much about the same as
usual.

The Movement needs more, many
more, active propagandists, to go out
on the highways and byways to drive
home the message of working class
emancipation, the message of Social-
ism.

To you, who believe in the Movement,
to you, who have warmly sup-
ported it all along, to you the Movement
appeals that you get out and
make its message known.

"We ourselves are the remedy"; we
know; we are firmly planted. But that
is not enough. We must communicate
to others our knowledge; we must
imbue them with our spirit; we must
marshal them for the conflict and for
victory.

The people are groping for the light.
The Spirit of the Age is calling upon
us of the S. L. P. to shed that light.

The Party press is the light by which
the workers must be guided. Pass the
light along. See that it sheds its il-
luminating rays in dark places.

Now that the people are stirred up
over political matters the time is good
to get after them with the message of
the S. L. P. And each and every S.L.P.

MARKED DECREASE.

In Contributions to the Thousand Dol-
lar Fund—More Activity Must Be
Shown.

With the below report, the contribu-
tions to the One Thousand Dollar State
Campaign Fund show a marked de-
crease—a decrease extremely unfor-
tunate, as it will tend to partially cri-
ple our agitation in New York State.

The S. E. C. is straining every nerve
to make this campaign a record one,
and is doing splendidly. Two speak-
ers are touring the State; others may
do so soon; and everywhere the results
are good. This work should not be
crippled, and all are therefore urged
to contribute to this fund.

Get into action with your contribu-
tions, one and all. The S. E. C. needs
a thousand dollars to carry on its work.
A month and a half more and the cam-
paign will be over. The money MUST
be raised within that time, and will
be if all Party members and sympa-
thizers do their share.

Since our last report, the below con-
tributions have been received:

F. Brauckman, N. Y., donation	2.00
J. Scheffel, Brooklyn, donation	1.00
H. F., N. Y., donation	.25
G. Barna, N. Y., donation	5.00
A. Grieb, N. Y., donation	1.00
A. Orange, N. Y., donation	1.00
C. Demig, N. Y., donation	.50
T. Blank, N. Y., pledge	.50
F. Krogan, Camillus, N. Y., don.	1.00
S. Bruck, N. Y., donation	1.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, don.	1.00
E. Seidel, N. Y., pledge	1.00
I. Witky, N. Y., pledge	1.00
Total	16.25
Previously acknowledged	362.80
Grand total	\$379.05

All monies are to be sent to L. C.
Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York
City.

What Means This Strike?

Five Cents

N. Y. Labor News Co.

VS.

S. D. P.

ITALIAN S. L. P.

Five Cents

28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

man should gird up his loins and get
into the fray.

The time for theorizing is past. We
know what we want and how to get
it. The thing to do now is bend all
our efforts at pushing the propaganda.

The men and women of the S. L. P.
should be reaching out, ever reaching
out, for newer and greater conquests
among the workers.

Subscriptions should be coming in to
the S. L. P. press by the thousands
where they come in hundreds.

Come forth everyone: "Preach with
intrepid caring, yet with infinite pa-
tience."

The Roll of Honor, names of those
sending two or more subs during the
past week:

- J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz. 4
- L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 6
- F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 8
- S. A. J. Stodel, Waterbury, Conn. ... 2
- C. Markham, Belleville, Ill. 2
- S. Unglerlinder, Chicago, Ill. 2
- J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky. 3
- V. F. Dobinski, Manchester, N. H. ... 2
- Mrs. A. Grieb, Demarest, N. J. ... 2
- J. C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J. ... 2
- C. Faber, New York 2
- J. M. Long, Newburgh, N. Y. 2
- L. Harris, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 2
- W. J. Wuest, Utica, N. Y. 3
- L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y. ... 5
- O. Kinsalala, Malden, Mass. 2
- A. E. Reimer, Milford, Mass. 3
- W. L. Kolkmaier, St. Charles, Mo. ... 3
- J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. 5
- F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 5
- J. H. Blewitt, Pittsburg, Pa. 2
- O. W. Nelson, Houston, Tex. 2
- J. Schlitt, Bellingham, Wash. 2
- D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash. ... 6
- C. Pierson, Spokane, Wash. 21
- Wash. S. E. C. 3

Prepaid cards sold: Los Angeles, \$10;
San Francisco, Cal., \$25; St. Paul,
Minn., \$8.

'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
o'clock.

OCTOBER 2—E. J. Kern speaks on
"Workingmen and the Socialist Move-
ment"

SECTION DETROIT'S FESTIVAL.

The annual campaign festival and
dance of Section Detroit, Socialist La-
bor Party, will be held at Gitschlag's
Hall, 820 Gratiot avenue, Detroit, on
SATURDAY evening, October 1. Good
music. Come and have a good time.

Admission ticket, ten cents; at the
door twenty-five cents.

WOMAN AND THE Socialist Movement

Published Under Auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

The first treatise of its kind published at a price within reach of all.

48 Pages. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

New York Labor News Co.,
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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place. N. Y., per year.....	\$1.00
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year.....	\$.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	.50
Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeit- ung (German Weekly), 2416 East Ninth street, Cleveland, O., per year.....	1.00
Proletarets (Lettish Semi- Monthly), 2944 Washington St., (Roxbury), Boston, Mass., per year	1.50
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi- weekly), 528 East Sixth street, N. Y., per year.....	2.00

He who comes in contact with work-
ingmen reading any of these lan-
guages should not fail to call atten-
tion to these papers and endeavor to
secure subscriptions. Sample copies
will be sent upon request. Address
each paper as per address given above,
and not, as often the case, to the Labor
News.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

FRANK E. PASSONNO'S TOUR.

- S. L. P. Candidate for Governor.
- Buffalo—Wednesday, Sept. 28.
- Buffalo—Thursday, Sept. 29.
- Lockport—Friday, Sept. 30.
- Niagara Falls—Saturday, Oct. 1.
- Jamestown—Sunday, Oct. 2.
- Jamestown—Monday, Oct. 3.
- 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.
- Norwich—Wednesday, Oct. 12.
- Oneonta—Thursday, Oct. 13.
- 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. 26.
- Kingston—Thursday, Oct. 27.
- Schenectady—Friday, Oct. 28.
- Troy—Saturday, Oct. 29.

JAMES T. HUNTER'S TOUR.

- S. L. P. Candidate for Lieut-Governor.
- Buffalo—Wednesday, Sept. 28.
- Buffalo—Thursday, Sept. 29.
- Dunkirk—Friday, Sept. 30.
- Jamestown—Saturday, Oct. 1.
- Jamestown—Sunday, Oct. 2.
- Salamanca—Monday, Oct. 3.
- Batavia—Tuesday, Oct. 4.
- Rochester—Wednesday, Oct. 5.
- Rochester—Thursday, Oct. 6.
- Canadaville—Friday, Oct. 7.
- Geneva—Saturday, Oct. 8.
- Seneca Falls—Monday, Oct. 10.
- Auburn—Tuesday, Oct. 11.
- Syracuse—Wednesday, Oct. 12.
- Onwego—Thursday, Oct. 13.
- Syracuse—Friday, Oct. 14.
- Oneida—Saturday, Oct. 15.
- Rome—Monday, Oct. 17.
- Little Falls—Wednesday, Oct. 19.
- Watertown—Thursday, Oct. 20.
- Ogdensburgh—Friday, Oct. 21.
- Malone—Saturday, Oct. 22.
- Plattsburgh—Monday, Oct. 24.
- Glens Falls—Tuesday, Oct. 25.
- Amsterdam—Wednesday, Oct. 26.
- Gloversville—Thursday, Oct. 27.
- Schenectady—Friday, Oct. 28.
- Troy—Saturday, Oct. 29.
- Albany—Monday, Oct. 31.
- Hudson—Tuesday, Nov. 1.
- Kingston—Wednesday, Nov. 2.
- Poughkeepsie—Thursday, Nov. 3.
- Newburgh—Friday, Nov. 4.
- New York City—Saturday, Nov. 5.

Sections, members and sympathizers
will please render all possible aid in
the places noted to make all meetings
scheduled the successes they should be,
and also see that proper and effec-
tive advertisement is accorded to
that end.

Further, money is needed to carry
the tours outlined above through. Lit-
erature is to be sent to all signers of
our lists and others whose names are
available. Your 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 Moonells,
Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION.

- Yonkers—Oct. 1. Speaker—L. C. Fraina.
- Yonkers—Oct. 8. Speaker—W. A. Walters.
- Mt. Vernon—Oct. 29. Speaker, Paul Augustine.
- Newburgh—Oct. 1. Speaker, John Donohue.
- Newburgh—Oct. 15. Speaker, Paul Augustine.
- Newburgh—Oct. 29. Speaker, L. C. Fraina.


RADNICKA BORBA

The new weekly South Slaven-
ian organ of the S. L. P., is
published at 4084 St. Clair ave-
nué, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

Sample copies free upon appli-
cation.

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



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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.

Send all communications, contribu-
tions 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.

HARTFORD, CONN., I. W. W.

Regular meetings of Metal Workers' Industrial Union No. 69 will be held every second SUNDAY of the month, at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street.

Next meeting SUNDAY, October 9, 3 p. m. Members are requested to give notice of this to their shopmates. All members, and all in favor of Industrial Unionism should be present at the meeting.
Secretary.

ATTENTION, HARTFORD, CONN.

Metal Workers' Industrial Union, Local No. 69, I. W. W., will hold an entertainment and ball on SATURDAY evening, October 15, at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street, for the benefit of the agitation fund.

Members and friends are invited to come and have a good time.
Committee:

Wages and High Prices

A clear exposition of the situation confronting the working class to-day.

THE LATEST LEAFLET For National Distribution IS NOW READY

By mail, per 1,000 \$2.00
At our office \$1.00

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

KEEP IN TRIM!

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR Habitual Constipation AND Torpid Liver

100 PILLS 25¢

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CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
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