tinctly how long they are to run.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

AIDS TO PICK WAY THROUGH CAPI-TALIST LABYRINTH.

Lesson from Brazilian Navy Mutiny-Swine Rend Swine in Election Aftermath-Shoeworkers' Bitter Experience with Tobin's Organization.

There is just one important fact revealed by the armed strike of the crews of the Brazilian battleships for better pay and proper treatment. The Rio despatches announce that "the crowd of sight-seers, gathered on the quays and heights, expressed wonder at the dex-terity with which the huge ships were handled. It was difficult to believe that there was not a single officer aboard." In other words, the strike which began with the landing of all the officers, overthrew the popular superstition that the ships were "operated" by the officers: It established the fact that the real operators of the ships are the proletarians on board, the non-proletarian element on the ships being purely parasitical orna-ments—just as in the factories, mills and shops of bourgeoisdom. This is the vital fact, the only important fact that the "mutiny" revealed. Nor should the smoke of the battle be allowed to hide this vital fact.

Much fun is being made in some "literary circles of society" about the young infantry captain who is the "son of a Standard Oil magnate" and who reports from Europe the certainty of a war between the United States and Japan. These fun-makers seem to forget that Standard Oilism covers a multitude of defects, the defect of youth and inexperience among others. It is the Standard Oil that is responsible for the disgraceful extradition treaty between Russia and this country, whereby our Government is lowered to the level of a Rusund. It is the Standard Oil, jointly with the Sugar Trust that was responsible for our war with Spain. If Standard Oil interests demand it, Japan and the United States will fly at each other's throat-none the less bloodily because the flying was foretold by "a young militia captain, the son of a Standard Oil magnate."

The Governors and Governors-elect of the forty-six States of the Union are announced to meet at Frankfort, Ky., in what has come to be called the "House of Governors." A curious manifestation this is-this "House of Governors." At the same season when a move is general for "State-wide" primaries, to the end of stripping power from politicians and place nominations in the hands of the voters themselves—at this very season a third "House," the "House of Governors," a "House" not known by the Constitu tion, is rising and threatening by its very existence the existence of Congress. Now, Congress consists of two branches, an ant for gold fish an inebriated millionaire "aristocratic" or the "plebelan"? Which suggests the further inquiry—Is the of Governors" intended to strengthen the State-wide primary move, or is it intended to counteract the

A post election lawsuit, brought in Wash., by the firm of C. H. Manley against the Pierce County Democratic organization makes some interest ing revelations both upon the Demo cratic politicians and upon dealers in eigars. The dealers furnished to the Democratic organization 2,000 2-cent cigars. Some people may say: "How mean those politicians are! They try to rope in voters with smokers, and the kers are worth only 2 cents, and then they refuse to pay the bill." Others, without denying the force of these ob servations will say: "How fraudulent these dealers are! They roll cabbage leaves into the shape of cigars, and de-mand the assistance of the courts to enforce the cheat."-There is still a third set of people. The third set look from the fraudulent politician to the fraudulent dealer, and from the fraudulent dealer back to the fraudulent politician, and say: "Swine rend swine."

The Spokane "Labor World" for the 11th of last month has, a two column-wide front page article on "How Corporations Expect Favors from Passea." The article quotes a Mr. Bleecker, vice president of the Washington Water Power Company, as saying: "The reason why we carry policemen is

that we might be sure of their protection if our men should strike; and we carry firemen so that they will not stretch their hose over our tracks and tie up traffic."

This is a valuable contribution to the literature of "passes" made by the "Labor World," and the contribution is all the more valuable seeing that the paper is an organ of David C. Coates, the gentleman who in the Socialist Labor Party pamphlet "Behind the Scenes" is shown up to have been on the annual pass list in Colorado of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at the time when he was a member of the Colorado Legislature as a "Friend of Labor."

Too choice not to be framed up-

There is a poor, old repudiated . professor in New York who is clamoring for "unity." He happens to be editor of a sheet that is strongly suspected of receiving financial encouragement from W. R. Hearst. But a short time ago this professor declared that the S. L. P., or the party of Hearst, would be the party of the future and now the despondent professor is again yelling for . unity with the Socialist party, which he has branded as ally of capitalism.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel." * The professor must see obscurity yawning for him, and in his desperation to remain in the limelight, cries for "unity."

The professor should link his fortunes with the Salvation Army and in time his hypocrisy may merit recognition from General Booth .-"Miners Magazine," Denver, Colo., Nov. 3, 1910. John M. O'Neill. * Editor.

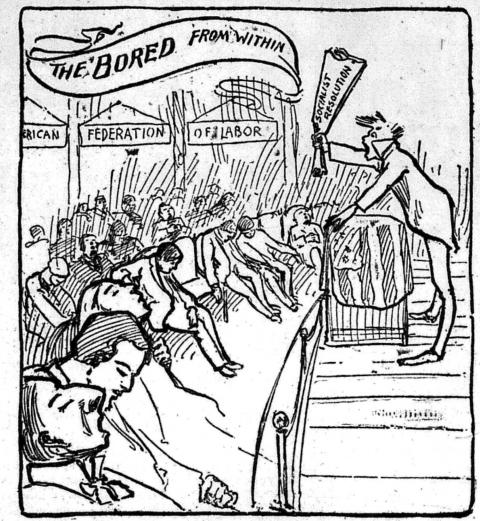
There is more than dissatisfaction against John Tobin's A. F. of L. Boot and Workers' Union in Brooklyn. There is open revolt. The men are tearing up their cards, and plumply declare that the Union is in conspiracy with the employers to keep the workers down— exactly the language that the Daily People has again and again held with regard to this Tobin, a Socialist party man, who, together with his party men, ever answered the charge with: "The S. L. P. is a Union wrecker!" The "Union Wreckers"-wreckers of capitalist bogus Unions-are coming-they are coming, Father Abraham, many a hundred thousand strong.

James J. Hill expresses the opinion that "demagogic politicians might take a lesson from the election returns, and be more careful in the future before they run away from good common sense"-of course meaning Roosevelt, and, of course forgetful of the fact that Insurgentism won out wherever frankly fought for.

Two days after polished Berlin dames in evening dress scrambled in a restaur-"aristocratic" and a "plebelan." Which spilled out by diving naked into an citizens" of North Bergen, N. J., are indicted for arranging and attending a banquet at which unveiled actresses appeared as the piece de resistance. The social conditions which decree that wealth can only be attained by out-andout swindle of the alleged Burr type or merciless exploitation a la Carnegie, also decree that the weakened moral fiber necessary to such wealth-acquisition betray itself in displays such as the fore-

> Ellen, a struggling art student, in her destitute East Side tenement: Ellen, applying at the Art School for tuition, re jected for lack of a \$100 fee; Ellen fol-lowed by Jordan, a wealthy idler who decides to slum it to "help" her; Ellen's design for a new Red Cross charity stamp accepted; Ellen receives the \$100 prize from Jordan, this time in his Fifth avenue costume; wedding bells for Ellen and Jordan; such is a new moving picture film sent out by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in its "campaign against lung disease." Only one scene is lacking to the film-an introductory one, show ing the shop in which Jordan's wage slaves are bending over their tasks, acquiring the tuberculosis which their exploiter will later pose as a hero "campaigning" against, with the aid of the wealth he has expropriated them of.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription ants. In fact there were three. expires. First number indicates the There were, in the first place, the month, second, the day, third, the year, stalwarts who never blanched in the



THE BORED FROM WITHIN

ECHOES FROM ST. LOUIS

in these columns on December 16, 1900. It was that year entitled "Echoes from Louisville, Ky." The article was a pictorial synopsis of the "Debate on Socialism" that took place at the Louisville convention of the A. F. of L. of that year. That synopsis portrayed so graphically, philosophically and lucidly, not the "Debate" of that year only, but also the previous nine periodically recurring "Debates on Socialism" in the annual convention of the A. F. of L.; in fact, it was such a graphic photograph of the downright farcical principle which underlies these A. F. of L. "Debates on Socialism," and that is bound to continue to underlie them so long as the A. F. of L. continues to exist, that it has since been reproduced in these columns from year to year, headed by the above cartoon, and with the promise and forecast that it will continue to reappear in these columns from year to year until the day shall have come when-emancipated by Socialist Labor Party consistent and persistent teaching from the intellectual thraldom that to-day holds the bulk of the toilers under the yoke of the Labor fakir, the Labor-Lieutenant of the capiof the two Houses of Congress is the aquarium while the gayety of the resort talist class,—the working class of the overthrown for all time the scabby crew of freaks and frauds that annually meets to "debate" Socialism at these A. F. of L. conventions, that is, at these annual Auction Sales of Labor. The below synopsis was, accordingly, republished in 1901 under the title "Echoes from Scranton," in 1902 under the title "Echoes from New Orleans," in 1903 under the title "Echoes from Boston," in 1904 under the title "Echoes from 'Frisco," in 1905 under the title "Echoes from Pittsburg," in 1906 under the title "Echoes from Minneapolis," in 1907 under title "Echoes from Norfolk," in 1908 under the title "Echoes from Denver," and in 1909 under the title "Echoes from Toronto." In obedience to the promise made in 1900, and in keeping with the facts, which every intelligent man, if honest, and every honest man, if intelligent, knew would substantially recur, the synopsis is again reproduced this year and with the same promise and forecast for the future, under the title "Echoes from

> The undaunted dozen threw themelves valiantly into the fray for Socialism at the American Federation of Labor onvention. The fray was partly on the floor of the convention hall, partly in the brains of some of the contestants, but mostly on the reputations of those who fought the good fight. There were in appearance only two sets of contest-

> St. Louis," where the A. F .of L. con-

vention met this fall:1

they did it themselves, and who never retracted unless somebody said something after their first set up. They were the solid phalanx, the "staunch defenders of Socialism" at every convention of the American Federation of Labor, but whose Socialism was afflicted with a strong taint of Republicanism or Democracy as soon as it was over. This did not matter, because they were Socialists again as, soon as another convention came. That was the first set.

On the other side were the men who 'opposed" Socialism, and would be terribly offended if it did not make its appearance. For this reason it was always slated to appear, and that it might give offense to none it appeared in such disguise that those to whom it was most dear would never recognize it. It had been the center of many a stirring fight, and then its mangled remains were taken out and placed in cold storage for future reference. That was the second

There was a third set, the gudgeons, for whose sake the sham fight was gone through every year. They fought on the side of the first set, and glowered at, and were themselves glowered at by gudgeon, delegates had introduced a resowith past tense nerves and with their passions high wrought, and their trousers turned up for its appearance. It came, it saw-it-went again, and nobody was the wiser. When it got the floor, it almost invariably got the table also, but between times there was room enough for those loud and talky debates that mean so much to those who do not understand, and so little to those who do. The enemies of the resolution, in a spirit of zeal and good fellowship, had seen to it that there was no miscarriage in its introduction.

Then commenced the battle royal. The two first sets of men lined up on each side determined to discuss that resolution if it took a whole week at \$6 a day, expenses to be paid by their constituents. There were many hard blows given and taken, and there were many, many blowers who gave them. It was so strange and weird that contestants should all have the same object. Of these first two sets, those who supported the resolution did so in order to defeat it: those who opposed it, did so in order to do the

Between the two there was a weak ouny handful of men, that third set, the gudgeons, who believed that the fight was in earnest—and so it was. It was carried on for the sake of that handful of men. It was carried on so that they might return home and say: "Behold now Socialism is on the increase. Last year at the convention of the Federation we discussed it for 47 hours and 16 min-

[The below article was first published | face of the most terrible wrong, when utes. This year we discussed it for 47 hours and 22 minutes, a net increase of six minutes. There is nothing can hold us back."

> When the contest was over, and the vote showed that the Federation would not resolve in favor of Socialism, the fighters, still with the smoke of battle and non-union cigars on them, separated in two "hostile" bodies. One, made up of the two sets of the sham combatants on both sides, made its way to a saloon where ten cent whiskey was sold; the other, made up of the gudgeons who bore and are bored from within, went to a saloon which dispensed five cent whiskey. Then both sides recounted their victory.

"Did you notice," said Gompers when he had filled his glass, after draining in a surreptitious manner the glasses of those about him, "how tractable those fellows become as soon as you let them discuss a thing, and then vote it down? It is the easiest thing in the world. All you have to do is let them talk on a subject and then throw it saids. They are satisfied with the talk." The good cheer satisfied his heart. "Next year, so help me Moses, we'll give them an increase in their vote. They have been very good boys this year, and they serve some recognition. We humored lution. THE resolution. They waited them just to have them do all the dirty work this year, and they should not go unrewarded. I shall see that they have two more supporters when we meet again. They are becoming tamer and should be rewarded."

> In the other saloon the "triumphant hosts of Socialism," that believed in the free and unlimited coinage of words, sat along the table and vowed death to the capitalist system, and carried out their threat "in our time" by gulping down the products of capitalism.

> "Did you notice," said one, "how they quailed when we accused them of not being Socialists?"

> "Yes," said another, "we shall win. Why, one man came to me and gave me a dollar to start a colony on Hudson Bay. That could not happen if we jumped on him for thinking differently." "You got a dollar?"

"Yes, a dollar."

There was a short pause, and those about the table commenced to come nearer to him. It would be impossible to take a trolley car to Hudson Bay to enjoy the fruits of Socialism, but the dollar was still on the premises. It might be a bank note, it might be a silver certificate, and it might be simply two vulgar half dollars. But in sum and substance at any place it would be converted into twenty foaming schooners.

There was a motion put. It was carried, and again peace reigned about the banquet board, but the dollar had de-

(Continued on page six.)

THE S. L. P. VOTE

Probably More Than Doubled.

Below is a preliminary table of the vote polled this year by the S. L. P. by States, as reported in advance by the Election Returning Boards. As further advance returns come in they will be inserted in the list. The Party had its ticket this year in twenty states, four more than in 1908. In the eight states so far reported the Party's vote already exceeds the total of 1908 by 2.079. For the corresponding eight states the increase is 11,312.

The vote for Kentucky in 1908 was for State nominees. This year the Party had only a Congressional ticket in that State. Altho' the vote polled is less than in 1908, this year's vote exceeds the poll of 1908 in that Congress District by 58. In Pennsylvania the Party was compelled by the authorities to appear under a new

States	1910	1908
Connecticut	937	608
Indiana	2,974	643
Kentucky \	212	404
Minnesota	6,510	
Missouri	2,229	868
New Jersey	2,032	1,096
Pennsylvania	794	1,222
Rhode Island	628	183
Total	16,316	5,024

MINNESOTA TO THE FORE.

Gives 6,510 Votes to Socialist Labor

St. Paul, Minn., November 27 .-Charles W. Brandborg, Socialist Laber Party candidate for Governor, received 6,510 votes in this year's elec-

The election laws of this state require a political party, which files nominations by petition, to cast one per cent. of the total vote in a general election to enable it to gain legal standing. The total vote in this year's election was \$12,418. Thus legal standing for the S. L. P. here is assured. Forward comrades with the revolu-

tionary propaganda of the S. L. P. W. E. McCue.

2,032 in New Jersey.

Elizabeth, N. J., November 25 .- The vote in this State in the last election was S. P. 10,164; in 1908 that party had 10,249; thus it loses 84 votes. The S. L. P. received 2,032; in 1908 the Party had 1,196. Thus we gain 846. The vote of the S. L. P. by counties this year follows:

Atlantic, 26; Bergen, 54; Burlington, 19; Camden, 146; Cape May, 5; Cumberland, 18; Essex, 430; Gloucester, 20; Hudson, 590; Hunterdon, 12; Mercer, 92; Middlesex, 36; Monmouth, 18; Morris, 22; Ocean, 1; Passaic, 357; Salem, 8; Somerset, 21; Sussex, 5; Union, 181; Warren, 9.

Kansas City's 100 Per Cent. Increase. Kansas City, Mo., November 22.-In Jackson County, in which this city is in the coal mines. located, the S. L. P. received 196 votes. In 1908 we had less than a hundred.

St. Paul Vote.

St. Paul, November 23 .- In Ramsey County, in which this city is situated the vote for Brandborg, S. L. P. candi date for Governor is given out as 929.

(Continued on page two.)

"NEPAKARAT" REPUDIATED.

N. E. C. Suo-Committee of the S. L. P. Takes Prompts Action.

At last Wednesday's session of the Sub Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, the following resolution, repudiating "Nepakarat," the organ of the Hung in Federation, was passed:

"Whereas, The officers of the Liungarian Socialist Labor Federation refused to comply with the demands made by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in session, July, 1910,

"Resolved, That the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P., acting in accordance with the power conferred upon it by the N. E. C., hereby repudiates the organ of said Hungarian S. L. F., "Nepakarat," as an organ of the S. L. P."

The new organ started by the newly organized Hungarian Federation of the Socialist Labor Party is "A Munkas" (The Worker), the subscription price to which is \$1 per year; address all moneys to S. Lefkovits, 450 East Eighty-first street, New York City.

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

FACTS GATHERED AT RECENT ST. LOUIS GATHERING.

"Boring from Within" Collapses, Admits Berger-Industrialism Howled Down-Body Stands Faithful Guard Over Capitalist System-Clerical Politics.

pers' machine smoothly completed its work. Berger issued an interview which established the final collapse of the "Borers from within." He attempted to cover up and excuse the S. P.'s running away from the fight by stating that "Socialists have no right to interfere with the work of the unions, whatever they do."

St. Louis, November 27.-The Gom

In addition to the capitalist court infunctions against boycotts, the A. F. of L. unions will find themselves further tied up by their own organization. for the convention has stripped local unions and central bodies of the power to boycott. These must get the consent of the international officers and the Executive Council.

Exclusion of Asiatic labor was unanimously upheld.

The American Federation of Labor re-elected President Gompers and its other officers without opposition yesterday and chose Atlanta for the 1911 convention.

After a contest lasting seven hours over the admission of the Western Federation of Miners to the American Federation of Labor, with jurisdiction over all men permanently employed in the mines, the disputed problem was referred to the executive council with power to act, the vote being 7.792 to refer and 7.107 to fight it out in the council chamber. The executive council will meet here to-day, with Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, and others interested to consider the matter. Mov-

er's success is improbable. President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners has declared that he cannot accept the charter under the American Federation of Labor without his organization retains jurisdiction over all men employed in the Western mines.

The Executive Council favored exempting O'Connell's Machinists' organization. An amendment was proposed which exempted all other crafts affected. Mitchell, T. Lewis, and others of the United Mine Workers, opposed all exemptions.

President O'Connoll, of the International Association of Machinists is emphatic in his statement that his organization will withdraw from the American Federation of Labor if the Western miners are admitted under the same conditions as the United Mine Workers of America, which has control of all hands permanently engaged

At the psychological moment O'Con nell raised a constitutional question. Gompers overruled it. An appeal was taken, but he was sustained. The whole matter was finally referred to the Executive Council, as stated above.

After more work of scattering the organized labor forces, the convention adjourned by re-electing all the former officers with tedious unanimity.

B. Reinstein. NO INDUSTRIALISM IN A. F. OF L.

Convention Drowns with Roar Industrialist Resolution.

St. Louis, November 21.-The American Federation of Labor, the "bulwark against Socialism in America," as the Wall Street Journal fittingly entitled that organization, is in good working order, and earning its title. The Socialist partyites are cutting a poor figure, though they claim fifty delegates. Berger, Barnes and the rest of the S. P. leading "lights" completely effaced themselves. The smaller S. P. "lights" tried to break a few lances against craft autonomy, and got broken instead.

The resolution on which the S. P. men made their stand this year was Resolution No. 70, handed in by A. Abrahams, of the Central Federated Union of New York. The resolution obviously leaned towards industrialism, and embodied in substance the points which the Socialist Labor Party and the I. W. W. have been scoring against the A. F. of L. The resolution called for the appointing of & committee to bring recommendations to

so reconstruct the constitution of the A. F. of L. as to have it organized in such a way that at strikes kindred unions could be kept from remaining at work, that is, from scabbing. To-day the grand battle was waged. Duncan's Resolution Committee, to which Abrahams' resolution had been referred reported it adversely, recommending its rejection. Abrahams made a speech in its favor, but his speech was timid, apologetic and coaxing. A couple more weak and flat speeches were made in behalf of the resolution. Max Hayes carried water on both shoulders, but wound up by easting his lot with Duncan. And then after Gompers' and Duncan's bombastic speeches about "practical," "militant unionism," and "danger-ous," "tyrannical," "Knights of Labor powers," Abrahams' resolution was thundered down against a couple of faint "noes," without even a raising of hands.

Thus the A. F. of L. attested that there is no industrialism in its ranks and once again met and scattered the annual "charge" of the redoubtable "borers from within."

B. Reinstein.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

Stands Faithful Guard Over Capitalist System.

St. Louis, November 22.-The present annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is evidently bound to dash to the ground whatever hopes and expectations the innocents might have entertained regarding a radical step forward by this body. The crushing para- initiation fees, and dues, and 'trade exlyzing blows pure and simple Unionism has received during the last year or two at the hands of big corporations and their courts, from the S. S. Supreme Court down, has not aroused them to the realization of their duties towards the toiling masses, whose cause they imagine and claim to champion. One big strike after another is crushed; boycotting declared illegal; unions in their collectivity as well as individual members of unions held liable for the "damages caused the employers by strikes, boycotts,' etc.; picketing enjoined, and even girl pickets clubbed and martyrized by courts; the very thought of a strike declared to be a criminal act; -and, after all that, one hears and observes at this gathering of nearly four hundred labor leaders noth ing but bombastic phrases by Gompers and his lieutenants; a determination on the part of these masters of situation to in the bud every attempt to inject into the Federation a more healthy spirit, or prompt it to a more truly working class posture. And the more innocent, unsophisticated part of their followers gets enthused over the sham and the phrases, and supports with admiration their "grand old man" and his satellites

To the same disappointment are evidently doomed the expectations of those other innocents, in the camp of the Socialist party, who imagined that the largely increased vote of that party and the enhancement of their prestige by Berger's election to Congress and other electoral victories would result in their increased influence for good within this Federation. The expectation of these innocents in the S. P. that these electoral triumphs would effect a more determined and effective attempt on the part of their leaders to scale or break down this protective wall of the system of wage stavery-that that expectation will be verified there is no evidence here.

On the contrary, though such hig lights J Mahion Barnes, their National Secretary, Max Hayes of the Typographical Union, Frank J. Hayes, vice president of the United Mine Workers, and although this Frank J. Hayes and Berger, in answer to my question, estimated that they had about fifty members of their party among the delegates, that S. P. contingent, as a whole, is criminally, connivingly silent or disgustingly timid when questions of vital importance to the

Herger and most of his followers he in their relation to Compers and bis crowd, seem to have thosen for their matta the famous reinciple of Artemia Ward: "You scratch my back and I'll eratch vour back | Berger's "Milwankee iden' of "two arms to the movement, ecosomic and political, one not interfering with the other." translated into plain language, amounts evidently to this "You, union leaders, leave us in full charge of the political field and we will leave you in full charge of the economic You permit us to recruit in your midst members for our party, voters for our candidates, solicit contributions from union treasuries to our campaign funds and to our privately owned papers by direct donations or ads. of Union Labels, or purchase of stock in our publishing associations,-you permit us to do all that-you need not endorse us-we can take care of that ourselves,-and in return 'for services rendered' we will help you to get and keep crowds of high initiation, high dues and assessment paying wage slaves of both sexes and all ages, that you may lead them and do

with them whatever you want."

"You hold the banner of Union Labor in your hands; and, although, between us, frankly speaking, we know that you, the Jabor lieutenants of the capitalist class' and apostles of 'harmony between Capital and Labor,' have usurped and are | Angeles are on strike, and desecrating that banner, the same as we have usurped the red banner of Socialism, which we hold in our hands, and are desecrating by identifying ourselves with you and refraining from exposing you to the working class for what you are still we will faithfully carry out our part of the agreement. We will bow to your un'on labor banner, and lend color to it through our own red banner of Socialism. We will place at your disposal the enthusiasm our banner arouses, the admiration and confidence it inspires in the hearts of the awakening proletariat. | Coast. We will use our influence with the increasing numbers of our followers and will not only grace your unions and your conventions with our presence, but will union is strength' 'Join the union of your | Electrical Workers: craft'!"

"Once you get our followers in your unions or, rather, 'our unions,' it is no longer our business what you do there on your own field, the economic field. You may continue to permeate the atmosphere there with the false spirit of identity of interests of Capital and Labor'; you may monopolize the best jobs for yourselves by keeping the bulk of the working class, outside the pale of organized labor through the wall of high aminations'; you may violate the principles of International Solidarity of the working class by advocating antiimmigration politics-we will even support you in that by advocating the same from our rostrums, in our press, in our platforms, in our party councils and conventions. You may drive the boys and girls even of your own members into the ranks of criminals and prostitutes by the antiquated guild system of apprenticeship. You may dislocate the ranks of organized labor by the system of a hundred of more 'autono mous international craft unions' related to each other only as members of a 'voluntary association.' You may sell out and terrorize the members by means of label agreements with employers. You may paralyze the forces of organized labor and tyrannize rebellious members in the ranks by innumerable, separate and independent trade contracts. You may even let unions exhaust themselves in innumerable and interminable jurisdiction fights, let individual members or unions of different or the same crafts scab it on each other, drag each other into courts, bruise and even shoot each other-you may do all this and more and, no matter what we think about it, whether we like it or not, we will not interfere for 'one hand must not interfere with the other."

This is clearly the rooted, firmly established and well understood and mutually enjoyed arrangement between the Gompers forces and the Berger forces, here and elsewhere.

Gompers does not care what Berger does on the political arena so long as he does not seriously butt into his economic field. And Berger, Barnes, etc., leave Gompers now "well enough alone." If here and there a faint discordant note out and Howard fell to the pavement." is struck it comes from a less "diplomatic and tactful" smaller light of the resolution to bring out the Socialist strength at this convention, he said: "No, what is the use!" And he, Barnes, etc., are so far effacing themselves. Whether it is a case of "sour grapes" with Berger, or the result of experience, I don't know; but I could not help thinking that if it is "no use" to make a serious attempt to "bore within" the A. F. of L. convention with a company of about fifty delegates, then the only reason for their being here at all is to take off the shoulders of Compers, etc., their share of responsibility and, generally,

And while Borner Barnes, etc.; have practically nothing to say, either on he floor of the convention or butside, as to any defects in the strue ure, sprt, methods or leadership of the A. F. of L., except when it crosses their political aspirations, the merry war in the ranks of the Federation, between crafts, factions of crafts and individuals, between these children of Papa Gompers and Mamma Berger-goes on, as reflected by the following couple of items culled out of a stack of items reflecting the same situa-

The printed report of the Fifth Day's proceedings of this convention contains on the first page the following telegram, which, by the way, Gompers attempted to withhold from being read and incorporated in the proceedings; but upon demand of the delegate who sent it, he,

Gempers, had to read: "Secretary Morrison read the following

telegram: "Los Angeles, Cal., November 16, 1910.

"Samuel Gompers, Convention Hall, St. Louis, greetings:

"Whereas, Other Building Trades Craft and Structural Iron Workers of Los Whereas, Other Building Trades Craft remained at work on struck jobs, and in

some cases handled struck work; there-

fore, be it "Resolved, By the strikers in mass neeting assembled, that we ask the convention to demand that al! departments of American Federation of Labor see that all union men cease work on

struck jobs, and, be it "Resolved, That Los Angeles strikers do declare our intention to continue our fight for eight-hour day on the Pacific

"E. H. Misner, Chairman." On the same page the following item appears, echoing the battle between the Reed faction and the McNulty faction of keep repeating to our followers: 'In the International Brotherhood (?) of

> "Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

"Portland, Oregon, November 13, 1910. D. W. Robinson, Planters Hotel, Care Secretary Morrison, St., Louis, Mo .: "To the American Federation of Labor, greetings:

'Organized labor of the city of Portand and State of Oregon call on your convention now in session to use every endeavor to adjust the differences between the two factions of the I. B. E. W., that this great organization of union men may be brought together that thereby this blot on the escutcheon of trades unionism may be removed.

"Central Labor Council of Portland and

"M. Olney, Secretary," And a still louder echo of this fight vas heard through the following dispatch in last Saturday's "St. Louis Globe-

"UNION'S WRANGLE

"LEADS TO SHOOTING

"Reed Man Wounds McNulty Partisan in Electric Workers' Row.

"OUTBREAK IN CHICAGO

"Fight Occupies A. F. L. Convention-Regular Faction Wins Victory.

"A shooting which may end in murder courred in Chicago last night as the result of the controversy between the McNulty and Reed factions of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which occupied the attention of the entire session of the convention of the American Federation of Labor in St. Louis yesterday, and resulted in the defeat of the Reed faction, when the regulars, as the McNulty followers are known, succeeded in getting the question of recognition for the Reed faction referred to the Executive Council

yesterday, after a stormy debate. In Chicago, Claud Howard, aged 24, affiliated with the McNulty faction, was shot and probably fatally wounded by John Carbon, who claims St. Louis as his home. According to dispatches, the trouble was due to Carbon, who is affiliated with the Reed faction, accepting a position as strike breaker in a factory from which the Howard and McNulty men had gone out on strike. The two men met on the street last night, and after a passage of hot words, a shot rang

Beautiful Brotherhood and unity this! Isn't it, reader? It is the brotherhood S. P., and it soon ineffectively dies out. of two dogs when one bone is thrown to When I asked Berger whether he or his them. It is the unity of two bulldogs omrades intend to introduce a Socialist with their teeth firmly set in the quivering flesh of each other. And an organiza tion that inevitably engenders such results all along the line is, according to our Socialist party, friends, "nobly waging the class struggle!"

How long will this sickening condition

B. Reinstein.

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

Views Above and the Below the Surface of Things.

St. Louis, November 24.-When I reached St. Louis Thursday, last week end get to the convent on or the tollers I saw a man on the steep d'hives of a strong address to the delegate

out the Los Angeles stilke and the

de at the Time's Harding. He was

with all the studied gestures, the effectual expressions of the eyes, the raising, sinking and trembling of the voice and all the other earmarks of the trained "orator," some might think of the trained comedian. His face was familiar to me but I could not place him. asked who he was-it was our old friend Job Harriman, "the attorney for the strikers in Los Angeles," the Hillquit of the Pacific coast. When I learned his present capacity I was not surprised any more that I could not recognize him-he looked so much more slick and prosperous. I also was not surprised when I heard this former running mate of Debs

and champion of the Union Labor party

versus Socialist party in California, and

again of Socialist party here in St. Louis

union movement as "the only movement that stands between the sordid, insatiable greed of the capitalist class and the working class." Some parts of his speech are worth quoting here for general information.

Describing the "frenzied finance" oper-

ations of the top capitalist at Los Angeles, C. P. Huntington, Harriman said: "This man inherited \$40,000,000 in cash and as much more in property, came to the city of Los Angeles, and by means of his influence and his uncle's influence gathered unto himself all the franchises of a large number of streets of the city. He did not pay a dollar except the handout dollars that go to politicians who give away the rights of the people. He went to the Helman interests. You men know the Helman interests. He said to them: 'If you will organize a corporation and bond it I will sell the corporation all these franchises for 51 per cent. of the stock, and you can take 49 per cent. You can bond the company. We will sell the bonds and build the road with the money for which we sell the bonds.' And they did. They built the roads through the city and are now operating them, and neither of them invested one dollar of their own cash, yet they own the stock, and the proceeds from those companies are paying off the debts.

"Then they went out through those beautiful valleys, the San Gabriel, the Santa Anna and the Los Angeles Valley and determined the lines along which they would build roads. Huntington took the \$40,000,000 he had inherited and bought thousands of acres along the proposed lines, then went to the people and said, 'Give us a right of way through here and so much cash and we will build a road to Monrovia, a road to Pomona, a road to Long Beach and a road to Pasadena. We will line these valleys with roads out to your suburban towns. We will make this a great country and your land will be enhanced in value.' The people gave the right of way everywhere and gave so much cash for each road. Then they bonded each road for itself, sold the bonds, took the cash and built the roads without a dollar of expense to themselves. Not a dollar from their own treasury went into them and the lands they bought for \$100 an

As to the evident cause of the explosion at the Times Building Harriman

acre is now worth \$1,000 an acre."

"I think the evidence already in hand is ample to show that an explosion of gas wrecked the Times Building. Listen, you miners. A man escaped who was immediately below the point where the explosion occurred. He was in the cellar, but nothing fell. All the walls around the place of the explosion stood intact. Not a wall was broken. Glass in the windows across the street remained unbroken. At the time of the explosion there was one deep roar, not a sharp crack, and with that roar there shot up through two floors and a roof a flame that passed the sixth story of the adjoining building instantly upon the explosion. An explosion accompanied by flame, and within ten seconds the flames were through the whole building. They had smelled gas for days, and it was especially strong that day in the building. What was it, you miners? Was it dynamite or was it gas? Eyery one of them knows that if the shot had been sufficient to shoot a hole up through three stories it would have shattered all the walls about it and driven a hole in the ground."

The slick, prosperous appearance of an. other old friend of ours surprised me even more than that of Harriman. It two such institutions-the was John F. Tobin, of the Boot and Shoe and the Penitentiary." Workers, against whom I see Brooklyn shoe workers are now in rebellion. It is playes something of the love and protec-15 years ago that I last saw Tobin, when tion which they have for their silver and we all, like silly school boys, were re- gold." joicing that our comrades in the shoe Leo XIII. in his Encyclical on Labor, workers' organization were "boring from gave the most advanced principles of the w'thin"-as we all were doing at that time for the solution of labor troubles, time-with such good effect that they the most advanced that any sane man succeeded in "capturing the organization can hold, because they are based upon for Socialism" by elexing "Commide the teachings of our Savior." Etc., etc. obling to the office of National Provident | The strings connecting the controllin the shae judistrictly the height of seen exposed and artifiched. Is and of "Copyade Teles" to the law.

former poor underfed s'ave, whose eyes with ideas discussing the Labor Problem, looks now like a prosperous, overfed businessman for whom "the Labor Problem is solved." It was a study to see his ponderous figure set in motion when he was aroused by a question affecting his immediate interests. He has lots of trouble from "disrupters" and "secessionists" in the shoe orkers' movement, though he sneered at them as an insignificant bunch who "imagine that they can conduct a movement with low initiation fees, low dues, no benefits, etc.' When the fight about the Reed faction refer to the Civic Federationized craft Workers was on, Tobin rose and thun- conditions, experiences, records and falla-

"Too much consideration was given the them and it was taken as weakness. We have in the shoe workers some few secessionists too. It is not a question of numbers but of principle. I say draw the line on secession in any form or for any excuse, and you will serve notice on secess'onists of any kind."

The slick, weil fed appearance of Harriman. Tobin and some other people I knew in former years, at least by sight, as rather underfed people prompted me to examine closer the faces and figures of the well nigh 400 labor leaders which I saw before me and, while there are not a few thin, poorly dressed people, who are evidently still working or recently were themselves working in the shops, I was struck by the relatively large proportion of leaders "for whom the labor problem is solved." If "materialist conception of history's amounts to anything there is very little hope that these "self-sacrificing champions of labor"-at so much per -will tolerate or take any chances on anything that may in a remotest way endanger the source of their well-being and power.

To understand better what was being enacted before me and to get at the hidden springs which, in addition to those I already knew, were moving the performers, I decided carefully to study not only their physiognomy and genera appearance, but their names as well, the bodies they represent, the votes they control in the convention, etc. I then found that while in recent years there sat at the conventions Rev. Charles Stelzle, delegate of the "Federal Council of the Churches of Christ' with one vote,-and Rev. Stelzle sits now again,-this time, not to be outdone, the Roman Catholic Church smuggled in as a delegate Father Peter E. Dietz, representing the "American Federation of Catholic Societies"with 2 votes.

This other, by no means accidental or insignificant, fact then revealed itself to me-that of the 387 delegates the names of many more than half show that they are emigrants or descendants of emigrants from the mother of pure-and-simnle unionism-Great Britain; and that with the bulk of these, as the humorous expression goes, "County Cork, Ireland" -and the Roman Catholic Church-was written across the face or across the name. There are here 4 Kelleys, 2 O'Connors, 2 Mitchells, 2 Kennedies, 4 Flynns, 3 Sullivans, 4 Murphies, etc. These children of the Emerald Isle, the same as Rockefellers controls the majority stock of his corporations, control the voting strength of this Federation with Mitchell's United Mine Workers alone controlling 2,337 votes out of the total of 15.428.

These Murphies and Kelleys and Mitchells went last Sunday morning. practically in a body, to the 11 o'clock mass at St. Lawrence O'Toole's Catholic Church and listened reverently to the Archbishop Glennon's denunciation of Socialism as "a philosophy created over the beer mug and wine glass"!

Some other gems in the brilliant address of the "learned and upright" Arch bishop were:-

"The doctrine of children in common has back of it parentage in common and that abhorrent idea is the end of civiliza-

"Church is the mother of unions." "Beer mug philosophy makes wolf-men, beware of it."

"We do not want our homes to be absorbed by the State. We have already

"Capitalists should give to their em-

element at e that from that day on dated, nor the Labor and thely press with the dechest of one of the pive heartless, victors with the Roman Cathelic political pa-

"union" labels. No wonder that the Newspapers are often offering their readers prize puzzles. Would the Editor then sparkled with intellect and bristled of this paper mind offering the following PRIZE PROBLEM IN ARITHMETIC: In the light of what is known of the A. F. of L. and in the light of the addit'onal facts given above-how many centuries will it take to turn the A. F. of L. from a lightning rod protecting Capitalism to a power for Socialism-unless the persistent agitation of the Socialist Labor Party and millions of leaflets and trainloads of pamphlets that it will have to publish and circulate among the organized and unorganized,--dealing not merely with general wrongs of Capitalism and beauties of Socialism a la S. P. and McNulty faction in the Electrical literature, but more spec'fically with

cies of craft unionism in each particular ! trade or industry-will succeed, working sccessionists. We were too easy with from below up, in breaking the speil and hold of the Gompers crew on the Ameri-

TEN CENT BOOKS Communist Manifesto.

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New York Labor News Company. New York of the country. 28 City Hall Place.

U. M. W. Moneys in Strikes.

Indianapolis, Ind. November 27 .- As the outcome of the many strikes the receipts of the United Mine Workers of America for the fiscal year ending with this month will total \$2,000,000. while the expenditures will be something more than that.

For the preceding year the receipts were in the neighborhood of \$900 000. The extra receipts this year were largely the result of strike assessments and the increased expenditures were due largely to the strikes that have been supported by the union in various parts

Two Pages From Roman History



1 Plebs Leaders and Laber Leaders. Il The Warning of the Gracchi.

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THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE

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> FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallie family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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MINNESOTA TO THE FORE.

(Continued from page one.)

Last spring in the city the vote for the S. L. P. man for Mayor was 297, and in the late elections we had 917 for Gov-

Winner, Mirn. Leaves S. P. Behind. Winner Minn, November 25.—In this tency of William the S. L. P. got 329 the at the recember on. The S. P. came through with

Every precinct in the city cast Socialist votes. Two years the covered the city six time with 2,000 leaflets, and this seems to have borne fruit. We received seven new members into

the Party.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Syracuse, N. Y., November 25.-In Onondaga County the S. L. P. polled 200 votes this year.

Cattaragus County, N. Y.

Jamestown, N. Y., November 23.-F. E. Passonno, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, gets 60 votes in Cattaragus County.

25 Votes in Superior.

Superior, Wis., November 23 .- Though ecording votes for the S. L. P. was done under difficulties, the voting machines

being used and the S. L. P. hid away under "Independent" nominations, the Party received 25 votes here.

Grand Rapids, Minn.

Grand Rapids, Minn., November 23 .--The returns for Itasca County give the S. L. P. 124 votes for Governor.

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Party The career of the two parties is graphically contrasted. By mail, per 1,000\$2,00 N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.

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Crises in European History

By GUSTAV BANG

II. The Reformation. III. The French Revolution.

Translated from the Danish by ARNOLD PETERSEN

(Continued from last week.)

1. The Rise of Christianity.

(Continued.)

It was a decided proletarian tendency which ran through Christianfty in the first centuries of our era, a tendency which theology of later times only succeeded in sophisticating by exercising a most reckless violence against the old traditions. And just as proletarian was the social ideas which Christianity proclaimed.

It was the communism of property and enjoyment, the communistic constitution, which was the natural ex pression of the social longings of the incient proletariat, and which in the first Christian congregations was not only proclaimed but practised. It as as yet impossible to form a soal ideal of productive Socialismthe co-operative commonwealth-belause the historical conditions for such an order of society were wholly cking; consumptive communism, he enjoyment of things in combecame the ideal of the prolerians of those days.

This principle is prominent in the and particularly in the He who would follow Christ ad to give up all his property, dohate it to the congregation, and the ongregation lived in a common chold, maintained through comn ownership. It was not a volunmatter whether or not one old place his belongings at the should of the congregation. On the ary, it was considered a mortal n to neglect. Ananias and his wife apphira were punished with death they had withheld part of self wealth for their private benefit Acts 5). The Christian was to be sally propertiless, and only be rer of the common possession. In the "Acts" we find a description of the original Christian congregaions, and find them constructed in dance with the commands of hrist, based upon the ideas of an bsolute communistic relation of proprty and enjoyment.

nd all that believed were tother, and had all things in common; nd sold their possessions and goods parted them to all men, as every had need. And they, continuing with one accord in the temple, breaking bread from house to se, did eat their meat with gladand singleness of heart, praising od, and having favor with the peo-And the Lord added to the ch daily such as should be saved." CAULS 2. 44-47.) . . .

"Neither was there any among that lacked; for as many as were possesors of lands or houses sold them, and ght the things that were sold, and laid them down at the apostles feet: and distribution was made unto

DAILY @ PEOPLE

Beaders of the WEEKLY PEOPLE the would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movemen should read the

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every man according as he had need." (Acts 4, 24-35.)

It is conceivable how such a communistic society would absorb the great mass of the starved and oppressed proletarians, not only in Palestine, but also throughout the vast Roman Empire. But it will also be seen that its duration, of necessity, would be short. The number of destitute people to be kept satisfied grew rapidly, but the amount of wealth at disposal increased very slowly. Soon the bottom would be reached. At the beginning they rested content with the idea that Christ would soon return and that the end of the world was at hand. But as time went on the difficulties increased. From the letters of the apostles, particularly those of Paul, we receive a vivid impression of the sharp admonitions which were administered in order to obtain necessaries for the support of the poor in the community. Very early, in the course of but a few decades, pure communism disappeared, as in the nature of things it had to, because the class-interests which there found expression, those of the proletariat and petty bourgeoisle, had as yet no future before them. It was changed to a decrepit charity for the support of the clergy at the expense of the congreeation: to the sacrament of the Lord's supper as a last remnant of the oldtime meals, in which all participated; here and there also to a monastic life and semi-caricatures of the days of the early Christians.

The wealth which was collected for the community was more and more used for the support of that upper class of ecclesiastics who gradually raised themselves above the rest of Christian society, and the clergy made ever preater demands for personal contributions from the members of the congregation. Thus the old Christian communism was gradually transformed into the medieval, exploiting church Theology simultaneously got busy explaining away and misinterpreting the expressions and statements of the New Testament regarding wealth and poverty, to rob them of their "salt" and adjust the Christian teachings to suit the ruling class in society.

But still, long after there were sects trying to carry the program of ancient Christianity into effect. As late as the close of the Middle Ages the old Christian ideals played their role in the class-struggle. And to-day the accounts given in the "Acts" are condemnatory of the hypocrisies of our time, of the hypocrites who endeavor to show, Bible in hand, the right and justification for private property, whereas no Socialist agitator has used stronger language against nor more unmercilously denounced this right than did Christ and his disciples.

II. The Reformation.

The time about the year 1500 marked by a long chain of important events and changes which paved the way for all later historical development. The Italian Renaissance had created an elegant and superior art, sparkling with life and beauty; the ideas of humanism, which, from the universities of northern Italy had spread to the countries north of the Alps, gave birth to entirely new scientific conceptions and methods of reasoning; the Lutheran Reformation cleared up in the religious superstition which formerly rested heavily upon the mind. The use of gunpowder, the invention of which was made at about that time, developed an entirely new war-technique, with mass armles of hired infantry making superfluous the heavily armed cavalry of the nobility. The art of printing paved the way for an extension of the cultivation of the minds of the population and put an end to the monopoly on literary knowledge and employment which the clergy until then had enjoyed; the great discoveries of the sea-route to India and of the new continent, which emerged from out of the mists of the Atlantic Ocean, extended the horizon of humanity far beyond its famous narrow limits. All this was accompanied by violent social conflicts which shook the foundation of society, sharp collisions between the various classes. The bourgeoisle and the peasants were struggling for sua

premacy against the ruling classes of the old order, against nobility and clergy. It was a crisis where the old and the new met in desperate combat, old ideals went down and new ones arose; it was one of those epochs of transition where life is lived more intensely than usually, an age of revolution, "when it is a pleasure to live," as one of the great fighters of that time. Ulrich von Hutten, sald.

It was the medieval society which went down before the forces formed in preceding centuries. And it was the dawn of capitalism which gave the impetus to this enormous upheaval. Capital had stepped upon the historical stage of the world as a revolutionary power. It appeared as yet only as purely commercial capital, affecting only the circulation of commodities between one country and another, and did not directly enter into production. Nevertheless its effects were far-reaching. All social life was seen in a new light; all social relations were disturbed and dissolved. Entirely new and deep-striking conflicts arose between the various strata of society. and entirely new thoughts sprang from this fermenting chaos. The economic conditions prevailing

in the Middle Ages proper, when the Graeco-Roman culture of antiquity was finally destroyed, were based upon the production of natural objects. Commercial life was weak and had played an insignificant part in society as a whole. No exchange of commodities took place. Articles of utility were produced individually and consumed by the producer himself without buying or selling. Whatever was produced was subjected to immediate consumption and could not be transformed into money. The peasant family which lived entirely upon the products of the farm without economic reciprocation with the world at large, preparing its own food products, its own clothes, household utensils and primitive working-tools, is the type of this period. It was a period where the material and intellectual culture of the common people was very low and showed no sign of progress. Whatever was beyond the peasant's immediate environment was looked upon with suspicion; no fresh impulses could penetrate from the outer world; the priest and the monk were the only ones representing a higher intellectual force and before whom all, blindly and without criticism, bowed. An incentive to better and more intelligent work, which is otherwise found in a growing population for which bread must be procured, was wholly lacking: the pest ravaged with few years' interval and kept the number of the population

Just as absolute, however, as was the isolation with regard to all strangers, was the feeling of mutual interest which developed within the community. Remnants of the communistic conditions of antiquity were still to be found. The land was owned collectively and was partly used in common, and such a commonwealth was at that time the most appropriate.

The prevailing social order had formed itself in obedience to this economic condition. Since the commodity and money circulation was as yet insignificant, land became the natural expression for wealth. The secular and clerical potentates who had raised themselves had appropriated all the land in society. The peasants were tenants and had the right to the use of the land, but under the superiority of the proprietor, to whom they had to pay an annual tax in the shape of varlous products of the farm, certain stipulated guantities of grain, meat, etc. This was the form which exploitation assumed in medieval society. But the pressure brought to bear was net very intense. So long as production of articles of utility was for immediate consumption, and so long as it was impossible to dispose of the products in any other way, so long was there no incentive for further fleecing. So long as he had an abundance for his household, the lord was satisfied—he had absolutely no use for any surplus inasmuch as he could not realize it in money or exchange it for other commodities.

The entire medieval culture received its impress from these social and economic conditions: the handicrafts commerce and city life, which was forced in the background by agriculture and was mostly an adjunct to the household of the seignlor or the prelate; the seigniorial manor with its solld architecture and heavy but ostentatious luxury; the stagnant intellectual life; the power of the Catholic church over the minds; art and intellectual culture in its various manifestations; the church buildings and reredoses, the ingenious scholastic philosophy and the naive folk-

(Continued next week.)

SETTING PROFESSOR FISHER STRAIGHT

THE ECONOMICS OF SOCIALISM EXPLAINED AND SOME OBJECTIONS OF YALE INSTRUCTOR MET.

By Arnold Petersen.

Professor Fisher, of Yale, came out against Socialism, in the New York "Times" of October 30, "knocking out," of course, the Marxian principles of Socialism, at least, so be thought. His contention is of course the old one, namely that interest-taking (profit-sweating) is not robbery; and furthermore, that it is impossible to eliminate it.

Let us see how the learned professor succeeds in refuting the scientific principles of Socialism. To begin with, he goes into a brief dissertation of the various brands of reform ideas, usually designated as "Socialistic," and observes that it is orthodox Socialism that he wants to treat of, to wit, Marxian Socialism.

His conception of Socialism is on a par with that of his esteemed British colleague, Mr. Mallock, who claimed that Marx contended that ONLY MANUAL labor produced the world's wealth. Fisher accuses Marx of having said that "the evils of distribution of wealth are due to the taking of interest by the capitalists: that interest is fundamentally a theft from wages (!); that it is within the power of the government to abolish interest, and that the abolition of interest would raise wages and cure poverty." Where, our erudite Professor, did you ever find Marx utter such nonsense? As Marx never made any such claims, we are forced to conclude that either Profit Fisher is attempting to analyze a subject of which he knows nothing, or that he does know, and then wilfully misrepresents the truth. We leave the choice to the professor.

Were it not for the opportunity offered to explain just what Socialism is and also to expose the pseudo-scientific methods of the bourgeois economists, his article would not be worth answering. As it is, it may be taken up,

After having set up the above-mentioned straw-men, Mr. Fisher proceeds to knock them down. He believes "that the giving and taking of interest, while it loes afford many the opportunity to sink hopelessly into debt and poverty, it also affords many the opportunity to rise from poverty to comfort and affluence; that interest is not theft from wages (quite true, professor); that the same bargain which benefits the capitalist, who can afford to be patient for his dividends, also benefits the laborer, who must needs be impatient for his living; that a high rate of interest is sometimes socially beneficial and that the prejudice against interest taking, which the Socialist would fain revive, has done harm." I shall as briefly as possible state the fundamental principles of Marxian eco-

nomics. The Standard Dictionary gives the definition of political economy as being that branch of civics that treats of the nature of wealth and the laws of its production and distribution, including all the causes of prosperity and the re-

verse. . . . First of all, we find that wealth in apitalist society is represented by so many commodities of various utilities. Everything produced under capitalism assumes the commodity-form. It must be useful in one way or another, and it must be exchangeable in the market. Thus we find that a commodity has two values-a use-value and an exchangevalue. What is the use-value of a commodity? Clearly this is quite relative. What is useful to Tom may be utterly seless to Dick. Lumber may be cheap yet to the one who is drowning, the use value of a plank, to which he can cling while aid is forthcoming could not be expressed in any monetary term.

What, then, does determine the real value of a commodity? What is it that makes one commodity more valuable than another and makes them exchange at a certain ratio in the market? We all know that a loaf of bread can not be exchanged for a pair of shoes-both usevalues, indeed, the former being generally considered of a greater importance than the latter. Why, then, is it that it requires many loaves of bread to exchange for a pair of shoes? Because it has taken more socially necessary labortime to produce a pair of shoes than it did to produce a loaf of bread. The exchange-value of a commodity, accordingly, is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor-power requisite for its production. This means, that if it took three hours to produce a pair of shoes and three hours to produce a hat, these two commodities will be equally exchangeable in the market, or, to speak in monetary terms, they will fetch the same price.

All commodities will, on the average, sell at their value. The exceptions are caused by the condition of the market. If the supply of a commodity is greater value, if the reverse is the case it will ist however, pays out \$14 and receives

sell above its value. In the long run, however, the price and value of commodities will coincide.

It will be seen that value and price are two distinct different things. A thing may have little or no exchangevalue (crystallization of human laborpower) and yet command a high price. For example, a Rembrandt painting, because of the scarcity and natural limitations of supply and because of the keen desire to obtain it, will be found to be pretty expensive, while other things, requiring far more labor, but with a great supply available will be found to be very cheap.

Human labor-power, too, is a commodity subject to the same laws as all other commodities. Its value is determined by the amount of social necessaries (or socially necessary labor) required for its maintenance and reproduction. The worker is the possessor of this laborpower, (and that is about all he does possess) and in order to live he must sell it to his capitalist master. Were conditions normal, that is, did the fluctuation between the supply and demand of laborpower cease, and the two balance, the worker would in the long run be able to dispose of his labor-power at its value. i. e., for the food, shelter clothing and whatever else might be needed to maintain and raise a family in the same category to which he belongs. As, however, the supply of labor-power is permanently in excess of the demand, and as the workingman must sell his commodity labor-power, whether the market is favorable or not, it follows that he must sell it below its value, i. e. below that which is considered necessary under given social conditions to maintain and sustain life.

The workingman, after having produced the value of his own labor-power does not stop producing; if he did, there could be no such thing as capitalists. The wages, or price, which the worker receives represents the minor part of the total product. Whatever the worker produces over and above his wages, over and above the starvation line, is appropriated by the capitalist owner of those tools and means of production which the workers must have access to in order to live at all. Hence, profits (interests, the professor calls them) are not thefts from wages, as Mr. Fisher charges us with claiming, but represents those values of which the worker is robbed.

An illustration of how the worker is robbed might not be out of place.

Let us assume that a certain capitalist desires to manufacture tables. He goes into the market and buys a quantity of raw material which we will say amounts to \$33; wear and tear of machinery during the labor-process comes to \$3, the total outlay being \$36. Assuming, further, that this raw material is sufficient for the production of three tables, and that \$1 is consumed in wear and tear on each of these tables we find that \$19 is the expenditure on raw material and wear and tear on one table. Right here it is well to observe that gold-which is the standard of our monetary system-is a commodity, and as such possesses the characteristics and is subjected to the same laws as all other commodities. We assume that a given quantity of gold, man, a great deal in fact." voresed in th for its production 24 hours of socially necessary labor-time; 24 hours of labor constitutes then the value of this quantity of gold.

Having procured the necessary raw material for the production of tables, our capitalist looks around for that necessary element without which no tables, nor any other commodities, could be produced, namely, human labor-power. This, too, he finds ready in its respective market, the labor market.

To simplify matters we will suppose that he buys labor-power at its value, which, as has been stated, is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor requisite for its reproduction. Let us assume that 4 hours are required for the production of this necessary labor. Four hours of average labor-time then constitute the value of the worker's labor-power. Now, as \$12 is the expression of 24 hours' labor, then 4 hours' labor expresses itself in \$2. This amount which the worker must have in order to maintain and reproduce his labor-power is called his wages.

Thus far 28 hours of socially necessary labor-time are crystallized in one table: 24 hours for raw material and wear and tear and 4 hours for the labor-power without which the raw material could not have been converted into a table. As 24 hours of labor are equal to \$12 in gold, it follows that 28 hours of labor are equal to \$14 which then will be the price or the monetary expression of the exthan the demand, it will sell below its change-value of the table. The capital-

back only \$14. Apparently his "labor" has all been in vain. Let us see. The manufacturer buys the commodity

labor-power, we suppose, at its value.

But he buys it on the principle that he

buys all other commodities, i. e., he

preserves for himself the prerogative of

making whatever use he desires of the

commodity which he pays for. The limit

to the use which he can make of it is

determined only by the mental and phys-

ical capacity of the laborer. Unlike all other commodities, the commodity laborpower possesses this characteristic, that it is capable of producing values over and above its own value. In other words, when the capitalist buys his labor-power at its value-which is equal to 4 hours average labor-time-he has no thought of letting the worker off after he has worked 4 hours. He buys it with the undertsanding that the possessor, the worker, is to perform the labor of a full working-day, the duration of which is determined by certain social and economic conditions. We will assume that the working day in this case is 12 hours. Having converted a given amount of raw material into one table in four hours, it follows that in 12 hours the worker is capable of converting three times as much raw material into three tables. As he receives only the value of his laborpower, which is equal to 4 hours socially necessary labor, it will be seen that for every three tables he produces he receives only the equivalent of one. One table selling at its value in the market will bring \$14 (\$12 raw material and wear and tear and \$2 the price of a 12 hours working day); three tables will consequently bring \$42. The total values employed in the production of the three tables are \$38 (\$36 for raw material and wear and tear and \$2 for 12 hours' working day). The capitalist receives \$42. A SURPLUS VALUE of \$4 has been created. These \$4 represent 8 hours surplus labor-time or labor-time for which the worker receives no equivalent; in other words, they represent eight hours of unpaid labor.

The figures here used are, of course, arbitrary. As to the workingman, his share of the product is in this case 33 1/3 per cent., about twice as much as he actually receives to-day in the United States.

Does our worthy professor say anything about this? Nary a word! Instead, he rambles all over creation without once "refuting" these principles. Even the bourgeois economists of Marx's time (of the species vulgaris as he termed them) would consider Fisher's economics vulgarisms. If the Mallocks, the Fishers, et al., represent bourgeois economy, surely their "science" is all but

Interest (Fisher's idea of profit), ac cording to the professor is "impatience crystallized into a market rate." Truly, the capitalist is only too impatient to make profits (fleece labor), and he is as a rule not very particular how it is done either. Fisher telles a story of a "Socialist laboring man" who did some work for him. Being asked to lend him (the professor) \$25, which he owed the worker, without interest for 20 years, in other words, to wait 20 years for his pay, he answered that being a poor man he could not do that. Our professor then offered to pay his worker not only the \$25 but the interest upon it, but was answered that he would rather have \$25 now that \$100 twenty years later. And then Mr. Fisher says that "his answer revealed the essential fallacy in his philosophy, and led him to see that prepayment is a favor worth something to the laboring

Prepayment! And that after the pro fessor had just admitted that the worker had done the work! As a matter of fact, no worker receives his wages before he has performed his function. The capitalist withholds the money as long as he possibly can.

The professor goes on to say that so ong as a workingman deliberately pre fers (!) an early payment to a later payment with interest (which as we say is a fallacy) he should not object if some one else takes the interest. He, the worker, has "the option to take his inerest himself if he will [!] do what every interest-taker must do: wait; for he, too, can be a lender by depositing in a savings bank or otherwise,"

Where the worker is to get the money from is left for us to guess. Even if he did deprive himself of certain necessaries, and put a few pennies in the bank, he would simply furnish the capitalist with money enabling them to exploit more labor or to buy improved machinery for displacing labor. In such case the worker himself would be saving to get an early and perhaps nice funeral.

"The Socialist is not content with regulation [of interest], but wants abolition. [Horrors!] But to abolish interest is, to any one who realizes what interest means, as chimerical and Quixotic as to abolish prices. . . . Some Karl Marx might conceivably arise who would set poor people agog with the thought that prices should be abolished...."

No, dear Professor. With the social

(Continued on page six.)

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910.

I love the good old sayings That the Ancients used to say; They ease the weary strayings Of this busy modern day. Yet with them all I'm not in chime: With prices on the wing, I can not find "the stitch in time" Will save me anything!

That one about the Birdies-"One in hand"-you know the one-A saying most absurd is When the whole is said and done. Iwo canvasbacks in any bush Are worth, in any land, Three times as much as any thrush You ever had in hand.

-DODD-GASTIT.

LEO TOLSTOY.

"The greatest living Russian" is the title that Count Leo Tolstoy bore for many a year, and was lovingly called to the day of his death. In a sense, he was. Considering that the constituency which bestowed the title lay mainly outside of Russis, and was composed of members of all civilized nationalities, the title may be amended to read "the greatest living man of all countries." And so he was—in a sense.

All Ages have required two distinct greatnesses-the Positive greatness, and the Negative: the former, through its greatness, to construct a new civilization; the latter, likewise through its greatness, to serve as a warning against and illustrate the futility of the opposite course in the endeavor to escape existing social evils. Surely the present Age stood in need of the two types. Tolstoy

filled the call for the second. At all critical social junctures the peoples, as the choruses of the ancient Greek tragedies, divide temperamentally into two ranks-a Progressive and Aggressive rank, and one Retrogressive and Retiring: one rank, inspired by the spirit that inspired Walt Whitman's lines, feels itself "pioneer" and, accordingly, has for its device "all the past we leave behind us"; the other, inspired by the spirit that inspired monasticism, turns its back upon the battlefield and its face to the past. While the former has the fascination of Action, the latter has the equally powerful attraction of Rest. Tolstoy was the central, giant figure of the Gospel of Rest in Retro-

Gone beyond the ken of man are the days of patriarchal simplicity. Those were the days of isolated mankind. These are the days of a worldwide mankind, complexly connected and held together. Arrant is the superstition regarding the days of yore having been the Golden Age of Man. It is a superstition that may furnish themes for poetry, it never can be the basis for social reconstruction. The olden days, despite their beauties, many of which are imaginary, were the days of hopeless Want. Mankind has cast off that slough. The days it heads for are days of Plenty-days that the progress in the mechanism of production now makes possible. Tolstoy would lead us back with a homily; Socialism urges man forward with the Archangel's war cry against the Dragon.

Well for our generation and the social crisis our generation is traversing that the apostle of a social program that is Negative and Retrogressive was the giant, noble figure of a Tolstoy. mediocre, ignoble figure could not, by its failure, have illustrated the visionariness of such a program as effectively as a Tolstey has done—and thereby helped to channel human thought into the channel of Progress, of Aggression, of Action.

There are failures that are fruitful, and, as such, deserving, if not of the laurel, yet surely of the lily. Such was Tolatoy, as man and as program.

When you have read this paper, pass

OUR THANKSGIVING.

The affirmation by the United States Circuit Court of the sentence against Fred Warren, Socialist party man, has been promptly followed by Warren's nomination for President in 1912 by a Socialist party organization in Delaware. This is well; it means progress on the

part of the S. P.; it is cause for thanksgiving. Two years ago the Socialist Labor Party, in national convention assembled,

nominated for President Morrie Preston, then as now, in a Nevada penitentiary. The sentence was for alleged murder. Preston, on picket duty for his Union,

and assaulted with a deadly weapon by the employer against whose economic and civic crimes the Union was on strike, shot his assailant dead. If the killing of an employer, who brandishes a deadly weapon, by a picket-man is murder, then picketing must be a criminal offense. If picketing is a criminal offense, then the strike itself must be criminal. If the strike is a criminal act, then Unionism is a rattle to entertain the fatuous, and the Cause of Labor's emancipation a scheme against human Progress.

The S. L. P. nomination, accordingly, was not an endorsement of murder. Far otherwise, and to the contrary. It was an emphatic repudiation and condemnation of murder. It amounted to a verdict, eventually, probably soon to roll over this country in notes of thunder against the murder-abetting Court procedure that sentenced the MAN, and the civilization-throttling Court procedure that sentenced the PRINCIPLE of the Socialist, or Industrial Republic.

This notwithstanding, the S. P. press, echoing the natural enough bourgeois outcry over the "nomination of a murderer for the seat once held by Washington," "tucked up its skirt" and "turned up its nose" at the S. L. P. presidential nominee; "passed by on the other side"; and even went the lengths of causing at least one Socialist paper abroad to condemn the S. L. P. for "nominating a murderer.

Only a little more than two years later we see a nomination for President issue from that identical S. P. camp in behalf of another "convict."

Warren had circulated envelopes bear ing in red letters a money offer for the capture of a bourgeois politician then under indictment for murder, and in hiding. Conviction for such an act is a perversion of the letter and the spirit of the Law. It is the raising of a principle that makes directly for the overthrow of a free press. Warren's nomination for President is, accordingly, an echo of the S. L. P. presidential nomination of 1908. True, the echo is faint. Between a sentence of a few months' imprisonment, together with a thousand-and-odd dollar

fine, for the alleged violation of a postal regulation, and a life-sentence for alleged murder, the difference is considerable. There may be those who may think the difference so considerable as to allow no parallel. Perhaps so. To indignate over lesser wrong, involving a lesser principle, often is a manoeuvre whereby to escape the obligation to indignate over greater wrong involving so great a principle that the indignation places a serious burden on the indignator. Nevertheless, proceeding from the principle that between "convict" and "convict" the difference is only shadowy, the suggestion of a "convict" by the of-capitalist-journalismbeloved S. P. for President is cause for applause. It is an act that may, perhaps, possibly, mature into that full Socialist virility which, regardless of appearances, regardless of bourgeo's condemnation, takes its stand squarely upon

roletarian interests. For the evidence of the possibility of such progress that may yet bring the S. P. abreast of the S. L. P. and thereby disinfect the name of Socialism in America from the bourgeois microbe of Bourgeois Respectability, the S. L. P. this day gives thanks.

THAT INCORRIGIBLE WORKING-MAN!

Col. E. M. Weaver, chief of the division of militia, has tacked the latest count to the indictment that the class of the Plunderer has drawn up against the class of the Plundered. Nay, the Colonel has tacked two fresh counts.

In his report to the chief of staff Col. Weaver bemoans the "unfriendly attitude" of the Unions towards the militia; "even the teachings of patriotism," he complains, "are of no effect; even when it is shown that the sole purpose of the militia is the maintenance of law and order," the workingmen very generally

decline to join the national guard. Truly, the workingman is an unregenerate, and is unregeneratable. So spineless is his sense of patriotism that he declines to kneel down and, kneeling, hug the guns that have riddled the breasts of his brother workingmen at many a strike for a living wage; so obtuse is he that he fails to identify the "law and order," which suits his exploiters, with the law and order that suits him and his exploited class, and he declines to shoulder a gun under the command of a political-military agent of the

preachments of "patriotism" and "law and order" leave him untouched, unallurable for the militia!

This should be a bad enough count in the capitalist indictment of the workman. Col. Weaver follows the first with a second. After having graphically depicted the hostility of the workers towards the militia, and having quite pointedly indicated the reason therefor, the Colonel expresses the opinion that the way to evercome the hostility of the Unions for the militia is to establish a State Constabulary upon which to devolve the duties of smashing strikes, or, in the Colonel's own words, of "preserving law and order," whereupon, the Colonel opines that the militia not being for some time called upon to "shoot to kill" workingmen on strike, the workers change their opinion, will "look upon the militia as a force of national defence," and will acquire love for and forthwith troop again into the old ranks of the National Guard. In other words, Col. Weaver takes the workingman for an idiot. Nothing short of idiocy would help along the trick of making the militia look innocent just long enough to entrap the workers under the military command of the selfsame political military agencies of the Class of the Plun-

And there you are:-the workingman not only "unpatriotic," he is also an 'idiot": vou can not warm his heart with preachments of his duty to the Class that rides him, and he is idiotic enough to be cajoled back into the militia by a trick; -so reasons Col. E. M. Weaver chief of the division of militia.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Mexican despatches, announcing "quiet n the Republic," may or may not be reliable. They may tell the truth about the attempted revolution having been smothered; and they may be doctored, governmental information to steady stocks and prevent a financial crash in the United States, more painful to many American and Mexican interests than would be the crash of Diaz's mock-presidential chair. However this may be, the fact that a revolutionary movement did break out, and that its sweep embraced such leading centers and strategic posts as Orizaba, Torreon, Guadelajara and Queretaro, is food for thought.

Out of the great Mexican upheaval that covered the period between 1859-1866, and which culminated in the French intercention, the French military occupation of the Republic, the raising of a throne with Maximilian for Emperor, the capture and execution of the usurper, and the final evacuation of the land by the soldiery of Napoleon III, out of that great conflict there emerged two men vith two great names. One, Juan Benito luares, the indomitable representative of people's indomitable civic will: the other. Porfirio Diaz, the representative of the mintary powers latent and inherent n a nation determined to be free. As President of the Republic during all those fateful seven years when his country was battered by foes from within and by a powerful coalition from without, Jaures, the aged Indian of pure Indian blood, left, when he died, not many years later. a name imperishable. Well for Diazhe callent soldier whose maiden sword. leshed with the blood of his country's canifolded foes, cleared the path for Pares's triumphant re-entry in the capial-well for him and his name had he followed his civic chief speedily to the

That the Juares-Diaz triumph of 1866 could not bring about the freedom of the No bourgeois revolution can accomplish that feat. All that a bourgeois revolution can accomplish—and great is the accomplishment thereof-is the promotion of the economic conditions that make actual freedom a possibility, and the establishment of the civic facilities to bring that freedom about. In the transit there is slavery with even aggravated features, yet a slavery that is transitory, a slavery fruitful of Freedom. Hard enough would be the fate of him. who, wreathed in the laurels of the bourgeois struggle against feudalism, is com pelled, by the very laws of his past prow esses, to preside over and even enforce that aggravated though transitory and beneficent slavery which the Bourgeois Revolution, the pathfinder for Socialism hrings along in its folds. Hard enough would Diaz's fate have been if his length f years had devolved upon him that thankless task. Diaz's fate is harder He stands to-day, whether this revolution turn out a failure or not, at the grave of all he battled for in the days of his youth; and, what is worse still, the imersonation of a cause that is marked Ichabod.

One single fact illumines the posture of Diaz. Feudal is the persecution of the heirs of a political foe. Significant is the condemnation of the process in our Federal Constitution. No act shall work "corruption of blood," that is, forfeiture of property, except during the life of the person attainted. The leader of the present revolution in Mexico is Francisco I. Madero, a man of vast holdings. The employing class. Hopeless workingman decree that has issued from the Mexican

erty lying in the Republic has been pronounced confiscate, absolutely to the use

of the Government. His judgment unhinged by what may be called the "fairy tales of capitalist progress"; his mind poisoned by the insidious approaches of American Capital, which, curbed at home by the progressive laws that even bourgeois institutions demand, found in Mexico a soil on which to graft feudalism upon capitalism, or capitalism upon feudalism; his ideals of old debased by American adventures; - | times the wages in Germany or France.' the Diaz of to-day is a pitiable caricature of the Porfirio Diaz of 1866, a social monstrosity whose being-and also whose unavoidable fate-can serve no purpose other than a towering warning to us all in America against Capitalism, and an additional warning against Capitalism when it treads the path of Reaction.

WORKERS AND THE TAXES.

The Sydney "People," the officia party-owned organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Australia, makes the following contribution to the question "Who Pays the Taxes":

"Freudenstadt, in Germany, is an industrial town which is probably unique in this, that all its municipal expenses are paid without rates or taxes being levied therefore. But are the workers any better off on that account? Oh, no! The workers toil in iron and chemical works for their masters' profit, there as elsewhere. They sweat at laborious taskings before the roaring furnaces, and rot away amidst the fumes of chemicals, despite the fact that the 'public' owns municipal forest lands, which, carefully managed, relieve the capitalists of local rates and taxes. Under capitalism, municipalism is only municipal capitalism, and its advantages go, not to the workers, but to the owning class. This is not theory only: it is experience, observed fact. Social revolution alone can enable the working class to become the

owners of society: to become free." It is the test of correct reasoning that facts, subsequently observed, square with the conclusions previously theoretically attained. The Socialist Labor Party, with an eve solely to labor's emancipation from wage slavery, has ever insisted that the working class pays no taxes, and hence, were taxes lowered, or even abolished altogether, the workers would be no more in pocket than before.

The extreme case unearthed by our esteemed Australian contemporary clinches the point. The working class has no more interest in the question of high or low taxes than it has in "how old is Anne?"

LO. A CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION. There is a certain error abroad, a superstition, it may be called, among the people, at large, the workers, in particular. It is the belief that the American Woolen Company, the concern that is charged with responsibility for what is called "the indefensible Schedule K" is a greedy, grasping Trust which skins its employes in the mills, and then turns around and skins them all over again along with other consumers. This is all wrong. The American Woolen Company is a charitable concern.

In order to make this clear to all 'unprejudiced minds," Mr. William M. Wood, the President of the Company, got up a complimentary dinner to himself and having invited himself to deliver an address on the occasion, graciously consented and spoke; and, thereupon, dug Mexican people—that was in the cards. deep into his own pockets to publish his which he distributes charitably free, gratis and for nothing, entitled "A Defense of Schedule K."

Mr. Wood's defense is conclusive.

Mr. Wood starts by denying that the American Woolen Company is a Trust And he proves his point by declaring that "the American Woolen Company is simply a large corporation."-What the difference is between a "Trust" and a "large corporation," large enough to throttle competition, to dictate legislation suitable to itself, and to keep its employes in terror, these are trifles that can interest only the "ignorant or dishonest men" for whom Mr. Wood has even less use than they for him.

Mr. Wood proves to the satisfaction of all "intelligent and honest men" that the American Woolen Company, so far from being greedy, grasping and bloated, is a modest concern, verging on the poor house, having to content itself with only 5 or 10 per cent .- What the principal is of the thirty-odd concerns, which Mr. Wood states "had been readjusted or gone into bankruptcy" and then organized the Company, and upon which the 10 per cent. are paid-that Mr. Wood wisely leaves unstated. That's nobody's concern. Moreover the law does not re quire of man or woman any self-incrim inating confession.

Mr. Wood declares that, so far from throttling competition, "the American Woolen Company lives in constant competition and thrives by Competition.' And he proves the claim to all but the ignorant and dishoners" by stating that for the men, and they have resumed Labor Party. It prints nothing but whose skull is so thick that all such Government restores the feudal principle "indeed, it was the very exigency of the work.

of "corruption of blood." Madero's prop. severe struggle which they [the above referred to thirty-odd concerns out o whose ashes the Phenix of the present Company arose] had endured that forced them to combine in self-protection."

Mr. Wood finally takes up the question of wages and satisfactorily, to all "who know what they are talking about," he disproves all charges of the Company's exploiting its workers:-

He points out that "the wages in American woolen mills are more than twice the wages in England and three -Only people "who know not what they are talking about" go into such fine distinctions as the tremendous difference between the productivity of American labor and English, German or French labor, to say nothing of the difference in the cost of living.

He points out that the Company "with its command of capital" can "go, elsewhere and build our factories wherever labor is cheaper, but the American workpeople can not do this. They can not go to Europe or Germany or France or Japan. They have get to live here and find work here." And again turning his back upon the people "who know not what they are talking about" he declines to stoop to explain how it comes that the "prosperous" American work-people can't afford trips to England or Germany or France or Japan.

As a final argument Mr. Wood demonstrates that the real purpose of the American Woolen Company is not so much to turn out woolen goods, as to turn out "prosperous workingmen, able to live in decent comfort and send their children to school."

It is proven. The American Woolen Company is a charitable-religious concern with Mr. William M. Wood as a leader in "prayer and praise."

WOOL!

By Ed. Schmales, Houston, Tex.

["Baa! Baa! Black sheep, have you any wool?"-Nursery Rhyme.]

A sheep, my laboring friend, Is an animal stupid and dull: And its value, chiefly, lies in the fact That its back is covered with wool.

Now the shepherd who loves the sheep With more than a fatherly care, Applies the shears, with a skilful hand, And leaves it cold and bare.

You and I are the sheep:-(The metaphor is not new.) And we yield, with pain, our golden fleece

To a motley shearing crew.

The wool is our brawn and brain, And our few stray nickels and pence. Our share of the world's vast hoard

of wealth-(In an incomprehensible sense.)

The butcher man and the baker. And the landlord take their toll, And the fat little priest would have

tenth For saving your poor lost soul.

Bear due respect for the shearers: Be humble what e'er may betide;-If they clip too close for your comfort, you

May thank that they leave you your hide.

Just as long as you trust in Croesus.-Croesus, backed by the priest-Your fate will be like the silly sheep, To be well and deftly fleeced

LABOR'S "LIBERTY." Opponents of Socialism are peren-

nially objecting that Socialism would destroy liberty and make man an automaton. To this Socialists reply that man, under the present system, has no liberty or opportunity to develop his individuality. Recently the words of a judge of the Kansas Supreme Court added weight to this Socialist contention. Discussing the matter of employers' liability for workers' injuries, and touching upon man may quit his job if he does not like it, and so should accept responsibility for accident, Justice Burch, with the concurrence of the full bench, declared:

"The liberty of the wage earner to contract for extra pay for extra hazard and to seek some other employment if he does not like his master's methods, is a myth, or as has been said, 'a hollow mockery.' The man and the machine at which he works should be recognized as substantially one piece of mechanism, and mishaps to either ought to be repaired and charged to the cost of maintenance."

Spanish Miners Win. Madrid, November 25 .- The miners' strike at Huelva has ended victoriously

"ROOSEVELTIAN FACT AND FABLE"

Victor Hugo wrote a little book entitled "Napoleon le Petit" (Napoleon the Little). It was a political pasquinade against the third Napoleon as a contrast to Napoleon the Great. Marx wrote upon the same historic character a monograph entitled "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte." However different the mold in which the two works are cast-the former being essentially a political pamphlet, the latter a treatise on the philosophy of history with the rise of Napoleon III for its objective,-both coincide, and, in one respect supplement each other, in drawing the picture of their "hero" as a sham and charlatan. The two works, Hugo's and Marx's teach the lesson that the Caesars are of two types-one a doer of deeds, the other a pretender; one an aspirer, however selfish accompanying motives may be, after gigantic world-plans, the other a schemer of petty schemes; one a conjurer of lofty sentiments, the other a panderer to vile instincts; one an eagle that soars in the empyrean, the other a hyena that grubs in pollution. Mrs. Annie Rilev Hale's work-a little book of less than 200 pages, entitled "Rooseveltian Fact and Fable," dedicated To the Galleries, to whom my hero has played so long and so successfully"-takes its place beside Hugo's and Marx's

as an enfercer of the same lesson. As parallels are numerous between the original Caesar and Napoleon the Great, so must they also be, presumably, between Nanoleon the Little and his historic succesors. How numerous these latter are between Napoleon the Little, when still a-making, and Roosevelt at the same period of his career, one is startled to find at every page of Mrs. Hale's book. The author never once mentions Napoleon III; probably he never occurred to her while writing; yet there they are, the glaring parallels, leaping forth one after another.

The fustian literary productions of Roosevelt recall to mind the "translation of Caesar's De Bello Gallico" by the Little Napoleon; the Big Stick revives the recollections of the military intervention in Rome and the escapade in Mexico performed by the caricature of the great Napoleon; the "White House cuckoes" are the exact Rooseveltian imitation of the sham Napoleon's guttersnipe press agents; the "Gen." Leonard Woods of the Roosevelt regime are reminders of the ominous military chiefs whom Louis Bonaparte, when still President, raised and called to his side; the Paul-Mortons, Bishops, Barneses, Addickses etc., are the exact Rooseveltian counterparts of the stock-jobbing ministry of the "Nephew of Napoleon": the rowdy Rough Riders bear the strongest resemblance to the "Society of December 10," the organized slummery of high and low degree raked together by Napoleon the Little, and that did such signal service in the coup that transformed the Little Napoleon into an Emperor and a Caesar.

But it is not as an intentional or unintentional suggestor of a hiographic parallel that Mrs. Hale's work ranks high. Mrs. Hale's work has an historic value that not all the brilliancy of Victor Hugo's work, nor all the profundity of Karl Marx's can claim for themselves.

Victor Hugo's "Napoleon le Petit," Karl Marx's "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte." were written AFTER the Louis Bonapartian conspiracy was successfully carried out: Mrs. Hale's work appears BEFORE a similar alamity has overtaken the United States-and thereby contributes a mighty share to prevent it. Brick upon brick-calmly and soberly piled up along the strictest of masons' plumb-line, and held together by the solidest cement of authentication-Mrs. Hale has raised a wall so high that our American would-be Napoleon le Petit will find greater difaculty to vault over it than did the French Big Stick to promenade into a Caesar's throne.

Mrs. Hale's work deserves wide reading. It is an analytic study of Roosevelt since the man's first beginnings down to the opinion often laid down that a his African trip. It takes him up from each of his many-sided aspect, strips him of mask and cloak, and leaves him tied to the stake of fact. "Rooseveltian Fact and Fable" is a liberal education upon a broad field of contemporaneous American events that none can afford to do without, least of all'the sons and daughters of the land whom America is calling upon to solve the social and political problems of the hour. The book can be obtained at the Labor News Co. 28 City Hall Place, this city, price \$1. Its only serious defect is the "Index," which is worse than useless as "a guide," which it announces itself to be, "to all important topics furnished by the Table of Contents."

> The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist sound Socialist Ilterature



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN,

BROTHER JONATHAN-In spite of all your talk, I don't see why we men of America are not free. When all is said and done, you must admit that we have no lords that we must knuckle

UNCLE SAM-Let's see. Must you

and all workers not "knuckle under" to your bosses from early infancy, or can you do what you want? Don't they compel you to sign away the rights the law gives you for protection from injury in exchange for a crust? And, furthermore, do you not know that eur werkers in America support more lords, princes and marquises than any European country? Who are Duchess Torlonia, Countess Montgelas, the Countess of Suffolk, the Countess of Essex, the Countess de Beaufort, Lady Curzon, the Duchess of Marlborough, the ex-Marchioness of Castellane, the Princess of Hatzfeld, the Countess of Campofelice, Countess Scherr-Thoss, Countess Viel Castel, Countess Fitz-James, Countess Lerchenfell, Princess Chimay, the Countess of Rosslyn, the Princess de Broglie, the Princess of Cantacuzine, the Duchess de Rexburghe, the Princess of Braganza, and scores of other if not American women who own our American property, and whom we, our wives and children must support with the sweat of our brows, and who bully us and have caused us to be clubbed and shot if we striket

(Pulls B. J. under the pump and administers a thorough soaking.) That much for "equality before the law." Much good does the absence of lords and dukes in our constitution do us if practically they are on our backs! Now go on with your claims.

B. J. (wet as a ducked hen and quite crestfallen)-No, thank you. The starch_ is taken clean out of my "equality be-

fore the law." U. S .- Now you may be able to understand what Socialists mean by "classes." The thing to look at is the material condition of man. According as his ma-

terial conditions so will his aspirations and needs be. The men who own huge capital constitute a class that needs not work. They can live upon the work of those who do not own any capital because without land on, and machinery with which to labor man can not excreise his functions as a worker. Thus we have two classes: 1. The idle capitalist class that has sponged up the nation's wealth, and 2nd, the working class, or proletariat, who alone does all the work and produces all the wealth but lives in poverty. In between these two you have the middle class. It conjust enough to keep them from working for others but not enough to compete with the big fellows. This middle class is going by the board fast. Catch on?

B. J.—I begin to see.
U. S.—All political struggles are conducted upon the lines of the class interests of these three. The big class want to preserve their stolen goods; the middle class wants to prevent the big fellows from swallowing them up, but want to preserve the power of themselves fleecing the workers. The workers want to prevent all these vampires from fleecing them. Hence the class struggle of the proletariat is and must be conducted upon lines of abolishing the private ownership of the land and the machinery of production.

Without a workingman realizing the fact of class distinction, he will not understand that the Democratic and Republican parties, together with their Organized Scabbery stool-pigeon, seek to protect the class that lives upon his back. Nor will he be able to see that his class interests direct him to join the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Union, twin organizations for the abolition of capitalism and the emancipation of the worker.

"A Hard Day's Pleasure." The "smart set," it is rumored, are

trying to alter ball-room hours from 8 to 9 p. m. "Mothers of debutantes" says the Sun, "are strongly opposed to the innovation. They say after a day'shard pleasure it is all their daughters can do to keep awake to toe the mark at 8."

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

STIRRING THINGS IN TACOMA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Have just finished another week's work in Tacoma, and with the co-operation of local Party members succeeded in landing one sub each for the "Arbeiter" and "Volksfreund and Arbeiter-Zeitung," and twenty-one for the Weekly People.

Owing to bad weather only one outdoor meeting was held, but this was corker. The Section was out in full force, and between us we succeeded in selling thirty-one pamphlets and a good supply of Weekly Peoples.

The Section is preparing the way for a gigantic Fedorenko protest meeting, letters having been sent out to various organizations inviting them to elect representatives who will meet in S. L. P. headquarters on November 20, where arrangements will be made for holding the demonstration.

During the next month efforts will be made by the local powers that be to take Comrade Olsson's citizenship papers away on the silly grounds that Olsson has at an out-door meeting criticised the Constitution and the capitalist government. The charge is so farcical on the face of it that it is doubtful if the case will be tried.

There is a panic on here in the lum ber industry, thousands of lumber jacks are out of work, and with starvation staring them in the face it is to be hoped that they will see the error of their way and line up like men for the overthrow of the system that is the cause of their sad predicament.

Will leave to-day for Hoquiam. Wash., for a week's work, plowing the ground for more subs.

Chas. Pierson. Tacoma, Wash., November 14.

CHEATED OUT OF HIS VOTE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Although a man may be a voter, it doesn't follow that be can always express his choice at the elections. I experienced

At this place voting machines were in ise. I secured a sample ballot and was told that I could not vote for a man whose name was not on the ballot. I wrote to the County Clerk and complained that I was disfranchised. He wrote that I could vote for a man whose name was not on the tickets. I went back to my instructor and showed him the letter, to which he raplied he would like to keep it until the next day, and he told me to return. The next day I went back, but was informed that the machines were not open for writing in names except at Presidential elections. The result was that I was disfranchised.

SOCIALIST VOTE AND DUTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-"It looks as if by a heavy surge in these last weeks, a Socialist and labor Governor would be landed by the rising tide at workers of California were going to put Fred C. Wheeler, carpenter, trade unionist and labor champion, as President of the State Senate. It looks as if labor and Socialist candidates for the legislature were going to be elected, besides a whole batch of lesser officers, to say nothing of two or three Congressmenincluding Garreet and Reguin at least." Thus J. Stitt Wilson in a pre-election statement. Further on he said that the Socialist party ticket would poll 100,000 votes. Wheeler, the S. P. candidate for would pell 160,000. Thus Wheeler and

neighborhood of 60,000 votes and Wheeler polled about 50,000. Some of the other candidates ran under 40,000 votes.

There is a great difference in the vote polled for the head of the S. P. ticket and for the minor offices. For example, here in San Francisco Wilson got 600 votes in the 35th Assembly District, and J. Wesley, who ran for Assemblyman in that district on the S. P. ticket, received 37 votes. In Los Angeles the strike movement undoubtedly swelled the number of votes cast for the S. P. But all the unusual factors aside, the fact remains that the Socialist party has managed by hook and crook, to get the largest vote ever cast in this State for their ticket. It is true they trimmed, it is true

number of people voted for something that was labeled Socialism. The people broke away from the old parties and the word Socialism is on every tongue. The time for solid S. L. P. propaganda was never better than now.

San Francisco, Calif. November 14.

PIRATES AND COUNTERFEITS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-I am sending you a pamphlet which has recently come into my possession. The title of it is: "War against War," and on the cover page the announcement is ism. I supposed it to be a new translation of Herve's famous speech before the jury of La Seine in 1905. But if you examine it closely and compare it with Solon De Leon's translation of the same speech, you will find that it is not a fresh translation, but a sneak adoption of the N. Y. Labor News Co. pamphlet. The phraseology is identical, except that here and there words have been altered and sentences omitted; in short it is a mutilation of S. De Leon's translation.

This is simply some of the despicable tactics used by the S. D. P. and the I. L. P. against the S. L. P. The British S. L. P. has for years pushed the sale of the Labor News pamphlet, but it has been rigidly boycotted by the S. D. P. and the I. L. P. Now, however, when this bogus translation appears, these fake Socialist parties seize upon it and forward its sale.

Another fake which is being furthered here is the "industrialist" movement. In these isles a small band of enthusiasts have propagated the principles of industrial unionism and the I. W. W. year in and year out, ever since the I. W. W. was launched. These men have succeed ed in creating a healthy industrial unionist sentiment among wage slaves in every industrial center. The "noble' labor fakirs, together with their copartners, the official classes, the I. L. P. and the S. D. P., have become alarmed. At first they ignored the movement, as though they could kill it by sneers. But finding industrial union ideas spreading they became alarmed and tried repression. Individuals were expelled and boycotted, and even whole branches of S. D. P. and I. L. P. organizations were excommunicated. Finding these tactics worse than useless they hit off a new

this fact, for I was disfranchised here. tack. They discovered that they were in favor of industrial unionism and had been all the time, but did not know it But it was not the industrial unionism of the I. W. W., Oh dear no, "for that is the wrong method entirely; we must not antagonize the existing unions, but seek to federate or amalgamate them." The leading exponent of this sidetracking move is Tom Mann, a man who in Australia made himself notorious by his opposition to the I. W. W. there. Now in England he adopts another role, and is vigorously supported and his ideas F. W. Anderson. boomed by Social Democrats and Labor Benicia, Calif., November 13. men generally, much to the confusion of the average wage slave as to what industrial unionism is. These people, you will

> see, are worthy cousins to the American S. P. We of the British S. L. P. are up

against the same kind of gentry you have to deal with on your side of the Sacramento. It looks now as if the fish pond. Yours for the Social Revolution and the confusion of all freaks, Leeds, England, November 14. THINGS MILWAUKEEAN. To the Daily and Weekly People:-Enclosed find \$5; one dollar to apply on renewal of my subscription to the Weekly People for another year; two dollars and seventy-five cents for the following Sue books: The Gold Sickle, The Brass Bell, The Iron Collar, The Silver Cross, Lieutenant-Governor said that the ticket and The Casque's Lark. The balance, \$1.25, can be used for the Operating Fund, or such fund as you deem best, or Most of the returns are now in. The where most needed.

head of the S. P. ticket polled in the My infention is to continue to secure a few copies of the Sue books each month until I secure the entire edition.

My associates are all bourgeois or bourgeois-minded in thought, therefore it is with considerable pleasure that I look forward each week for the arrival of The People, and feel very much disappointed when the paper fails to arrive on time, which is the case occasionally. In fact it seems as though I could not get along without The People as I have been a constant reader since its first publication.

A. Cook.

I was in hopes that this week's issue of The People would contain a report of the results of the late election in Milwaukee, which resulted in the success of the S. D. P. throughout Milwaukee County, and the election of Victor Berger to Congress they cast every Socialist principle over- to represent the Fifth Congressional Dislime, not having to listen to the usual board, but the fact remains that a great trict of Wisconsin, which comprises a rambling talk of the questioner, and trict of Wisconsin, which comprises a rambling talk of the questioner, and

portion of Milwaukee County and all of Waukesha County. I presume the full report will appear later as no doubt it will be of interest to the comrades throughout the country.

While the daily papers are publishing ccounts of the gains made by the Socialist party throughout the country, it seems singular that they fail to publish the fact that while the S. D. P. were success ful in electing their entire county ticket in Milwaukee county, with exception of a few Assemblymen, their vote in the city fell off since last spring's election (which resulted in the election of Mayor Seidel together with the entire S. D. P. city ticket), nearly 7,000 votes.

The canvassing board gives Jacobs, S. D. P. candidate for Governor, 21,034 votes within the city, or a total of 23,182 in the county. Mayor Seidel received in last spring's election 28,007. Thus you will see that Jacobs received 6,973 less votes than Mayor Seidel, or a falling off made that it is a speech made by Gus- of nearly 7,000 votes within six months. tave Herve in defense of International- At this rate of decrease in voting strength it can easily be seen the S. D. P. is liable to lose out in next spring's city election.

> During the late campaign the S. D. P. looded the city with their campaign literature, but not one word did it con ain that would enlighten the people as to the real meaning or aims of Socialism. Not one word was printed that would give a person seeking information an idea as to what course to pursue to attain a realization of Socialism: their whole aim and effort was to secure votes.

> The S. D. P. claim to have spent \$8,000 during the late campaign. what a waste! If the S. L. P. had this mount to spend what great good they could accomplish with their constructive

> I have seen no account of the S. L. P. vote throughout the state. N. G.

Milwaukee, November 20.

DE LEON'S MEETING IN PHILA DELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Daniel De Leon, Editor of The People lectured in the Philadelphia Labor Lyceum to an audience of about six hundred workingmen and women last Sunday. The subject was, "The Bankruptcy of the So-Called Socialist Party." It was handled in a masterly manner. The lecturer reviewed the flare-up and flare-down again of the Populist and other movements in this country, and showed the causes. He demonstrated the fact that because of the increasing misery of the mass of the people, due to economic causes which were not removable under capitalism, and which was bound to result despite fluctuations in the vote in increased and ever increasing Socialist sentiment which would finally crystallize in a huge Socialist vote, that the party which did not organize the necessary force to back up that vote was totally bankrupt and but invited disaster and bloodshed on the heads of the working class. He showed that the only conceivable force with which to back up the ballots of the proletariat was for the workers in all the industries of the country to be integrally organized and drilled to take over and run these industries when the proper noment arrived.

A dramatic incident occurred when Comrade De Leon, on criticising the conduct of an S. P. paper in this city ("The Tageblatt") for accepting an pany during the recent trolleymen's strike, was interrupted by a man in the audience who shouted, "That's nonsense; it's not true." De Leon paused for an instant and then said, that, on March 10th of this year the "Tageblatt" of this city, an S. P. paper published an ad. headed "Transit Talks." Everyone knew, who read these "Transit Talks" that they were directed against the strikers. The publication of this was black treachery on the part of a Socialist newspaper. At this point the chairman, Comrade Higgins, handed De Leon the paper in which the ad. appeared. De Leon, after reading part of the ad. aloud, held it aloft, and said, "Here it is! Who can deny the proof? AND EVERY WORD IS A DELIBERATE STAB IN THE BACK OF THE STRIKERS." The treachery was further emphasized by the explanation of the 'Tageblatt' that it had a CON-TRACT with the Transit Company. Blood money for the befrayal. The applause was general, though the audience was composed mainly of S. P.

There were no further interruptions as one was enough for them.

members and sympathizers.

A great many questions were asked and answered after the lecture. The questions were written on cards and passed up to the platform by the ushers. This is a good way of handling questions, as the lecturer has more more people have the opportunity of getting their point settled.

R. McL.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 21.

LABOR'S "RIGHT" TO SLAVE AS IT "PLEASES."

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Enclosed please find clipping from the local "Daily News," November 3, which depicts an improved method of keeping tab on wage slaves. It would appear that capitalism is absolutely shameless Alexander Ralph.

San Francisco, Calif., November 13.

(Enclosure.)

Editor Daily News: A condition closely akin to scridom existing under feudalism is again being inaugurated in one of the modern peni tentiaries of this city, and is being accentuated with the aid of modern appliances

The Palace Hotel Co. proposes to have their waiters photographed in a group. This is a condition of their employment and whenever any one of them gains the ill-will of the management it becomes an easy matter to blacklist him throughout this country. I mentioned the word 'penitentiary," and though the modern otel affords comforts to its guests far beyond the dreams of ancient idealists, yet some of these institutions are worse than prisons for their employes. Said employes are not driven at the point of gun, but with the lash of hunger, the fear of loss of employment.

About two years ago the manager of said concern made a similar attempt at the Fairmont Hotel, and because some of the waiters objected to a rogues' gallery, perhaps to be followed by Bertillon measurements and thumb-prints, they were blacklisted by said management. It is due to lack of proper organization that some of the men submit to being accorded the treatment of criminals.

Hoping to receive your valuable space for this, I am, respectfully yours,

One of the Victims.

ARTIFICIAL POUND CAKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-It is quite a revelation that is going on at present under the direction of Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick of New York City in the matter of rotten eggs used in bakeries. A pity it is that food adulteration always affects the working

No doubt many thought that concentrated capital and machinery told the whole story in cheapened production. It is so in many instances, but not in this "new industry" of sophisticated foods. Artificial pound cake factories have sprung up like mushrooms. It even puzzled me, an all around baker for thirty years, to see how cheaply they could make that cake. But I must confess. I never learned the art of poisoning

For the enlightenment of cake-eaters, herewith give the formula as used by the honest baker of pound cake. This gainty derives its name from the ingredients being used pound for pound. The prices attached are wholesale and whatever costs less than that is not fit to cat. One can see the mixture, when baked, produces four pounds of cake, costing 141/2 cents per pound, labor not included, and sold in respectable bakeries at 25 cents per pound:

> 1 1b. Butter 25c. 1 " Eggs 25c. 1 " Sugar 51/gr 1 " Flour 214

> > Total 58c.

But the wholesale prices of the modern manufactured pound cake (?) are about this ways

Per to. Contaminated fats or "Standard Oil Butter" 10c. Rotten eggs 4c. Allow sugar instead of saccharine 51/2c. Flour 21/2c.

Total 22c.

To this 2 cents must be added for the artificial coloring, chemical flavors, and acids to extract the smell of the rotten eggs. This brings the cost of the average pound of that mixture up to 6 cents. Of course, our modern captain of industry must make money, otherwise he would not be in business. This cake is sold to all kinds of stores, groceries, delicatessens, department houses, and even some bakeries, at 10, 11, and 12 cents per pound. And there it is prominently displayed, all varnished, tarnished, talked up, and sold for the enormous price of 20 cents per pound; adulterated, poisoned stuff not fit for to be eaten by

But such is "brains" and "push." Honest producers of food have to make way for adulteraters. Let us work and hope that the time will soon arrive, when the workers will come together on the industrial as well as on the political field and instal a system where shoddy clothes, poisonous food, and crooked officials are an impossibility, and life will be worth Gustav Languer.

Milford, Conn., November 18.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL

INSPIRING GATHERING OF S. L. P. MEN AND FRIENDS.

Grand Central Palace Thanksgiving scene of Great Rejoicing-Festival as a success, Outdoes Former Events-Splendid All Day Program-Greetings from B. Reinstein at St. Louis-Crowd Thoroughly Enjoys Itself.

Inspiration and refreshment came to every Socialist Labor Party man and woman who met on Thanksgiving in Grand Central Palace at the festival arranged by Section New York for the benefit of the Daily People. It was as the tonic which envigors after an arduous campaign which the Party members were treated to as they saw the increased attendance at this festival. For the numhers exceeded those of last spring's affair held for the same purpose by twenty-five per cent., and outstripped the attendance of a year ago by fifty per cent. And, regarding the receipts from the bazaar and fair, it was easily seen that in nearly every department a gain over previous figures was recorded.

But those are matters financial.

It was a happy host which came from far and near, from New Haven, Bridge port, Philadelphia, and the nearby towns of New Jersey, to Grand Central Palace to enjoy themselves for the day and evening, and happily were they entertained by the many and varied features which were arranged. Was it the musical program which gratified the desire for amusement most? Was it dancing? Was it the comradely intermingling of the large crowd? It's hard to say, for each brought along a splendid exhilaration of its own. It's about the best guess to say that all combined harmoniously to render the grand event one great big round of pleasure.

The afternoon concert by members of the Metropolitan Opera House and Philharmonic Orchestras, under the direction of Mr. Leo Schulz, was an excellent performance. It seemed as though Mr. Schulz's conducting was more spirited and dashing even than on former occasions. The two orchestra numbers which appeared best were (a) and (b) of No. 2, the former a Serenade by Moskowsky, and the latter Von Blon's "Whispering Among the Flowers." The selection from "Aida" was brilliant. Mr. Schulz's 'cello solo evoked great applause for its masterly rendition, and he was called for an encore. The other artists, Mr. Leopold Winkler, piano; Miss Ella Kalova, violin; and Miss Cora Remington, soprano, carried off honors in their roles. Miss Remington was given a tremendous

ovation after her song from "Mignon." When the revolutionary song, "L'Internationale" was played a good part of the audience, recognizing the inspiring strains, rose to their feet. The anthem was well played and well received.

During the intermission between the numbers of the program, a telegram was read from Boris Reinstein, the Daily People's correspondent at the A. F. of L. convention in St. Louis. It was a message greeting the S. L. P. men and women assembled at this affair, and it was taken up with great cheering. The despatch read:

"Care Daily People,

"28 City Hall Place, N. Y. "Am with you in spirit. Wish all

men and women assembled at the Festival, and friends throughout America could be with me to watch the Gompers machine in operation at the convention here to realize how firmly entrenched capitalism is, and how great and urgent the mission of the Socialist Labor press is, the pillar of the Social Revolution in America.

"The Socialist party shrinks before the enormous task; it leaves Gompers in indisputed possession of the key to capitalist fortress and seeks only political victories and leads proletariat to catastronhe

"Urge all to redouble efforts and sacrifices for the Party press, which must, can and will break the spell and hold of the labor misleaders on the American proletariat, and pilot them to freedom."

There was one disappointment, and this time it was again the moving picture man who was at fault. Owing to some stupid oversight, neglect or rank carelessness, the picture machine company had not made the proper arrangements with the authorities in licensing their operator, and therefore no scenes were shown. This disappointment was the more keen because some unusually fitting themes had been selected for exhibition.

After the concert, which ended about six o'clock, there was a great rush for things eatable. The restaurant and the tea-corner were special points commanding the guests.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS

way to express gratitude to The People for the articles it publishes is to enlarge the circle of its readers. The times demand the education that The People imparts. Spread it.

A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- There were two regiments of the militia. (National Guard) of New York that "mutinied" during the war with Spain. Regiment, the "crack regiment." It refused to go to war because it would not do to leave the city unguarded against "riots." The other was the Twenty-third (Brooklyn); it had to go through some process or other of

S. H., NEW YORK-Our information is to the effect that witnesses summoned by the State are not re-

S. S., NEW PORK-A Socialist

Congressman, tho' being only one man, can accomplish what one cat does in a garret. After she has caught a number of mice, the rest become leary. at least less venturesome, and they may even leave the premises. A Socialist Congressman who is a MAN can do that much-prevent things that otherwise would go through swimmingly; or present such obstacles by virtue of the force of his arguments (Socialism holds all the trumps) as to very materially check outrage.-Next question next week.

J. O. M., SYDNEY, N. S. W .- The job is unpleasant. Shall undertake it some time when in a mood to underdistasteful jobs--to please take friends.

S. A., BERKELEY, CALIF.-Understanding by the term "social value" in the question: "How, under Socialism, will the social value of one's product be determined?" to mean the amount that comes to one for his private use from the joint wealth produced by society, the answer is:

First-One's contribution to the joint stock of wealth is determined statistically by the relative number of applicants for specific occupations. For instance: If coal miners and street

steady call upon their stores was made

and the tea corner especially was

The bazaar was resplendent with the

numerous fine presents displayed or

the tables. A large supply of beau-

tiful cushions covered the stand al-

lotted to these valuable gifts, the pecu-

liar and skilful products of the lady

donors. And there were a goodly

number of sofa pillows making the

The artistic piece sent in from the

State of Washington, a painting of Mt.

Ranier, created much competition

among a nice-sized group, each of

whom was determined to secure the

A new feature introduced this year

was a microscopical exhibit. To be

specimens. And the demand to view

the pieces was so great that the price

per view had to be advanced. The

exhibit was a distinct success and a

From the fair the crowd turned to

the dance floor, and after dances it

turred to the fair again. The ball

room music proved entrancing to the

many devotees of the waltz and two-

step, and for several hours from eight

o'clock on, the numerous couples spun

around the waxed floor such as only

the S. L. P. men and women and their

When the last notes of the "Good-

night" air were stilled early in the

morning, the active ones of Section

New York and adjoining organizations

were thoroughly satisfied with the out-

come of this most recent historic fes-

Torpid Liver

tival of the Daily People.

rounds of the audience.

good money-getter.

friends can do.

picture.

taxed to minister to its patrons.

T. C. P., PECOS, TEX .- The best | car conductors are needed, and only 100 applicants are for mining and 506 for conducting, it follows that one hour mining consumes the vital tissue that is consumed by five hours conducting. Hence one hour of the one would indicate an equivalent of five hours contribution by the other to the

> Second-That point being ascertained, there remains to ascertain how much of the total joint product must be taken away from the total fund as not available for private use. For instance: wear and tear of machinery; matters of public use as streets, etc.,

The consideration of Nos. 1 and 2 determines the social value due to the individual.-Next question next week.

M. A. O., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. -The Copenhagen Congress dealt with nothing of real importance. The report published by the chairman of the S. L. P. delegation contained all that was valuable. There was nothing more for lengthy report.

J. W., NEW YORK-The Rand School excludes the Daily People from its files as the Roman Catholic political machine excludes Voltaire and Marx. An institution that discriminates against a publication is not entitled to civilities from such a publication, as would be the announce-

H. J., BOSTON, MASS .- To send a clipping with the statement that it is from such and such a paper "of to-day" without dating the letter is as bad as to send the clipping without any date. All others whom it may concern take notice.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.: J. M. R.,

TORONTO, CANADA; T. H. J., SYRACUSE, N. Y.: G. G., ELGIN. WASH .: T. H. B. NEW YORK: M. F. NEW HAVEN, CONN.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH .: H. R., HAM-TRAMCK, MICH.; S. A. J. S., HART-FORD, CONN.; H. H., OMAHA, NEB.; B. H. H., JR.; MILWAUKEE, WIS.; R. C. SPOKANE, WASH.; W. E. McC., ST. PAUL, MINN.; S. A. J. S., HARTFORD, CONN.: O. R., WEST HAVEN, CONN.; J. O. J., SHARON, PA.; J. S., ST. LOUIS, MO .- Matter

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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 rec 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 reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and hryaden 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 dellars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all, The Labor News is prepared

to furnish the, work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

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NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, at City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

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

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE-For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are act in this office by Tuesday,

ON TOWARD 1912

The election results are not yet completely in, but it is plainly to be seen that the old S. L. P. has again struck its stride. The upbuilding of THE revolutionary political party of Socialism in the United States is now only a question of reaching more and more of the workers with the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party.

The campaigning being over, there can be no reason why financial support should not be concentrated toward the National Office's GENERAL AGITATION FUND to enable it further to meet the expenses of National Organizer Katz's tour, and place additional organizers and agitators

The results of Katz's work and his experience has shown that organizers and agitators are needed to make the S. L. P. and its aim known, and that as soon as our position is made known to the workers, the difference between the S. L. P. and the bogus Socialists is plainly acknowledged and the vast superiority of despite the "big" vote of the bogus ele-

In 1912 the Socialist Labor Party will again enter the national election with candidates for President and Vice President. In the election just past the Party's supporters had an opportunity to vote for it in TWENTY States. WITH CONSISTENT EFFORT AND FINAN-CIAL AID THE PARTY CAN HAVE TICKETS IN DOUBLE THAT NUM-BER OF STATES, besides making it possible to increase the S. L. P. vote in the present twenty States.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IS NOT TOO HIGH A MARK FOR REVOLU-TIONISTS TO SET THEMSELVES TO ROLL UP, WHEN IT IS A QUESTION OF SENDING THEIR PROPAGANDA THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE LAND. MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE WORKING CLASS TO VOTE THE REVOLUTION-ARY BALLOT OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IN 1912 BY CONTRIB-UTING TO THE GENERAL AGITA-TION FUND. AIM HIGH-AIM FOR A \$10,000 INCREASE BY 1912.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, P. O. Box 1576, New York, N. Y.

REINSTEIN IN ST. PAUL.

Members of Section St. Paul, Minn. and sympathizers are requested to spread the news that Comrade Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, N. Y., will speak in Federation Hall, 309 Wabasha street, on SUN-DAY, December 4th, 8 p. m. Subject: "Recent Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Its Effect on the Socialist Movement."

On December 5th, Reinstein will speak in the same hall at 8 p. m. Subject: "Attitude of Socialist Party and Socialst Labor Party Toward the Fundament al Principles of International Socialism." Admission free. All members should

be present at these meetings, so do not fall to attend, every one of you! Agitation Committee.

SECTION SCRANTON, PA.

Section Scranton meets every first sunday of the month, 10 a. m., at 421 Lackawanna avenue, in the Exchange Building, Realizing the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the Section and of planning a system of winter agitation, and of adding new readers to the Daily and Weekly People, I hereby call all members and readers of this notice to attend the next meeting, Sunday, December 4. A. A. Grant, Organizer.

SECTION CANTON, O.

Section Canton, E. L. P., has secured

the 1. O. F. Hall, 423 East Third street, where we will meet every Tuesday. Everybody welcome. A series of euchre socials are to be

given, the first to be held on December 6. All comrades are hereby called to rally together to make these socials

George M. Conover.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA.

teaders of The People and members of Section Philadelphia are requested to settle for tickets for the lecture held in Labor Lyceum on November 20. Address all remittances or tickets to fulfil this mission. to Mary Rants, 1521 N. Seventh street. The movement needs more, many

PHILADELPHIA LECTURES.

Sunday afternoon legures will be held regularly, by Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, on Sundays, 2.30 p. m., at Morning Star Hall, Ninth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia. The schedule as arranged so far is:

December 4, J. P. Campbell, "History of Socialism in America."

December 11, A. J. Carey, "Socialism nd Religion."

December 18, T. Wysham, "Socialism and Capitalist Exploitation.' Everybody welcome.

LOUISVILLE S. L. P. MEN ATTEN-

On SATURDAY night, December 3 at 8 o'clock, in our headquarters a Germania Halli 109 West Jefferson street, Section Louisville will hold a business meeting, and as matters of the utmost importance to the Socialist Movement in this city and state are to be considered and acted upon, every member of the Party and every reader of The People in Louisville is urged to be present.

Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, N. Y., will be here Thursday night, December 8, on his way home from attendance at the A. F. of L. convention in St. Louis, and will lecture on "The Recent A. F. of L. Convention and Its Influence on the Socialist Movement n This Country."

We are to arrange for this meeting which we hope to make the largest and most effective ever held here. And we can do it, if we will,

Therefore, I hereby call upon every member and friend of the fighting S. L. P., both the old pioneers and the more recent recruits, the stout-hearted the S. L. P. brings the workers to us, and those whose hearts were about to fall them, those who wear honored scars received in the early days of the Movement and those whose paths have been smoother .-- to do what real, live men can do to make the Reinstein meeting a brilliant success.

Jas. H. Arnold.

LECTURES IN THE BRONX.

Beginning with Thursday, December lst, and during the whole winter, the 33rd and 35th Assembly Districts of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, will hold free lectures in Claremont Casino, Park and Wendover avenues. THURSDAY, December 1 .- "The Lesons of the Election." L. C. Frains.

Pays the Taxes?" J. S. Kandal. THURSDAY, January 5 .- "Class Consciousness and Fanaticism." N. Troch-

THURSDAY, December 15 .- "Who

THURSDAY, January 20 .- "The Burning Question of the Unity of the Socialist Movement in America." Dr. A.

Everybody welcome. Questions answered by lecturers.

SECTION NEW YORK LECTURES.

The annual lecture course for the winter months, held under the auspices of Section New York, S. L. P., will start one month earlier than usual this year. The schedule for December is as follows: TUESDAY, December 13th, 8 p. m. Subject: "What Is Socialism?" Lecturer, Edmund Seidel.

TUESDAY, December 20th, 8 p. m. Subject: "The Socialist Movement in the United States"; an historical sketch. Lecturer, Louis C. Fraina.

TUESDAY, December 27th, 8 p. m. Subject: "The Present Socialist Situation." Lecture, Daniel De Leon.

The lectures, which will be will start at 8 p. m. Questions pertaining to subject will be answered by lecturer.

The members of Section New York are urged to advertise these lectures extensively. Throwaways can be had from L. C. Fraina, 28 City Hall Place. If ALL the members do their share of the work, the lecture course will be the great success that it ought to be.

CHICAGOANS, TAKE NOTE!

To the members, friends and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party in Chicago and vicinity. Greeting:-

The Socialist Labor Party here as well as anywhere else is aware of the fact that the working class of the land is ready and anxious to receive the true message of revolutionary Social-

ism. The condition of the working class is getting worse every day and they refuse to be fooled any longer. They are awaking to the fact that some thinking of their own account will have to be done.

On all sides, dissatisfaction with present conditions is manifested. But we must remember, that this dissatisfaction will not lead to class-conscious action unless it is taken care of by the proper agitational work of the Socialist Labor Party.

It is the sacred duty of every class-

conscious workingman and workingwoman to help in this work. It is your mission in life and it is your duty

I more active propagandists to go out on the highways to drive home the message of revolutionary Socialism. Your duty is plain. Enroll yourself with the Socialist Labor Party. If there is no organization in your locality, organize or help organize one. Spread the Party press and literature and contribute to the agitation fund There are a thousand other ways to do your duty.

The Socialist Labor Party of Chicago is determined that the work of agitation, education and organization shall be carried on in an effective way, and we will stop at nothing to make this work permanent. Will you give us your co-operation in this work? Let us hear from you. To carry on this work costs money. The Section has arranged an Entertainment and Ball to help the agitation Fund. The ball and entertainment will be held on SUNDAY, December 18, at Schoenhofen's large hall, Ashland and Milwaukee avenues.

We have to impress upon you that it is very essential that the moneys for tickets sold shall be settled for not later than December 14, 1910. All moneys shall be sent to the treasurer, to whom requests for further tickets should be made.

The Entertainment Committee, Section Chicago, S.L.P. H. H. Kuckenbecker, Treas. 1027 N. Winchester Ave.

CALIFORNIANS, TAKE NOTICE! To the Members and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:-The election is over, and the count shows that the capitalist class is still in the saddle, and will run things as before. The work of the Socialist Labor Party is needed more than ever. The Socialist (?) party with its misleading revamped Populist doctrine is misleading the workers into the belief that they are getting the real article such as was taught by Marx and Engels. The counterfeit must be laid bare, as an open book to the workers of this and other States.

The California State Committee of the S. L. P. has engaged Comrade Chas. Pierson to canvass the State for subscriptions to the Party press and literature. It is a recognized fact that our literature on the subject of Socialism has no equal in setting one right on essential subjects, as the class struggle and the revolutionary nature of the move-We can consider ourselves fortunate in being able to secure such an able sub-getter as Pierson, who is well adapted for this all-important work as well as for bringing into the Party those that are at this time most desirable. We expect each one of you to send in a contribution to the Canvassers' Fund and repeat this as often as you can, and we will build up the circulation of the Daily and Weekly People, and thereby clear up a lot of those who have been

misled by the counterfeit Socialist party. Do not delay, but act quick! Pierson will commence work about December 1st, 1910, and the few dollars now on hand will not go far. Be up and doing! It is your duty to your class!

For the Cal. S. E. C. of the S. L. P., L. C. Haller, Sec'y-Treas.

CLEVELANDERS, ATTENTION!

At the next meeting of Section Cleveland, S. L. P. which takes place SUN-DAY. December 4th, at 3 p. m., at Head. quarters, Acme Hall, 2416 East Ninth street, near Scovill avenue, Comrade Weiss will speak on "The Question of Arlington Hall, 23-25 St. Marks Place, Immigration." This will be followed by a general discussion. You, who read this notice and live in Cleveland, are especially invited.

> At the last meeting Comrade Geerke gave a very interesting lecture on "The Lessons of the Last Election." The meeting was fairly well attended, a larger part of the audience being non-members. Some of them, one a sympathizer of the S. P., took part in the discussion following the lecture, and the nature of the questions and arguments demonstrated that Goerke's speech had strongly awakened their interest on the subject. Most of our members had taken a rest, perhaps, after the election, for they were conspicuous by their absence. It is to be hoped that they all will be present. at next meeting.

Organizer.

Just a Reminder to our friends, to say that we expect them, one and all, to do semething for the Movement. That something we would prefer to be a subscription to either the Daily or the Weekly People.

ON THE CLIMB

SUBSCRIPTIONS BETTER NOW THAN DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

By the joint work of its members Section St. Paul, Minn., is building up a splendid list of Weekly People readers. This is no sudden spurt by Section St. Paul for they have been doing steady work in this direction for some time.

Section Providence, R. I., is the latest Section to take up the work of propaganda systematically through the medium of the Party press. At a recent meeting of the Section the members pledged themselves to the work of propaganda and results are already showing, ten subs from there last week: Two new members have joined the Section and two prospective ones attend its meetings. Old time members are coming around, too, the prospect of "something doing" stirring their pulses

With all the S. L. P. Sections taking hold of the work of propaganda in a united and systematic manner, the adding of 10,000 new readers to the Daily and Weekly People, could easily be accomplished this winter.

Comrade M. I. Becker sends ten subscriptions from Chelsea, Mass., and says: "We are all determined to do some good work for the Movement." That is the secret of it: The Determination to Do, means Doing.

Last week subscriptions came along in goodly number, in fact the total exceeded that of any week during the heighth of the recent Campaign.

The roll of honor, names of those sending two or more subs, follows:

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 2 A. Ralph, San Francisco, Cal. 3 F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 9 G. Langner, Milford, Conn. 2 W. Suessbrich, Rockville, Conn. ... 2 R. Katz, Chicago, Ill. 5 F. Mueller, Quincy, Ill. 2 Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind. 2 M. I. Becker, Chelsea, Mass. 10 ownership of the means of life, and with F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass, 6 O. Kinsalas, Lynn, Mass. 2 S. L. P. Section, St. Paul, Minn. 18 A. Vierling, St. Paul, Minn. 3 G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn 3 H. Haman, Omaha, Neb. 7 R. H. Palmer, Paterson, N. J. 2 E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y. 7 J. Hammer, New York, N. Y. 2 L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y. F. Brown, Cleveland, O. G. V. Black, Youngstown, O. 2 S. L. P. Section, Allentown, Pa. Mrs. C. A. Brown, Blandburg, Pa. . . A. A. Grant, Scranton, Pa. Chas. Gans, Providence, R. I. 2 P. McDermott, Providence, R. I. . . 2 B. J. Murray, Providence, R. I. 3 T. C. Pope, Pecos, Tex. J. Bader, Newport News, Va. 4 H. P. Welch, Lebanon, Wash. 2 S. L. P. Section, Seattle, Wash. ... 4 R. Clausen, Spokane, Wash. 3 L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash. 3 J. H. Morgan, Princeton, W. Va. .. 3 N. A. Viseth, Superior, Wis. T. Maxwell, London, Ont. J. Hunt, Ladner, B. C. 2

Edinburgh Socialist 2 OPERATING FUND.

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ECHOES FROM ST. LOUIS.

(Continued from page 1.)

parted from their midst, which was now occupied by the gracious spirit of the It warmed them up and it aroused their humanitarianism. They waited until the humanitarianism was in such a condition that it could be steered through a dark alley without trying to carry the sides of the wall with it, and then they started to see the men who had donated the dollar, and who were "coming their way."

They found them in the ten cent place enjoying such luxuries as the Union at home could give. A delegation was selected to interview them as there was a decided sentiment against associating with persons who were not class conscious. The delegation returned. The crowd within would be pleased to receive their fellow workers in a common cause.

This overture was sternly refused because no alliance would be tolerated, but a resolution was drawn up when it was found that one of the inner crowd had given a dollar for the purpose of translating Marx into Sanscrit so that all workingmen could read it. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, refused the proposition of Socialism; and "Whereas, Notwithstanding the fact

that they voted it down, they nevertheless manifested an inclination to study the problem of the working class; and "Whereas, It is evident that the spirit

was one of friendliness to the working class, and the donation was received; "Be it resolved, That we hereby commend the A. F. of L. for its spirit of tolerance to the working class, and be it

"Resolved, That we shall come again as soon as this dollar is spent."

Then with three rousing cheers for International Socialism, that bores from within, the dauntless who had bored and bored so assiduously in the Cause, and at the Cause's expense, carefully turned their faces homeward, and then followed them to their destination.

Socialism has made another advance!

SETTING PROF. FISHER STRAIGHT

(Continued from page 3.)

society organized in a sane manner, we shall allow "interest" and "prices" to die a peaceful and natural death. We shall not "abolish" them!

The professor laments the prohibition of several other things, not seeming to be able, or not wanting to see that in a society where all are engaged in useful pursuits, each individual receiving the full social equivalent of the product of his labor, all such terms because absolutely meaningless. It is due to the narrow horizon of the bourgeois economists that they continually confound conditions of to-day, with conditions as they will be when the social relations have been fundamentally changed. And such changes will not be the result of some genius nor affected through the desires of the individual, but will be the inevitable result of the everchanging economic relations, the nature of which it is the professor's business to understand.

On one point the professor may be given credit: he shows the absurdity and futility of the idea of buying out the capitalists. But on the other hand, the idea of confiscation does not appeal to him either, and he seeks to show the assertion of some Socialists, that the capitalist has been "paid in full," he says "that the Socialists will have to prove their case that the capitalists have been paid in full."

If the professor knows anything about social evolution, he will have observed that the ruling class of any historical epoch had a certain function to perform; that their interest at the first is identical with that of soclety as a whole; that is, so far such a class is progressive. When the economic and social development reaches a stage where the interest of society conflicts with the interest of the ruling class, this class necessarily becomes reactionary. In order to remain as a ruling class they must perforce oppose progress. The feudal lord was useful and progressive so long as disorganized society needed his protection; society having became organized and greater social security against the marauders and highwaymen as well as against wild tribes having been obtained, the feudal lord became useless, and subsequently reactionary until he was dethroned by the then revolutionary bourgeoisie.

class to organize the productive forces, or, to be brief, to solve the problem of sufficient wealth production. For this the individual capitalist deserves no credit. He simply could not help dainy 't. The problem of production having been solved, and the interests of the capitalist class and those of society as a whole no longer harmoniz-

It was the mission of the capitalist



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

ATTENTION, HARTFORD, CONN. I. W. W. Metalworkers' Industrial Union No. 69 will hold in conjunction with Section Hartford, S. L. P., discussion meetings every Sunday at 3 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street, starting SUNDAY, December 4.

These meetings will be open free to everybody. Members, and readers of The People are urged to announce these meetings among shopmates and friends, and work for a good attendance.

Secretary.

ing, it is the duty of this class to "retire" and give place to the revolutionary working class which will declare the abolition of private property and carry on production in the interest of society.

No capitalist professor, no matter how "learned" and noble he maybe, can do aught for the working class nor for society as a whole. It rests with the workers to change the fundamental basis of society, to make the land and the tools of production the collective property of society, thereby bringing the productive forces into harmony with the nethods of production.

SOCIAL PRODUCTION, SOCIAL OWNERSHIP, this is the battlecry of the Socialist Labor Party, which calls upon the working class to organize as a social force, AS A CLASS, politically as well as industrially, and raise themselves out of the category of commodities, incidentally relieving the Fishers, et al., of their painstaking "labors," and put them with the rest of their class to useful labor.

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NEIY YORK.

NOTICE TO S. L. P. SECTIONS.

The National Office is now in a position to furnish all Sections and branches the Party National Constitutions in the German language. They are sold for \$3 per hundred. All orders must be accompanied with cash.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, P. O. Box 1576, New York, N. Y.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Standing notices of Section headquarters or other permanent announcements. Five dollars per year

Los Angeles, Cal., headquarters and

public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. San Francisco, Cal., 49 Duboce ave-

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

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

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

Chicago, Ill., Section Cook County, meets every second and fourth Sunday, at 2 p. m., at 816 Milwaukee avenue. one block north of Chicago avenue. Workingmen and women are invited to attend. Open every evening, Secretary, Jacob Bobinsky, 1514 Washburn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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

tions should be addressed to M. J. Cikanek, 278 Duke street, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., Sec-

tion meets the third Saturday of each

Minnesota S. E. C. All communica-

month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street. St. Paul. Minn., S. L. P., Section holds a regular business meeting the

second Thursday evening of each

month, at Federation Hall, corner

Third and Wabasha streets. New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076

Passaic Co., N. J., Branch I (English) meets every first and third Thursday in the month at 817 Main street, Paterson. Readers of the Party press are invited.

Bend street, Elizabeth.

Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., Section Headquarters at corner Liberty and Pleasant streets. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday of the

Cleveland. O., S. L. P., Section meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

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

Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., Section meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Providence. R. I., Section meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street Room 14, 8 p. m.

Seattle, Wash., Section Headquarters, 1916 Westlake avenue P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m.

Spokane, Wash., S. L. P., Section Headquarters and free reading room, 107 S. Monroe street. Section meets every Sunday, 10:30 a. m.

Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Section Headquarters and free reading room, Room 304 Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

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