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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1910.

THREE S. P. FIGURES

SPIRIT OF REVOLUTION CAN'T BE SUPPRESSED.

Sacrifice of Workingmen Never Mended By Craft Unionism-Underneath Fedorenko's Release-Reaching Out Against Roosevelt's Nomination in 1912.

TURNING ON THE LIGHT

The measure, once full, irrepressible becomes the spirit of revolution. The Russian revolution seemed stamped out. Wholesale massacres and individual executions seemed to have left nothing of it. The reign of the White Terror, stalking through the land, seemed omnipotent enough to frighten away even the thought of resistance. yet, from the same quarters whence the first revolutionary rumblings were heard in Russia, the rumblings are now repeated. students of the University of St. Petersburg resolve not to attend lectures for three days as a protest against flogging of prisoners and the arrest of students.

Wherever craft or Trades Unionism has long had sway conditions are found essentially the same - uniformally mournful for the working class-whether the country be monarchic or republican. The December 21 London despatches announcing that between three and four hundred miners were entombed by an explosion in the Hudson collieries at Leigh, Lancashire, read exactly like the despatches one is familiar with from American mines presided over by the John Mitchellized system of Unionism.

Fedorenko is released. The reason given is a "technical flaw" in the papers. Ah, for an X-ray apparatus to reveal the contents of the letters exchanged between the Canadian and the Russian Government! The "technical flaw" will be found to lie in the code of civilized society which frowns upon violations of Asylum. This, of course, is a flaw. The path of progress is marked by just such flaws. May their number increase and multiply.

The first over and above ground move made in Congress against Roosevelt's presidential candidature in 1912 was nade by Representative Rainey of Illinois through a resolution to appoint a committee that shall investigate the railroad expenses incurred by Roosevelt while President. The Pennsylvania Railroad claims that Roosevelt ordered spe-cial trains for which he never paid, and the cost of which the Company has no means to collect from the Government. The Rainey resolution may yet furnish the text for a 1912 campaign document.

Not for the purpose of "raking up old scores"-that we leave to the petty souls whose cause is the Ego and not the emancipation of the Working Classnot for the purpose of raking up old scores, on the contrary, for the purpose Haywood's words, spoken at the Brook lyn Warren protest meeting, reported by a correspondent elsewhere in this issue-"Had Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell made such a howl then [in 1892 when an injunction was issued against Haywood] as they do now, the jails would not stare them in the face"-for the purpose of underscoring and emphasizing these weighty Haywood's words, we add: "And had Haywood, instead of remaining sitent two years ago, when the Wanhopes and others of his Socialist party, disparaged, in the capitalist and the S. P. press, the Socialist Labor Party and d. W. W.-man Preston, whose S. L. P. press did so much towards Haywood's own liberation, and even spoke of Preston as a "murderer," thereby endorsing the iniquitous judicial erime perpetrated upon Preston for his m on the I. W. W. firing line of the class struggle-had Haywood, instead of remaining silent made such a howl then as he does now on behalf of Warren, the sail might not now stare Warren in the ace." Let bygones be bygones, and Haywood's words be applauded, if they be-token a generally awakened sense of an injury to one being an injury to all, and that NO INDIVIDUAL WRONG CAN BE EFFECTIVELY COMBATED BUT BY COMBATING ALL WRONG. Wrong is One. God speed the New Era—if a New Era is dawning.

It is not upon the back of the railroad that the lash of Clifford ne, State Railroad Commissioner of gton falls heaviest when he rips the false pretences of the Com- terrier, which died recently,

panies for demanding higher rates, and proves all their assertious of poor times utterly false. The lash falls heaviest upon the back of the officers of the Railroad Brotherhoods, who, despite the illtreatment of their members, have come forward with and promoted petitions to Congress to allow the Companies to raise rates "in the name of fair play."

Christian Science is going through a crisis. A crisis on dogma? Not at all. A crisis over the control of material wealth, over treasures laid up "upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break in and steal.' Whereupon Christian Science wheels in line with the Roman Catholic political machine, whose late pope pledged himself "to reclaim the territory and civil power" of the papacy on the ground that the temporal dominion of the Roman Pontiff means the salvation of the human soul." And whereupon the one and the other, adversaries of Socialism for its materialism, render ungracefully homage to Socialist Science, Socialist sincerity, hence to the superiority of Socialist loftiness

The Spokane, Wash., Industrial Worker" of December 15 publishes a list of creditors-seven in number-to which the body owes an aggregate of \$628.18. Among the list, conspicuous by its absence, is the New York Labor News Company, the literary bureau of the Socialist Labor Party, to whom the reputed Chicago headquarters of the Spocane concern owes the sum of \$182.19 for literature ordered by the said headquarters, delivered to the said headquarters, sold by the said headquartersand the money pocketed by the said headquarters. The repudiation of this debt and misappropriation of this amount is an act illustrative of the said Spokane concern's theory regarding "theft as a revolutionary meth od" and the act proclaims the fact that, whatever the said concern's headquarters are the headquarters of, they are not the headquarters of the I. W. W., founded in 1905, but a nasty "Direct Action Only" changeling. So say we all,

Baltimore despatches announce that the E. H. West race-segregation ordinance, which is to segregate the Negroes into separate wards, is to be taken to the courts for a test of its constitutionality. This is a slow, roundabout, tedious and doubtful procedure. There is a much speedier and surer one for the Baltimore Negroes to adept. It is to start emigrating en masse. The whites will then speedily decide that the segregation ordinance is abhorrently unconstitutional. Anything and everything will be conceded to the Negroes by white labor employers the mement the Negro would himself segregate himself from the labor market in any Southern com-

Another investigation! The New York Central Power House explosion that caused over 16 deaths and injured over 120 more is to be investigated. The verse of Ecclesiastes-"Of many books weariness of the flesh"-should be adapt. ed to the occasion: "Of many investigations there is no end; and much investigation is a weariness to the flesh," Investigation follows investigation, and reveals nothing that was not substantially known before the investigated event happened. It all comes to this:-"The strain for profits causes economies, or thefts, as the case may be; the economies cause disasters or defalcations, as the case may be."

Eugene Sue's "The Sword of Honor," just published in English, affords to students of history an opportunity to obtain an insight into the great French Revolution from a side and from sides not emphasized by any work expressly historic on that great event. This work illustrates well the field that is offered to the historic novel, and that the good historic novel has the mission of illuminating. Such an historic novel on the French Revolution is this 18th story of Sue's series "The History of a Prole-

Boston, December 26.-A Christmas tree for dogs, especially trimmed with gay lights, silver trimmings, toy dogs, rubber balls, candy and other things is the "novel" way in which Miss Clara Barteaux has arranged to entertain a small gathering of the pet dogs of her

The Christmas tree is in memory of Miss Barteaux's Henrietta, a Havana darity of the victorious workers we pro-

When the Socialist Labor Partydespite its much smaller vote and membership-maintains that its tactics, hence, its principles make it a permanency, whereas the Socialist party-its much larger vote and membership notwithstanding-is a transitory affair because of its beterogeneous tactics and principles, the S. L. P. states a double fact that is planted upon granite.

There are in the S. P. three leading figures-Berger, Haywood, Debs. What are the views they enunciate upon the vital issue of the economic organization, hence, upon fundamental tactics and principles?

Victor Berger, most conspicuous as a "doer of things," has as his motto in his "Social Democratic Herald":-

WAGE EARNERS WAKE UP!

Join the Union of your craft and the party
of your class-always demand the UNION
LABEL and shop CARD. Cast your ballots
for emancipation from wage slavery.

William D. Haywood, distinguished as the incarnation of the proletariat, expressed himself Sunday the 18th in the Yorkville Casino in this city as fol-

tract lasts.

Every Trade Unionist will swear that be hates the soldier and militiaman like poison. But who enlists to feed the soldier, to make bullets and guns for the militiaman? The Trade Unionist—when he signs a contract with

ne capitalist class! Not only that, but the Trade Unionist makes se soldier himself. How? By the appren-Not only that, but the Trade Unionist makes the soldier himself. How? By the appren-ticeship system. The number of apprentices is restricted. Fathers in the Trade Unions say to their, sons. "You can't learn this trade." Thus the youth are forced out of an occupa-tion, into Jall, the army and the navy. Why is this apprenticeship system? Because the Trade Unions are not unions but, job-trusts. They are ruled by craft, not class, conscious-ness.

They are ruled by craft, not class, consciousness.

They insist, again, on the closed shop. Closed to whom? Not to the boss—he has the key to the front door! The Trade Unionist closes the shop on the working class. I say open the union to all the workers, then you'll have the only closed shop worth having.

When the apprenticeship system does. not suffice to keep out workers, the Trade Unions raise up an initiation fee-\$50 to join the Hoderriers' Union, \$150 to join the Electricians in Chicago, and even \$500 to become a member of the Glass Bottle Blowers. Do you yet see the necessity of organizing one Labor Union big enough to take in all the workers? The Trade Unions are not organized to fight the battles of the working class, they are organized to protect the few favored individuals fortunate enough to get inside the wall.

What we Industrialists proposas is the organization of the contents of the workers and the protect the few favored individuals fortunate enough to get inside the wall. zed to protect the few favored individuals for-unate enough to get inside the wall.

What we Industrialists propose is the or-

MORE SHOE STRIKERS OUT

FORTY MEN OUIT GEO. W. BAKER

SHOP.

Bosses, Provoked by Men's Firmness in

Holding Out, Are Itching to Have

Riots Start-Scheme to Snare Strikers

Miscarries-Financial Support Needed.

Last week saw forty more shoe work

ers join the ranks of the shoe strikers in

Brooklyn. These were all fitters from

the firm of Geo. W. Baker, on Classon

avenue. The strikers of this factory had

who wanted them to return to

No compromise will be accepted.

There is one thing which

to fight to a finish and to victory, these

men lack nothing; they are just as

as any man in the labor movement.

But in finances the men need all the help

that can be given ,and they need it at

once. Several cases of urgent need have

developed among them; two strikers'

families were turned out in the biting

cold of last week by their landlords; an-

other had been given two days' notice to

pay his \$12 rent. This adversity, while

not affecting their spirit, is adding keen-

ly to their deprivation, which was al-

ready bad enough owing to the poor

wages they had been receiving when they

were at work. The strike has been on

now for five weeks, and financial support

has not been coming in as it should.

This condition calls for a change. In a

"We are out to win, we have been suf-

fering and working for starvation wages

too long, too long was the pain, we must

pose to raise the banner of victorious

declare as follows:

ganization of one union, not for America only, but big enough to wipe out all state and even national lines. We would organize according to industries. We are going to start the Cooperative Commonwealth, and we're not going on ask Milwaukee how to do it. The best they can do in Milwaukee is administer affairs in one small section of the Public Service department. That is not the whole Industrial Democracy by any means. For that the millions employed in food production, mining, manufacturing, transportation and every other industry must be also organized, instead of about one million as organized to-day.

And, as if all this were not yet clear enough, upon the question being asked him whether the Socialists in the A. F of L. should leave that body and join the Industrial Union, the points were condensed and driven in with the an-

I would so advise everywhere the A. F. of L. was not able to deprive the worker of his bread and butter. Where the A. F. of L. controls, your living, stay in it, where you are free to follow principle, join the Industrial

Finally, Eugene V. Debs the party's orator, in a letter to Tom Mann published in the "International Socialist Review" for August, says:-

In answer to your direct inquiry I have to say that I, too, am opposed, like yourself, to undertaking to destroy the old Unions. Such a policy can be fruitful only of mischief to industrial Unionism, as we have reason to know on this side. . . Nor do I believe know on this side. . . . Nor do I in organizing dual Unions in any case the old Union substantially holds the

The "Union of your craft" in Berger's motto, the "Trades Union" in Haywood's words, the "old Unions" in Debs's letter -all refer to the same thing-the A. F. of L. and kindred Unionism, pets of the Civic Federation. How to handle that "proposition," Berger stands at one extreme end, a rounder for the A. F. of L.; Haywood at the opposite end; Debs in the middle with a theory for avoiding mischief that all experience denies.

A Revolutionary Movement-and not all the sheep's skins Berger would cover himself with can wholly smother even within his own throat the revolutionary voice of Socialism-can not be "all things to all men." Coalitions may stead Movements reformatory of a social system in existence, and the perpetuation of which is the object of reform. To a revolutionary Movement coalitions are either checks to the march; or, if they do not from the start check the march, they in the end obstruct it, and

then throw it back demoralized. Bungling is the Debs posture of seeking by the cry that they haven't a sufficient peace where there is no peace. At war with the law of evolution is the Berger posture: A. F. of L. Unionism is a blind-alley. Only Haywood's posture is the true because it alone fits all the facts; -and that posture is, in the spirit and the letter, the posture of the S. L. P.

A. F. of L. Unionism has become a fraud on the word Union. Etymologically it is false-it disunites the working class; sociologically it is an obscene monstrosity-clad with the trappings of Labor, it is the bulwark of Capital. Capital, the unwilling handmaid of Progress, is itself compulsorily sapping the foundations of A. F. of Hellishness. In the measure that Capital does that it strains to hedge in the now ever more hollow hull with superstitious reverence, with the reverence due to bona fide Unionism only, a quality that, if the A. F. of L. ever partook of, has long since fled from it. It is the task, the imperative mission of the Socialist, to supplement the work of Capital by tearing down and demolishing the superstition. This message was first delivered, the mot d'ordre was first sounded in the land by the Socialist Labor Party. To the task of carrying out that condition precedent for Socialist progress and triumph, the S. L. P. has serenely bent to the oars, undeterred by the vindictiveness of its opponents, untouched by the poisoned arrows that flew and still fly thick upon it-untouched, because armored with integrity of purpose; undeterred because unerringly guided by the light of Science to the only goal worth striving for by our generation, the emancipation of the Working Class, thereby the final abolition of Class Rule.

Not the heterogeneity of a Japanese quilt but, in fundamentals, the homogeneity that alone can insure unity of action, can alone insure permanence to a party of Socialism. And that homogeneity must be planted upon the rockbed of fact, not upon the quicksand of

LABOR IN NOTHING BUT THE NAME.

Declaration of One of Its Prominent Men, McGowen, Shows It Based on Capitalist Principles-The Recent Elections.

Burwood, New South Wales, Ausralia, October 24 .- The N. S. W. elections were held on October 14, the two contesting parties being the Liberal Party and the so-called Labor Party. The elections were fought by the Labor Party largely on "leg-ironing of Peter Bowling. When Peter was leading strike they cursed him. Then they clanked his chains, when out of his imprisonment they could make political capital. The clanking has been succesful. The Labor Party is now the State Government. Parliament is as follows Labor, 46; Liberal, 36; Independent 6; Undecided, 2; Total, 90.

Ex-Premier Wade introduced the second ballot system for this election. Where there are more than two candidates for one district, the top candidate must poll more than all the other candidates combined, otherwise there is another poll with the two highest candidates. The six Independents may be classed as Liberals, and the two Undecid ed will result in two other Liberals being elected, at least that is the anticipation So the house will then be composed of 46 "Labor", and 44 Liberal, unless the railsetters jump with the Labor frogs.

The new Labor Cabinet, contains two ex-members of the Australian Socialis League, Beeby and Holman. The new members include in their number an ex-S. L. P.er named Norrish, and an ex L W. W. Club member named Keegan

The S. L. P. was "too slow" for them Then wanted "something now." They got it! on the backs of the working class. Two days before election, Ex-Premier Wade issued an "Appeal to the Electors' among which were the two following items: Maintenance of law and order rather than sympathy for revolutionary Socialists; Liberalism against Socialism.

The Labor Party has elected one of

them the bare majority of one, unless some of the railsetters flop their way. It would have been better if the Labor Party had secured a big majority, for their followers will be further deluded majority. A big majority would have proved more readily, that the Labor Party cannot improve the economic condition of the workers as long as the capitalist class owns and controls the industries.

The first acts of the Labor Premier are expected to be the release of Peter Bowling, and the repeal of the "Coercion Act", which punishes strike officials by twelve months of hard labor.

Here is the dope that McGowan dished up for the working class. Nothing about Socialism or the class struggle there; nothing but bunkum and palliatives. The so-called Socialist Party of America should catch on; it's good flypaper in Australia, so it might be the candy the S. P. is looking for.

Said McGowan:

"The Labor Party stands for the interests of the whole of the people as against a class. The aim and object of Federal and State Parliaments are the same-to build up a great and enlightened neople :-

"By throwing open the locked lands of this State to the people of this State. and encouraging immigration when the land is thus available, so that every acre of agricultural land shall be occupied by farmers in living areas.

"By pushing forward railways through Crown land and establishing scaports along our coastline, and railway communication to these ports, so that produce may be taken to the nearest port, and many industrial centers be established.

"By encouraging manufacturers and subsidiary industries through the State ownership of coal and iron-the bases of industries-which could be supplied by the State at cost price, and thus make room for hundreds of thousands of industrial workers in the secondary industries, and by preventing rings, trusts, and combines from exploiting the food and necessaries of the people,

"By establishing a free University, to which access shall be by brains and merit alone, through a complete bursary system, and by establishing a system of continuation trade and commercial school for the industrial workers of this State.

"I offer the services of myself and party to the people of New South Wales for the purpose of carrying out these proposals."

The following extract from the "Sydney Telegraph" of October 19 shows the 'Labor atmosphere:

Melbourne, Tuesday .- On a motion for adjournment in the House of Representatives to-night,

"Mr. Page (Q.) demanded of the Government an explanation of the happening in connection with the markers' strike at the Williamstown rifle range. (Hear, hear.) He said warmly, I have something to say against this precious fense force controlled by a Labor Minister, and yet a Labor Government is the first to introduce military to break down a strike. It will never be said of me that I sat behind a Government that would introduce the military as 'scabs.' This is the first time in the history of the Commonwealth that such a thing has occurred, and with a force under a Labor Government's control. I have never seen a stronger blow at unionism, and I say this government must ex-

"Messrs, Spence (N.S.W.), Moloney (Vic.), and Roberts (S.A.) supported the views put forward by Mr. Page.

"Mr. Roberts said that apparently the Minister had not been asked for permis sion. An inquiry might be instituted. Steps must be taken to prevent a re-

"Mr. Frazer, the Minister representing the Minister for Defence, in reply, said he doubted if the matter had yet been brought before the Minister. The Government had no sympathy with strike-breakers. The Government favored fair wages and fair conditions for its employees. If the markers had a reasonable case they would get reasonable treatment from the Government The matter would be brought before the Minister for Defence to-morrow."

The slaughtermen's strike has ended after eleven weeks, the union winning their demands including the discharging of 130 scabs. Among the conditions is that employers agree to find work, and Walter Tho its numbers as Speaker, and that leaves the union to provide the labor required.

MILWAUKEE'S

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE AND OTHER EVENTS.

Alderman Melms's Warning to the Judges and Mayor Seidel's Warning to the Police Compel Employer's Surrender-The Kraft-Rucker Controversy-The Catholic Political Machine-Laws

Milwaukee, December 19 .- Eight hun dred members of the Garment Workers' Union employed in the shops of David Adler & Sons, and who were out on strike about a week, returned to work Monday, December 12, under improved conditions. The agreement was reached with the Adler firm last Saturday after a lengthy conference between members of the firm, officers of the Garment Workers, Business Agent Weber of the Federated Trades Council, and Mayor Seidel, Under the terms of the new agreement the firm will reinstate all emploves on strike, without discrimination within one week. There will be no diserimination against any employes because they are not members or officers of any organization. Beginning January 1, 1911, the working time shall be fiftyfour hours per week, time and one-half for all overtime and double time for holidays. Hereafter the firm will meet any employes at any time after working hours to try and adjust any differences that may arise, and employes will not have to deal with foremen as heretofore. Several other firms have signified their willingness to sign the same agreement as signed with the Adler firm. Some will be given an opportunity, although there are a number who have been manufacturing clothing for the struck shops in Chicago, and the strike will undoubtedly be continued against these firms. The result of the strike is considered an almost complete victory for the Garment Workers, as nearly every demand presented was granted.

The majority of the tailor shops were on strike here. The trouble in Milwaukee started through the union cutters employed at Adler's. They thought Adler's were doing work for the Chicago struck shops of Hart, Schaffner, Marx and the Kuppenheimer Co. The UNOR-GANIZED tailors, working in the Adler contract shops, immediately informed their employers that they would not work, any longer, until it was proven to them, that the employers were not handling Chicago scab goods. These unorganized tailors are mostly Jewish. While the unorganized workers were out, the UNION cutters were cutting cloth for the scale. That's some of your Milwaukee Socialism. While the strike was on the unorganized workers were organized into the Garment Workers' Union and have now applied for a charter. Berger upon his return from St. Louis said he always contended for Industrial Unionism. Here he had a good opportunity to preach Industrialism but he did not take advantage of it. But those are the methods of a "genius," don't you

To Seidel's credit, it must be stated that he commanded the police to protect the pickets in this strike. And Alderman Melms stated: 'If any judge dares serve an injunction on the strikers, it will be his finish as a judge, for the Socialists will see to it that he shall never again be elected judge."

Seidel's action and Melms's statement caused the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association to pass a resolution condemning such actions. After the strike was settled the capitalist press praised the Union officials and the Adler Co. for adjusting the differences so quickly.

The move to unseat Berger as Conressman went up in smoke. The capitalist press didn't encourage the move, the Free Press was the only paper that took up the cry.

The appointment of Dr. Kraft as Health Commissioner to succeed Dr. Rucker, resigned, has brought out a

(Continued on page 2.)

Wonder if the bosses will "find work when there is none.

The author, Israel Zangwill is negofiating with Premier Moore, of West Australia, to secure territory for an autonomous State for one million Jewish immigrants.

'Tis rumored that Australia is to be "honored" by a lecturing tour from Mills of America.

R. Mackenzie.

tarian Family." CHRISTMAS TREE FOR DOGS.

Boston friends to-day.

unionism, one big union for all shoe AUSTRALIAN LABORPARTY workers of this district that shall protect and advance the cause of the workers and disturb the peace and enormous profits of the masters.

"We pledge ourselves as true members of the working class to do our share of the sacred duty to arouse, educate, organize and drill our fellow workers for the conquest of more bread and better working conditions for all.

"We appeal to all the hundreds of men and women who fought in the past and will continue to do so in the future until the flag of Industrial Freedom shall wave triumphantly over the workshops where wealth will be produced by free men and women for the benefit of toilers alone.

been approached by one of the foremen, "In the conduct of this fight, finances are needed and needed badly, not to feed dignituries, but to meet the necesbut they told him there would be no return unless their terms were granted. sory expenses in the conduct of a battle of this magnitude.

"We appeal earnestly to all in the name of three thousand long-suffering friends of the strikers,-friends who workers, and we hope sincerely that our would see this scab Tobin affair laid low appeal will not reach deaf ears and cold -must bear in mind, and that is, the strikers need financial support. In spirit

"Contribute liberally. Show your spirit of solidarity in no mistaken way. They who give quickly give doubly. auxious to wipe out a traitorous concern

"Send all remittances and communications to Chas. Linfante, 73 Troy avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y."

The methods practiced by the Tobin "union" in crawling before employers and making a bid to "unionize" their shops are revealed in the following letter. It is a regular form which is sent to shoe manufacturers. It reads:

CIRCULAR LETTER Issued by the BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION to the

SHOE MANUFACTURERS. To the Shoe Manufacturers:-The long continued and rapid develop-

statement of what they are struggling ment of the demand for Union Stamp Shoes having convinced the shoe trade for and appeal for funds, the strikers generally that the Union Stamp proposition is something more than a passing fad we venture to address this circular to you, suggesting that you immediately win at all cost or our conditions will investigate the conditions under which become unfit for men to bear. On the the Union Stamp may be issued and thus place vourself in line to take advantage enthusiasm of the victory and the soli-

(Continued on page six.)

Crises in European History

By GUSTAV BANG I. The Rise of Christianity

II. The Reformation. III The French Revolution

Translated from the Danish by ARNOLD PETERSEN

(Continued from Last Week.) III. The French Revolution.

(Concluded.)

Scanning the list of social classes we realize what stuff the French Revolution contained for continued splits sulted in what at that time was only historically attainable: the victory, the social liberation of the higher bourgeoisie, the matadors of commerce and industry.

We can understand how these heterogeneous elements could stick together so long as the upper layers of society had to be fought, and how they would disband so soon as a victory was won. We understand how the subject class lashed forward by mutual need and hunger, was now being used as a bugbear by the various groups of the bourgeoisie, now being fought with the sharpest weapons.

It was the uppermost layers of the bourgeolsie which first got into power through the revolution. They made full use of the excited sentiments raging among the proletariat. The taking of the Bastille was decisive for their victory over the two higher estates; and the great peasant revolts throughout the land became the means with which they frightened the nobility and clergy to give up their old privileges. But no sooner had they reached their goal than they were stricken with terror for the movement below. They now allied themselves with the moder ate elements of the nobility and the ecclesiastics for mutual resistance against the further progress of the Revolution. They tried to make the governmental form a constitutional monarchy with a diet which represented only the wealthy in the land; the citizens were divided into "active," the taxpayers, and "passive," those who were too poor to pay taxes and only the former were granted the suffrage; the worker and the pettybourgeois were carefully excluded from all political rights. A tax-law was passed with the object in view of shifting the public burdens from the rich financiers over to the small dealers. Terrible punishments were inflicted upon the workers, who by common action, even in a very moderate

form, sought to better their conditions. The rulership of the top-capitalists lasted but a few years. The revolutionary tension in society was too strong to be kept down; it produced a greater and greater pressure and a new layer shot up. It was the party of the Girondins, which represented the middle layers of the bourgeoisle, not higher financial capital, nor yet the lower craftsmasters and small-dealers, but the wealthy business bourgeoisie, the wholesalers and manufacturers, particularly in the provinces. Its political program was a moderate republicanism, which could secure to the possessing middle classes the chief influence on public life. As soon as the Girondins, continually invoking the common people, had conquered political power, they turned around and fought relentlessly against the "ultrarevolutionary," the party of the petty bourgeois, the "Jacobins," and the still more extreme proletarian groups. They saw in them nothing but unscrupulous rioters, who were threatening "true liberty." "Now the Revolution must stop," one of their papers said, "otherwise we risk everything which we have achieved Now we must extinguish that fire of passion, stop party disorder, prevent catastrophes, oppose riots." The continuation of the Revolution would mean anarchy, and, if necessary, had to be prevented by exceptional laws. It was property-rights, capitalist propertyrights which had to be safeguarded. The great, misguided and confused mass was not able to conduct state or society; "Is it not ridiculous to speak of the sovereignty of the masses?" The Girondin tax policy aimed at a series of favors for the wealthy bourgeoisie; the idea of a graduated taxrate was firmly rejected; "the gradnated rate is always arbitrary and therefore dangerous to property." With deep scorn the Girondins met the demands which the hungry masses made for a maximum price on bread to prevent some of the consequences of the prevailing high prices; it would have been an outrageous interference with free competition! And it showed how

people were who could propose such measures! And when the poor Parisians early in 1793, forced by termenting hunger, plundered some bakery shops, the Girondin press could not find words strong enough to denounce this "mob," this "pack of robbers."

Thus disappeared all revolutionary spirit and human compassion, as dew and conflicts, until the revolution re- , before the sun's rays, as soon as one layer of the capitalist class had gained a position which had to be defended against a class below.

> The sentiment in the lower classes grew more and more bitter through these acts of treachery. What the meaning of it all was, began to dawn upon them; they began to see through that mesh of phrases and big words with which the spokesmen and writers for the bourgeoisie tried to veil the real motives of their politics, not only for others but also for themselves; they began to realize what role they were intended for-a ladder on which the possessing classes could climb to the top, and there to turn and stamp the iron heel of exploitation so much more effectively. It was the first manifestation of the class-con-

> sciousness of the proletariat. As yet the proletariat was too weak, too few in numbers, and too heterogeneous in its composition to start an independent class war leading to victory. The revolutionary movements which had the interests of workingclass and the petty-bourgeoisic in view and aimed at thoroughgoing social reforms were soon crushed. It was the capitalists who secured the power. The liberation of eapitalism from the remnants of feudalism was the historical problem which had to be, and which was solved. And the fear of the proletariat which the capitalists already had entertained prior to the Revolution, forced them to seek refuge in a strong form of government. The military dictatorship of Napoleon followed the Revolutionand later on the monarchy-conservative forms which could guarantee protection of the capitalist propertyrights against the increasing demands of the working people.

> But the revolutionary bourgeoisie of the great French Revolution-without its own knowledge or will-cleared the road for the proletariat. For now that the obstructions which the bour geoisie formerly met with had been removed and the capitalist method of production could develop itself to an ever greater extent, the conditions were created which made it possible for the proletariat to develop and gain

strength for their own emancipation. Year after year the great mass of the population is being transformed wage-slaves under capitalism. And the exploitation has opened the eyes of the proletarianized masses has taught them their position in so clety, has shown them the goal which they must gain in order to effect their emancipation, has driven them along the roads leading to the goal, has accelerated the agitational and organization work, strengthening and schooling those working masses, whose mission it is to put an end to exploitation and thereby put an end to all exploitation, oppression and misery. With the French Revolution the dividing line of the class struggle has been removed. While formerly the capitalist bourgeoisie stood on the left side of the chasm, foremost in the revolutionary class-struggle against the old medieval rulers, and was supported by the lower classes who felt that in this struggle their interests were identical with those of the on-storming bourgeolsie, so now that bourgeoisie more and more unites with those powers which it formerly fought, and the struggle shows itself to be one between the property-holding class on the one side, and the property-less on the other side.

The French Revolution forms the prelude to the mighty class-struggle of our time.

Conclusion.

The slavery of antiquity was superseded by medleval feudalism which in turn gave place to the capitalist system of production. Gradually as capitalism grew and increased in economic significance, its social influence grew also, Gradually it burst the trammels hampering its development. cleared away the old political and juridical relations, and constructed society in accordance with its own inunpatriotic and demoralized those terests and assumed full power. Now natural expression of the class-in-

we are in the midst of full-fledged capitalism; capital rules over man with a power such as no autocratic ruler ever did, and this finds its reflex in all social life.

Each of these great epochs of human history denotes an exploitation of an oppressed subject-class by a ruling over-class. Only the forms have changed. The slaves of antiquity piled up wealth for the slaveowners just as the medieval serfs did it for the seigniors and just as the personally free workingmen are doing it for the capitalists. Capitalism has divided society into two hostile groups, a small minority which owns the land, the buildings, the machines, the factories, raw material, and everything else required for the socially necessary labor, and an immense majority which owns absolutely nothing but its labor-power and which is compelled to sell that labor-power to the possessing class in order to exist, and forced to sell it for a wage just high enough to keep body and soul together; while the great mass of values which it creates over and above mere means of subsistence, flows into the coffers of its exploiters. The lash of hunger is the effective means by which the property-holding class forces the propertyless under the yoke, and the antithesis between capitalists and proletariat, between the exploiter and the exploitees, forms the main current in all public life the earth over.

But capitalism is but a passing period in the h'storical development. And already a new social order is forcing its way through.

The historical significance of capitalism has been that it made possible an extension of the productive forces so enormously and so rapidly as was never witnessed before. New machines have made it possible to multiply human productivity many times and to bring forth an amount of wealth, unknown to the people of former days. The progress of the science of chemistry has enabled us to increase the fertility of the soil to an extent undreamt of, and to produce innumerable useful objects through simple and easy methods; it has created a system of transportation which has broken down the barriers which formerly separated single nations, shortened distance, and brought the world into an ever richer and closer reciprocity. All this has come to be under the supremacy of the productive methods of capitalism. And capitalism has itself promoted this motion, hastened its speed and caused it to extend over ever newer fields. Every new progress has brought to capitalism a new means for exploiting the workers, forcing them under its sway. The great promises which all technical progress holds out of a higher life and culture for society as a whole become, under capitalism, so many unredeemed drafts, which only Socialism can redeem. That mass of inventions and discoveries which otherwise would serve to promote human happiness, becomes under capitalism a scourge for the great mass in society, a means for the capitalists to extract new increased profits out of

the working-class. This is the antithesis called forth by capitalist society, the antithesis between the interests of society on the one hand, and the interests of capital on the other. And as the development goes on this contradiction becomes ever more glaring. The anti-social character of capitalism becomes plainer every day. The exploitation becomes stronger and stronger, greater and greater is the amount of laborpower and values wasted under this Anarchistic system of capitalist industry. The capitalist mode of production meets with more and more difficulties and produces more and more contradictions—the increasing army of unemployed with all its consequences is proof of the fact that capitalism no longer has control over the productive forces which it itself has awakened. It is plainly seen how we are rapidly approaching the time when capitalism must collapse and give way to a new order because it IS NO LONGER ABLE TO PROGRESS FURTHER.

Simultaneously as capitalism faces its downfall, it creates the forces which must dethrone it and take the affairs of society in hand. The Working Class is growing in numbers and gaining in strength and unity, in clearness and the consciousness of its position. The class-struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie becomes more and more bitter, and is changed from a series of separate struggles into a struggle for supremacy in society. And in this struggle the working-class will be the victor; every new election, every new review of the Socialist forces shows that the proletariat is marching towards victory. But when the working-class wins, Socialism will be the natural re-

sult. For Socialism is nothing but the

MILWAUKEE'S.

(Continued from Page 1.)

great deal of opposition. The Milwaukee Medical Society censured the appoint ment saying that Dr. Kraft graduated from a college where the use of ant: serum and the microscope is not in vogue. Dr. Kraft, however, is far more progressive than most Milwaukee doc-

Mr. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, while here, praised the Seidel administration.

W. Arnold, the union printer, who was elected sheriff recently, has appointed W. Schwab, business agent of the Molders' Union as under-sheriff. The appointments by the Social Democrats for both city and county offices embrace members of the Machinists', Plasterers', Printers', Molders' and Patternmakers' Unions.

The Catholic priests (most of them) have issued a mandate to their congregations, not to attend "Salome" and the Municipal Saturday evening dances.

Complete home rule and permission to establish and maintain such new enterprises as the voters in referendum may decide, and a full score of other laws all tending toward home rule, will be asked from the State legislature.

The council legislation committee at a meeting December 17 recommended for adoption twenty-seven resolutions asking that the city attorney draft bills to be presented at the next legislative session. According to Chairman Victor L. Berger of the committee, all the efforts of the administration will be centered on the bill asking for home rule, as permission for home rule will make it unnecessary to secure the passage of the other measures.

The common council has already acted favorably upon thirteen bills to be presented to the legislature which, added to the twenty-seven recommended yesterday, will make forty new Milwankee bills. It is est'mated that this number will be increased by at least ten at the council meeting to-morrow.

Proposed Laws and Authors.

Resolutions recommended by the legis. lative committee for adoption and the aldermen who introduced them are as follows:

Welch-Giving the city as much home rule as is possible under existing con-

Berger-To empower the city to establish and maintain four municipal hospitals, one of which is to be a maternity

hospital. Berger-To give the c'ty permission to establish and maintain such new enterprises as the legal voters by a major'ty referendum may decide, and to raise the city bond limit to meet the purchase

Arnold-To secure permission to have the city acquire land for building modern homes for workingmen.

Would Extend Medical Service.

Weiley-Giving the city power to extend the free medical service of the health department and to establish free dispensaries.

Strehlow-Empowering the city to build municipal slaughtering houses and cold storage plants.

Koch-Giving the city the right to reate the office of city forester.

Gorecki-Providing for imprisonment for second violations of automobile speed aws. Rummel-Empowering the city to

have city plumbers do private plumbing and sewer work. Grass-Giving the city the power to do

ts own work; giving authority to the public works department to let contracts without delay in emergency cases. McKinley-To enable the city to di-

vert the fees of the health department into the city treasury and pay the health commissioner a straight salary.

For Municipal Lodging House.

Melms-Enabling the city to establish and maintain a municipal lodging house. Rehfeld-To enable the city to have the same jurisdiction over inter-urban is not necessary for the boss and the

terests of the workers. Within capitalist society the workers accept whatever improvements they can obtain. But once they possess the power, they will not rest contented with were reforms, they will use their power to shape society according to their will. They will not be satisfied with merely limiting exploitation but will abolish it: they will not be satisfied with gaining concessions from capital, but will put capital out of the game entirely, and in its place set up the Labor Republic.

Then and only then can the promises offered by the age of capitalism be fulfilled: the tremendous productive process will be changed from being a means of exploitation and suppression to become the means of a higher life and culture, not as now, for a limited number, but for all society; all the social misery of the modern age will be abolished and all future exploitation prevented.

(Finis.)

electric lines that it now enjoys over local street car service.

August E. Braun-To create a city supply department whose head shall be appointed by the mayor.

Ries-To charge the cost of oiling and sprinkling streets to abutting property owners.

Giese-To give the city permission to grant street railway franchises through parks and parkways.

Strehlow-To secure permission to charge for the granting of special privi-

Rehfeld-To provide for the initiative, referendum and recall.

Will Urge City Ice Plant.

Rehfeld-To enable the city to establish a municipal ice plant and dispense to citizens at cost.

Sultaire-To amend the State automobile law so as to compel automobile owners to have a rear end light to cast a light on the automobile number at night. Mikkelson-To provide public comfort stations.

Giese-To provide for a half holiday on all election days and to provide a penalty for employers who force their employes to work.

Ries-To enable the city to assess \$3 per square yard against abutting property owners for street improvements, instead of the present \$2.50 a square yard. Poor-To take Milwaukee from the list of cities of the first class in Wisconsin and put it in a class by itself. A. E. Braun-To give the city power to license automobiles.

Aldermen Braun and McKinley are the only old party members, who have introduced resolutions, the others are Social Democrats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Holds Fine Meeting with McGuigan as Speaker.

Providence, R. I., December 18 .- Section Prividence, Socialist Labor Party. held a most interesting meeting at 98 Weybosset street last Tuesday evening. Henry O'Neil presided and delivered a brief address of welcome to those present.

James McGuigan was the principal speaker. He said in part

"Socialism is the collective ownership of all that property which must be used collectively in the reproduction of wealth. It is now agitating the minds of the people and will before long become an all-important factor.

"What is capitalism? It is scientific barbarism. It is the bringing of murder down to science. It it the power of one man to crush another and it is guilty of every crime in the calendar.

"There are now billions of dollars in the United States treasury under the control of the captains of industry, and money is being begged on the streets to feed the poor. A working man slaves from cradle to the grave, and then has to depend on an insurance company to give him decent burial.

"Capitalism works the very marrow out of the bones of little children for gold. The little ones are stunted Their lives are clouded. Existence is made miserable. For what? That a captain S. L. P. Federation. of industry may roll in wealth on the soft side of life.

"Capitalism persecutes our women. It knows no sex, no age save old age, and it would shoot that if it could. Its God is the almighty dollar, and that comes before church, religion or judgment.

"Our homes are plundered by the employing class. If the working class received the full value of the wealth that they produce, misery would be done away with. It would give a working man a home, keep his child in that home give him time for his family, and give him means to bring up his children in the way intended by the Divine Master. "Our present system is organized

crime. We are living in a land of the rich and a home of the slave. It is crushing manhood. At the present it workman to speak the same language. They get along by signs. A man now is merely a part of a machine. If he drops, put another in his place. "The United States is in a condition

of early Rome and Greece. Rome, the mistress of the world, fell when the people were pauperized and 90 per cent of the wealth was in the hands of a few. We are practically in the same strait and have not much time to waste. "The Socialist weapon is knowledge.

The capitalists fear us. Why do they propagate adulterate knowledge in the schools, colleges and universities? Let us have the truth in economics.'

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An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

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HUNGARIAN SOCIALISTS ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

Events of the last week show that the S. L. P. education given to the Hungarian wage slaves of this land can not be nullified by the Anarchistic element that secured control of the former Hungarian Socialist Federation by fraudulent means.

As we reported recently, fourteen Sections joined the new Hungarian S. L. P. Federation. Last week four Sections followed this example. Sections of Peoria Ill., Dayton, O., Grand River, O, and Brooklyn severed relations with the Bolgar-Rothfiser Federation and joined the

At present we have 19 Sections with an approximate membership of four hundred. The Hungarian S. L. P. organ, "A Munkas," got more than five hundred subs in less than five weeks.

The information we get from comrades of certain places where Sections remained connected with the Bolgar-Rothfiser Federation, are very encouraging and we expect more Sections to join us in the near future. The majority of the former Federation has already joined us. We have two organizers on agitational tours, Klopfstein in Illinois and Szentgyorgyi

THE DAY THAT IS DAWNING.

By Alexander Ralph.

The stolid sluggard asleep in his hut, Sees not the day that is dawning, And he grunts 'twixt snores, tho' his eyes are shut. "It never will be morning."

The blear-eyed reveller laughs loud at the feast, By Bacchus, 'twill never be morning!"

But e'en as he shouts a faint flush in the east, Heralds the day that is dawning.

A man and a maid, two cooing doves, Feel not the flush of the dawning, They see the new blown rose of their

loves. But not the rose of the morning.

The scholar mumbles his musty lore, Cares not for the freshness of morning, Delves down to the dust of learning's

Cares not for the dew of the dawning.

But we, Oh comrades, high up on the

slope,

Drink in the breath of the morning, It stirs the soul, it wakes one's hope,

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A N ADDRESS delivered by DANIEL DE LEON, under the auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

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SPEECH DELIVERED BY JULES GUESDE BEFORE THE JULY, 1910, PARIS CONGRESS OF THE FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY : : : :

I will detain you for a few moments because I am very tired and also because the party to which I belong has instead of being as to-day an excepwould not like to block those of my friends who desire to develop before you their ideas upon the question in

What I wish to do, and I believe it is necessary to do it, in order that we may speak with a knowledge of the case, is to examine what co-operation is in itself.

Co-operation is simply one of the forms of association, a means of grouping in modern coclety; it even belongs sometimes to the class of ordinary stock societies, with this only difference that the share offered by the co-operative harely reaches 100 france, while the shares of capitalist societies go above 500, or even 1000 francs. And it is because co-operation is nothing but a form of association or grouping that you see it advoeated by all social opinions and caterories. Co-operation has even been advocated as-what shall I sav?-as nascent Socialism; co-operators, some of them even workingmen, have set class-conscious organization of the proletariat. I recall, when I returned m banishment in 1886-not to go very far in the past-the state of mind of the first Syndicalist Confess in Arras Hall. The syndiques of that time were exclusively co-operators and carried co-operation, which they called the brotherhood of capital and labor, so far that in their public meetings, when a portion of the proletariat was driven to fight under the form of a strike and they came as far as Paris to ask us for tions, that is ammunition for our struggling brothers, Chabert, to name only one of them, rose against the collection for the benefit of the striking workingmen of Monceau-les-Mines, claiming that it would be imthis for our hard-working class which since a few years was treading the road of co-operation, to uphold a strike without contradicting itself, even though said strike be born outide itself and forced on its victims

Revillon-It is an easy thing to make the dead speak!

by capitalist greediness.

Guesde-I ask the testimonial of all our Parisian comrades, not one of m will rise to belie me. What I vished to establish with this page rem yesterday's history is that this n, of association, of grouping, ch co-operation is, can be put to sorts of use, and is of value to us cialists, only according to the use it is turned to. Leaving history aside, I will now turn your attention simply to what is happening in a neighboring country. Take Belgium, there you es admirable socialistic co-operatives; but you see others, powerful ones, too, organized by the cierical party, by the liberal party. And I ask whether this co-operation, thus oked with all the different sorts of sauces, conservative, clarical, bourgeois here, socialistic and revolutionary there, is not enough to prove that the co-operative in itself has absofutely nothing socialistic? Co-operation and co-operatives become socialistic when they are made to help towards reaching the aim pursued by m, viz., the gathering into the same social hands of all the means of production and exchange. Any joining on a small scale of capital and labor in the same individual hands, such as is done by even the best cooperatives, is necessarily powerless, as long as in other co-operatives capital is still furnished by one and labor Co-operatives therefore are and can

be of value only through the use they are put to. In the measure in which this form of grouping or association erves and helps the Socialist Party, sinly becomes a sort of arsenal g arms to the fighting proletarist. But there lies the exclusive sense of socialist co-operation. If co-opration remains autonomous, if workm eather and say: "We are goto ease our life by purveying our milies with more articles for connotion, which we will buy in com-m, at wholesale prices so as to beneby the difference with retail prices," bt. this is a respectable aim. I erstand very well that in our present state of society the workers try se as much of their misery as ch satisfaction as they can. I

workingmen's rights, that is understood. But I must note, on the other hand, that if these means of diminishing their misery and rendering their life more bearable were generalized, at its disposal only two hours, and I tion in the present state of affairs, the fatal consequence would be that the cost of living having become cheaper, wages would not increase or would even decrease. (Interruption and applause.)

> I know very well that when I express myself thus, I go against the opinion of some of my comrades; but they will explain their opinion in a little while and I assure them I will listen to them with all the patience that I beg from them. (Applause.)

> I repeat therefore that without any doubt, if consumer's co-operatives were generalized in the country, if they became the rule instead of an isolated fact, there would be two reasons why the morrow of these co-operatives would be either a stagnation or a lowering of wages. The first reason the one brought forth by Lafargue, is that the bosses were the first ones to use this means: railroad companies, big industrialists, turned towards cooperatives born out of their own inttiative when they refuse to increase the wages of their employes, saying to them: now you can live very well, with the cost of living thus reduced There lies the first proof; but there is another one: everywhere, in all the localities, one may see that wages are higher where life is dearer, lower where life is cheaper. Why are wages higher in Paris than in the Hormand country or in the center of France? It is because in Paris, due to the octroi, life is more expensive, and nobody will deny that the high or low cost of living has an influence over the rate of wages. There is no question here of the iron law of Lasalle, I leave that aside. I speak purely and simply of a general fact which is within the reach of anybody who has eyes to see.

I am coming now to a third proof of ny contention. In the resolution drawn up by the majority from the Seine, do they not tell you expressly: "we must do away with commercial parasitism, through co-operation"? Well now, what you call commercial parasitism is represented in France by a million or twelve hundred thousand small tradesmen. They manage to live somehow or other from the product of their shops, and at the expense of the workingman consumer, certainly; but after you close their shops they will have to keep on living. And then it will be a million or twelve hundred thousand new proletarians whom hunger will throw upon the labor market, and what will be the consequence of these twelve hundred thousand new unemployed coming on top of the unemployed already in existence? Will not this new reserve army forcibly be the cause of reduced salaries? Will not the bosses, seeing more workers at their doors than they need, shave the wages of those at work? Come now, comrades! (Applause) If the cooperatives were being extended all

Do you want another example, taken from to-day and not from to-morrow? Which is the occidental country-and I am sure none of those who belong istration, direction, execution, the to that country and happen to be here most scientific sort of work as well as will belie me, nor reproach me for givstance-which is the neighboring country the workers of which pass of things for a new one. Everything the frontier in great numbers and come to work in our Northern France, either permanently or intermittently? Is it not Belgium, are they not our Belgian comrades? And why do they migrate so? Because in Belgium the wages are lowest, and they are lowest because Belgium is flooded with cooperatives of all colors. (Interruptions and applause.)

There is still another reason why co-operatives can have no socialist value. I know that I myself, when once I tried to throw light into bourgeois brains, in the Chamber of Deputles, when they refused to understand that a new society, our socialist society could be substituted for the capitalist society of which ours is at once the natural and legitimate child. I was obliged, in order to try to open their eyes, to make comparisonswhich are not always reasons. I took co-operation as an example which could give them an idea of what the society of to-morrow would be, and I took co-operatives, not such as they they can, and to give their families are working now, but such as they gather into the hands of the whole of notion to the workingmen, it is the should work by definition, and I said society all capital and all labor, so factory, with its work in common, not at all condemning those co- to them: "See how in the co-opera- that there shall be no more expleita- which puts up in front of the workers

away with all exploitation; see how all antagonism between seller and buyer who henceforth are one and the same man is done away with just as with profit of one at the expense of the other."

The question was to make them foresee, through an ideal co-operative, help materially the party with all what would be and shall be a society in which neither the production nor the distribution of products will give rise to profits or exploitation. But, as well try to open the eyes of the blind, or make the deaf hear me. (Laughter.)

At the present time anyhow, our co-operatives do not at all belong to this order of things. Nearly all of them are obliged by the capitalist milieu, to go in for capitalism themselves, for instead of selling only to their members at the price of cost, they are more and more obliged to sell to outsiders for the sake of prof-The antagonism between seller and buyer, which it was the role of co-operation to abolish, is still in existence. I admit there are exceptions. But as a rule you are more and more compelled by a milieu based upon competition to look for means of existence and development outside the distribution of products; you are compelled to sell to the public; to realize profits, to go in for commerce; in a word, you thus become only a new sort of department store, constituted by small workingmen-shareholders instead of department stores constituted by large bourgeois shareholders. (Applause.) Such is reality. It is no use going

off on illusions: such is and will be more and more that Co-operation, which they would have us look upon as nascent Socialism. To imagine that it could be otherwise in our present society, would be to fall back upon the Utoplas of former days, represented by Fourier and his "phalanstery," or Cabet and his "Icaria." To pretend that you can go in for anything but capitalism in a capitalist society is really an unheard-of folly. General laws, born out of the form of property, impose themselves, and those people who want to build cases in the desert cannot escape those laws; the oasis will be swept by the simoon just as the desert is. And the casis in this case is the Co-operative, forced to bow before commercial or mercantile necessities. I know that you can remedy this evil partly by confederating your societies, and I congratulate you for entering upon and persevering in this road; but, once more, whatever you do upon co-operative ground, you cannot help being governed by all the laws which deermine and regulate production and exchange in the society for profit of

I repeat therefore that it is imsossible to attach any socialist value o Co-operation in itself. It does not even prepare the elements of the new society, prepared as they have been for a long time, both as material and organization, by capitalist concentranever equal. It is precisely because, all the work to-day is one of adminthe most manual, executed by hired without any shock, the present order is ready for this transformation or revolution, because the nominal property of the capitalists of to-day, does not represent any sort of work, even of directing, and it may disappear tomorrow without anything being touched or destroyed in the operating of the different sorts of industries; factories, fields, railroads, stores, etc.

There you have the conditions which not only de more than allow collectivist order but render it necessary. Co-operation does not enter there for an atom, and when I heard this morning our friend Poisson saying: "But, if to-morrow you became the masters of the government before co-operatives had covered the country, how would you establish the new society?" I thought that Comrade Poisson was imagining useless nightmares. We can, once we conquer power, realize the whole of Socialism, what in America they call the co-operative commonwealth, because Co-operation is not a means, but the aim of the proletariat. It will then triumph and

Translated for the Daily People by operatives; they are according to tives for production the union of cap- | tion, sale, nor profits. Co-operation, | the necessity of collectivist or comital and labor in the same hands does I say, is not a means-or it can only be one of the means, if co-operatives in the co-operatives for consumption bring their help to militant Socialism. Yes, the co-operatives' only value is to coin money, to furnish the workingmen's party with arms and ammunition. It is not the duty of the party to help the Co-operatives, but it is the strict duty of the Co-operatives to common action or association unites their strength.

The Co-operative as an auxiliary

to the party-that is how we have always viewed the problem, and how we have always worked towards its solution. This morning they spoke of our former campaigns with some contempt, comparing us to sky-lark hunters with mirrors. My answer is that we have never made to shine before the eyes of the workers any but good living realities. We, the Socialists, were the first ones to take the initiative of the co-operative movement in the North: I, with a comrade from the Bouches-du-Rhone, went in 1885 to Roubaix there to organize the first socialist Co-operative: "L'Avenir du Parti Ouvrier." I don't mean to say that there were no Co-operatives already in existence, but all were of a bossist or clerical type. Those Cooperatives destroyed any class-conscious spirit in the workingmen who belonged to them. All they found there was a material advantage for themselves and their families. We told them: come to the socialist Co-operative, you will find in it not only a low price store, but also powder and bullets for your everyday struggles, strikes and elections, and therefore a new means of emancipation. And remembering the old saying of Esop, The tongue is at once the best and the worst." I added: Co-operatives are the worst things if they tend only to lower the cost of living, for the benefit of the bosses; they are the best, if they tend to constitute as many citadels for the Party and bring to it new resources for the battle of final freedom. (Applause.)

There, comrades, is what distinguishes us from other comrades who think differently. However, I will add that if they should show us that we are wrong, that Co-operation in itself is Socialism a-borning, how many things have already been represented as Socialism a-borning, just to make the workers forget it, when they have nothing to hope for outside it! Yes, if they would show me that there really is an embryo which only needs to be developed, to-morrow's society in the germ, I would surely renounce my fears and welcome the new light brought to the proletariat. But until low, not one argument has been offered me. And I am bound to say once more that Co-operatives, as they are operated to-day, have nothing in common with Socialism; if they do not contribute with their dollars and cents to the struggles the working class has to undergo, they may and oftenest do become a diversion if not an obstacle to the recruiting and developing of the Socialist movement; a diversion, because—and you cannot deny it-when an elite of workingmen over the country, wages would fa- tion which preceded co-operation by put their intelligence into a Co-opfar and in proportions which it will erative, when they carry inside their heads nothing but commercial schemes thanks to this capitalist concentration, how to create a custom for it, how to secure its prosperity and development, there is no room left in brains thus occupied, for the socialist idea, no more time for the socialist education ing it as an example in this circum- men, that we can exchange any day, of the masses, to whom we cannot repout often enough that there is only one means of emancipation, viz., the capturing of the political power, and by the help of it, of the capitalist property, industrial and commercial. As I wrote once, the co-operative mustard catches easiest those who could render incalculable services to propaganda, but who, hemmed in, confiscated, paralyzed by a necessarily commercial work, become on the contrary dead losses to the struggling proletariat from whom they were torn way. (Applause.)

Comrades, in the industrial realm of the factory. Co-operation brings nothing to the Socialist movement but the funds it can contribute when it is a Socialist Co-operative. But there is another realm where Co-operation can play a great and useful role: the realm of the country. Ah! the soclaust idea, the idea of a society owning its means of production, utilizing them socially, and distributing between all its members the products of a common labor; in the industrial towns it is the factory which does the work of teaching this freedom-giving

munist society. Hence no need there for the Co-operatives' school: the communism of the shop is enough. But in the country, it is different; there we have small scattered landowners, cultivating individually their bits of land; they, too, are exploited by capitalism in several ways, but no or joins them together. Co-operation presents itself as the very thing to create this bend, this common interest. A Co-operative which brings together 500 vineyard farmers, takes them out of their individualism, initiates them to the work in common, teaches them solidarity: it does not prepare, as some people claim, the Co-operation or Socialization of the ground; that will be the work of the new society-no, but it prepares the formerly individualistic brain of the peasant for that society in which the individualistic character of property has here a really Socialistic meaning, because it has an educational meaning. But do not claim that it would have a similar meaning in the towns, for I will tell you once more that it is the factory, the exploitation in common which, by creating laboring collectivities, is the best school of collectivism-by showing them that the collectivist society is not only possible but necessary to human liberation.

I spoke at such length, because it seemed to me necessary to say certain things, however ill I be. But I am going to stop, and here is my conclusion:

The Co-operatives in existence today have either been founded by Socialists, or penetrated by them. In those where they have penetrated they must promote the idea, the party they represent. In those which they founded, they must increase to its maximum the material collaboration given the idea and the party. Anyway. I hope there will not be a single comrade in this Congress to repreach the Co-operatives of the North for having served, as they did, the cause of Socialism! It would be too frightful that Socialists should make themselves the echoes against our Cooperatives, of our worst enemies among the bosses. What Motte and the other great bosses of the North, cannot forgive them, what they throw in their faces as an insult, is that they are the milch cows of the revolutionists! And you would take up this language here! (Applause.) No, you will not want to unarm our brothers over there in accordance and with the arms of the pillars of the capitalist class. You will let the Cooperators of the North do their duty as Socialists. If you knew how beautiful a scene it is in the general meetings, when man, woman and child are present! they do not come there only to receive a "dividend," they come to know the use to which has been put this dividend which they have abandoned to the Party, to the collectivist future, to the general emancipation of mankind! You' would have to be present at a general session of the Union de Lille, for instance; then am sure that you would not hear one single speaker pronounce words such as I had the sorrow to hear this morning, meaning precisely these Cooperatives of the North, which are at the lead of the whole French cooperative movement, don't forget it Have you got in Paris Co-operatives like ours, helping all the battles with their strike funds, unemployment funds, etc.? I am very glad to greet the Co-operatives of the Seine, but don't forget that your elders over there gave you the example, which you ought to follow to the end. (Prolonged applause.)

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1910.

The Master of Revels bids mortals be His reign is not over till Candlemas

day. Old fogies in business their faces may bury:

Let's scramble for apples and nuts while we may.

-ELLERY BERGH.

JULES GUESDE ON CO-OPERATIVES. A treat is offered to the readers of The People in the speech "'Co-operatives' and Socialism" pronounced by Jules Guesde at this year's national convention of his party in Paris, and published elsewhere in this issue.

The economics of the speech are clear as crystal, the reasoning cogent. In these days, when the "Co-operative" scheme spooks in many a head in this country, Guesde's critique is of interestand it is especially so for us in a country like ours. Over and above the dangers that cluster around the "Co-operative" in France, or Europe in general, the specific circumstance of a fluent population, that is blown into the United States from all the four quarters of the compass, renders the "Co-operative" scheme specifically ticklish and fraught with perils for us.

But there is one passage in Guesde's speech that is pre-eminently big with sense and warning. It contains so profound an observation that it applies not to "Co-operatives" only. Guesde says:

"The 'Co-operatives' may and oftenest do become a diversion, if not an obstacle, to the recruiting and developing of the Socialist Movement-a diversion because, and you can not deny it, when an elite of workingmen put their intelligence into a 'Co-operative,' when they carry inside their heads nothing but commercial schemes how to create a custom for it, how to secure its property and development, there is no room left in brains so occupied for the Socialist idea, no more time for the Socialist education of the masses. . . . The 'Co-operative' mustard catches easiest those who could render incalculable services to propaganda, but who, hemmed in, confiscated paralyzed by a necessarily commercial work, become on the contrary dead losses to the struggling prote was from whom they are torn away."

Substitute for the '-operative' in this sentence the pure and simple Union, any Union other than the up-to-thehandle revolutionary Union, and the parallel is exact. The identical danger presented by the "Co-operative" or tearing otherwise valuable elements away from the proletariat is seen latent in the pure and simple Union. Hence the love and affection of the bourgeois for both drawbacks upon the Socialist Movement -the "Co-operative" and the Pure and Simple Union.

Guesde's estimate of the "Co-operative" is at once a lecture on the absolute necessity of the Union being revolutionary, otherwise it becomes non- if not anti-revoluntionary.

Knights Charter Shoe Cutters.

Washington, D. C., December 23.-The request of the National Assembly of Boot & Shoe Cutters for permission to admit to membership all stitchers connected with the shoe industry has been approved by General Master Workmag. Haves of the Knights of Labor and the national assembly charter broadened to cover this trade.

Coat Pressers Want More Leisure.

The coat pressers' branch of the Brotherhood of Tailors, it was reported yesterday by its officers, is preparing for a general strike for a shorter workday. A fifty-hour working week will be demanded. According to the pressers, they work at present from twelve to fifteen

About 10,000 pressers will go out.

POPULISM YCLEPT SOCIALISM.

In its issue of the 17th of the month the Milwaukee "Social Democratic Herald," Congressman Berger's organ, publishes a list of "Socialistic Proposals." Two, among the lot, deserve notice.

One provides: "State government to advance loans to settlers for use for agriculture, market gardening, dairy or stock raising purposes. Such loans to be issued upon fixed or installment mortgages upon the farm at a low rate of interest. Borrowers to have the right to repay the loan partly or wholly at any time, or in twenty installments."

No one at all acquainted with Socialist literature will fail to recognize in this demand a chip from the magnificent heap of ruins that Marx made of Proudhon and his bank.

Governmental money support is of two kinds-

One kind is that which the large labor employer in power has the power to give unto himself. It is called by a variety of names-"subvension," "subsidy," loan," etc., it always becomes a gift without recall. Such support, needless to say, is useful to the donee. It is a 'short cut across lots" whereby he places himself in short order in possession of

wage slaves. The other kind of governmental money support is that which the small labor employer, who, therefore, is out of power, requests be doled out to him by the large labor employer in power. Such support, if at all secured, only fastens millstone around the neck of the "beneficiary." All the ramifications of the law of Exchange Value work towards rendering such support an illusion and delusion that pervert the beneficiary's angle of vision, and turn him into a squirrel in a wheel, ever moving, never getting further.

The other proposal reads:-"Enact a law granting every wage worker over 60 years of age, who has earned less than \$1,000 a year and has been a citizen of the United States for sixteen years at least, a pension of not

less than \$12 a month for the rest of his

or her life." Tho' seemingly upon a different subject this second proposal is like unto the first. It is the expenditure of 51 words to express that which can be expressed in 6—the poor-house for old proletarians. This proposal matches the first. Nosesto-the-grindstone small farmers, starvation-pensioned pauper workers are differentiations of the same thing.

If this is the Socialism Berger is to advocate in Congress, then he and the thing will be roundly laughed at. Populism survives to-day only as antique ruins. The country has outgrown the thing. The Populistic era accomplished this much for our people. It enlightened them upon the map of the Futureeither Socialism or a return to Feudal Lords and serfs.

ANOTHER DEATH-BED CONFESSION

A Michigander, John H. Baker-ex-car manufacturer, ex-stockholder in banks, and ex-director of Trust Companies-recently died in Michigan City leaving a large fortune, more than \$10,000,000, and despatches have hitherto of "the burning a single child.

The biographies of the deceased make him out, what he probably was, a selfmade man, who sprang up from poverty quote any sentiments given vent to by does not square with the cause. him in relation to social questions. Nor are these necessary. Sufficient is said about the dead multimillionaire to supply the deficiency. No doubt he has many a time and oft held the language of his tribe, and, pointing out himself, illustrated the principle that "nothing makes the man like hardships in youth; nothing weakens the body and the mind of the youth like affluence."

The will that John H. Baker made should test the principle:-The \$10,000,-000, left over after paying several small bequests, were left-to whom? To the children of the testator's worst enemy? Surely to them the treasury should go so as to insure the weakness of their mind and body: so as to make sure they will not enjoy the body-and-mind-promoting blessings of hardship. Well, the treasury was not disposed of in any such manner. Then, perhaps, Mr. Baker, being too good a Christian to inflict ills upon anyone, ordered his wealth to be burnt up and the ashes scattered to the four winds? No; wrong again. How, then, was the colossal fortune of \$10,000,000 disposed of in the will? It was left to the testator's dearest being, to his own child, and, not satisfied with leaving his millions to his own child, he left the amount so tied up that THE CHILD CAN NOT TOUCH THE PRIN-CIPAL DURING LIFE. The huge income the child can use: the colossal capi-

to yield as much, at least, every year.

tal that yields the affluence-insuring in-

come is to be left unimpaired, ever ready

the opulent. Their declamation in favor moneys, not infrequently young girls of hardships is but one of the many falsehoods that their opposition to Socialism forces them into, and which their wills, death-bed confessions, deny.

THE USES OF POLITICAL ACTION.

It is gratifying to be able to pluck from the thorny stalk of the Milwaukee Social Democracy a flower the perfume of which should go far to disinfect the Labor Movement of a certain paralysisproducing microbe that the plutocratic regime breeds, and whose insidious approaches the plutocratic regime facilitates. That microbe is the microbe variously termed "Direct Action Only," "Physical Force Only," "Dynamite" veiled and unveiled-Anarchy, in short.

In the course of the strike of the David Adler & Sons Garment Workers in Milwaukee; at the familiar critical point reached by most all strikes when Exploiterdom, being de facto defeated, the scales are suddenly turned in its favor by the interposition of the "Injunction"; and when rumors grew rife that the judicial wing of the David Adler & Sons class was on the point of dropping the mask of neutrality and appearing in its true colors, the engine of Exploiterthe lump capital that he otherwise would dom; -at that time and season the Social Democratic Alderman Melms, as have to squeeze drop by drop from his reported elsewhere in this issue from Milwaukee, announced: "If any Judge dares serve an injunction on the strikers, it will be his finish as a Judge, for the Socialists will see to it that he shall never again be elected judge."

This was the right word. It was spoken at the right time. It settled the strike. The employer surrendered.

So long as the classes exist there exists a conflict between them. So long as this conflict lasts the several branches of the political government will necessarily be swayed by whichever class has the superior power. Economic power the proletariat has none. Economic power being in the long run the determining factor, the proletariat is bound, in the long run, to remain under dog,-in the long run, that is to say, until capitalism is overthrown and classes ended. Nevertheless, at periods and intervals, the proletariat can turn to use that in which it excels the capitalist. That is its numbers. The first field on which to assert this superiority is the field of Political Action. On that field many a skirmish can be won. In the dog eat dog social system of capitalism where class must hit class, the myriad proletarian ballot can at intervals match the myriad capitalist capital.

An ample experience establishes the theory. The Social Democratic Alderman Melms's words and their immediate effect confirm the theory. Political Action is a weapon, a useful, an indispensable weapon in the arsenal of the Labor Movement. It is harmful only when held to be the only weapon. Then it is as harmful as that other and twin weapon-physical force, turned into "Physical Force Only."

THE FRESNO MYSTERY.

Fresno, Calif., papers with date of the 10th of this month have reached this office giving fuller details than straggling of the I. W. W. headquarters" by a mob and other acts of violence committed upon the men in the camp. The information in the Fresno papers is now supple and small beginnings landing finally in mented by a San Francisco correspon-Asiatic luxury. The biographic sketches dence, which appears in another column make no statements concerning the eco- of this issue. Nevertheless, there is some nomic or political theories entertained mystery about the affair. The "punishby the late lamented; leastwise do they ment does not fit the crime"; the effect

The action of the mob was an act of age. It partook of the animus of a lynching bee. However reprehensible, illegal, criminal a lynching performance is, it has at its bottom some popular irritation, intense enough to blind, and to evoke mass immediate action. The simple fact of speaking at street corners can not be a provocative of such outbreaks of mass fury. It may provoke official wrong, police brutality-a mass outbreak never. The Fresno papers make no mention of any adequate provocative. Nor does the wild-eyed argument of "more 'direct action' and less 'talking'," reported by our to-day's San Francisco correspondent as a feature of the orations of a leading Fresno "I. W. W." speaker, fill the blank. Such ranting does not incense masses to immediate resentment; it is more likely to induce mass mirth. What, then, can have pro voked the violent mass outbreak?

In the absence of more definite information one is left to the theory of probabilities. A starting point is furnished by the words "camp," and "tent," used both in the Fresno papers and our correspondent's letter.

I. W. W. "headquarters" that consist of a "tent and supplies," whatever else they may be are no headquarters of the I. W. W. The I. W. W. is no lodging house proposition. It is a class-conscious organized working class proposition. The "camp and tent" proposition is suggest ive of a gypsy encampment. What gypsy encampments are is well known-stroll Hardships do not improve the man or ing centers of thievery, whither poultry woman. None know that better than and other "supplies," occasionally

also, surreptitiously gathered from the neighborhood, are secreted. The conclusions, arrived at from the starting confirmation from specific utterances of the recognized leaders and organs of the

point of "tent" and "supplies," gather tenting I. W. W. itself.

These ograns have specifically advocated, preached, recommended theft They have glorified the thing. They have given enthusiastic accounts of the procession of their members stealing chickens as they, the members, marched. Only most recently, their editor Hartwell S. Shippey coolly defended embezzlement. They have ridiculed as "aristocrats" and "freaks" those in the Labor Movement who spurn such methods as the slummery whence Anarchy proceeds, or whither it inevitably leads to. Nor have their leaders failed themselves to practice what they preached. The manifesto of James Wilson, their onetime editor, since mysteriously deceased, left emblamed in cold type how moneys gathered for the "Spokane Free Speech Fight Martyrs," were misappropriated while the dupes starved; and J. H. Walsh, their idolized originator of "raids on chicken coups" as a "revolutionary means," now, after raiding the treasury of an Omaha Union, walks the highways of the West as a living illustration of theory practised . Finally, they have clinched the point by themselves proudly proclaiming themselves "bums," whence their name "I'm-a-bummery."

The theory of probabilities affords some explanation to the Fresno Mystery. According to the theory, as stated in these columns two weeks ago, when the first straggling news despatches arrived from Fresno, the Fresno incident justifies the conclusion that "I'm-a-bum rowdyism on a small scale has evoked rowdyism on a larger scale.."

Unsteady wobbles the pen of "The Call" in its reports of the shoe workers' strike in Brooklyn. Gagged by the scab herder Tobin's label-the same as the Volkszeitung" and most other S. P. papers are by other such scabbish contriances-"The Call" long ignored the strikers who, as all workingmen on the path of Labor's emancipation, were bound to set on foot a "dual organization" and identify the A. F. of L. Labor-lieutenant in their trade with their exploiting employer. Finally "The Call" was dragged by the slack of its reputation "to say something." Among the "somethings" if says is this introductory paragraph to its shoe strikers report in its Christmas eve, December 24, Issue:

"Christmas will be anything but a seaon of cheer and merrymaking for the 2,500 men and their families who are on

strike in the shoe industry in Brooklyn." This is bosses' language, to slobber thus whinefully. The most cheerful Christmas the men on strike have ever experienced is this one. Men whose chests expand with the breath of Anti-Scabbery have vastly more cause for cheer and merrymaking than the wretches whose bellies are filled with the poisonous goodies that humility to the boss and his Labor-lieutenants fetch-or that scablabel advertisements furnish. Before the former is Freedom; before the latter

Biting on Haywood's out-and-out anti-A. F. of L. facts and arguments as the serpent in the fable bit on the file, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" declares that, as far as it is concerned, the question of the form of Union organization remains mainly a "technical problem." A new name "technical problem" is for bribe-and-hush money. If Industrial Unionism could out-bid A. F. of Hellism in cash for advs. and "subventions," the "technical" aspect of the problem would quickly assume a very different aspect n the mind's eye of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," which, again and again and yet again, has stood, and continues to stand by the A. F. of L. "form of Union organization," and consequent mischief to the proletariat, in consideration of label advs. and other "Trinkgelder" (drinking tips).

MINER AWARDED \$10,000.

For the loss of his right hand, both pardrums and sight of one eye, Adam Gelone, a miner, was awarded \$10,000 damages by the Federal Grand Jury, in the United States District Court, yester-

REPS. AND DEMS. Now the voting is over,

Now the fight is through, Gather up the wounded, Heal the black and blue. Bandage up the adverbs And the pronouns quaint; Rub the nouns with liniments As they limp and faint.

Adjectives are writhing With contorted joints, Pierced by several thousand Exclamation points. Interjections wander In a pallid trance-Take away the ballot box Laugh and let us dance.

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE WORKINGMAN THEN TO FIND WORK OR WAGES.

"The man of fifty may know that his | my personal knowledge. faculties are keener than ever before: that his experience is riper, his judgement sounder, his constitution and habits more stable, and his power of steady, even application greater. But he can't persuade the world to share in his belief What, then, is he to do when he finds himself by some mischance thrown out of employment?

"Three courses seem to be open to him, omitting suicide from consideration. He may give up the struggle altogether and stay at home tending the babies, while his womenfolk earn a meager living for the family. He may drop back and round out his life where he began it in an inferior position. Orand this appears to be the most practical solution of his difficulty-he may resort to cosmetics face-foods, hair-restorers, and the other agencies for obliterating the footprints of time. By presenting a false front to the world he may impose his assumed uselessness upon it until concealment becomes no longer possible. But the subject is too pitifully serious for jocularity.'

This writes Forbes Lindsay in Harper's weekly, describing his own ineffectual search for employment after reaching the "dead line". In his incisive style the writer proceeds:

"I believed the current statements about the difficulty of a man of fifty securing employment to be greatly exaggerated. After a fair test, I am fully satisfied of their truth. The week that I recently spent in the search for something to do was the most dismal of my life. I was constantly in touch with others whose hunt was in grim earnestall sorts and conditions of men reduced to dire need and fast falling victims of despair. I hope that I may never again have so depressing an experience.

"The first step in my investigation was the insertion in a daily paper of the following advertisement:

'American, just past 50; wife and children; wide experience of business; knowledge of foreign countries and trade conditions: college education: good habits; excellent health; mental and physical vigor; tested executive ability; unquestionable reference, etc.'

"I met with a surprise at the outset. I had expected to draw a reply from every insurance company in the country and half the other conecrns that similarly employ solicitors on commission. But evidently they are bitten with the prevailing prejudice against the man who has passed his meridian. One answer to my appeal invited me to call if I desired a 'position as a solicitor.' I did not desire such a position, and so did not call.

"In five instances I found myself one of a number of applicants, all or them as old as myself, by reason of the fact that like me they had availed themselves of a special section of the paper devoted to the wants of 'men past fifty.' I learned that the successful candidate in each of these cases agreed to work for a salary of less than twenty dollars a week, and in one instance it was no more than twelve dollars. Yet all the positions demanded considerable experience and ability. I had no reason to believe that these employers preferred men of fifty to younger ones, and I trongly suspected that they engaged them because their services were secured at a bargain, A later experience

strengthened this suspicion. "Of three other responses to my overture one led me to the business place of a large exporting-house. At a specified day and hour, after an office-boy had read my letter and asked me a number of impertinent questions, I was shown into the room of the junior partner of the firm. He was a man of about thirtyfive, steely-eyed and heavy-jawed, with aquiline nose and lips like scissors that clipped off the ends of his words-the sort that will never be looking for a job at fifty, because before that age he will be either a millionaire or a suicide. He made a point of not noticing my entrance for two or three minutes, and then he wheeled round in his chair as though he had expected to catch me in the act of picking his pockets. He nodded me into a seat with a smile as cold and reluctant as the drippings from an ice-chest.

"In a few words he explained that his firm comtemplated extending its operations to certain Oriental markets. They wanted some one to make investigations on the subject, conduct correspondence, study consular reports, and secure information from all available sources. Did I consider myself capable of undertaking the task?

"I answered that I was especially qualified to do so, that I had spent many years in Asiatic countries, had studied their trade conditions, and could supply a great deal of useful information from

"A few more questions seemed to decide the point that I was the very man to fill the position, and it was offered to me-at fifteen dollars a week! If my would-be employer had said "a millioh a month" I could not have been very much more astonished. Here was a concern demanding valuable services, on the efficiency of which large profits would depend, and offering as remuneration the salary of a second-rate stenographer. This was clearly a case of seeking to take advantage of the necessities of the man of fifty. And in my rounds I came across several applicants who had encountered similar strategy on the part of employers. "I had one other opportunity to accept

a job A manufacturer-probably attracted by the item of "mental and physical vigor" in my advertisement and assuming discretion to be an accompaniment of my age-proposed to hire me to join a certain labor organization, worm myself into the secrets of the leaders, and incidentally thrash one of them, with whom the gentleman had, I inferred, had a personal difference. This plan was cautiously unfolded in the course of three interviews and after I had been pledged to secrecy. It should be added that in this case the compensation offered seemed to be fairly adequate, though I had no means of knowing the size and character of the man who was to receive the slugging.

"At the end of three days I had exhausted the possibilities latent in the nine replies to my advertisement. I had not gained a glimpse of a position such as would have maintained a "wife and children" in ordinary comfort and decency. Such services as I and a dozen others with whom I conversed were able to offer, should reasonably command a remuneration of \$150 a month. I believe that a man of thirty with similar qualifications would experience no great difficulty in securing that salary, but I doubt if one in a thousand applicants over fifty years of age would succeed in doing so. And yet there is a fair demand for the services of the older men when they can be had for a pittance.

"I was following a beaten track when I resorted to a canvass of employers, at first discriminately, then haphazard, but always in a descending progress. This, I discovered, is the usual way of the unemployed of the better sort. And with their downward gravitation the situation becomes constantly more hopeless. The farther a man drifts from his proper sphere, the smaller his chances of making a lodgement. The man of fifty out of work should make his hardest fight to remain at his normal level. Each step backward is one that he will never regain, and the nearer he gets to the menial grades the more difficult will his quest become.

"I found the companies employing the largest number of men to be, contrary to my expectation, the least promising Several superintendents and managers were good enough to hear my plaint in person.

"I found that in the thousands of places under a great street-car company there was not a niche into which could squeeze. I was considered too old for a conductor and not plastic enough to be trained as a motorman "Toward the close of my dreary quest,

found myself begging for a job whereever a business door stood open. I sought work as a shipping clerk, storekeeper, tally-man, truck-driver--anything, in fact. But here the prospect was more confined than in the field of appropriate endeavor. Age did not seem to be so much of a detriment, but experience was invariably insisted upon, and there was occasional display of resentment that a man should come out of the field to which he belonged to compete in another. Withal I met with the greater sympathy and good-will among the sweaty horney-handed class. Three men who earned every dollar by the hardest kind of labor voluntarily lent me small sums. "Among the derelicts that I chanced

upon were a graduate of Dublin University with a pocketful of enviable testimonials, an electrical engineer who had drawn a salary of twelve thousand dollars until he resigned his position to promote an invention, and a manufacturer who extended the business he inherited from his father and went to smash in the recent panic. Neither was much older than myself, but they had all been seeking employment for several months without success. I should note as an exception, perhaps, that the engineer had been engaged for a fortnight as a draughtsman at ten dollars a week. They were in agreement as to the belief that age was the chief, if not

UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-I wonder why it is the Socialists must season so benign a principle as theirs with the sauce of class hatred.

UNCLE SAM-Do they?

B. J .-- Why, certainly, they do. Don't you know that they preach class hatred? U. S.-No. I don't; and what's more, I know they don't.

B. J .- Will you deny that the Socialists are always saying that they aim at the conquest of power by the working class?

U. S .- No: I won't deny that; on the contrary, I admit it and approve of it. B. J .- Very well; and what, pray, do you call that if not seasoning a good principle with hatred, class hatred? How can one class win without another losing?

U. S.-It simply can't be done; right you are in that.

B. J.-Now, how can you deny that that sort of thing is a seasoning of hatred? Classes are bad things; where they exist rows, conflicts, hatred must be. What would be the use of wiping out one class to set up another?

U. S .- Now you begin to talk sense. B. J .- There, then you agree, don't you, that this setting up one class and setting down of another keeps up class

rows and hatred? U. S .- I fully agree that to set up one class and set down another, and keeping up class distinctions doesn't set us further on the road toward a human exist-

B. J.-Well, I'm glad to hear you say so. That's what I meant.

U. S .- And, if that means anything, it means that you suppose the victory of the working class would be similar to the victories of all other classes; a change of oppressors.

B. J.—That's it.

U. S .- And that is wrong.

B. J.-How so? U. S .- If you drop a lighted parlor match into a box of gunpowder, it will

B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- And if you drop a lighted common sulphur match into that box-

B. J.-It will explode likewise, U. S .- Does it follow from that that whatever you drop into that box, an explosion will follow?

B. J. ponders. U. S .- If you drop a tumbler full of water into it-

B. J.-No; no explosion will then follow. U. S .- And the gunpowder's explosive

powers-

U. S .- Just so in this gunpowder social system that our race has been living in. The successive victories of the several different composition dropped into it; "explosions" had to follow; that is, class distinctions, with all the conflicts and hatreds thereby implied had to continue. Why? Because the program that each of those different classes brought along with it, and had to bring along with it, obedient to the law of 'ts own existence, was a class war program. It was because they were all based upon a principle that was the PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIV-ING BY. With the working class it is otherwise; the program that it is bound to bring along with it is PUBLIC OWN-ERSHIP OF THE THINGS TO EARN A LIVING BY. Thus the victory of the working class necessarily means the abolition of class distinctions, the wiping out of class wars, the laying of the only foundation possible for "Peace on Earth, Good will among Men." Catch on?

B J .- Somewhat.

U. S .- Thus the Socialist's . principles alone are the principles that are not seasoned with hatred, but are seasoned with love; all other political and economic movements, on the contrary, whatever their name, whatever their pretenses, are the ones that are seasoned in hatred; each and all of them cling to the PRI-VATE OWNERSHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING BY; consequently, all start from are built from, and built upon, the source of all class hatred. Think this over.

When you have read this paper, pres It on to a friend

(Continued on page six.)



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

PREDICTION OVER YEAR AGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-In regard to the recent crushing of the strike of the French railroad slaves by Premier Briand, the following editorial paragraph which appeared in the Daily People on July 27, 1909, a year and a half ago, is interesting:

"The Briand ministry starts with a declaration that it contemplates 'ending the war between labor and capital by means of an alliance between the two.' Which sounds very much like the millennial forecast of the lamb and the lion fraternizing."

J. de A. Baltimore, Md., December 13.

FEELS NEED OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Having been out of work for some time, I could not send for the Daily People. I have paid up six weeks board now and I am on my feet again. I will not go without the paper as long as I am work-

I have sold a considerable number of pamphlets, notably the "Provoker," and it is a "hot one."

I have been exposing the Socialist party papers' practises right in the local headquarters of that party and their men haven't anything to say. I mentioned the performance of the "Chicago Daily Socialist" of November 30, advertising for scabs, and also the N. Y. "Call's" conduct in the shoe strike.

I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. James B. Williams.

Hartford, Conn., December 21.

THEY HAVE TWO EDITIONS, LO-CAL AND NATIONAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People: In the Daily People of Tuesday, December 6, you charge the Chicago "Daily Socialist" with advertising for scabs, on its third page. The members of the Proletarian Club brought us in a copy of that issue, but we could not find the adv. I have come to the conclusion that either some one has "slipped one over on you" or the Chicago "Daily Socialist" sends out a different edition to the West than to the East. The one we looked through was marked "National Edition." If it is a mistake on our part it should be remedied as soon as pos-L. C. Haller.

Los Angeles, Cal., December 13. [The article in The People was written

with a copy of the Chicago Daily Socialist" of November 30 containing said adv. lying before the writer.-Ass't Editor.]

6. P. TRICKS AROUSE INDIGNA-

To the Daily and Weekly People:-In not allowing the Socialist Labor party leaders show themselves for is not a capitalist party. what they are, a lot of scheming politicians. While in Philadelphia recently I asked several of my friends how they voted. "Socialist ticket," they answered. When I told them they should be kicked for not voting the S. L. P. ticket, they told me that they could not find it on the ballot. When I explained that it had appeared as the Industrialist party and gave the reason, they were quite indignant at such political tricks played by a Socialist Alfred Gamp. Wildwood, N. J., December 17.

HAYWOOD IN BROOKLYN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Last night Metropolitan Saenger Hall in Brooklyn was filled to bverflowing to hear Haywood at the Warren protest meeting. As he spoke one could hear the the Up-to-Date Club, the question of ringing voice of Labor, and the response that he received was an example of Labor solidarity and the language that will bring Labor solidarity about. Haywood was introduced amidst tre-

mendous applause. Among the points he scored were:

class solidarity and labor press I would | the handwriting on the wall, and they the 'bargain counter' and to bring them | tration has been by for and of the "busi to-day be asleep in the soft earth out squirm and sidestep for want of cour- under business principles, he is not only ness interests," it throws an unenvision

Referring to an incident in the Colorado miners' struggle, Haywood said:

"The milling men had a private detective in the union and as a result 45 union men were discharged. The union demanded that the men be reinstated and went on strike. 5,000 miners joined in sympathy. 5,000 miners went on strike for 45 mill men. They realized that an injury to one'is an injury to all. They had no contracts to break because we have no contracts. Contracts are the auxiliaries of the capitalist class."

He reviewed the struggles of the min ers out West and showed how the perse cution of the Mine Owners and Citizens Alliance resulted in the organization of the I. W. W.. He said:

"The I. W. W. grew and became rooted and touched the hearts and minds of all civilized people here and abroad. The organization stood for the immediate improvement of the working class with the ultimate purpose of taking over the industries."

Haywood then told of the injunction issued against him in 1892, the first labor injunction ever issued, and added: "Had Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell made such a howl then as they do now, the jails would not stare them in the face."

"We appealed, as Warren is doing now, to the higher courts, that of the working class. Do for him what you have done for me. Give him an audience."

Finally Haywood said: "If I could do for the working class now, what I did during the 18 months that I was in jail, I would gladly go back to jail. Organize industrially into one big union for the working class, and politically too. Use every weapon. Stand hand to hand, shoulder to shoulder, and mind to mind, and you can do for Warren what you did for me and release yourselves from wage

Jeannette D. Pearl. New York, December 23.

S. P. BLUFF CALLED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-At Paul Dinger's meeting here, when the angry trade union "Socialists" tore our banner down and almost mobbed the speaker, several S. P.-ites in the crowd charged that the Socialist Labor Party was afraid to debate with the S. P. We, accordingly, issued a challenge to them the next day. Enclosed you will find their reply.

Considering the education that the so-called Socialist party gives its members, it is no wonder that they do not care to shoulder any responsibility for what their members say. Philip Kendall.

Toledo, O., December 19.

(Enclosure.)

SOCIALIST PARTY OF OHIO.

Local Lucas County.

Toledo, Oct. 27, 1910.

Phillip Kendall. City.

Dear Sir and Brother:-

Local Lucas County of the Socialist party, at its last meeting, declined Party to appear on the official ballot your challenge to debate, for the reaunder its right name, the Socialist son that the Socialist Labor Party

Fraternally, Josephine Bates, Secretary.

P. S .- The party does not feel responsible for what individual members may have said at your street

WORK FOR YOUNGSTOWN S. L. P. MEN. To the Daily and Weekly People:-

Section Youngstown has rented Township Hall, and will hold meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m., city time. All readers of our Party press are expected to be on hand. The S. L. P. members must untangle those questions, which are conundrums we government by commission being one of them. Other questions are "What the capitalists have done for the toilers," "Defects of the present monetary

system," and so on. Now, comrades, after having heard the members of the Up-to-Date Club, "It is rather a unique position I am in an aggreagtion of lawyers and business -protesting for a man who protested for men, who think they are the special me; one who was in jail for one who is saviours of humanity, but do not going to jail; protesting to those who know how to save themselves, one can ought to be in jail. I stand before you safely say that the Up-to-Date Club the personal embodiment of working can dabble in Socialism, but never class solidarity. Without the working teach it. Those "up-to-dates" can see

age to talk out like "men." But, as himself taking a long step in advance, light on the "Milwaukee Idea." holds good yet, the only man to-day in human society who can afford to tell the truth is the man out of a job. and who has nothing to lose; all others must tell lies or get out of business The S. I4 P. members can tell the truth and solve those questions which are conundrums, and thereby teach some simple economics to these corporation lawyers, bankers and business men. Our meetings will deal with answers to their questions. We shall solve those riddles for them, and do it without fear of consequence.

Comrades, now is the time for us to prepare; spring is coming, and we have a nice hall to practise in for the fray.

We have another opponent to deal with, the so-called Socialist party, but we are going to attend to it. Just think, we have got some of its best members in the S. L. P., and we will get more of them on January 7, 1911. Simons said his party was a hissing and a by-word with the A. F. of L.: it is a hissing and a by-word here with the working class. The A. F. of L. is dead here to all intents and purposes; the industrial form of organization is commencing to loom up at last, and we can do some good for our class by getting busy and attending these meetings.

All should join in the work of bufidng up the Party. Come to our meetings and bring your shopmates. Remember Township Hall, Saturday evening, West Federal street. Be on hand and help in the good work.

E. R. Markley. Youngstown, O., December 19.

GLOATS OVER CHANCE TO KILL STRIKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Enclosed please find cutting from Monreal "Gazette," December 17.

It is notable that there seems to be tone of approval in reporting an utterance such as contained in the clipping, and the difference between this attitude and that of the Russian Cossacks is so small as to be hardly discernable: in fact, to any thoughtful person it is comparatively easy to see that the "Russification" of this continent goes on apace. Therefore who can take any ground other than that of the complete unity of the working class on both the economic and the political fields in order to intelligently combat this situation, now rapidly confronting us?

Wm. T. Leach. Montreal, Canada, December 19.

(Enclosure.)

Winnipeg, December 16 .- The Government is taking steps early to overwe the striking street railway employes by a display of military force. As soon as the strike was declared the Royal Mounted Infantry stationed at Fort Osborne barracks were ordered out. Instead of the usual morning canter over the prairie, rifles were supplied to each man, and, under command of Colonel Macdonald, a quick march was taken through the prin cipal streets of the city just at the time the strikers were returning home from their long conference, which ended at 7:30 this morning. As one officer remarked: "Some live lead will settle this strike if we get a chance We settled the Toronto strike in twenless time if ever we are called out to

"MERIT SYSTEM" IN THE POST OFFICE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Capitalism, feeling itself firmly seated in the saddle of political, and economic power, is scaling down or lopping off in every direction its political expenses.

Commenting editorially upon President Taft's recommendation, in his message to Congress, for the extension of the merit system, the New York Times Thursday said:

"There is a peculiar interest attaching to the latest recommendation of President Taft for the inclusion of the upper grades of postmasters in the merit system. These are practically the only remaining offices of importance now openly within the influence of the party politicians, the most valuable of the prizes left to the spoilsmen. Even on these the grip of the spoilsmen has been loosened by the popular demand for efficiency. . . Gradually as the value of the merit system has been tested in practise many of the larger offices have been put in charge of men who entered the service in competition and have shown their capaccity, as is the case, for instance, in New York. But there still remain numbers of offices filled wholly for political motives,

and they are an important asset in the

place-mongering of the cheaper Senators.

When Mr. Taft proposes to take them off

the writer has said before, and it but he is supported in and incited to that step by the most practised politician m his Cabinet, Postmaster-General Hitchcock."

We postal clerks are certainly getting the "merit system" laid onto us now. Every department has a skilled pacesetter placed in it to goad the men on to "greater efficiency." Those who can't keep up the nerve-racking pace are set down as "undesirables," and are out of line for promotions.

Yes, great is the "merit system"-for the capitalist class, private or governmental:

New York, December 20.

ITEMS CALIFORNIAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-This week witnesses the recrudescent of the bogus I. W. W. better known as the I-am-a-bummery. They were treated to a dose of their own medicine, that is, Direct Action.

Advices to hand state that over 1,000 men and boys attacked and severely beat a number of the "bummery" who sought to speak at one of the street corners, then advanced upon their camp outside the city limits on the north and burned the tent and all their supplies. A huge I. W. W. flag flying over the camp was torn to ribbons and pieces were passed around as souvenirs. The mob then paraded back to the town going up to the jail. Hearing of their appreach the sheriff drew a cordon around the jail else the mob would probably have made it pretty warm for the 57 dupes of this so-called I. W. W. incarcerated therein

Vincent St. John sent the fellowing telegram to the Governor of California: "Broadcloth mob violence in effort to destroy constitutional rights of the mem-

bers of this organization. As governor of the State you are responsible unless you act. What action are you taking?' The following reply was sent from the governor's office:-

"Governor out of State. Acting governor in Sacramento, However, under laws of this State, governor has no authority at present to interfere. You must appeal to Fresno local authorities."

St. John thereupon sent the following telegram which savors of the unusual bombastic and threatening language of this misguided set: "Mayor, Fresno, Cal.

"Action of respectable mob will not deter this organization. Full and complete reparation will be exacted. Free speech will be established in Fresno if it takes 20 years."

It has since developed that there is actually no ordinance against street speaking and accordingly the mayor has issued orders to the police not to interfere with any street speakers intimating however, that if the citizens objected he

would not interfere. The writer happened to hear a speech delivered by one Ed. Lewis, a shining light of the Fresno "bummery." He advocated more "direct action" and less "talking." He pointed out that the "fathers of the revolution" in '76 ceased talking when they found their demands were not forthcoming and used the gun instead. He referred to several other instances where gun play had proved the more effective argument. He is somewhat of an orator and his speeches interspersed with "funnyisms" appeal to the uninformed. No doubt his Fresno speeches are of a similar character and hence contributed very materially to the outrages perpetrated upon the "Bummery."

Now I will turn our attention to the local A. F. of L.-ites. We frequently hear how rigidly the A. F. of L. enforces its boycotts, how it clubs with fines and even with expulsions. The San Francisco Examiner has been declared unfair by the Newspaper Solicitors' Union and yet the paper makes its appearance daily at the Headquarters of the Labor Council and what is more it is paid for from the treasury of the council. Another case. The Bartenders' Union had declared Flannerie's saloon, the Richeliew, unfair because it employed non-union bartenders and also because Orientals were employed. It was boycotted. Yet nearly every day the leaders of the local A. F. of L. were seen to belly up to the har and consume great quantities of liquor. Among them was Olaf Tvietmoe, Morton, and Johansen. Comment is not necessary. .

Craft unionism. Here in 'Frisco we already have the Granite Cutters, the Marble Workers, the Stone Cutters' Union. Now comes a fourth, the Curb Setters' Union. This seems to be too much even for the A. F. of L.-ites. A protest has been sent to the Labor Council.

Emil Seidsi, mayor of Milwaukee, has sent his cordial greetings to the Union Labor administration of San Francisco. When one remembers that the "big business interests" elected P. H. McCarthy, that the platform he ran on was bourgeois to the core and that his adminis-

The official figures of the late election are now in. Stitt Wilson, candidate for governor on the S. P. ticket, polled considerably less votes than the early returns indicated. Partial returns indicated close to 60,000 votes for Wilson. The official canvass shows only 47.819 votes for the head of the ticket. Some of the candidates for Supreme Court Judges on the S. P. ticket ran as low as 38,000, or about 9,000 votes behind the head of the ticket. With all this it was the highest vote the S. P. ever polled in the State. The real Socialist vote was 337. No unthinking voter could yote for Charles H. Berg who was the candidate of the S. L. P. His named had to be written in the ballot and hence it was very difficult to vote for him.

San Francisco, Calif., December 15.

FRAINA'S MEETING AT BRIDGE-PORT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Section Bridgeport arranged a meeting for L. C. Fraina on Sunday, December 11, for the benefit of the readers of The People; these were personally invited to attend. Fraina's subject was: "Lessons of the Late Elections," and it was ably handled by Fraina. He brought out the facts which in this, as well as in former elections, led first one, then the other, political party, into power. He showed conclusively that economic conditions were the one factor which brought about these political changes. He showed that both the Democratic and the Republican parties were capitalistic, and as such could not possibly bring relief to the workers. Fraina left not a doubt in the minds of those present that the position of the Socialist Labor Party is the correct one, and affords the only means by which the working class can escape the horrible economic conditions at present prevailing. On the whole the lecture was very interesting and conveyed a valuable lesson to all present.

At the close of the lecture an invitation was extended to those in the audience to join the Party. Among those present were several of the resigned members of a year ago, and STATE ORGANIZATION SECREthey immediately took this invitation as an opportunity to denounce both the State and the National Committees, attacking them bitterly for not upholding them in certain discrepancies, which they alone were responsible for. But they still hold personal animosity against other members of the Party. When questioned they all profess to be Socialists, yet they singularly could not put principle above individuals.

Happily, several purely sympathizers bore patiently with this controversy and expressed a willingness to become members in the very near future. Thus the purpose of our meeting was fulfilled, and it was proven to the discontented element that their particular brand of Socialism was not desired.

The meeting was a success, inasmuch as it enabled us to get into closer relations with sympathizers, whom otherwise we could not have met. The meeting made Section Bridgeport to resolve to adhere even more closely to the principles prescribed by the Socialist Labor Party.

Section Bridgeport S. L. P. J. T. Riggs Organizer. Bridgeport, Conn., December 13.

"The People"

Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

Read It.

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OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

H. P., BOSTON, MASS .- The differ- | peared only in the "local" edition ence we see between "cosmopolitanism" | Neither for love or money can any copy and "internationalism" is that the of that edition be obtained in Chicago. former means freedom from local attachment, while the latter means oneness of sentiment or action in all localities .-Next question next week.

W. O. B. NEW HAVEN, CONN .- The People can not be aggravated into taking a position that is hostile to workingmen's workingman-demands. Whatever body of workingmen is in a bona fide fight The People will stand by. It does so with regard to A. F. of L. strikes and therefore it does so with regard to the present shoemakers' strike, although this strike is conducted by a "Direct Action Only" Chicago I. W. W. agent.

W. J., HAMILTON, ONT,-The atti tude of the Socialist party press and officialdom towards the Socialist Labor Party is this: "Damn the S. L. P.! It is right. Right every time. And we are wrong. Damn it. Smash it." Now, the S. L. P. would gladly gratify these gentlemen and get itself out of the way if by allowing itself to be smashed, thes gentlemen would mend their ways. The S. L. P. knows, however, that its disappearance would then only be used by these S. P., elements as a proof that their wrong was right, and the S. L. P. right was wrong. S. L. P. disbandment is therefore out of all question. It would mean desertion. The S. L. P. growth moreover settles the theory of the S. L. P. being "a vanishing proposition."

S. S., NEW YORK .- The date of the Chicago "Daily Socialist" containing the adv. for scabs to Panama was published in these columns in the article comment ing upon the fact. It was November 30. Subsequent correspondence, also published, stated that the schb adv, ap-! TORONTO, CANADA.-Matter received.

A copy with the scab adv. is in the office for inspection.

J. D., NEW YORK .- See above answer to W. O. B., New Haven, Conn. .

A. B. T., NEW YORK .- Seeing that the action of the Chicago I. W. W. in pronouncing itself "Direct-Actionist Only" placed that body in the Anarchist column, the restoration of the clause would replace the body in the column that entitles it to S. L. P. support.

H. S., Bartlesville, Okla.-The issue raised by the question will be treated editorially.

R. I., NEW YORK .- The People does not "line up with Berger" or with any other person outside of the S. L. P. When The People and such persons are agreed on any subject it is that such persons line up with The People on the said subject.

P. K. TOLEDO, Q .- The International Socialist Bureau is located at Brussels. Up to the meeting of the Copenhagen Congress Berger was not a member of that body. Whether he has become a member since, as the representative of his party we do not know. As the representative of America he was not, nor can be. The S. L. P. has its own representa-

A. O., NEW YORK; F. E. A., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; H. S., HAMILTON, CANADA; W. E. McC., ST. PAUL, MINN.: H. H. L. NEW YORK, N. Y.: J. H. F., N. READING, MASS.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; D. B., PASADENA, CALIF.: G. S., FREEDONA, PA.; S. W.,

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NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 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 not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE, S. L. P.

The members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, on SUNDAY morning, January 1, at 10 o'clock."

State Executive Committees which contemplate sending their N. E. C. member to the above session will please inform the undersigned on or before December 24.

> Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. of the 6, L. P. of Canada held on December 9 at 67 Bathurst street, London. Bryce elected to chair.

Minutes adopted as read.

Communications:-From R. Baker, of Vancouver, B. C., enclosing \$4.50 for charter and supplies, due stamps and acknowledging receipt of same. From C. Pierson, at Portland, Ore., acknowledging receipt of money order for three dollars and giving address of Gillhaus. From H. B. Simpson, Hamilton, Ont. From Karl Marx Club of Hamilton, Ont., asking terms from Haselgrove in re speaking before that club.

Decided that Section communicate with Section Vancouver and Gillhaus-in re propaganda. Decided that Secretary write Karl Marx Club on what terms Haselgrove would visit Hamilton.

F. Haselgrove, Rec. Sec'y.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of above committee he'd at National Headquarters December 16th. Petersen chairman. Present: Lefkovits, Rosenberg, Schwartz, Kihn, and Petersen; absent and excused: Lafferty and Schrafft; absent: Ball, Butterworth, Deutsch, Hall, Machauer, Mittleberg, Rosenberg, Signarovits and

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Financial Report: Income \$143; expenses, \$122.06.

National Secretary reported charges had been preferred against the Hungarian Party members who had nided in the disruption of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation by agitating against the S. L. P., these men being; Frank Basky, L. Goldberger, D. Lang, A. Waldman, M. Gross, A. Somio, E. Cohen and K. Eller. He also reported arrangements made on behalf of the National Leaflet Distribution Fund for work in the Brooklyn Shoe Workers Strike; action

Letters were received from following pertaining to agitation: S. L. P. of South Africa; Sections Indianapolis, Ind.; Hoboken, N. J.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Manchester, N. H.; O. M. Johnson, Stockholm, Sweden; H. Graham, Lansing, Mich.; L W. W. Hamtramek, Mich.; Minnesota, S. E. C.; Cal. S. E. C.; Missouri S. E. C.; Texas S. E. C.; R. Katz, Chicago, Ill.

Remittances for the Special Fund were received from Colo. S. E. C.; Sections St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Roanoke, Va.; Tacoma, Wash.; Cleveland, O.; Los Angeles, Cal.; H. J. Friedman Chicago, Ill.

Due stamps purchased by Lettish S. L. Federation; State Executive Committees of Minn., Va., Mich., Penna., Ohio and Texas. International Socialist Congress assessments were paid by Sections Santa Clara, Cal., and Pittsfield, Mass. Missouri and Michigan S. E. C.'s indorsed

publication of State secretaries.

Correspondence pertaining to other was received from the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, applying for admission into the Party; the Federation, which numbers 17 Locals, was sedmitted. National secretary instructed to secure deed to the property of "A Munkas," and pending the receipt of deed the paper and its editor was endorsed by ub-Committee subject to approval by the N. E. C. Correspondence from the Wash. S. E. C. pertaining to transactions between Section Seattle and the N. Y. Labor News Co, was received and referred to the Press Committee for attention. Section San Francisco, Cal., send minutes of the Grievance Committee in re matter of J. Jurgis and Lettish Section; referred to N. E. C. session. Several communications received from the Kircher Editor of "Radnicka Borba" were sent N. E. C. to John Kircher, N. E. C. member from Ohio, for information, the same to be

given the N. E. C. in session. Communi- | 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF SECTION cations from J. Kresswell, New York City, and J. Chesterfield, St. Louis, Mo., were received, the latter replied to and

gate to its coming convention to be held accepted, and Nils Malmberg, of Section Bergen County, N. J., was elected to represent the S. L. P.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Meeting of the New Jersey S. E. C., held December 11. Present, Officers and delegates from Essex, South Hudson, Union and Hoboken. Werdenberg,

Correspondence: From Sections Passaic, Bergen and Union, local election returns. From Union, Essex, Passaic and Bergen, making nominations for N. E. C. member.

The secretary reported progress in re organization of Trenton; that comrades Katz, Butterworth, Campbell, Magnette and Malmberg had been nominated for N. E. C. member; that all had deciined balloting was progressing.

Section reports: Plainfield had held a successful package party; were endeavcring to establish a circulating library. Hoboken: Working to increase member ship, with good prospects of being enabled to shortly build up a strong Sec-

Frank Campbell, chairman of the Newark League for the Defence of Political Refugees, recounted the work of that League, requested this S. E. C.'s endorsement of same. Request was granted and the secretary directed to notify Sections to interest themselves in the formation of similar leagues.

Warrants were ordered drawn for \$5 in payment of rent of meeting place, and \$10 donated to The People's Christ-

Financial Report: Receipts, dues, \$18, S. A. F., \$4.90; disbursements, \$15.56; stamps on hand, \$115; cash on hand, general fund, \$29.01; S. A. F., \$5.80. Adjourned to January 8, 1911.

P. Merquelin, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA S. E. C.

Regular meeting of this Committee held on December 1. Members present: Appel, Demuth, Haller, Hurley, Levoy, and Schade. Absent: Edwards. Chairman, Appel. Minutes of last meeting adopted as read.

Warrants ordered drawn as follows: for rent of hall \$4; for literature \$2; for postage \$2. Financial report for November, 1910: Cash on hand, Novem-\$69.56. Expenditures, \$53.25. Circuit Fund, on hand November 1, \$32.89; receipts, \$39.75; expenditures: to Labor News Co.; \$17; to Chas. Pierson, \$30; balance \$25.64.

Correspondence:-Four letters from San Diego, reporting statements made by Casper Bauer. Secretary was instructed to write to C. Bauer and find out if statements reported to have been made by him were true. From MacFarland, reporting strike situation at Los Angeles Aqueduct. From Chas, Pierson Portland, with receipts for money. From E. A. Archibald sending \$4 for dues and organizer's fund. From A. W. Smith, with money for same fund; also from J. Hertzbrun. From John Holler, San Francisco, reporting votes cast for before. The work of the Socialist N. E. C. member for California: O. M. Johnson, H. J. Schade, John J. Brown.

N. E. C. member instructed to report State Committee. All Sections are reabout their activity.

A. Demuth, Rec. Secy.

OHIO S. E. C.

Meeting of Ohio S. E. C. of December chair. Absent and excused, Goerke; not fact that our literature on the subexcused, Christiansen and Rugg. Minutes adopted as read

Communications:-From Section Cincinnati, with \$7.50 for due stamps. From ourselves fortunate in being able to M. Borovitz, Akron, \$1 for State Org. Fund. From O. M. Held, Toledo, reporting arrangements for Reinstein meeting all-important work, as well as for and inclosing bills in connection therewith. These bills, \$7.50 for hall rent and \$3.50 for printing, were ordered paid, as was also bill of Koeppel for \$1 for round-trip fare to Akron.

Matter of organizer-circuits was laid over to next meeting. Koeppel reported largely attended and successful meeting in Akron, addressed by him in German, got seven new subs to German Party organ, sold seventeen German pamphlets; besides Section Akron received four applications for membership and collection taken up at the meeting amounted to nearly \$5.

Decided to instruct Comrade John Kircher to attend January session of

Receipts, \$8.50; expenditures, \$12. Richard Koeppel, Secy. CLEVELAND'S SINGING BRANCH

The Singing Branch of Section Cleve land, S. L. P., the "Socialistische Lieder the former referred to the N. E. C. in tafel," will celebrate its Fifteenth Anniversary on New Year's Eve, December The invitation of the Scandinavian So- 31, at Acme Hall, 2416 East Ninth cialist Labor Federation to send a dele- street, near Scovill avenue. The celebration will commence at 8 p. m. A in New York City, January 1, 1911, was splendid programme will be rendered, consisting of prologue, festival speech, songs by the Liedertafel and by renowned soloists, serious and humorous recitations, couplets and theatrical performance. This will be followed by Grand New Year Ball.

Tickets, in advance, 25 cents a couple, can be had from all comrades and, at the office of the German Party organ at Acme Hall. Tickets at the door 50 cents. The "Socialistische Liedertafel" is a directly affiliated branch of the Section and has in fifteen years of its existence rendered valuable service to the Section. It therefore deserves, in turn, the fullest support of all comrades, friends and sympathizers of the S. L. P. in Cleveland At its anniversary, its "day of honor," none of our friends and adherents should be absent, but a "packed" house should greet the brave singers. Come, every one but Butterworth and Magnette, and that of you, and enjoy a few delightful hours in the midst of our German comrades, who understand excellently how to arrange festivals and to give their guests the best of entertainment.

SEATTLE NEW YEAR'S EVE RE-JOICING

Section members and sympathizers: Section Seattle will hold a Social and House Warming at its new headquarters, 1918 Westlake avenue, on New Year's Eve, SATURDAY, December 31, beginning at 8 p. m.

Come and see the old year out and the New Year in. Don't fail to attend. Entertainment Committee.

ATTENTION HARTFORD, CONN.

As in former years, so again this time, Section Hartford has arranged a New Year's festival at headquarters, 34 Elm street. All who wish to enjoy a few jolly hours in the winding up of the old year are cordially invited.

The Committee.

ST. PAUL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL.

Socialist Labor Party men, their friends, and sympathizers are cor- J. Wiesner, Renovo, Pa..... dially invited to attend the 18th Annual Christmas and New Year C. W. Stewart, Galveston, Tex.... 2 Entertainment and Ball given by Section St. Paul, Socialist Labor Party, R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex..... 3 on Sunday, January 1st, 1911, at Federation Hall 300 Wabasha st. The Entertainment starts at 3 o'clock p. m. Admission 35c per couple if attended to in advance. At the door 50c,

Presents for the children. Dancing in order after supper.

LECTURE IN BALTIMORE.

E. J. Higgins of Philadelphia, will speak at Union Hall, 1012 East Baltimore street, Baltimore, on SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 2 o'clock in the afterncon, on the subject: "Workingmen's Unions versus Bosses' Unions." The lecture is arranged by the Cigar Workers' Industrial Union of Baltimore. Admission is free. Workingmen are invited to attend.

TO CALIFORNIA MEMBERS AND

SYMPATHIZERS OF THE S. L. P. The election being over, the count shows that the capitalist class is still in the saddle, and will run things as ever, the so-called Socialist party with its revamped Populist doctrine is misleading the workers into the beliet all business transactions in that body to that they are getting the real article such as was taught by Marx and Enquested to report to State Committee gels. The counterfelt must be laid bare to the workers of this and other states.

The State Committee has engaged Chas. Pierson to canvass the state for subscriptions to the Party Press 12th with Comrade Bitchakoff in the and Literature. It is a recognized ject of Socialism has no equal in setting one right on the essential subjects of Socialism. We can consider secure such an able sub. getter as Pierson, who is well adapted for this bringing into the Party those that are at this time most desirable. Well we know that never was the freak sentiment so strong as to-day. We expect each one of you to send in a contribution to the Canvasser's Fund, and repeat the dose 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 that have been misled by the counterfelt Socialist Party and its false teachings. Do not delay, but act quick, as Pierson will commence work about December 1st, and the few dollars now on hand won't go far.

Be up and doing; it is your duty to

L. C. Haller, Sec'y-Treas-

HAMMERING AWAY

THE ACTIVE BRIGADE KEEP THE PROPAGANDA BOOMING.

Two little items from the week's mail go to prove that the Weekly People appeals to those who are mentally alert. A man in the far West, finding a scrap of an old copy of the paper, bearing the old address, became so interested that he sends a subscription. Another man, in Bridgeport, Conn., who had been loaned the paper by a friend, concluded that he needed the paper right along, so he sent for a year's subscription.

There is a field, a broad field, too, for the press of the S. L. P. The S. L. P. man who does not cultivate that field is recreant to his daty.

With everybody busy at the work of propaganda 10,000 new readers would be added to our lists in no

One sub a month, for five months, will do the job.

The Roll of Honor, names of those sending two or more subscriptions during the week, follows:

L. Brinkley, Pine Bluff, Ark..... E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal..... 5 L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.... W. Skrocki, Vallejo, Cal...... 2 N. Wade, London, Can..... S. L. P. Section, Denver, Col..... 4 F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn..... R Katz Chicago III J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind. . . 2 M. J. Clark, Paducah, Ky..... 2 F. Houtenbrink, Boston, Mass. 5 J. Sweeney, Boston, Mass H. Werme, Worcester, Mass..... 7 D. Lyons, Bear River, Minn S. L. P. Section, St. Paul, Minn.... 2 R. H. Palmer, Paterson, N. J.... 2 J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J..... 2 E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y..... 2 F. Brown, Cleveland, O..... 5 W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O..... 6 P. Faber, Kent, O...... 2

O. M. Held, Toledo, O..... E. J. Higgins, Phila., Pa..... 2 B. J. Murray, Providence, R. I....

O. W. Nelson, Houston, Tex..... L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash..... 6

\$5.00; New Orleans, La., \$3.00; Hoboken, N. J., \$3.00.

Labor News Notes.

Prepaid cards sold: Phoenix, Ariz.,

"Roosevelt's Fact and Fable," which the Daily People's reviewer declared deserving of wide reading, is making its way. The author, Mrs. Hale, is now receiving the usual reward of those who present things as they are, abuse, for answer. The "Book News Monthly" pronounces the calm statement of facts, a "venomous diatribe," and questions what good can come from it were it "absolutely true." The Charlotte, N. C., "Observer" declares the work is marked by "virulence" and "bitterness."

For the long winter evenings you want a good book to read, not only to read but to study. Such a book is Ancient Society: a book without some knowledge of which a clear understanding of history is difficult. Reinforce your Sue reading with Ancient Society.

"Woman Under Socialism" is a work that sells steadily. If you haven't it on your bookshelf the shelf is incomplete. This book is an education in

Haeckel's "Evolution of Man." which we supply for \$1.20, by mail, is a work that heretofore was only available in a ten-dollar edition.

Volume II of the "Sword of Honor" is going through the press; one more small volume after that and the Sue series is complete.

OPERATING FUND.

| 1 | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------|
| | T. P. Landee, Eureka, Cal | 2.5 |
| | J. Lavignini, Los Angeles, Cal. | 1.0 |
| 1 | W. Skrocki, Vallejo, Cal | .5 |
| | F. Anderson, Hylent, Mont | .5 |
| | G. E. Powell, Newpt News, Va. | 1.0 |
| | P. Wagner, Seattle, Wash | 1.0 |
| | J. Vollmer, Spokane, Wash | .5 |
| | Total | 7.0 |
| | Previously acknowledged | 6,761.8 |
| 3 | | |

DAILY PEOPLE XMAS BOX.

Grand total \$6,768.81

The contributions to this fund are catching up some but they are behind those of previous years at corresponding periods. The Xmas Box is not for dis-For the Cal. S. E. C. of the S. L. P. tribution among the workers on the paper; it is to enable the paper to meet italism. Spread the light-

some pressing obligations at a time when receipts in general are slow. Last week's

J. Mann, Chicago, Ill. \$ 1.00

| A. Beermann, Omaha, Neb | 1.00 | |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----|
| I. Miller, Newark, N. J | 1.00 | |
| I. Warlett, Brooklyn, N. Y | 2.00 | |
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| old Timer, New York | 1.00 | |
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| | \$ 1.00 | |
| . Sweeney, Hoboken, N. J | 2.00 | |
| C. J. Wolf, Jersey City, N. J | .50 | |
| H Schonleber, Jersey City, N. J. | .50 | |
| John Sweeney, Roxbury | \$ 1.00 | 100 |
| red Ehlers, " | .50 | |
| Houtenbrink, Jr., So. Boston | 1.00 | |
| A. E. Reimer, " | 2.00 | |
| . May, | 2.00 | |
| F. K. Furlong, Boston | 1.00 | |
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| F. Bohmbach, Jamaica Plain | 1.00 | |
| G. Wuth, " | 1.00 | |
| I. Kleindienst, " | 1.00 | |
| Scar Kinselas, Lynn | .50 | |
| 'Anybody's," Somerville | 1.00 | 0 |
| M. J. Becker, Chelsea | .50 | |
| Subscriptions to People Christ- | | |
| mas Fund — \$4.30 — Per P. | | |
| O'Rourke: | | |
| P. O'Rourke, Medford , | 1.00 | |
| Klau, Roxbury | 1.00 | |
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| 5. Mitchell, | .50 | |
| 7. Dillion, | .25 | |
| L. Cameron, | .15 | |
| L. Suay, | .10 | ĺ |
| d. Marphy, | .10 | |
| S Manthorn," | .10 | i |
| A, Hjorth, Somerville | .10 | l |
| Thos. P. Landee, Eureka, Cal | 2.50 | ١ |
| F. Faber, Kent, O | 1.00 | ١ |
| | 97.90 | l |
| Total | 37.30 | ı |
| Previously acknowledged | 21.50 | l |

Grand total \$58.80

DECEMBER 25 torical stories by EUGENE SUE

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THE SWORD OF HONOR:

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will appear in the columns of the

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A three months' subscription by mail costs but ONE Dollar.

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Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

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

While the work needs close

study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and reread, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings. Those readers who have less

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

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

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

MORE SHOE STRIKERS OUT.

(Continued from page one.)

of the best selling factor in the shoe trade.

In view of the fact that you can use the Stamp without in any way surrendering control of your business or placing yourself to the least disadvantage, EITHER AS TO WAGES OR OTHER-WISE, there appears to be no good reason why you should not secure the use of the Union Stamp immediately, which you can do by addressing a lettet to the undersigned, who will be pleased to furnish you with all necessary information.

We have made the splendid record of having gone through the last four years without the violation of a single contract, and without a strike in any department in any factory throughout the entire country where the Union Stamp is used and we are pursuing the policy that our future depends upon strict compliance with the letter and spirit of our contracts.

Our unbroken record of contracts is one that we are proud of, and it offers you the best guarantee possible that it s perfectly safe to do business with the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union of to-day, no matter what may have been your disappointments in doing business with any past organization in the shoe trade. Third and Wabasha streets.

We stand ready to take your factory at its existing scale of wages, and issue our Union Stamp under an arbitration contract, which absolutely protects you against being required to pay above the market rate of wages. We can organize any factory in any locality and without changing the personnel of the employes, or without loss of time.

Our rapidly increasing membership and revenue increases the advertising campaign for Stamped Shoes, which insures stability, and most significant of all, the shoe jobbers are now giving preference to Union Stamped Shoes, because they sell best, and are offered at the market price

Kindly let us hear from you with a view of getting your factory in operation. so that you can use the Union Stamp before the next run.

Respectfully yours, General President, JOHN F. TOBIN.

The emphasis is Mr. Tobin's, B. & S. W. U.

P. S .- Mr. John F. Tobin, General President of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, acknowledged the authorship of this letter at the American Federation of Labor convention at Toronto, 1909.

Crowding Out Tobin Union.

Boston, December 24.—The shoe manufacturing city of Lynn has strikes on in three factories, about 2,000 workers being out and it is felt that more will go out. Lynn has more labor disputes than any other city in Massachusetts. Many of the strikes are due directly

to the internal strife among the unions, one union being compelled to war on another. The Boot & Shoe Workers' Union which was numerically strong in Lynn once because of its subservience to the employers has almost been forced out of the city except for two shops, which it still controls. The Knights of Labor have administered this blow to the B. & S. W. U. A new organization has come in now, the United Shoe Workers of America, with which the Knights are in substantial harmony, as they are able to work together in the same shop; but there are a number of

national affiliations.

SECTION CALENDAR.

OUT OF A JOB AT FIFTY.

(Continued from page 4.)

the only, obstacle to the attainment of

their object. I don't believe that there

was, anything worse than ill luck to

be charged against any of these men.

At any rate, the man who keeps sober

when the world wears its blackest

frown is not a slave to the liquor habit.'

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

Los Angeles, Cal., headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings every Tuesday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

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

Hartford, Conn., Section meets every second Wednesday in the month at \$ 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.

first and third Thursday in the month. at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited. Minnesota S. E. C. All communica-

tions should be addressed to M. J.

Boston, Mass., Section meets every

Cikanek, 275 Duke street, St. Paul, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., Section meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple,

Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street. St. Paul. Minn., S. L. P., Section holds a regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner

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

Bond street, Elizabeth.

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

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

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 Headquarers, 1918 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.

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