

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

VOL. XX., NO. 39.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1910.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

CLEARED UP BY THE SEARCHLIGHT

FLASHES ON THINGS VARIOUSLY SIGNIFICANT.

Where a Minister of Labor Fits in—Smuggling Banker's Wife's Good Reason to Complain—Cigarmakers Reaping Where They Sowed—B. & O.'s "Obligation" Suggests Counter Obligation.

Labiau-Wehlauf—a Reichstag District that has been held by arch-Conservatives, due to its extreme backwardness in economic development and the corresponding listlessness of its proletarian element—has just been won by the Liberals. This is in itself cause for honorable mention. It is one more straw moving in the direction of progress. What renders the Labiau-Wehlauf event of real importance to us in America is the circumstance that the Liberal victory required Social Democratic support. Accordingly the Social Democracy of the District did not stand out like a sore finger on the hand, and dogmatically fight the field. It gave its full support to the Liberals, bourgeois though they are. An excellent illustration of a political wisdom that German conditions demand—and that American conditions condemn on the part of a party of Socialism. There is no Labiau-Wehlauf in America.

Witty is the London, Eng., "Morning Post" on the subject of Carnegie's \$10,000,000 Peace Gift. The "Morning Post" says that the most practical plan of employing the money would be to "endow research into the nature of war and peace." The gift would thus amount to a direct stimulus to the "science of war." Why not donate the amount directly to some military or naval academy and set up a chair to prove the benevolent purposes and lofty tendency of "military honor"?

That a Minister of Labor need not be a laborious Minister was elegantly demonstrated at the annual Board of Trade Dinner in Stratford, Ont., on the 9th of the current month. On that occasion, and sandwiched in between cream of tomato soup, sea salmon, whipped cream, pies and cigars and other goodies, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, delivered a speech of such comfortable suavety that the digestion of the other guests was rather helped than otherwise, and the conclusion was forcibly impressed upon their minds that the solution of the Labor problem lies in a Minister of Labor who can act as pickle at Labor-skinners' banquets.

Mrs. Ada F. C. Adriance, wife of a Poughkeepsie banker: who was caught smuggling a necklace concealed in the lining of her hat, and had to pay a fine of \$5,000 besides, \$12,063.35 duty, has a just cause of complaint against society. She and her banking husband know that vastly huger frauds are practised by her class with impunity. The banking husband and his wife may well complain that they are made scape-goats.

That mud brings these dusts. The officers of the Cigarmakers' International Union are holding protest meetings over the outrages perpetrated by Tampa cigar manufacturers and Florida officials upon the members of the Union on strike. These dusts are but the legitimate consequence of the mud of the officers of this selfsame Union when they scabbled upon the Resistencia Union, and acted as constables and bruisers for the identical bosses in company with Florida officials. Of course, having helped cigar bosses to hound, persecute, deport and even murder the Resistencia Unionmen, the bosses and officials now laugh at the scab herders who helped them before and upon whom they have now turned.

President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad announces drastic retrenchments (discharges of employes, and, of course, lower wages) because of the obligation that the road is under to 12,000 stockholders in Germany only of paying to them 5 per cent. dividends. This is rather plain blunt talk. And the talk suggests the question of what faces the stockholders would make if the workers were to decide to retrench on

dividends because of their determination not to let go on wages?

A shoe manufacturer in Brooklyn whose men are on strike is reported to look like a duck in thunder. "I thought," he said, "that Tobin had seen to the Socialists. 'The Call' has kept its hands off. But there is the Daily People, taking up the end of the men. These Socialists don't seem to be agreed. I'll be — if I understand it. 'The Call' stands with Tobin. But the Daily People is another proposition."

"You don't think I would go to work with that Big Smoke you have over there on the forwarders' bench, do you? There he had a big black Negro forwarding books." — Thus a member of the job-trust misnamed the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of America boastfully describes, in his Journal for November, his rejection of a job. Such is the spirit bred in the bone of craft unionism, coming out in the flesh of "backward race" resolutions, and flowering into a disrupted working class at the easy mercy of the capitalist.

As foretold by The People a few weeks ago, at the time when the President demanded from the heads of Departments that they "cut deeper" and reduce expenditures, the "deep" and "deeper cuts" are entering deep and deeper into the flesh of the proletarian government employes. One half hour additional work for the same pay is now decreed upon 30,000 of these men and women which means prospective discharge for many. In the meantime salaries are kept up at top notch for the pets of the capitalists appointed to office.

The observation has been made that so soon as an officer is placed in charge of money he becomes conservative on matters of expenditure. This has been noticed even in Unions. Treasurers object to outlays. Their psychology is affected. They like to have a large treasury. In the Unions this feature of human nature often stands in the way of the Union's activity. Treasurers object, for instance, to strikes: A strike tends to deplete the coffers. The identical psychology is manifesting itself with James A. Tawney, the chairman of the House Appropriations' Committee. Secretary of War Dickinson, justly foreseeing trouble ahead in the country, but not liking to say so, demands a large appropriation on the pretext of a possible foreign war, whereupon Mr. Tawney forgetful of his class, forgetful of its instincts, and mindful only of his office, raises a row.

Not enough children in Enfield, N. Y., to hold a Christmas entertainment, and in New York City thousands of children who won't have any Christmas at all—such are the results of a system where the idler possesses without toiling, and the toiler sweats without possessing.

Boasters about the phenomenal growth of our agricultural products had better go slow. Parallel with the rising figures of the dollars and cents that our agriculture fetches in, are the declining figures of our agricultural population. Fewer people growing richer; more people filling the pauper wards of cities. These boasters should be careful lest their boast turn into a boomerang the moment they seek to claim "increasing national prosperity" from the "agricultural prosperity."

Something must be done to stop this terrible overfeeding on the part of the very people who can least afford it. Says the annual report of the Charity Organization Society on this head: "The increase in the cost of food has resulted in a definite lowering of the standard of food consumed by a large number of persons. Wages have not increased in the families of the poor, and clothing, already reduced to a minimum as a family expense, could not be curtailed to meet the increased price of food necessities. . . . Meat has been cut down to once or twice a week, fresh vegetables almost entirely left out, and milk and butter reduced to the lowest possible amounts. . . . Effects of this have begun to be noticeable even in the adults, and undernourishment has been noticed as never before in the children on the streets." Such gourmandizing on the part of the working class must be stopped.

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

WHAT "NEUTRALITY" AMOUNTS TO

Among the "whimsical Trades Union notions" which, according to the Socialist party man Morris Hillquit's words to the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen, afflict the Socialist Labor Party, and cause the S. L. P. to leave "a bad taste in the mouth" of the American proletariat, the "notion" that "neutrality," on the part of a party of Socialism, on the Union Question is a posture of corruption certainly stands in the front ranks.

A political party of Socialism is nothing unless it is a party planted upon the class interests of the proletariat. True such a party is in duty bound to take in non-proletarian elements. Indeed, so to do is one of such a party's missions. It gives an opportunity to valuable non-proletarian elements, whose virtues would otherwise evaporate, to be turned into the channel of the Social Revolution, and become tributary to the same. All the same, whatever its component elements, a party of Socialism must find its center of gravity in the class interests of the workers. Neutrality by such a body on the Union Question is as much of an incongruity as darkness in a light-

ed place. It is sheer nonsense. Yet just such a bit of nonsense is a distinguishing feature of the Socialist party.

Nonsense may be held with impunity on matters of no consequence. Where nonsense is held on a matter of consequence the results are such as virtually to nail the holder, self-nailed, on a pillory. This is the present plight that the Socialist party is being exhibited in by its press in this city.

The shoemakers, 5,000 of them, are on strike. The demand is for better, indeed, for living wages. The fight being one of wage slaves against their capitalist masters, has, as a matter of course, extended into a fight of wage slaves, on the one side, against capitalist masters and the Labor-leaguers of these, on the other side. In this particular instance the fight is between the shoemakers of this vicinity and the shoe manufacturers together with Tobin, the A. F. of L. shoe padrone. And what is the attitude of "The Call"? After having published, at the beginning of the conflict, a statement by Tobin and a counter statement by the men on strike, "The Call" has shut up like a clam.

It refuses to accept reports of the fight from either side, with the consequence that all information on the strike is shut out of the paper's columns. In short, Neutrality on Unionism is manifesting itself by a Socialist party newspaper as a news suppressor!

Neutrality on Unionism is not Nonsense merely. Neutrality on Unionism is downright Dishonesty. In pursuit of the dishonest policy of siding with the padrones in the A. F. of L. under the false pretense of Neutrality, the S. P. paper "The Call"—a paper that claims to be of and for the workers, withholds from its workmen readers out of town information that might save them from being lured to the city for strike breaking purposes; and capping the climax—a newspaper, that claims to convey news, looks as if it were published in Patagonia, so far as any information in its columns is concerned on the at least interesting news item of 5,000 shoeworkers being here on strike.

We shall not say this is what "Neutrality" COMES TO. This is what "Neutrality" AMOUNTS TO.

PANAMA BOILERMAKERS

QUIT THE ISTHMUS AFTER THEIR BETRAYAL.

Men Struck After Taft Failed to Consider Demands for Increase—Their Union Officials Tried to Force Them Back to Work.

Empire, C. Z., Panama, December 3.—A line to let you know how the boiler-makers are getting along with their revolt against the wage conditions here. All but about twenty have returned to the States, in spite of the imperative order from the Grand Lodge of the Boilermakers' Union that "they must return to work in a body and await a settlement from Washington."

That cablegram drove back some, or was used as an excuse by a few of the weak-kneed ones, to go back to work, but it is a pleasure to note the number was comparatively few.

The machinists and blacksmiths who were pledged, or at least stated that they would take the same action, true to their A. F. of L. craft training, flopped at the last minute and let the boiler-makers "go it alone." If ever the grand officers of a pure and simple craft union acted traitorously to its members, the boiler-makers' officers did to theirs in this trouble.

Without even inquiring as to the cause of the walkout, they arrogantly sent cablegrams to the men that they "MUST return to work or they, the grand lodge officials, would send Union men down to take their places."

The men claim they were sold out by First Vice President Hinzman, and President Franklin. There is going to be some fun when these men get back to the States.

When the boiler-makers' committee presented their request to Taft that their wages be increased from 65 cents per hour to 75 cents, they stated to him that every boiler-maker's heart beat with patriotic pride in the knowledge that they were assisting in this great American enterprise, and that the asked-for increase in wages "would have the effect of attracting to the Isthmus the better class of American skilled mechanics." Taft smiled when he read that "blarney." It's a wonder he didn't laugh out loud, isn't it? For they were innocently handing him back some of his own "dope." The difference was that he knew the actual value of it and they didn't. As long as they were willing to work down here at his wage, they were "intelligent," "patriotic" American citizens, entitled to have their names enrolled on the scrolls of honor alongside the heroes of "San Juan Hill, Lexington, and Bunker Hill," but when they became possessed of the idea that they were entitled to a ten-cent increase in wages, and had the audacity to make a request to that effect to His August Honor, and further, to refuse to do patriotic boiler-work unless they got the increase, they were transformed in an instant into "unpatriotic, undesirable agitators, who

THE S. L. P. VOTE

More Than Doubled—Eighteen States Heard from—Increase so Far 19,132.

Below is a preliminary table of the vote polled this year by the Socialist Labor Party by States, so far reported officially to this office by Secretaries of States, or announced by election boards. The States from which official reports have so far been received are indicated in bold face. Two States are yet to be heard from—Colorado and Texas. The Party had its ticket this year in 20 States—4 more than in 1908. When further returns run in they will be entered on the list. In New Hampshire and California the voter had to write the S. L. P. ticket in the blank column on the ballot. How defective the election reports are in such cases may be judged from the obviously defective, although official, report of only 6 votes in New Hampshire.

In the 18 States, so far heard from, the Party's vote already exceeds the total of 1908 (14,237) by 18,793. For the corresponding 18 States the increase is 19,132.

States.	1910.	1908.
California	337
Connecticut	937	608
Illinois	2,943	1,680
Indiana	2,974	643
Kentucky (Congress)	212	404
Massachusetts	2,613	1,011
Michigan	1,205	1,096
Minnesota	6,510
Missouri	2,229	868
New Hampshire	6
New Jersey	2,032	1,196
New York	5,717	3,877
Ohio	2,920	721
Pennsylvania	802	1,222
Rhode Island	684	183
Virginia (Congress)	86	75
Washington (Kings County)	393
Wisconsin	430	314
Total	33,030	13,898

didn't know when they were well off."

There is a rule on the Canal work that in case of a lay-off, on account of slack work, American citizen employes have the preference in retaining their jobs. Rumor has it that the Isthmian Canal Commission will request President Taft to waive or annul that rule in the boiler-makers' case; this would enable the officials to contract for boiler-makers in England and in Scotland, and promise them steady work on an equality with American workmen. How is that for patriotism at ten per cent?

This revolt is valuable in the sense that it is opening the eyes of a number of wage slaves to the beauties of the S. P. much-lauded government-ownership, and what their, the wage slave, class can expect under it.

As to this matter of government ownership as exemplified on the Panama Canal, more anon.

A. Pieler.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

SHOE STRIKERS ALERT

REFUSE TO BE LED INTO RUSES OF BOSSES.

Strikers of the J. Albert Shoe Shop Spurn Firm's "Settlement"—Strike Breakers Desert Bosses—Tobin Scab Job Bureau—N. Y. "Call" Aids Civic Federated A. F. of L.

The Brooklyn shoe strikers last Tuesday rejected the proffer of J. Albert and Son to "settle" the strike in this firm's shop. The strikers' committee had been sent for the day before by the firm, and had been told that all the men's terms would be agreed to and they should report next day for work. Tuesday the men accordingly presented themselves and also their price list. They were then told that the firm would sign and they were also requested to sign. The employer, however, demanded as a condition that two weeks' notice be given in case of a "new arrangement," or a strike. This at once put the strikers on their guard; they suspected that this was only a ruse of the firms to grant the demands until some holiday orders had been filled, and then ignore the agreement. The men promptly rejected this "proffer" and returned to their headquarters on Troy avenue. They are not to be caught by such traps.

The Wickert & Gardiner firm, in which the strike first occurred, are not very successful in obtaining and holding strike breakers. They have had as many as thirty-five "union" scabs, Tobin men, in their shops, but this number was reduced to twenty-one. Of the fourteen who thus deserted Tobin and the firm, two had their railroad fare paid back to Boston by the men on strike; the other twelve paid their own way back and said they were glad to do so. But greater desertion is in store for this shop. Of the remaining twenty-one men, there will be very few left after Christmas, as they will then make a break from the shop. These said they would leave now if it were not for the fact that they are "broke"; they want to get enough cash to see them safely back to their own town and not be stranded when they arrive there.

Wickert & Gardiner's is not the only shop which is thus handicapped for lack of union scabs. The Geo. W. Baker factory on Classon avenue is having such a tough time to lure strike breakers that they are compelled to give up in despair. This firm will now close down for lack of help.

A statement of the extremes to which the Tobin Union agents are going to corral strike breakers and ship them to Brooklyn was given out by one of the men so secured. This man's name is A. Johns; he hailed from Boston. His statement shows methods employed identical with the scurvy Farley methods. The following is Johns' own account:

"I applied for a job as a laster at the headquarters of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union on Summer street, Boston.

FEDORENKO FREE

Russian Revolutionist Released on Technical Point.

Winnipeg, Canada, December 19.—Savva Fedorenko, the political refugee now in Canada whom Russia had been seeking to have hauled to her shores, was finally released from custody to-day. Edmund Howell, representing the Czar, has announced that no further efforts would be made by Russia to drag him back to that country.

It developed that the papers demanding Fedorenko's requisition were not properly drawn up according to the extradition treaty existing between England and Russia and that on this ground Fedorenko gained his freedom. Should at any future time Russia make another requisition, Fedorenko would again be in danger. It is, however, regarded as unlikely that such a move will be made, but friends of political freedom are cautioned to be ever on the alert in case new developments occur.

ST. LOUIS FEDORENKO MEETING.

St. Louis, December 20.—A mass meeting will be held here by the Political Refugees Defence League on Thursday, December 29, to protest in behalf of Savva Fedorenko and the right of political asylum. The meeting will be held in Ashenbroedel Hall, 325 Pine street, and will be participated in by twenty organizations represented in the league. Prominent among the speakers will be I. A. Hourwich, one of the counsel for Fedorenko.

The agent there told me that there was work in Brooklyn, and if I wanted to go there he would pay my fare. I asked him if there was any trouble on in Brooklyn and he told me there was none at all.

"There were seven other men besides me, and we started for Brooklyn. When we reached New York, this agent [named Hopkins] took us to a restaurant and said, 'Boys, have anything you like, sirloin or porterhouse.' On seeing that we were treated so finely, I began to suspect that something was wrong. "After finishing breakfast, we boarded a train at the bridge, and when we reached the 'L' station at Utica avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, I started to go downstairs. The agent told me to wait a few minutes. Meanwhile a man, known as George Behrends, came up on the station and said, 'Wait a few minutes, I will bring a few policemen.' Then I asked why we needed policemen to take us to the factory. He said there was a 'little trouble that didn't amount to anything, only a couple of men on strike.' But when I got near the mill, I saw about 100 men approaching us. In passing one of these said, 'There is a strike on in the factory.' I then left the ranks and tried to persuade the rest of the men to come along with me. On reaching the factory door three of these tried to break away, but they were grabbed by the policemen and shoved inside the factory doors."

Two other strike breakers who were brought on from Boston by boat, substantiated the statement of Johns'. They also were brought on false pretenses and were disillusioned when they were being treated so finely and afterward saw the police escorts. These two left the scab shops also last Saturday. The strikers all feel bitter, and with reason, toward the "N. Y. Call," a paper making a pretense of Socialism and claiming to be a workingman's paper. Despite the righteousness of their cause, and the scoundrelism of A. F. of L. labor leaders in this strike, the men have been unsuccessful in getting that paper to publish reports of their struggle. Last Saturday committees representing the strikers went to the "Call" office and complained because their strike was being ignored by the paper; they also stated the nature of their fight and told the editor that union men were being escorted by policemen to take the strikers' places. The editor refused to believe these assertions and stated he would have a reporter on the ground Monday to investigate. But no one appeared on the scene Monday from the "Call."

The editor of the "Call" is also said to have replied to the strikers on Saturday that his paper had been receiving too many letters and statements from the shoe strikers and that it would be impossible to publish all the matter. The strikers characterize this excuse as a flimsy pretext for not publishing anything. Furthermore, they deny that

"The capitalist class," he continued, "though small, owns the world. It owns things the working class must have access to in order to live. The working class owns nothing, not even its lives, not even its jobs. Between these two classes there can be no identity of interest. There must be an irreconcilable struggle until labor conquers its freedom. "The Steel Trust," Haywood proceeded, "owns the mines, the railroads for transporting the ore, the mills, the ships. It controls 2,000,000 men. Against this great organization Gompers and his fiddlers issued a pronouncement of bombast. On the Steel Trust he declared war. Suddenly he called it off, no one knows why or how. Perhaps it was the wisest thing he could do. How could he, with his puny A. F. of L., hope to cope with such a power?"

"The American Federation of Labor is not a fighting organization. It was born as a compromise, and has never been anything else. To all intents and purposes, it is composed of eleven members, the executive board. It has loosely affiliated with it 107 different national unions. Distributed among these it has 27,000 local unions. These locals all make contracts with the employers—27,000 different contracts expiring on 27,000 different minutes in the year. How can they put up a solid front with an organization like that?"

From this point on, Haywood's arraignment of Gompers unionism was terrific—straight S. L. P. to the handle. "In ten years the members of the A. F. of L. have turned in \$360,000,000 in dues and assessments," he declared. "Yet what Trade Unionist will get up here and assert that the purchasing power of his wages is any greater?" None rose. "And have we any guarantee that conditions after

HAYWOOD SPEAKS ON INDUSTRIALISM

GIVES PHYSICAL FORCISTS GOOD S. L. P. TRUNCING.

Insists upon Equal Necessity of Political Action and Revolutionary Unionism for Labor's Emancipation—Gompers's Craft-Guild Relics Ripped Open.

Physical forcists only, and political actionists only, both received a robust trouncing Sunday afternoon from William D. Haywood, in the address delivered by him at Yorkville Casino on "Industrialism, the Coming Victory of Labor." From start to finish the speech was a solid S. L. P. attack on the treason to Labor which results from surrendering either wing of the movement from the other.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the New York locals of the Chicago organization calling itself the I. W. W. When asked by a Daily People representative whether, by his speaking on such a platform, he endorsed the striking out by that body of the political clause from the Industrial Workers' preamble, Haywood replied:

"I am still a Socialist, and believe in political action. I was not in favor of striking out the political clause from the preamble, but perhaps it was the best that could have been done under the conditions. The organization was being torn apart by the efforts of both Socialist parties to get its endorsement for themselves. By political action," Haywood went on, "I don't mean only casting ballots."

"But are you therefore opposed to the casting of ballots?" he was asked. "Emphatically not," he replied. This attitude he again made clear in his talk, and later on also in his brilliant answers to questions.

Haywood was warmly received by the audience of several hundred when he at last got the floor after some lengthy preliminaries. Recalling the Russian Bloody Sunday, the Swedish general strike, the murder of Ferrer, the Congo rubber plantation massacres and similar occurrences, he showed that a world-wide class struggle was raging. Coming down to the historic events in Colorado, "Every time I felt a soldier's gun fall on my head," said Haywood, "it but clinched my opinion of the necessity of organizing labor into one gigantic union."

"The capitalist class," he continued, "though small, owns the world. It owns things the working class must have access to in order to live. The working class owns nothing, not even its lives, not even its jobs. Between these two classes there can be no identity of interest. There must be an irreconcilable struggle until labor conquers its freedom.

"The Steel Trust," Haywood proceeded, "owns the mines, the railroads for transporting the ore, the mills, the ships. It controls 2,000,000 men. Against this great organization Gompers and his fiddlers issued a pronouncement of bombast. On the Steel Trust he declared war. Suddenly he called it off, no one knows why or how. Perhaps it was the wisest thing he could do. How could he, with his puny A. F. of L., hope to cope with such a power?"

"The American Federation of Labor is not a fighting organization. It was born as a compromise, and has never been anything else. To all intents and purposes, it is composed of eleven members, the executive board. It has loosely affiliated with it 107 different national unions. Distributed among these it has 27,000 local unions. These locals all make contracts with the employers—27,000 different contracts expiring on 27,000 different minutes in the year. How can they put up a solid front with an organization like that?"

From this point on, Haywood's arraignment of Gompers unionism was terrific—straight S. L. P. to the handle. "In ten years the members of the A. F. of L. have turned in \$360,000,000 in dues and assessments," he declared. "Yet what Trade Unionist will get up here and assert that the purchasing power of his wages is any greater?" None rose. "And have we any guarantee that conditions after

(Continued on page two.)

Lovers of Sue

We have a most excellent and tastefully executed portrait of the celebrated French writer and historian

Eugene Sue

The picture is taken from a steel engraving and preserves all the strength of the original.

The size is 11x9, splendid for framing or for inserting in a portfolio.

PRICE: 50 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York

the next ten years will be any better? None whatever, from pure and simple quarters—which are sometimes more simple than pure. Absolutely nothing can be realized for the working class through the Trade Unions, because they enter into confabs and agreements with the capitalist class."

Haywood next hastily sketched the evolution of an A. F. of L. "labor leader," from a well enough intentioned young man accepting treats at a strike conference to the stage where "to-day John draws \$6,000 yearly as chairman of the Trades Agreement Department of the Civic Federation, and wears on his finger a diamond big as the Cullinan, presented to him by the mine operators. He decreased the membership of his union from 147,000 to 33,000, and now while hailed as the 'greatest labor leader the world ever saw' he proclaims the identity of interest between exploiter and exploited. Such are the direct results of Trade Unionism."

Here Haywood paused a moment, and said impressively: "I want to say to you that no Socialist can be a Trade Unionist. The ethics of Trade Unionism forbid such a possibility. Socialism proclaims the class struggle. When Trade Unionists enter into an agreement with the employer they are perpetuating the capitalist class and system for the time that the contract lasts."

"Every Trade Unionist will swear that he hates the soldier and militiaman like poison," the ex-Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners proceeded. "But who enlists to feed the soldier, to make bullets and guns for the militiaman? The Trade Unionist, when he signs a contract with the capitalist class!"

"Not only that, but the Trade Unionist makes the soldier himself. How? By the apprenticeship 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 occupation, into jail, 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, 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 Hodcarriers' 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."

"Some may think it strange of me to say such things about the Trade Unionists when they have done so much for me. But I was a Socialist before I went to jail. I was an Industrialist before I went to jail, and to-day I shall proclaim that the working class should be properly organized even if it cause hard feeling among my friends the Trade Unionists. But even at that, almost every one of them will admit that Trade Unionism is wrong, that their officers are corrupt, and that Industrialism is the only correct form. Yet they are held in line by the necessity of keeping their jobs."

"What we Industrialists propose is the organization of one union, not for Amer-

ica 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 Co-operative Commonwealth, and we're not going to 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 also be organized, instead of about one million as organized to-day."

Haywood concluded by outlining the operation of the Co-operative Commonwealth in the mining industry, and then the floor was thrown open for questions.

This was by far the best part of the meeting. The importance of the questions put, and the energetic poise of Haywood's big frame as he hurled his incisive answers made the occasion a memorable one. The most pivotal questions, and the answer thereto, ran briefly as follows.

Q.—Do you favor dropping the political program? A.—No; and it would be impossible if I did. Every action of the working class against the capitalist class is a political action.

Q.—Since nearly 2,000,000 workers are already organized in the A. F. of L., why not work within that organization for Industrialism, instead of starting an opposition union? A.—You can't change that machine; it is stronger than Tammany Hall. The Trade Unions are not organized for class, only for craft. They are of the days of the stage coach. As soon as the hand tools according to which they are organized go down before the advancing machine, they will be crushed out, as the Steel Trust has crushed out all trade organization among its employes. The mechanics of to-day are not mechanics or craftsmen, but mere attachments to the machine. The few that still use hand tools are disappearing relics.

Q.—Will anything short of a complete Socialist victory ever give the working class adequate relief? A.—No. But I want to say that, even if you elected every officer in the United States you would not then have Socialism. You would then find it necessary to proceed to do just what I have now advocated—organize the workers into a solid union for the control and operation of the industries. In other words, Industrial Unionism is Socialism with its working clothes on.

Q.—Will not the conquest of political power aid in industrial organization? A.—Yes. In Chicago, Mayor Busse is directing policemen's clubs against garment strikers' heads. In Milwaukee Mayor Seidel stood as a buffer between police clubs and strikers, and the strikers have won. As a Socialist I believe in political action—of course I do. As an Industrialist, I believe in political action and direct action too.

Q.—Is the Western Federation of Miners affiliated with the A. F. of L.? A.—It is not, but it will be, and the day it does I shall wear mourning. No good can come of it.

Q.—What is the Industrialist position on Asiatic immigration? A.—Why, this is the Industrial Workers of the World.

Q.—Should all Socialists in the A. F. of L. leave it and join the Industrial Union? A.—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 Workers.

Q.—Do you think armed revolution feasible? A.—Did you ever hear me advocate armed revolution? I don't believe in it. Industry has become socialized. That means the workers can control. When they organize, it will not be to put the shops out of condition, but to stay inside and operate them.

Q.—Has political action ever done anything for the working class? A.—Yes, it has. As a Socialist I advise you to vote the Socialist ticket and for Socialism, even while you direct your attention to organization in the shop.

Q.—If Socialists are elected, will they not undergo the same corrupt evolution as John Mitchell? A.—No, because the propaganda of Socialism in this country, whether of the Socialist Labor Party or the Socialist party, has always been based on the class struggle.

The applause following upon these answers was frequently deafening, and not a little laughter was evoked by their vigor and neatness. After the questions, resolutions on the condemnation to death of the twenty-eight Japanese Socialists, on the imprisonment of Warren, Preston and Smith, and on other like cases were adopted.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year

ANTI-JAPS ON THE COAST

S. P. AND A. F. L. NOW CAUGHT TIGHT IN CLEFT STICK.

Oriental Workingmen Have Their Own Trade Unions, and Secure Better Wages Than White Men in Same Occupations—Chinese Editor Puts Fakirs to Rout.

San Francisco, Calif., December 5.—The Japanese Defense League, composed of delegates from the S. L. P., S. P. and various other progressive bodies and unions, filled the Auditorium Annex to the doors on the afternoon of December 4th, there to protest against the prospective murder of the leaders of Socialism in Japan. George Speed, William McDevitt, Fred Sibert, Selig Schulberg and Ed. Lewis spoke in English; and I. Iwasa addressed the Japanese in the audience in their own language. There were about three hundred Japanese present. About one hundred dollars have been collected for the defense of the contemplated victims in Japan.

It may surprise some that the S. P. who have supported the odious A. F. L. stand in regard to the Asiatic Immigration problem should now come forward as champions of the Japs. It is well to remember in this connection, however, that the election is now past, and that therefore one can afford to be moderately radical and still not forfeit precious votes. Yet it was not all smooth sailing at the S. P. local meeting which decided to send delegates to the Japanese Defense League. Ernest Reguin, late candidate for congress on the S. P. ticket in the fifth Congressional District of California, was nominated as a delegate to the League. He refused to serve, stating that he was a member of the Asiatic Exclusion League. After considerable struggling, \$10 was donated towards the defense of the Japanese Socialists. Blood money, your correspondent calls it.

A little limelight on Stitt Wilson, candidate for Governor on the Socialist party ticket in the late elections:

Scene: Telephone booth. M., delegate of the Japanese Defense League, at the phone.

M.: Hello is this J. Stitt Wilson?

Answer: Yes.

M.: We want you to speak at the Auditorium Annex next Sunday. Can you come?

Answer: With pleasure.

M.: By the way, do you know what the meeting is called for?

Answer: No.

M.: It is to be a protest against the prospective murder of the leaders of Socialism in Japan.

Answer: Then I can't come.

There you have a flashlight on J. Stitt Wilson, the idol of the Socialist party in California. He is the darling of the Goo-Goos (Goody-Goodies) and the loved one of the Church element in the S. P. This character calls himself a "Christian" Socialist.

For the honor of the S. L. P., be it said that its delegation voted as a unit against the inviting of the Jap-hater, Wilson.

The A. F. of L. convention at St. Louis has ordered the coast unions to organize the Asiatics. This has produced an uneasy movement among the labor fakirs in San Francisco. The bar tenders' union and the cooks' unions are the only ones who favor carrying out the mandate of the Convention. The bar tenders have been fighting places which employ orientals as lunch men and porters, and they have found it very expensive. They admit that the orientals get as high if not higher wages than the white help, but race hatred dictated boycotts against saloons using oriental help. This, however, meant many hundred dollars a week, and now, suddenly, the bar tenders have come to the conclusion that it would, perhaps, be a better proposition to organize the orientals. Then it discovered that the Chinese porters and cooks were already organized, and not only organized but that they had a wage scale as well. Further investigation brought out the fact that there were over 25 Chinese labor unions in the city comprising laundry workers, barbers, cigar makers, tailors, shoemakers, sewing machine operators, butchers, teamsters, carpenters, goldbeaters, cooks, porters and waiters. Each one of these unions has a wage scale and a working agreement to which it adheres strictly. For example the Chinese carpenters demand \$3 a day and eight hours and they get it. Furthermore they do not work at one half the speed that the white carpenters do. It is the proud boast of the Chinese Trade Unionists that the Chinese have never lost a strike. Wong Bok Yue, editor of the Chinese Daily "Young China" says:

"It is foolish to presume that the Chinese would not make good trade unionists. The majority of these Chinese wage-earners of this city have been

organized into industrial unions for many years. They have always been true to their organizations and when they strike they stick together until they win.

"Trade unionism is not new to the Chinese. Labor unions have existed in China for centuries. At the present time in Canton there are seventy-two labor organizations. What is true of Canton is also true of Shanghai and all great industrial centers throughout China.

"The Chinese unionists are organized for the same purpose that are the Americans. They are striving for better conditions.

"They demand the eight-hour day, which, in fact, prevails in many crafts and industries in which the Chinese of San Francisco are now engaged. Every Chinese labor union has a minimum wage. The Chinese unionists use the same weapons as do the Americans—the strike and the boycott—and they are experts in handling same, as they have yet to lose their first strike in San Francisco. For years the Chinese Butchers' Union has lived up to the rules and regulations of the Butchers' Union, affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council.

"It seems to me that all these things only go to prove that the Chinese in the United States are good trade unionists and should not be denied recognition by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies."

A reporter from a local capitalist paper went out and interviewed a lot of petty Japanese business men, asking them if they were in favor of unionism. They were unalterably opposed to it. The reporter went back to his office and banged his typewriter, forcing it to state the "the Japanese were opposed to unionism." Your correspondent went out and interviewed a lot of Japanese wage-earners. One and all they favored unionism. One Japanese agriculture worker told your correspondent that in the fruit and hop fields of California they were well organized, and were getting better wages and obtaining better working conditions than had been given to the white men. Some who had been in Hawaii, spoke of the hard and long-drawn-out fight for better conditions, of the bitter persecutions which their leaders had suffered, of jail sentences and death. In spite of all this they had fought themselves to victory.

It is the opinion of the writer that the A. F. of L. of San Francisco will refuse to organize the Asiatics, and refuse to affiliate with those already organized. The agitation of the Asiatic Exclusion League coupled with the anti-Jap screeches of the Socialist party, have poisoned the mind of the unionist against his yellow brother. Meanwhile the orientals will go their own way, fighting for better conditions and getting them despite the S. P. and the A. F. of L.

1910 LABOR LEGISLATION

MANY LAWS PASSED, BUT MANY MORE DEFEATED.

"The continued appointment of state commissions to study workmen's compensation indicates that the public has accepted the fact of the injustice of employers' liability laws and is now eager for a workable scheme of compensation or insurance for industrial accidents," alleges the "Review of Labor Legislation of 1910" recently issued from its New York office by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

This review summarizes in twenty-four pages the activities of the various legislatures which have passed laws good and indifferent for the protection of labor during the present year, and includes an index to the new statutes.

Employers' Liability Commissions in addition to those of 1909 (Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin) were this year created by the legislatures of Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, and by the Federal Government. The governor of Washington also recently appointed a commission. In Ohio and New York the liability laws were modified in favor of the injured, and for the first time in the country there is now "a law which provides compensation, in more than one industry, for accidents, regardless of fault." In this law New York "included eight extra hazardous employments and has worked out a definite scheme of compensation for injuries." The injured man, the report volunteers, "has a choice of accepting compensation according to the given schedule or of suing under the existing liability law." By another New York act employer and employe may "agree voluntarily" upon a compensation scheme for those industries not included in the compulsory law.

The "Review" discusses also the second Maryland measure providing relief for coal mine slaves, and the amendment to the federal law, which simplifies procedure and is said to reduce costs by permitting actions for damages to be brought in state or district courts.

While the principle of "providing pensions for public service employes" has long been established in such states as Massachusetts and New Jersey the "Review" admits that the American legislatures have not yet accepted the principle of industrial old age pensions. A bill, based upon a preliminary study of existing systems of industrial pensions in other countries, was presented in Massachusetts but was defeated. New Jersey has "provided for a commission to report a bill in 1911."

An amendment to the federal eight hour law of 1892 brings construction work on navy vessels within the operation of the law. By an act which actually "promises to be enforceable" the eight hour day is established on public works in Kentucky. Attempts to restrict the hours of labor for women in Ohio were unsuccessful, but in New York and Virginia efforts to extend the working day by special exemption for certain occupations were defeated. Legislation purporting to affect the hours and working conditions of children was enacted in eight states and the District of Columbia. The night messenger service was closed to young persons in several states, and in New Jersey a long struggle to prohibit the night work of children met with some sort of success.

"The widespread discussion of compensation for injured workmen has emphasized anew the importance of the prevention of accidents." Interstate railroads "are to be" more carefully equipped with safety devices, and in Ohio and Virginia cars must be constructed to provide greater protection for workmen.

The Cherry mine disaster evidently stimulated Illinois to go through the form of enacting a "most elaborate law concerning systems of fire extinction in mines, signals, care of stables, and storage of fodder." In addition three mine rescue stations are to be established in the state. In Kentucky "mine inspectors are provided with oxygen helmets and other life-saving apparatus." The federal government has established a Bureau of Mines with several rescue stations.

The health of employes in factories received considerable "attention." Workers exposed to humidity of textile factories in Massachusetts, to the injurious dusts in New York factories, to industrial diseases in Illinois, and to the long hours and low wages in the steel industry, all received "promises" of better protection by the legislation of this year.

On the subject of trade disputes a swarm of bills were introduced and as completely defeated.

The method of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been frequently recommended, but bills

SHOE STRIKERS ALERT.

(Continued from page one.)

such a batch of documents is being sent by them, and state that if such is being received at the "Call" office, it is coming from A. F. of L. sources who are demanding suppression of the shoe strike news.

Thus this strike is opening the workers' eyes not only to the despicable character of the A. F. of L. lieutenants of capital, but it is also showing the links connecting the Socialist party and S. P. papers with the Civic Federation—"Union" concern.

In an interview with certain persons well informed in shoe affairs, a Daily People representative has learned what the present scheme of the shoe manufacturers is, insofar as they have any. It is to send their "deliver in haste" work for the holiday and post-holiday trade out of the city, to the shops of other members of the National Association of Shoe Manufacturers in centers like Lynn, Rochester, Chicago and Philadelphia. Some of these places are A. F. of L. "union" shops, and they will be called upon to finish up the rush work for the New York factory owners.

Then, it is said, if these tactics succeed in starving the strikers here into submission, Tobin will step in, point out to the bosses the "folly" of not allowing their shops to be A. F. of L.-ized, and force, if possible, the men into that scab-herding organization.

The Wickert & Gardiner people have been trying to create discord among their workers by setting the Americans, the

Italians and the Jews against each other, playing on their racial prejudices. This, for a time, succeeded; but it is no longer, and the strikers are jubilant. They have waged a valiant fight against race prejudice; their motto is: "No barriers of race, creed or color"; and their propaganda is bearing fruit.

The girl packers in the Wickert & Gardiner shops have all been discharged. This is mainly due to their outspoken sympathy for the strikers. The bosses, however, also had another reason. They thought "firing" the Italians would favorably impress the "Americans" with the idea that henceforth no "foreigners" would be employed; and that in this manner the American element among the strikers could be gotten back to work—and scab. It goes without saying that the scheme has proven a miserable failure. The workers are wise to the tricks of their employers.

Their greatest handicap is lack of funds. The workers' wages were so low that they could lay nothing by for a rainy day; and they are now suffering as a result. But they bear their troubles patiently, realizing that a strike against the employers and their Tobin-scab allies is no picnic.

Plans are on foot to raise funds. Subscription books have been issued containing coupons which are to be sold to sympathizers of the strike. This, it is expected, will bring in quite some money.

But this is not enough, as these sympathizers are poorly-paid workers, limited by their low wages from contributing as generously as they would like to. Therefore, all those who can are urged to help financially. Send all contributions to Chas. Linfante, 73 Troy avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Two Pages From Roman History

- I Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders.
- II The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon, Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages. A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

HISTORY. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction. THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE OR HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

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

- 18 Volumes on Sale.
- 3 More in Course of Publication.
- THE GOLD SICKLE.....50c.
- THE IRON ARROW HEAD.....50c.
- THE BRASS BELL.....50c.
- THE INFANT'S SKULL.....50c.
- THE IRON COLLAR.....50c.
- THE PILGRIM'S SHELL.....75c.
- THE SILVER CROSS.....50c.
- THE IRON PINNACLES.....50c.
- THE CASQUE'S LARK.....75c.
- THE IRON TREVET.....75c.
- THE PONIARD'S HILT.....75c.
- EXECUTIONER'S KNIFE.....\$1.
- THE BRANDING NEEDLE.....50c.
- POCKET BIBLE, Vol. 1.....\$1.
- THE ABBATIAL COINER.....50c.
- POCKET BIBLE, Vol. 2.....\$1.
- CARLOVINGIAN COINS.....50c.
- BLACKSMITH'S HAMMER.....75c.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York

SCIENTIFIC LABOR PROPAGANDA SOCIALISM LIBRARY EAFLETS POPULAR PROPAGANDA AMPHLETS

BEGINNING DECEMBER 25 Another of the splendid historical stories by EUGENE SUE

THE SWORD OF HONOR; OR, THE FOUNDATION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

will appear in the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE

In addition to the Sue story there will be the usual good things that one can only get in the Daily People.

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

THE DAILY PEOPLE P. O. BOX 1576, NEW YORK

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.

In the year 1789 the great French Revolution broke out. It was the bourgeoisie who unfurled the banner of revolt for the purpose of acquiring full political power and of using it as a means to further the transformation of society in a capitalist direction. As in our days it is the class-interests of the workers which furnish the revolutionary motive power in the whole political movement, so it was then the class-interests of the capitalists which started the revolutionary upheaval.

The great, violent clash in France had about this time become an inevitable necessity.

Since the discovery of America and the sea route to India toward the end of the fifteenth century, a shifting of the centre of power had taken place in Europe. The centre of gravity had moved westward, from Italy and Germany to the countries on the Atlantic Ocean. The world's trade had struck new roads. The trade of northern Italy on the eastcoast of the Mediterranean had gone down, as a shorter route to the far East had been found; and Germany's role as a connecting link between Italy and the countries north of the Alps had been come to an end. The two countries became impoverished and collapsed, economically, politically and intellectually. The greater was the ascendancy in England, Holland, and partly also in France. Here an ever stronger commercialism was being developed; here the great cities grew with a population of active and wealthy, self-conscious citizens; here were also attempts at an industry of purely capitalist nature. And to this economic ascendancy corresponded the culture—the scientific thinking and research, poetry and art; on all the various fields of intellectual movements these countries assumed the leadership.

But this growing capitalism could not in the long run find room within the old political forms of medieval, feudal society. The capitalistic bourgeoisie, becoming conscious of their social importance, were no longer satisfied with their humble positions as a subject class in relation to the two ruling estates, nobility and high ecclesiasticism. The bourgeoisie, of necessity, had to demand a voice in public affairs, to demand abolition of all privileges which the upper classes enjoyed, and which in numerous ways oppressed them and hampered their actions; to demand political forms, within which their social and economic interests could uninterruptedly pursue their onward course. A thoroughgoing change in political life became an absolute necessity. The more bourgeois economic development advanced, the more radical became the political program around which the bourgeoisie in the countries of north-western Europe gathered. From its inception, and so long as it was too weak to wage successful war against old society, the bourgeoisie, with satisfaction, looked upon the princes, when these assumed autocratic power and limited the authority of the nobility and the clergy and started a policy which sought to support and encourage commerce, trade and industry. To the bourgeoisie, enlightened autocracy appeared as an ideal institution. Gradually, however, as it felt its own strength grow, its demands increased. Demands were made for participation in the government of the state. It was no longer sufficient that the privileges of the aristocracy be abrogated, but it was also found necessary to guard against excesses from the princes. The bourgeoisie required clear and reliable information as to the financial affairs of the state; it felt impelled to take a hand in the making of commercial laws; to dominate commercial politics, taxation, foreign politics and all the different branches of public activity, which in so many ways determined its actions. It felt that it was strong enough to take the political management in its own hands. More and more conscious-

It strove for a new constitutional form, a republic or a constitutional monarchy, where the centre of gravity would be in a representative assembly, where the wealthy bourgeoisie

had the upper hand.

Both in England and Holland this change had long since taken place. In Holland about the year 1600, while struggling to throw off the Spanish yoke, a republican constitution was adopted, vesting the political power in the bourgeoisie. In England in 1689, exactly 100 years before the French Revolution, the power of the king had been limited through a bloodless revolution, and had gained acknowledgment as the parliamentary form, which made the government the expression of the will of the possessing classes. In France, however, everything was as yet in the old rut.

The king had unlimited power, but the high nobility and the high ecclesiastics had preserved and extended their privileges, which more and more had become devoid of all sense, unreasonable and untenable under the new social conditions.

The court and the two upper estates represented an exploitation which became more and more flagrant and which more and more was felt to be destructive of all civic activity. The burden of taxation kept the urban as well as the rural population down, while the nobility and the clergy were exempt from all taxation. The immense magnificent and costly household of the court with its enormous supports to the long train of royal favorites, represented an endless squandering of the national wealth. Only the nobility had access to the higher posts, while the bourgeoisie was excluded. All sorts of personal privilege widened the chasm between the two upper estates on the one side, and the "Third Estate" on the other and caused much "bad blood." An indescribable demoralization was spreading throughout the ruling classes; the state was simply an object of exploitation which was squeezed to the utmost; bribes and sale of offices flourished; administration of justice became a mockery. The peasants were fleeced through taxes and feudal obligations and were always on the verge of starvation; agriculture was in a wretched condition and as things developed further, cut off from all further development. All productive activity suffered under the pressure which the ruling classes exercised; its development was hampered and its vitality was sapped. The wealth sources of the land were exhausted under this reckless exploitation, which knew no bounds, and started no new, useful activities.

It was a condition which in many respects resembled that of modern Russia. And as in Russia, so also in France, under the old regime, it was felt that a catastrophe was impending. "After us the deluge" expresses the prevailing sentiment among the ruling classes; in other words, "Let us live on in the old manner, and leave it to our descendants to meet the catastrophes which must come!"

The discontent against the old system grew stronger and stronger. The pressure from the small minority of the privileged estates bred an ever more violent counter pressure from the rest of the population. And it was above all the bourgeoisie's demands for the abolition of the autocratic power of the king and the privileges of nobility and clergy, which united the population in common action. It was the first and most conspicuous problem to be solved in order to insure further development. Once this problem was solved, it was thought a new golden age for society would loom up. It was not seen that it was only a new thralldom that was being prepared, a thralldom of the property-less under capitalism. "Liberty" and "Equality" became the slogans with which the bourgeoisie won the masses—but by "liberty" was merely understood political liberty for the possessing, the wealthy classes, and by "equality" simply formal equality before the law. The whole mode of thought became influenced by the new movements and efforts. The philosophical ideas prevailing reflected the demands of the bourgeoisie for political and social rights. The authors became ever more daring and consistent in their attacks on old feudal society and in their glorification of the new bourgeois ideals. A mighty impression was made by a brochure pub-

lished shortly before the Revolution; its substance is expressed in the following strong, agitational words: "What has Third Estate been heretofore? Nothing! What does it demand to be? Something! What ought it to be? Everything!"

And finally, in 1789, the clash came. The financial affairs of the state were in a desperate condition, and the fermentation among the populace was so strong that the government did not dare to levy new taxes directly. As a last resort the States General were summoned. It was an assembly representing the three estates, the nobility, the clergy and the bourgeoisie; an assembly of a purely medieval nature. It was almost two hundred years since this body had previously met. Now it came to form the starting point for that great capitalistic transformation, the effect of which was felt in all parts of Europe. No sooner had the estates convened than the tension burst into violent clashes, and now was rapidly performed that revolutionary drama, during which the old order went down.

It is not only because it forms the introduction of the political dominion of capitalism, to which we to-day are subject, that the French Revolution has for us a peculiarly modern interest, that it is of far more than theoretical significance, that we understand its causes and its general nature, but also because it was a struggle between the very same elements which even in our days are contending for supremacy in society: The aristocracy, which represents the dying feudal society, the bourgeoisie, the ruling class under capitalism, and the proletariat. True enough, a great change in the mutual relations of the three classes has taken place during the 120 years. The capitalist class, which then led the attack against the nobility and clergy and used the proletariat as food for cannon in the battle, has since passed through the various stages from the ultra-revolutionary to the ultra-reactionary; and is now ready to join with the aristocracy in a common reactionary mass whose only program is resistance to the demands of the working class. And the proletariat, which then were few in number and of no distinct form, with but a hazy conception of their social position, and, as a consequence, easily led by those of the upper classes who were bent upon conquering the power for themselves, now stand as the strong, independent, revolutionary force, who consistently and consciously strive to conquer the political power in order to enable them to shape society according to their will. And if we wish to understand how the social conflicts of our time have developed historically, we must seek back to the French Revolution, which contained the same class-contrasts, though in a vague form, as if in an embryonic condition.

It was a motley mixture of elements which flocked together in the struggle against the higher estates and forced the Revolution along its course until the movement died out. Like a series of moving pictures, we see one layer of society after the other rise against the one which had been on top, seize the power supported by the lower layers, only to turn against those who had helped it to victory. Continuously the same movement is repeated. As soon as a group had acquired certain privileges, corresponding to its particular interests, its revolutionary hunger was satiated; it then found that it had attained all it reasonably could expect and it saw in all other demands simply the results of criminal demagogism! It was the same movement, so well known from all later political history; but that which in the slow progress of periods of evolution takes decades to mature, was brought about in a condensed form with intervals of but a few months.

First there was the bourgeoisie. But the bourgeoisie was not a homogeneous mass with mutual interests, and the mutual fear of the proletariat had not, as in our days, forced it together and wiped out the conflicting differences of its various groups. It embraced factions of various shades. Topmost were the financiers, the bankers, the tax-collectors, partners in great monopolized commercial companies, and such people who were living high from the usurious interests on the national debt and the debt of the nobility, and enjoying the privileged position granted them by the state people who at the most desired a certain control over the administration of the public revenues in order to prevent national bankruptcy, but who otherwise were ultra-conservative. Then there were the manufacturers. These agreed to have a series of antiquated rules of manufacture of the

* This, of course, does not apply to America. (Translator.)

SOCIALIST CONTENTION

ON WAGES AND PRICES BORNE OUT BY REPORT.

Cost of Living Increases Over Forty Per Cent., While Wages Rise Only Twenty-Two Per Cent., Is Admission of New Jersey Board of Industry.

Trenton, Dec. 17.—In the annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Industries it is flatly admitted that, as the Socialist Labor Party has contended, the cost of living, so far as food-stuffs are concerned, has increased 40 96-100 per cent. in the last twelve years, while during the same period the average wages of factory and workshop employes have advanced only 22.2 per cent., showing that food supplies are 18.7 per cent. in excess of the advance in the wages of the workman.

This condition is reached on the basis of selected articles of food. The report says that as a matter of common knowledge house rent and practically everything in the nature of family and individual requirements have gone up at a ratio equivalent to that shown in the price of food. The building trades employes, according to the report, are practically the only workmen who have succeeded in keeping

mercantile period abolished; to modify the guild's restrictions on trade, etc., but otherwise there were vast differences between them. The Paris manufacturers who chiefly manufactured articles of luxury looked apprehensively upon a movement which threatened the abolition of court and nobility—their best customers—and they quickly changed from a revolutionary to a reactionary standpoint. The provincial manufacturers, who labored with the mass consumption of the broad populace in view, went much further in a radical direction. There were the wholesalers, the retailers, the big master-mechanics, the office-holders—each group with its special interests, which on certain points coincided with the political and economic interests of the other groups, but on other points led to sharp conflicts.

And none the less variform were the relations of these parts of the population, whose positions were of a predominant proletarian nature. The peasants were for the greater part in a lethargic condition of despair which could only find expression in desperate revolts and acts of incendiarism. The Parisian guild-organized artisans and those "free-masters" who led a precarious existence outside of the guilds, entertained anything but gentle feelings for each other, though they, as a rule, were equally bad off, each putting the blame for their poor condition on the other. An important role, in the revolutionary movement, was played by the "intellectual proletariat" of physicians, lawyers' assistants, artists, writers and students, who came together in Paris. These furnished spokesmen to the various layers of the lower classes, speakers for the revolutionary assemblies and journalists for the revolutionary papers. Of the population subsisting through personal wage-labor there was one element which was exceedingly reactionary; it was the great swarm of lackeys, coachmen, chamberlains, etc., who waited on the rich, both bourgeois and noble families. In the course of the revolution they proved themselves to be even more fanatically opposed to liberty than their masters.

Among the journeymen the sentiment was usually strongly radical, but there were two different currents, the old patriarchal relation where the journeyman boarded with his master was practically dissolved, but the modern proletarian relation had as yet failed to make its appearance. Journeymen, for the most part, hoped to rise from the rank of wage-laborers to that of master; and their social and political radicalism assumed more often a petty bourgeois than a proletarian character. Only among the workers in the great factories—their conditions being similar to those of our modern wage-laborers—were consistent, proletarian tendencies manifested. Socialistic efforts were of course at this time entirely out of question, but demands for higher wages, right of organization and strike, regulations against unemployment and hard times, thoroughgoing reforms in the taxation system, and general suffrage were raised by this faction.

(Concluded Next Week.)

The Sword of Honor

By EUGENE SUE

A matchless story, vividly depicting the clashing interests which dictated and carried out the great French Revolution, and seated the then rising bourgeois, now capitalist class, in the saddle from which it hurled the outworn system of feudalism. The 18th of Sue's wonderful historic-fiction series.

Translated by SOLON DE LEON

VOL. I, NOW READY

CLOTH, 324 Pages, \$1.00

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, New York City

ILLINOIS MINE REPORT

NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS INCREASES — IDLENESS CUTS SMALL FIGURE IN PRODUCTION.

In its issue of November 24, the "Mine Workers Journal" publishes a summary of the Illinois report on coal mining. It states that despite the fact that the report covers the year ending June 10 of this year, and the mines suspended operations March 31, and were all practically idle for the remainder of the official year or a period of over two months, the production of coal was only 445,857 tons less than for the twelve months covered in the 1909 report, i. e., 1910, 48,717,853 tons; 48-163,710 tons.

The average days of active work in 1910 were 179, while they were 189 for 1909. This was for shipping mines, while for shipping and local mines combined the average was 171 for 1910 and 168 for 1909.

The average selling price of coal at the mines was, for 1910, \$1.01; 1909, \$1.03.

The total number of men and boys employed in and around the mines was 74,634 for 1910, as compared with 72,733 for 1909.

The average price paid for hand mining was 59.7 cents per ton. The average price paid for machine-mined coal was 46.2 cents.

There were 1,254,095 kegs of powder used, as compared with 1,280,609 for 1909. The number of fatal accidents was 390, as compared with 213 for the previous year; 259 of those were included in the Cherry mine disaster.

There were 737 persons injured in 1910, as compared with 894 for 1909.

The number of deaths per thousand men employed was 5.2 as compared with 2.9 for the previous year.

There were in operation during the year 886 mines, as compared with 881 for 1909; there have been eighty-six mines either opened or reopened, and ninety-one have been abandoned.

There were 30,541,588 tons mined by hand and 18,476,254 tons by machines. Forty-five more machines were used in 1910 than in 1909, and 114 mines were using them as in opposition to 107 for the preceding year.

For every 124,917 tons of coal sent up out of the mines there came a dead coal miner along with them. For every 66,103 tons hoisted there came up an injured miner with them. For every million tons of coal produced it cost the lives of eight coal miners, and there were injured 9.9 others, practically eight men killed and ten injured for every million tons of coal.

worker draws forty cents a hundred, and she can make one hundred a day. Children are particularly useful in this industry, because their fingers easily separate the petals. Yellow rose-buds, in cloth, are made at the rate of eighteen cents a gross, and a mother with the help of children can make three gross a day. The investigator, Miss Treby Moore, found children working at night on red rose-buds, for which they received fifteen cents a gross. Three gross at the most could be made in a day.

Rooseveltian FACT and FABLE

CHAPTER TITLES

- His Public Beginnings
- The San Juan Hill Myth
- "Roosevelt's Round Robin"
- "Roosevelt's Reform" Legends
- Court Favorites
- Roosevelt, the Preacher
- Roosevelt and the "Bosses"
- Roosevelt and the Press
- Roosevelt and the Mothers
- Roosevelt and the Catholic Church
- Roosevelt and the Negro
- The "Amateur Club," "Undesirable Citizens," and the "Rich Man's Conspiracy"
- The Big Stick
- My Policies
- Caesar Puts by the Crown

The author, MRS. ANNIE RILEY HALE, dedicates the book

"To the Galleries, to whom my hero has played so long and so successfully."

200 PAGES. CLOTH BOUND. Price One Dollar

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

TEN CENT BOOKS

- Communist Manifesto.
- Engles, Life Of.
- No Compromise.
- Socialism, What It Is.
- Workingman's Programme.

New York Labor News Company, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

"The Socialist"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism.

EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT.

Subscription Rate for the United States and Canada 50 Cents a Year.

Bundle Order Rate, \$3.00 per 100 Copies, Including Postage

Subscribe through the office of The WEEKLY PEOPLE, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

Three Gems

OF Scientific Socialism

We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific By Engels.

Paris Commune By Marx.

Wage, Labor and Capital—Free Trade By Marx.

Cloth-bound, 50 Cents, Postage Prepaid.

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

28 City Hall Place, New York.
F. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	30,564
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;
six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly
People, whether for editorial or business
departments, must be addressed to: The
Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York
City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on
their papers and renew promptly in order
not to miss any copies.

Regularly will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1910.

"The long lane has no turning"—
Well, that proverb makes me laugh;
One doesn't need much learning
To discern that it is chaff.
The truth is really otherwise—
The lane of that queer sort
To any one with open eyes
Is almost always short!
—DODD-GASTIT.

CARNEGIE'S INTERNATIONAL MORTGAGE.

The \$10,000,000 "Foundation for Peace," just given by Carnegie, is the cope-stone of the many gifts ranging from one hundred into a million-and-odd that have been proceeding from the same source during the last ten or fifteen years. This latest and most colossal gift of all summarizes all the previous ones.

Hard though it be to determine which of all the existing industries most completely symbolizes the cannibalism of capitalism, safe it is to say that the steel industry is abreast of the worst, if not ahead of any. Upon the workers of this one industry more sympathetic poets have dropped their tears, more essayists and statisticians have exercised their trenchant pens, more artists, Stella at their head, have bestowed their genius than upon the workers in any other capitalist concern. Poets, essayists, statisticians and artists have combined to depict the wealth producers in the steel plants as beings whose very lives and every atom go into the output. A humanity of limbs distorted by excessive toil, health destroyed, life crushed out lies at the bottom of the billion profits yielded by the Steel Trust. The bulk of the yield falls to Carnegie.

Almost immediately after the organization of the Steel Trust there started a shower of Carnegie gifts—to churches for church organs, to libraries, to medals for "heroes," etc., etc. The gold and silver in every award to a hero recalled to the mind of those with memories to fall back upon that the "heroic" deed rewarded was generally impelled by some atrocious condition for which the Carnegie class was itself directly responsible; from between the leaves and lines of every library endowed by Carnegie, he with eyes to see can see crowded and peering the faces of male, female and child proletarians by the thousands excluded by unrequited toil from access to food for the mind; every tune that goes up from the pipes of church organs bought with Carnegie gifts strikes upon the ears of those with ears to hear as the concentrated wail of a humanity whose aspirations, together with their bodies, are pulverized in the steel mills. Were these awards, donations to and for libraries, gifts for church organs, etc., etc.—were they meant as a vent to the sufferings that the awards, gifts and donations were squeezed from? Were they meant thereby to make public the atrocities that the walls and police of the Steel Trust conceal? Assuredly not. Light is too powerful a foe of Crime.

Each of these gifts, endowments, donations was a mortgage upon the mind and conscience of this, and that and the other locality. Each was a local mortgage, the interest on which was to be paid with express support of the mortgagee, and implied support of his class methods. Profitful though these local mortgages were, none nor all together covered more than a limited territory. The mortgagees were "national." A mortgage was needed, it was felt to be urgently needed, in order to meet, at least to check if not to counteract, the un-mortgageable Spirit of the Age. That fetch and strategem demanded nothing short of a blanket mortgage—an international mortgage—a mortgage of scope and dollars-and-cents to match. That blanket mortgage was forthcoming.

The \$10,000,000 "Peace Foundation" is

expected to inveigle from all lands support for the actual War connotations that make a Carnegie possible. It is an international mortgage intended to render all nations the mortgagors of the Gog-and-Magog mortgage.

NO WONDER GOMPERS WINCED.

At the protest meeting, held in the Labor Temple in this city on the 15th of this month against the conduct of Tampa cigar manufacturers and public officials towards the Gompers cigarmakers on strike, Gompers, who was present, angrily interrupted one of the speakers when the latter declared that, if the strikers won out, the cigar manufacturers would move their factories to where they could get cheap labor.

No wonder Gompers winced. That speaker's words did, however unintentionally, remind Gompers of how it happened that so many cigar manufacturers moved from the North to Tampa. That speaker's words did, however unintentionally, remind Gompers what the attraction was for those immigrant manufacturers in Tampa. However unintentionally, that speaker's words disclosed to Gompers the perspective of woe that his labor-lieutenants of the capitalist class is preparing for the worthy.

Eight years ago Tampa was a place of fairly paid cigarmakers, as wages go, with prospects of steadily improving conditions. Tampa was not, then, a town upon which manufacturers doted, or to which they felt attracted. Those were the days of the Resistencia Union, a Union not built upon the principles of "brotherhood between capitalists and wage slaves"; a Union not officered by men who turn the workers' face skyward and away from terrestrial facts; a Union that moved to the overthrow of capitalism. Presently the situation changed. What changed it? Gompers and Gompersism. The twin pestilence made common cause with the employer; scabbed upon and uprooted the Resistencia with gun and bullet and halter; and planted Gompers' cigarmakers' Union in the place held before by the Resistencia. From that moment all changed. To Tampa, the place of cheap labor, introduced by Gompers and Gompersism, flocked the cigar manufacturers. And the appetite of these for big profits, increasing by what it fed upon, finally reached the point of demanding profits so much higher that wages and conditions had to decline even below the Gompers scab level. Hence the Tampa strike.

No wonder Gompers winced. Presided over by him the standard of living of the American working class has gone down. Through him, as now done in this very region by the "Union" scabs that his associate Tobin is seeking to sandbag the shoemakers on strike with, Unionism has become such a stench in many nostrils, that disorganization is general—hence numerous the places that manufacturers can move to for cheap labor should their own locality harbor a dearer labor market.

No wonder Gompers winced—and the intractable Socialist Labor Party will be cause that the wince be continuous and in crescendo scale until the Gompers nuisance is finally abated.

SMITH AND MARTINE.

Is it mere accident, or is it fatality that, no sooner is the Democratic party restored to power in New Jersey when it rips up from top to bottom in two violently contending factions, with the Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson leading one of the forces?

The facts are: New Jersey passed a law for a State-wide primary on the Federal senatorship. James E. Martine came out at the top of the polls for the office on the Democratic ticket. The Legislature of the State happening to have been carried by the Democrats, Martine demands from it that it obey the will of the voters, and Governor-elect Wilson sides with him.

Martine's contentions are denied and opposed by the Democratic ex-Senator James Smith, Jr. Smith and his supporters do not deny Martine's allegations of fact, but they do deny his conclusions. They deny that Martine is the favorite of the New Jersey Democracy for the United States Senate, despite the vote he polled. They reason that "nobody expected a Democratic Legislature: had such a contingency been in sight other candidates would have come forth who did not then think it worth their while to do so; had they stood forth as candidates Martine would have cut no figure and Smith would have carried the nomination."

The Smith argument is despicable. If the argument is sound that the 48,000 who voted for Martine did so as a joke never thinking that the Legislature would go Democratic, then it follows that neither should the Democratic candidates who were elected to the Legislature be seated, and their Republican competitors should be declared elected. The vote for the former must also be considered a joke and treated as such. But there is more involved in the Martine-Smith issue than the half stupid fallacious Smith argument indicates. If

that were all there is of it, there could be no doubt that Martine would be triumphantly returned by the Legislature, thereby at once vindicating the law and rebuking its dodgers. The Martine-Smith issue uncovers the broken-bones condition of the Democracy; it thereby looms big with danger to Governor-elect Wilson's presidential boom, and for those in charge thereof.

The arguments of the Smith upholders is, of course, a transparent subterfuge. Theirs is another purpose. Ex-Senator Smith is a rank high tariff-man, so peculiarly rank that he was known in Washington as "the Senator from Haver-meyer," the sugar schedules passed under Cleveland's administration having been forced and chicaned through Congress by him. The Tariff Interests, endangered by the recent elections, are marshalled around Smith. All else is dust to cover tracks and motives.

Thus the Martine-Smith controversy reveals the rift in the Democratic party, from East to West. And it foreshadows the by far more important sight of the Democratic party going speedily on the rocks, unable to maintain itself in the double role of "loftiness" that the Woodrow Wilson element would raise it to, and of "safety and sanity" that the Smiths wish to keep it in.

LEST WE BECOME CHINESE WORKERS.

The report from the Pacific coast that the Chinese, supposed to be an "unorganizable" and cheap-labor set, are found there not only organized in Unions, but organized with a scale of wages higher than that of the white workers in the corresponding trades, and obtain the scale,—such a report is quite apt to cause the featherweights, who looked upon the Chinese, Orientals generally, as "backward" and "inferior" races, to swing to the opposite extreme. When Japan—long held in silent contempt as "Oriental"—was suddenly found a match for a European nation in all the arts of war, a Japan-cult sprang up. The very elements that had despised thereupon began to entertain a superstitious awe for "The Jap." The same may now happen with regard to the Chinese, in America, suddenly discovered to be the superior of the White, in keeping up wages. The secret will probably be considered mysterious, and the Chinese become an object of worship.

There is nothing mysterious in the matter. "Yellow" labor in America enjoys an advantage not enjoyed by the "White." What may that advantage be? The advantage lies in the non-existence of the "Yellow" scab-herder, in short, the non-existence of "Yellow" Civic Federationized A. F. of L. officers. The answer may seem to prove a mysterious power in the Chinese—the power of preventing the rise and spread among themselves of the afore-named pestilence, the microbe of the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. presidents, secretaries, etc. No; the answer proves no such mysterious power. What the answer does is to lead to the cause of the cause.

The cause of the greater effectiveness of the Chinese Unions on the Pacific coast is the absence of the "Yellow" scab-herder. The cause of the absence of the "Yellow" scab-herder is the absence of the "Yellow" unemployed, at least in numbers as large as the "White" unemployed. Is this a racial peculiarity of the "Yellow" race? Not at all.

Concentrated capital, hence an excessive supply of labor-power in the labor market, brings about an unemployed proletariat. An unemployed proletariat stands where the roads fork. One road is marked with a sign-post that bears the device:

"You have worked yourselves out of work. The reason is that the necessities for work (themselves the product of labor, or the gift of Nature) are the property of a class, an idle class, the capitalist class. If these necessities for work were owned by all who work, were owned collectively by the people, then you never would be out of work; what is more, you would have an abundance; and what is still more, you would enjoy the abundance without toil: healthy exercise would be all that is required. Organize; overthrow the capitalist class; establish the Socialist Republic."

The other road is marked with a sign-board that bears the device:

"You are in misery! The depth of your misery is the exact measure of the bliss you will enjoy in Paradise. Growl not against the will of God. The capitalist is your brother. Your interests and his are reciprocal. We can not all be rich."

Left unstimulated, there can be no doubt which road the proletariat would strike. The choice would be decidedly disagreeable to the capitalist class. At that point and from these circumstances rises the Labor-lieutenant of the capitalist class. He shows the proletariat on to the latter road. The increased poverty there in store for the wayfarer furnishes the ready scabs whom the Labor-lieutenant herds, "organizes," and furnishes to the capitalist wherewith to smash all Union wage scales, according-

ly all Unionism in its proper sense. Human nature, being the same everywhere, operates identically under identical material surroundings. The same material surroundings that breed the "White" scab-herder will also breed the "Yellow" ditto. It is quite doubtful that there is any race elect of the Lord. It is quite certain that, in point of Unionism, and all that thereby hangs, all races stand at a par.

A TINKLING CYMBAL.

The lass with the tambourine and the cotton-wool Santa Claus are again "in our midst" ringing their bells on the street corner to attract the pennies of the passerby. Simultaneously with this appeal through the ear, the Salvation Army has sent out one to the eye, a four-page folder, pathetically lithographed in brown and green, and bearing the legend:

"Whether Summer or Winter may actually bring more pain to the poor, it is certain they can sooner starve in the winter. Think of the sharpened appetites against larders lacking an extra crust! Think of the shivering frames against the wardrobes devoid of an extra rag! For such the Winter is a time of terror."

Against the virtues of true charity and helpfulness no Socialist would set himself. Under the head of such true charity would fall the act of a surgeon in assuaging the immediate agony of a patient while at the same time working to remove the cause of the suffering. Under that head would even fall the act of the surgeon who devoted himself wholly to alleviation, provided in the nature of the case no complete remedy existed. The conduct, however, of the practitioner who, despite the fact that a full and thorough cure was known, spent all his time on palliatives—palliatives, at that, which aggravated and rendered more incurable the primary complaint—would be a horse of a different color. So far from being charitable, it would be the very opposite.

What is the status of the Salvation Army? Poverty exists. No one denies it. The cause of that poverty is also well known: the workman's lack of ownership in the social tool of production. So far from combatting the cause, the Army bends its every energy—in so far as its energies are honestly bent at all—towards obviating the effects, salving over the symptoms, of the grave and insidious disease which now ravages society. Not only that, but by just so far as it conceals the symptoms and mollifies the effects, it creates a wall behind the shelter of which the disease is left free to extend its attacks, creating ever new distresses calling for mollification and concealment.

True charity is a jewel. But the "charity" of the Salvation Army is, in the language of the Book it so loves to quote, a "tinkling cymbal and a sounding brass."

FOR "SANCTITY OF CONTRACTS."

French Employers Yearn for Gompers Method of Subjugation.

Paris, December 13.—An employers' movement against the revolutionary policy of the General Confederation of Labor has been started.

The other night a meeting was held here on the invitation of the "Central Committee of Ways and Means for Financial Defense" attended by about 4,000 employers of commercial, industrial, and agricultural labor.

Twenty-four business associations sent delegates. Speeches were delivered by Millon, president of the Paris Produce Committee; David Menet, of the French Consolidated Textile Employers; Fontgalland, president of the South-Eastern Agricultural Combine; and Raymond Poincare, ex-minister of finance.

Poincare, while alleging that he "recognized the legitimate sphere of trade unionism," denounced the "lawlessness with which it had become identified," and "regretted" that the chief creators of the wealth of France, the agriculturalists, the traders, and the industrialists, had "not yet adequately organized themselves against the new forces of disorder and destruction."

Resolutions were heatedly adopted in favor of a consideration of industrial, commercial, and agricultural interests in future legislation, and demanding security for the regular working of the public services, for liberty of labor, and the "sanctity of contracts."

REFUSE TO RECAAT.

German Catholics Retire Rather Than Disavow Modernism.

Berlin, December 17.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Munich says that the oath disavowing modernism, required of theological professors by the Vatican, has caused a schism in the faculty at the University of Munich. One professor has retired and the theological faculty have abandoned their spiritual function rather than take the oath.

IRVING SCOTT IN JEHOVAH'S ROLE.

A San Francisco correspondent asks this office to "locate the error," if error there be, in the following reasoning advanced by Irving Scott, proprietor of the Union Iron Works:

I admit your [the Socialist] "definition of value", but I deny your "source of profit". You Socialists say that Labor produces its own value in part of the day. I make the statement that it takes the whole day for Labor to produce its own value, and that value is paid to Labor in full. The profit is made by adding to the cost of the production of the commodity an amount equal to a "fair return" on the capital invested. In the long run the price of a commodity is fixed by that capitalist who can take the least profit and survive. The others are crowded out of the game unless they meet his condition.

Mr. Scott has advanced no reasoning. He has merely made statements unsupported by argument. He has done worse. He has made, unsupported by argument, statements against statements made by Socialism which Socialism supports with argument. Experience teaches that the statement, unsupported by reasoning, that is flung at a statement which is supported by reasoning, usually carries its own refutation. One needs not to look far to "locate the error" and point out the absurdity of Mr. Scott's statement.

Loose though Mr. Scott's terminology is, some of his expressions are sufficiently clear to exclude the interpretation of his "profit" coming out of wealth in existence, left there after Labor has been paid its full value. Such an interpretation would mean that if the amount—computed as a "fair return" on the capital invested, and low enough to crowd other capitalists out of the game—should happen to be smaller than the amount of wealth left in existence after Labor has been paid its full value, then the difference would be left untouched, unappropriated by the respective capitalist; would be left as a sort of oblation, sacred on the sacrificial table to regale the nostrils of the God Capital. Such an interpretation is excluded by specific portions and by the spirit of Mr. Scott's theory. It would be a clumsy theory. Mr. Scott is dexter than all that. Indeed, the gentleman's deftness is Jehovah-like. It makes Some-thing out of No-thing.

If, as Mr. S. states, it takes Labor its full workday to produce its own value; and THAT value, as Mr. S. states, is paid to Labor in full; and the profit, as Mr. S. states, is the "fair return" that the employer obtains from the purchaser by the employer's tacking said "fair return" to the cost of production;—if that is so, then the conclusion is unavoidable—

Either—the mental operation of estimating a "fair return," followed by the mathematical operation of adding that to the cost of production, is a wealth producer;

Or—profit is an idea, a thought, a metaphysical abstraction, and not a thing tangible, a thing subject to feeling as to sight; and that, upon this thing of air, the capitalist lives and grows fat.

According to one's taste he may take his choice of absurdity, dished up by Mr. Scott.

Fact is "Profit" is superlatively a tangible thing—measurable by the yard, or avoirdupois, or by the peck, bushel, gallon, etc.—a thing seizable with the hand, seizable with the physical eye.

After the workman has performed his work, even when he has received the full exchange value of his commodity labor-power, there remains extant a volume of new wealth, new values. This new wealth, these new values, Socialism terms "Surplus Value." Socialism states that "Surplus Value" is that amount of wealth that Labor produces over and above its own exchange-value; Socialism states that the capacity so to produce a volume of wealth in excess of its own exchange-value is the specific quality of labor-power; finally, Socialism states that, under capitalism, the "Surplus Value," instead of remaining where it belongs, in the hands of Labor, is appropriated by the capitalist as "Profits." These statements Socialism substantiates with the reasoning that, seeing idleness can produce nothing, wealth is the product of Labor, and that, seeing labor-power has the quality to produce more wealth than its own value, the capitalist purchases labor-power for the sole purpose of enjoying the quality that is peculiar to that commodity. Profits, according to Socialist reasoning, is the excess of wealth yielded by Labor, and appropriated by the capitalist.

The regulation capitalist reasoning in the matter acknowledges that "Profit" is derived from wealth produced in shop, mill, etc., in other words, it acknowledges that "Profit" exists before sale, but seeks to justify the appropriation as "Profit" on a variety of pretexts—"wages of abstinence," "wages of superintendence," "wages of ability," etc. This theory is hard for the capitalist to defend. The effort to make out that the wealth

that is transformed into "Profit" does not come from labor-power throws the capitalist into all manner of entanglements. Mr. Scott avoids the entanglement with a wizard's deftness. His theory implies that, not until the capitalist has figured out his "fair return," has tacked the same to the cost of production, and has received from the purchaser an amount of wealth equivalent to the cost of production plus the "fair return" added by him thereto,—that not until then does "Profit" arise. In other words, that "Profit" does not spring from things in existence, it springs from the capitalist's Will—Some-Thing out of No-Thing.

Nursery tales have nothing to compare with that, nor do nurseries hold any credulous brains to compare with the brains of Mr. S.—if, indeed, the gentleman actually believes in his myth.

HOW THE POOR OVEREAT.

Terrible Gluttony Revealed by Charity Report.

"The increase in the cost of food has resulted, the investigators found, in a definite lowering of the standard of food consumed by a large number of persons. Wages have not increased in the families of the poor, and clothing, already reduced to its minimum as a family expense, could not be curtailed to meet the increased price of food necessities."

So reads the annual report, just published, of the Charity Organization Society; report continues:

"Not finding it possible to increase appreciably the amount of money available for food by spending less for clothing and shelter, the inevitable result has been a serious reduction in the amount and quality of the food secured. Meat has been cut down to once or twice a week, fresh vegetables almost entirely left out, and milk and butter reduced to the lowest possible amounts, with the tendency ever toward the irreducible minimum of bread and tea and coffee.

"Effects of this have begun to be apparent even in the adults, and undernourishment has been noticed as never before in the children on the streets and in the new families coming to the society."

The following table will give some idea of the vast amount of destitution prevalent in the city:

	1908.	1910.
Total number of different families under care	8,172	7,616
Relief disbursed	\$84,625.22	\$79,222.25
Total number of different families under care of districts	6,210	5,387
Calls for all applicants at Joint Application Bureau	31,246	29,864
New cases recorded in the Registration Bureau	11,625	10,644
Calls received from applicants at all offices	34,540	27,010
Visits paid to or in behalf of families	70,770	64,771
Placements by the Special Employment Bureau	766	887
Days' work performed in the wood yard	10,247	13,877

Overwork has come to be recognized as a problem with which economic investigators must deal. Certain standards are being established and it is generally admitted now that twelve hours a day in the factories is intolerable.

Investigations into conditions among women workers are disclosing many varieties of irregularity of employment; many grades of insufficiency in wages and of inefficiency in workmanship. Women wage earners are themselves taking a more active interest in their industrial problems.

The report continues:

"It has been found that there were over 44,000 consumptives in the city, and that over 28,000 of these were unsupervised, under the care neither of private physician, hospital nor clinic; that over 20,000 consumptives whose whereabouts were at one time known to the department, were now adrift and could not be found. It was found that homes occupied by consumptives were vacated, then occupied anew by other families who in their turn became infected and succumbed to disease, and that no effort was being made by the city to prevent this. It was found that most consumptives were discharged from hospitals without any preliminary inquiry as to the propriety of the home conditions to which they were returning and no effort was made to keep in touch with the patient after discharge to prevent him from falling back into his former condition."



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have joined the "Tax Reformers' League of Tax Payers."

UNCLE SAM—What on earth have you a workingman, got to do with tax reforms and tax payers!?

B. J.—Am I not a tax payer?

U. S.—Not that I know of.

B. J.—Is not Labor the sole producer of all wealth?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Are not taxes wealth?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Why, then it follows that I, as a member of Labor, pay the taxes, and that lower taxes will make me better off.

U. S.—Oh! Did you read the account of our employers' ball last week, how my employers' wife had a diamond necklace on worth \$5,000?

B. J.—Yes, and MY employers' wife had on a Brussels lace bodice worth \$6,500.

U. S.—Are that diamond necklace and that Brussels lace bodice wealth or not?

B. J.—Wealth, of course.

U. S.—Produced by labor or produced by capital?

B. J.—(with a look of disgust)—"By capital?" Of course not; by labor!

U. S.—Now suppose that your employer and mine had not bought that necklace and bodice, would you and I be in the amount of money they cost? Would we be the possessors of that \$11,500? Would our wages have gone up any higher?

B. J. (scratches his ears and, after a while, during which a drop of perspiration appears on his forehead)—No, We would not have been in that much money. Our wages would not have been any higher. We would have been just as badly off as we are now. It would have made no difference to us.

U. S.—Would you, in the face of these facts, say that, seeing luxury is wealth, and labor produces all wealth, therefore, you pay for luxury, and lower or less luxury will make you better off?

B. J.—I wish there were something around here I could sit on, I feel my head swimming—This Thing looks mixed up.—Let me see.—As Labor produces all wealth, and diamond necklaces and Brussels lace bodices are wealth, it does seem as if Labor paid for them.—But yet—

U. S.—Go on; guess you are on the right track—

B. J.—But then if I have no more money in pocket in case the thing was not bought—then (very deliberately) I CAN'T BE THE ONE THAT PAYS FOR IT! Ain't it?

U. S.—Just so. Go on!

B. J.—I can't. Here I'm stuck fast.

U. S.—Just hook on to me and I'll pull you out. Your pickle comes from the wrong, the misleading use you make of the word PAY. Does a man PAY out of what he HAS NOT, or out of what HE HAS?

B. J.—How can a man pay out of what he has not? He pays, of course, out of what he has.

U. S.—Correct—Now, did we ever have in our hands the \$11,500 that our employers expended in Brussels lace bodices and diamond necklaces?

B. J.—(decidedly hot in the collar)—Did we? No, by thunder!

U. S.—I am glad of your emphasis. We did not pay for them for the simple reason that we did not have the wealth to pay with. This clears up the point why less luxuries enjoyed by the employer does not mean more wealth left to us. Whether the employer indulges in luxuries or not, and whether he drops one sort of luxury and changes it for another, we are no poorer and no richer, because these luxuries are paid for by wealth that never was in our hands.

B. J.—That's certainly so.

U. S.—Apply these principles to the question of taxation, and you will soon realize their far-reaching importance.

B. J.—puckers up his brows.

U. S.—All the wages of the whole working class, put together, will not come anywhere near the amount of the taxes paid in the land. For the same reason that we could not have paid for bodices of our employers' wives the working class cannot have paid these taxes. From year end to year end, it never had that amount of money in its hands to pay with.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE XMAS BOX.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will please find ten dollars, a donation from the New Jersey State Executive Committee to the Daily People Christmas Box. We wish you many more.

Wm. J. Carroll,
Financial Secretary.
Elizabeth, N. J., December 11.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose check for four dollars, two dollars for the Daily People Xmas Box from Section Holyoke, and two dollars for subscriptions.

M. Ruther,
Holyoke, Mass., December 13.

REV. HILL'S FIGURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the New York Times of December 9 there appears a news item headed "Expended \$74,373 to Lose Congress."

One of the principal beneficiaries of this expenditure was the renowned would-be hangman of "all Socialists," the Rev. J. Wesley Hill, who received \$2,250, the largest amount paid out by the Republican party to any one individual speaker.

It was always reasonable to suppose that Hill was not flying Socialism, wherever and whenever he could, for nothing. Is this his figure?

M. R.
New York, December 10.

PUSHING THE PARTY PRESS IN SEATTLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find check to pay for one sub for the Daily People for one year, five three months' subs for the Daily People, and three yearly, seven six months', and four three months' subs for Weekly People and two six months' subs for Arbetaren; in all twenty-two subs.

Yours for the S. L. P.
D. G. O'Hanrahan,
Seattle, Wash., November 26.

NOW YOU SEE IT, NOW YOU DON'T

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The People's recent note on the Chicago Daily Socialist of Nov. 30, showing how that paper printed on its front page news of the Panama boiler makers' strike and on the back page carried an ad. for scabs to break that same strike, was a sharp rap at privately owned ventures in the Socialist movement.

The rap will be all the sharper when it is noted that the ad. appears only in the "Chicago" edition of the paper. The "National" edition has it not.

F. G. M.
St. Louis, December 8.

HOW THE S. L. P. VOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see in your correspondents' column that Comrade Anderson of Benicia, Calif., was cheated out of a vote. I myself experienced considerable difficulty in casting my ballot for Charles H. Berg, the S. L. P. candidate for governor of California. I went into my polling place, which is situated in the fashionable Ashbury Heights district, and, having neglected to take a pen along, sought to find the one in the booth, which the regulation calls for. It was not there. Then I went out into the booth proper and asked those in charge for a pen. They refused me point blank. I insisted in such a loud voice that the guardian of the law struck his helmeted head into the doorway. After some wrangling, I finally obtained a pen and cast a real revolutionary ballot.

Emile Schoenitzer,
San Francisco, Calif., December 6.

WILL DISCHARGE HIS DUTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After having for some time read in the columns of The People remarks on the best means of doing propaganda, it strikes me that we do not pay enough attention to this feature. We ought to try to help each other more, by suggestions and by explaining methods which have worked well. Last, but not least, is the need for funds. Funds are needed, of course, and we all see the guilt. To help remove mine, I send \$1.50 for pamphlets.

J. H.
Ladner, B. C., December 7.

PIERSON FINISHES UP PORTLAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed five subs to the Weekly People and four subs to the "Arbetaren"

with money order for same. Another out-door meeting was held, and in spite of the inclement weather, Comrade Berg and I addressed a fair-sized, interested crowd. Berg spoke in Swedish and gave a splendid exposition of the class struggle. The sale of literature, while not large, amounted to eight pamphlets and a good number of copies of the Weekly People and "Arbetaren."

This finishes my work in Portland. Shall leave to-day for Eureka, Calif.
Chas. Pierson.
Portland, Ore., December 10.

SUPPRESSING FACTS IN MINES' SLAUGHTER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Daily People of November 11, 1910, contained a report of the lives lost in the explosion of the mines of the Victor American Fuel Company, Colo. The report stated that there were sixty-four miners' lives snuffed out, and that the list might reach eighty. From what I have learned, it seems that there were many more lives lost, and that the mining company suppressed this information.

A woman neighbor of mine lost several relatives in that explosion. She went to Victor to attend their funeral, and there she learned a tale of the disaster such as the news agencies have not been giving out. It seems the cause of the explosion was dry mine dust, the same not being kept wet. She told me that NO CORONER'S INQUEST was held over the miners' bodies, and that quite a number of the bodies of Mexican miners were taken from the mine at midnight, dumped into rough wooden boxes, without their bodies having been washed, and buried in the hillside. How many such victims were so disposed of can not be said, but the lady told me that there were 125 killed altogether, instead of the 64 as first given out.

From the story given to me by this woman, it would seem that the mining company tried to prevent all knowledge which it could from becoming public. She said that it was sought to keep men from knowing that the mine was on fire; that the favorite master mechanic and the others who descended into the mine did so to see if they could not quench the flames without calling out the men first, and they were all killed.

This place at Victor, is, from what I can learn of it, the worst capitalist hell in Colorado. If anyone dare say a word in behalf of the workmen, he is immediately invited to leave town. This neighbor of mine even had some experience in that line when she was at the funeral of her relatives.

J. U. Billings,
Grand Junction, Colo., December 8.

SECTION ST. PAUL'S ACTIVITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On December 4 and 5 we held two meetings in Federation Hall, at which Comrade Boris Reinstein spoke. About one hundred people attended the first meeting and about fifty came to our second meeting. Reinstein made a good impression. The audiences were very attentive and showed deep interest in the speaker's able presentation of the subjects.

We distributed the leaflets "S. P. versus S. L. P.," and the I. W. W. agitation leaflets. Literature sales amounted to \$3.10. We called for collections and received donations amounting to \$8.69. One subscription for the W. P. was secured.

After our New Year's entertainment we intend to hold agitation meetings in the various working class districts of the city.

During our October meeting of the Section, we elected a committee of two members to solicit funds to help carry on agitation work. At last night's Section meeting the committee reported that \$15 had been collected in two shops, and more was to be had later. This amount was collected from workmen who are not yet members of the S. L. P. which shows that our comrades, who have the subscription lists, are doing good work for the S. L. P.

We received three applications for membership to the Section last night, which were acted upon.

Forward, comrades, with the revolutionary message of the S. L. P. to the working class, and thus hasten the day of emancipation.

W. E. Mc Cue,
St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 9.

BALTIMOREANS INSPIRED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the first time in many years Section Baltimore of the Socialist Labor Party had a meeting which was a success from

every point of view. On Sunday evening, December 11, Arnold Weisman spoke before a fair-sized and very attentive audience, on "Socialism." It was a real treat, as it was some time since this city had the opportunity to hear an S. L. P. man talk Socialism. The only one who left the hall during the address was an S. P.-ite, who silently crept out when the speaker reached the point of organization. And no wonder: it was getting too hot for him. "If a capitalist takes a man who claims to be a Socialist, and wants to abolish capitalism, and puts him on his ticket, he is not afraid of him. He knows that that brand of Socialism for which that individual stands can do him no harm." (Here is where our S. P.-ite disappeared.) The crowd did not stir. They seemed to have been taken by the speaker's telling points. The address was finished with an appeal to those present to study our literature and join and work for the Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Workers of the World.

A few intelligent questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of all present. So keen was the interest of the audience that, for more than half an hour after the lecture, they stood around Comrade Weisman asking what to read, how to join the party, what were the dues, and other such questions.

One old timer who dropped out of the party some years ago, re-joined immediately. The old S. L. P. fighting spirit was revived in him. Several young men gave their addresses and promised to join us soon. We sold seventeen pamphlets, and distributed a number of Weekly Peoples.

Onward, you S. L. P. men! The time is ripe!

As Comrade Weisman said: "No peace, no compromise!" Nothing short of the abolition of wage slavery will solve the problem.

Organizer,
Baltimore, Md., December 12.

THINGS NORTHWEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As a consequence of the "directing ability" of the few, labor conditions here are simply abominable. Camps, mills, and other industrial enterprises are either closing down or are curtailing production by cutting the number of help employed, or shortening their hours of labor. As a consequence, the reserve industrial army is being swollen to an alarming extent.

The writer experienced at a large concern an example of the generosity of "Brother Capital" to "Brother Labor" by having his board raised from \$5.25 per week to \$6.30 per, without any increase in wages. If you quit before the week is up or are discharged, you have to pay at the rate of \$1.40 per day. And the good obedient wage-slave, mostly native born free American citizens, accept it with meekness. The only "kicking" done is by the despised and hated foreigner.

Local conditions as regards the labor movement are extremely interesting. The so-called Socialist Party here is at its old game of confusing the working class. To make itself more attractive it has raised the monthly dues from 25 to 50 cents per month. The members have the privilege of free lodging. The hall has been turned into a lodging house, where shaving, hair cutting and washing of clothes is carried on. At the same time the sanitary conditions are fit for an investigation by the Board of Health.

The local I'm-a-Bums are at the same old game of industrial unionism. Fellow worker Holmes, who has never done a useful day's work for years, is one of the decoys. However, his record as a worker of the workers is getting to be known so generally on this coast that the workers are getting on to him. The I'm-a-bums also conduct a similar enterprise in the lodging house line on the lines of their relations, the Socialist party.

Section Portland S. L. P., is doing fine; it is having a healthy growth of membership, is holding excellent street meetings, and is having good sales of literature, considering the campaign of vilification and abuse of other organizations against the S. L. P.

The more I see of the actions of the Anarchist outfit, both individually and collectively, the more it confirms me of the correctness of the attitude which the S. L. P. has adopted with regard to them. The I'm-a-bum speakers talk on the street about the fakirs and grafters in the A. F. of L., but they can give the A. F. of Hell grafters cards and spades in that line. No wonder! The organization started dishonestly; it has gone along dishonestly, and will wind up dishonestly. So I hope that the S. L. P. will keep the light turned on in exposing the actions of this slumming outfit.

I may add that the launching of a good sized local of the true I. W. W. is already under way, which will also cause these pork-chop grafters much concern. Already their dupes are beginning to get acquainted with the fact that there is another organization in the

field. This will add to the concern of the leaders as regards the continuance of their meal tickets.

Alex. Ramsay,
Portland, Ore., Dec. 6.

SPLENDID GERMAN MASS MEETING IN AKRON, O.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Yesterday, Sunday, we had Comrade Richard Koepfel, Editor of our German Party organ, with us. It was the best meeting we have had in years. It took place at the Central Labor Union Hall which was filled to its capacity. In an adjoining room the S. P. held an English meeting, a lady addressing a "big crowd" of about 13 or 14. One of them came sneaking around to our meeting every once in a while and looked very crestfallen as he saw our splendid gathering.

Koepfel handled his subject well. He spoke on the causes of the steady decline of the workers' condition. He opened up by saying that, in order to fully understand Socialism, its aims and principles, the workmen must first understand capitalism and its workings. He then gave a fine analysis of the capitalist system, using a blackboard to picture the production and distribution of wealth among the classes in society. Then came an explanation of the real meaning of the terms wages, value, price, and profit, and the speaker made everything so clear that even the least schooled workman present could comprehend. After showing the means the working class must employ to free themselves from the bondage of wage slavery, Koepfel closed with a strong appeal to join the S. L. P. and spread its press and literature.

The good effect of the speech made itself manifest right there and then. We received four applications for membership, got seven new subscribers for our German Party organ, sold seventeen German pamphlets, and took up a collection amounting to nearly \$5.

The meeting has done us much good. It seems that, for the time being, we can make better progress among the German speaking workers than among the Americans, and we shall invite Comrade Koepfel again in the near future.

K. S.
Akron, O., December 12.

REINSTEIN IN COLUMBUS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Columbus people had an opportunity last night to listen to a most important address. Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, and recent correspondent of The People at the A. F. of L. convention at St. Louis, was the speaker. His subject was: "Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party Toward the Fundamental Principles of International Socialism," and his address was replete with concrete matters affecting labor affairs in this country. Reinstein showed that S. P. men, such as Max Hayes and Victor Berger, were in full fight from the battlefield they set out upon ten years ago; that is, the "boring from within" policy in trade unions to make them Socialist.

Reinstein's address was based on two propositions of the International Socialist Congress, the resolution on Immigration, and the one on Economic and Political Unity, and he considered the question of Socialist Unity on the basis of these resolutions. Those present who were not clear upon this matter received a most valuable lesson, and those who already understood the question were given an excellent inspiration.

We received two applications for membership at this meeting.

O. F.
Columbus, O., December 11.

SOBERING SLAVES FOR EXCESSIVE EXPLOITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the great (?) international (?) American Federation of Labor, spoke with his master's voice at a meeting composed mostly of Des Moines business men, at the Auditorium, Sunday afternoon.

"His master's voice" in this instance was the Des Moines Citizens' Association, which is engaged in a crusade against the open saloon. Lennon followed the Rev. "Billy" Sunday, who spoke along similar lines under the same auspices about a week previous. The Y. M. C. A. orchestra and glue club furnished music, and the religious element of "our best people" were strongly in evidence, giving the speaker their cordial endorsement.

Lennon, who claims the personal friendship of William Jennings Bryan, has the characteristic appearance of a typical Texas "rawhide" Democratic politician. His utterances were slow and apparently laborious, and he threshed his theme to a shred. To the Socialist these meetings are of a little more than passing interest, for they show how the "leaders" of the great (?) international (?) A. F. of L. are used by big and little business, or conflicting industrial interests, as boosters for one side or the other, in a controversy which is presented as a great moral "issue," but is a decidedly ma-

terial one designed to increase the flow of dollars to the pockets of business men.

Lennon's talk may be summarized very briefly (tho' it took over two hours to deliver) as follows: A plea for sobriety, on the part of whom? Business men? Oh, no,—on the part of wage slaves. The worker who drinks becomes inefficient (he becomes a poor profit producer, you see!). He should "save his booze money and take it home to his family," says Lennon (And when he does, and begins to "save," the boss will cut his wages to cover his savings, for wages ever tend downward. They are merely the cost of subsistence, and the boss will say,—as one of the prominent ones said recently—"workmen have no business with such luxuries as carpets and lace curtains.")

Lennon said organized labor was one hundred years old in the United States—had you noticed it? (Well! what has the working class to show for that fact? Any prospect of getting the full product of its toil through the A. F. of L.? Not so you can notice it!) He was pathetic on the point of the labor of children, forced into industrial strife on account of father's attempt to down the rum demon in the open saloon. (How many working class homes were destroyed by the other capitalist industries he failed to state; the prostitutes made through low wages and exhausting toil in the sweatshops of "respectable" business men weren't mentioned.) The influence of the liquor business on education was another point. (In this he neglected to say how many children were compelled to leave school to go forth as bread winners, to help piece out an existence because the wages of the entire family were barely sufficient to provide food and clothing for one vigorous wage slave, and because the boss must have his profits.) He said the saloon keeper was a non-producer. (Uh, huh, and so is the business man—his adulterated food and shoddy clothes begin the wrecking process finished in the saloon. His unsanitary stores, hotels, factories, death dealing mines, mills, railroads and rotten rookeries called "homes," drive his nerve-racked victims to the stimulants furnished by the saloon keeper whose profits he covets!) An organization is judged by its service to humanity! (Judged by this standard, what service has the modern profit-mongering business man rendered to humanity?—meaning by humanity the working class. Let the victims of tuberculosis and the diseased remnants of once vigorous manhood and womanhood, whose blood and bones have been coined into dividends for business men, make reply.) His descriptions of the influence of the saloon on government and the home were thrilling. (The workers as a class have no homes, and government has been and is administered in the interest of the capitalist class, and if, in the chase for profits the lesser exploiters fail to get their share, the worker may view the "issue" with the utmost indifference and equanimity.) What shall be done with the invested capital and wage slaves now employed in the liquor business if the saloon is eliminated? Lennon says that as all other industries employ from four to seven times more labor than the liquor business, the distillers and brewers can go into other businesses and employ all their present labor besides much additional help—presumably at a "fair" profit.

As an ingenious sample of A. F. of L. logic and kindergarten economics I submit these ideas of Lennon's for prayerful consideration. It's a pretty fight between business rivals, and the worker can afford to say, "Go it wife, go it bear." The Des Moines Citizens' Association is soliciting subscriptions to make a fight against the-booze business. It is issuing cards as sample stock subscriptions, giving all a share in "God and Home and Native Land."

The saloon men, on the other hand are not idle. They are circulating petitions for voters to sign, requesting a renewal of their licenses, and claim to have with-in two hundred signatures of the required number. En passant it may be mentioned that a constitutional amendment providing for State wide prohibition was defeated at the last election by over 23,000 votes.

A. S. Dowler,
Des Moines, Ia., December 7.

THE S. P. IN YOUNGSTOWN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It will be remembered that some time ago I made mention of an S. P. man who told me of the S. P. counterpart in Russia. This man remained with the Socialist party until recently, but he has now quit them. He told me that all that we accused the S. P. of was true, only we did not go far enough.

It had been our custom to tell the public that the S. P. were nothing but reform politicians, and we cited in proof their immediate demands, or vote-catching planks, such as free water, and municipal coal and ice plants. But there were things which happened here which were simply disgraceful and scandalous.

Such, for instance, was the case of an S. P. man named Lender, who ran a dance at one of the halls here. He had present all the disreputables imaginable, and Tenderloin folk were there innumerable. So boisterous and indecent did their conduct become that the police were called in and Lender had to close up his dance.

This affair caused all kind of talk in the Socialist party organization here and in the Singing Society, in whose hall the dance was held, but this Lender is an S. P. member yet and the organization is winking at his exploit.

Another bright page from the S. P. organization's conduct here is the fact there is a private detective who is a member of the Local. Some one found him out and brought the matter up in their ranks. Some were in favor of having him put out, but others said that they wanted all the detectives and police they could get, because "these were workmen, too." And so Mr. Pinkerton man is there in the S. P. fold.

LETTER-BOX

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

J. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The People has no more use for the labor-dislocating A. F. of L. than it has for the labor-debauching I'm-a-bummery. Nevertheless, every time an A. F. of L. body is engaged in a bona fide workingman's struggle such a body will receive The People's support. Likewise any other set of workmen.

L. J. A., PITTSBURG, PA.—Do not inquire into "motives." If one goes into the "motives" of the Court for sentencing Warren, then one must likewise go into the "motives" of Warren for doing what he did. These "motives" were obviously "yellow" and for the promotion of a privately owned paper.

As to the second point—ex-Gov. Taylor can claim the principle that everyone is to be held innocent until proven guilty.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—The composers on The People are threatening to strike against your copy. They swear a variety of swears at your pencil-written copy.

F. G. M., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Give the gentleman rope.

J. M. R., TORONTO, CANADA—The tool of production that is operated by its owner and not by wage-slaves is not "capital." Capital implies exploitation. A man does not exploit himself.

R. T., NEW YORK—The chief work of Nietzsche is "Die Sagenpoesie der Griechen." (The folklore poetry of the Greeks). We have seen no English translation of the book.

C. L., JUNIATA, PA.—Front attack. A Socialist method of agitation that looks to providing berths for the agitators is s-w-l-n-d-l-e.

W. A. G., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Fling Hudibras at the professor's head. He belongs to the breed that is bred to dash and draw. Not wine, but more unwholesome law; To make 'twixt words and lines huge gaps. Wide as meridians in maps.

Such, for instance, was the case of an S. P. man named Lender, who ran a dance at one of the halls here. He had present all the disreputables imaginable, and Tenderloin folk were there innumerable. So boisterous and indecent did their conduct become that the police were called in and Lender had to close up his dance.

This affair caused all kind of talk in the Socialist party organization here and in the Singing Society, in whose hall the dance was held, but this Lender is an S. P. member yet and the organization is winking at his exploit.

Another bright page from the S. P. organization's conduct here is the fact there is a private detective who is a member of the Local. Some one found him out and brought the matter up in their ranks. Some were in favor of having him put out, but others said that they wanted all the detectives and police they could get, because "these were workmen, too." And so Mr. Pinkerton man is there in the S. P. fold.

It was because he saw what was going on, in this way, that this young Russian quit the S. P. and made application in the Socialist Labor Party.

Another thing. There is an S. P. South Slavonian paper which circulates about here, and is read by Bulgarians, Croats, South Slavonians, and Servians. Instead of solidifying these various nationalities, this paper, "Radnicka Straza," set one division against another. This is what I am told by Comrade Brezbradica. We shall expose these doings when Comrade Kuharich, editor of the S. L. P. South Slavonian organ, "Radnicka Borba," will be here on January 7.

We ask readers of The People here to close ranks with us and send ahead the work of the Socialist Labor Party.

E. R. Markley,
Youngstown, O., December 11.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.
New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York

V. J. S., BROKEN BOW, NEB.—The Socialist never counts the number of the foes. He is right and must prevail.

S. F., BALTIMORE, MD.—The reason of the split in the S. L. P. in 1899 out of which came the present S. P.? Why, the reason is repeating itself every day. It is repeating itself now among the shoemakers in this vicinity. The men having struck, and the A. F. of L. Tobin furnishing the employers with "Union" scabs, the S. P. press leaves Tobin unmolested. The S. L. P. set its face as flint against betrayals of the workers; the splitters, for cash in the guise of label advs. and other things, wanted to condone such betrayals of Labor. Among the first to congratulate the splitters was one Eaton, the Secretary of Tobin's body.

G. F. C., HOUSTON, TEX.—Brockey Bryan was a curiosity who came to this office from Texas in the wake of Frank Lyons in 1902. He worked in the composing department. There he wanted to run things, became riotous, and was discharged.

"S. L. P." WINNIPEG, CANADA—Of course Socialists denounce "interest"—but in the denunciation they do not limit themselves to interest on money, and thereby approve, or seem to approve of what amounts to the same thing, profits, wrung from Labor. "Profits" proper, and "interest" proper, and "rent" are all forms of unearned increment privately appropriated by virtue of the private ownership of things necessary for production and distribution.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Receipt is acknowledged of "Matter Received" only in case the matter has not yet been used in some way or other. Otherwise no specific acknowledgment is made.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; J. M. C., BELLINGHAM, WASH.; L. J., TACOMA, WASH.; E. J. H., PHILA., PA.; W. E. Mc., ST. PAUL, MINN.; H. H. L., NEW YORK, N. Y.; J. H. F., N. READING, MASS.; E. H., BOSTON, MASS.—Matter received.

A New Leaflet
FOR
National Distribution
IS NOW READY
The Socialist Labor Party
— VS. —
The Socialist Party

The career of the two parties is graphically contrasted.
By mail, per 1,000 \$2.00
At our office \$1.00
N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF
Daily People
Anniversary Medallions

have been procured from the manufacturers and are offered to the first comers at
30 Cents Postage prepaid.

Detached from its red ribbon, this medallion makes a charming watch fob, and will always bring back memories of the trying times our Party Press has withstood.

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

KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
MIRAPROSCARA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver
100 pills 25¢
H. L. BERGER
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
237 AVE. COE 36 ST. NEW YORK

