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VARIED COMMENT ON LEADING TOPICS, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

British Unions May Learn a Lesson-Why Capitalist Ladies Have no Fear of Suffragism-The "Obduracy" of Taft to Railroad Magnates-Archbishop Ireland's Worthless Opinions on

Evidently the Trades Unions Great Britain are taking no stock in the theory, before referred to in these columns, that the decisions of the House of Lords, pronounced as the country's highest appellate court, are "purely legal and have no political bearing whatever." The House of Lords, just having decided, as a "purely legal question and not at all political," that the Unions have no authority to tax their members for political campaigns, the British Unions are moving to cause the House of Commons to legislate upon the matter substantively. If this move is a symptom of the British Unions' eyes beginning te be peeled the hope may be entertained that the cataract that has so long made them stumble with blindness may be wholly removed.

Miss Ethel Arnold, the British suffragist, and expressly anti-suffragette, has just let drop a bit of sound economics that goes far to explain the presence of capitalist women in the suffragist movement. The distinguished lady said: "The laws of supply and demand will work just the same whether women have the vote or not." The aplomb with which the remark was made proved that Miss Arnold feels perfectly at ease for the capitalist class. Suffragism to her has no terrors, and may add quite a charm to those members of the female sex to whom supply and demand is quite satisfactory. The supply of women being so much steadier than the demand in the Labor Market, their wages will tend downward, making profits jump upward.

Bernard Shaw's epigram certainly made a hit. Magistrate Olmstead having declared the waist strikers to be "on a strike against God and nature, whose prime law is that man shah earn his bread in the sweat of his brow." Shaw's repartee "Delightful, medieval America-always in the intimate personal confidence of the Almighty"-partakes of the incisiveness of the humor with which Lincoln was in the habit of pricking the pretentiousness of committees of clergymen who insisted upon giving him advice, they knowing just what God wanted.

As with the capitalist, so with the S. P. "intellectual" and "would-be intellectual." The capitalist strains to conceal the existence of the classes in his social order, and he strains to make Ditto, ditto his S. P. double within the S. P., as appears from the letter of Mr. Morris Hillquit, dated December 10, 1909, and protesting to the National Executive Committee of his party against "the names of the candidates I for the N. E. C.] appearing on the printed ballots with a statement of their respective 'trade, occupation or profession'"; Mr. Hillquit declares that there are "no separate or antagonistic interests" within the S. P.; and he demands that "the official ballots be printed without such statement."-A well known tune.

Six railroad presidents, having pressed President Taft to change his policy on railroad legislation, declare with the loud groans familiar to those who have visited revival meetings, that they found him "obdurate"; they could succeed "only in causing him to relent on the order that a railroad shall not acquire stock in a competing road"-and these railroad presidents adjourned to the nearest hotel to celebrate an "obduracy" that relented in just what they were after. When the six railroad presidents adjourned from their celebration, their complexion was florid, their gait jaunty, and they sang in chorus: won't stop merging till morning, till daylight doth appear!"

The death of Darius O. Mills recalls the incident of the appeal made by him, a Republican, jointly with Perry Bel-Democrat, to President Harrison for Federal troops in the Coeur d'Alene; l "a step forward."

whereupon the Republican President turned U. S. troops into constables to break the strike of the employes of Mills & Belmont in the Coeur d'Alene mines. Since then the capitalists have become more cautious. When alleged Republican and alleged Democratic partners in common ventures need the physical powers of their class to supplement their economic powers, they no longer say so in a way that gives away the snap of their being neither Reps nor Dems, but Caps.

Mr. John M. Work-who is Mr. Work? Mr. John M. Work is the distinguished Iowan member on the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party who, finding in 1908 that his party's vote was slashed, his own State leading with a 50 per cent. decrease, so completely lost the control of his faculties as to lead his party into the wildcat scheme of attempting to oust the Socialist Labor Party from the International Bureauwell, Mr. John M. Work, under date of December 6, 1909, informs his fellow members on his National Executive Committee that "the genuine Socialist vote doubled in 1908." If the losses of 1908 are a doubling of Mr. Work's "genuine Socialist vote," then the still heavier S. P. losses of 1909 must be a quadrupling of the gentleman's "genuine Socialist vote." And yet they are not happy, and are wrangling over what's the matter with the S. P.1

With Cardinal Gibbons convicted of ignorance of the history of his own State of Maryland, Archbishop Ireland, who lives in Minnesota, should excuse the public for attaching no importance to his opinions regarding the far more distant Congo. Facts, not fancy, establish the conclusion that the Congo is a slave pen, and that the atrocities committed there under the administration of the late King of Belgium are simply unspeakable. It may be true that King Leopold was animated only by a proselyter's zeal, in which case he, perhaps, scourged the ngoans no worse than the Roman Catholic political machine scourged the Albigensians, when it slaughtered them wholesale in the South of France. If so, so much the worse for the King.

Mrs. Frances Coster Kip, having secured in Reno, Nev., a divorce from her husband Henry Spies Kip, a gentleman of "much mining property," immediately married J. H. Little, another 'successful mining operator," with whom she forthwith departed on her honeymoon to San Francisco. What a magnificent epithalamium could not the miners, whose sweat is paying the piper, get up in honor of the lady! But seeing there is no Catullus or Spenser among them to celebrate the occasion, it is to be hoped they were not so wholly oblivious to "Patriotism and the Family" as not to have showered copious handfuls of rice and bagsful of old shoes after the warfaring honeymooners.

Dives, in the shape of E. H. Harriman's relict, has thrown to Lazarus another erumb from his banquet table-\$1,000,000 and 10,000 acres of land for a park. Whereat Lazarus is expected to feel supremely grateful, and whereat the owners of the real estate, whose price will rise immensely through the improvement of the Park, will pay for an ode upon the peerless beauty of the existing social

While awaiting the next issue of the Chicago Socialist party "The Provoker," the following passage may be quoted from that publication as giving testimony from the inside: "Thomas Sladden, State Secretary of Oregon, writes the Socialist party is controlled by those making a living out of it. My term expires January 1. Then I quit this blatant middle-class aggregation of pulpiteers and bunco-steerers."

Sensible boys, those telegraph operators on the Big Four! Their decision not to strike proves they have learned something. What is the sense in the telegraphers' branch of the railway service striking, while the other branches of the service remain at work and thereby scab on the strikers! Of course the board of arbitration to which they have submitted their grievances will sell them out. But the loss and suffering will be less than if they struck. Not until the strike of any one branch of an industry is the strike of all the branches will the strike, whatever its immediate fate, be

# **ADDRESS**

#### Of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party to the S. L. P. Membership and Friends, Adopted January 3, 1910.

GREETING:-

As was to be expected, the events of the last twelve months have crowded made last January by your National Socialist party to-day can be read not only in election returns but in the collumns of that party's own press. Wreck and ruin are the sounds it utters. One should think that under such circumstances the Socialist party would wheel about, manfully acknowledge the falsity of its previous course, and striking hands with the Socialist Labor Party, unify the Socialist Movement of the land. Yet not so. Pursued by the fatality of the law of its own existence the posture of the Socialist party towards the Socialist Labor Party bears striking resemblance to the posture of Capitalism towards Socialism.

Sociation and demonstrated with scientific preciseness the utter impossibilism of Capitalism, and has foretold with astronomic certainty the inevitableness of its doom. The law of exchange value was shown by Socialism to lead, under a system of the private ownership of the necessaries for production, to an impossible state of things. Wealth was bound to concentrate and assume tyrannical powers over increasing masses left ever more destitute and helpless, with consequences that it required no prophet to foretell-collapse. And this has happened. The United States constitution continues in force in form only, In all that is essential it has been repealed in fact. No longer are States, or Congress Districts, represented in the national legislature. Whatever the form of the election may be, the fact is that industries are represented; and these industries being held under a system that no longer fits their very development: the halls of the national legislature no longer present the one time decorous appearance of statesmen discussing general issues, they now present the aspect of worse than a bear garden, of the wolf kennel, where warring wolves seek to tear one another. The swaddling clothes of private ownership no longer fit the ample proportions of developed society. The very law of exchange value which foreshadowed this social development also pointed to the remedy, socalled-the Socialist or Industrial Republic. At first, Capital roundly denied the premises, and, of course, laughed at the conclusions of Socialism. The remorseless course of social evolution brought, however, home to Capital, one by one, both premises and conclusions.

Did Capital recognize and admit the error of its reasoning, and, saving the people further distress, manfully accept wild schemes that are mere attempts at dodging. Accordingly we see propositions and laws to "curb" the Trusts, by "publicity"; to "restrain" the Trusts, by Federal control"; to "regulate" the Trusts by "income taxes"-in short by methods which are a denial of the original premises of Capital which one time esserted that the Trust was an unqualified blessing. We see Capital, accordingly, striking the unenviable attitude of seeking to "regulate" the highway robbery of the workers' product, their civic, and their political liberties. We see Capital, in short, doing anything and everything imaginable to avoid what mental and civic integrity would dictate -the evacuation of its false position.

Exactly that is the present posture of the Socialist party. The impossibilism of the Socialist party policy was demon-strated by the S. L. P. in advance, and the Socialist party's present distracted position was foretold to it, as unerringly by the Socialist Labor Party, as Socialism points out unerringly to Capital the untenableness of its stand. Utterly blind to the difference between the European and the American lay of the land; impermeable to the fact that whereas the Socialist Movement of Europe had bourgeois issues to settle, left unsettled by the bourgeois revolutions of Europe; unable therefore to grasp the facts that in Europe dictated to Socialism the aiming at immediate demands and palliatives,blind, impermeable, and mentally im-

geois revolution was carried out com-pletely against feudalism, and has left self towards Socialism the field clear for the two modern social thick and fast to prove the statements adversaries. Capitalism and Socialism, the Socialist party, instead of concen-Committee. The condition of the trating its agitation on the one issue called for by American conditions-the Social Revolution-strove after aims that are out of social season in America. Accordingly, the Socialist party, notwithstanding the existence of radical bourgeois parties, and the certainty of their rising, where they did not exist, spread its sails for the vote of the "discontented masses." Furthermore, and accordingly, the Socialist party deliberately ignored the intimate relation neessary between a Socialist political organization and trades unionism. Chasing after a class of votes that could be attracted only in Europe, Germany especially, where there is no bourgeois radical party, and leaving out of its propaganda the educational work requisite for the building of the revolutionary economic organization, the Socialist party fish. What was bound to happen duly happened. The expected vote of the 'discontented masses" was blown away by the breeze of bourgeois radical preences, while the workingmen whom the Socialist party spoke to, being left untrained, and unorganized into a classconscious economic organization, left the Socialist party in the lurch at the hust-

> Did the Socialist party recognize and admit the visionariness of its reasoning, and saving the Movement the further distress of conflicting Socialist parties, manfully accept the Socialist Labor Party truths which it had rejected, and n turn, evacuate its impossible position? No. What the Socialist party is now doing is trying any and everything except what mental and civic rectitude would dictate. The Socialist party press portrays this posture and portrays it by presenting the aspect of utter disinte-

The utopian element in the Socialist party, true to the feelings of utopians throughout the history of the Movement, is evincing bitter and bitterer antipathy towards the labor organization. The utopianism of their views is translating itself into the utopian notion that failure was due to the labor feature of their party, and that failure can be avoided by an increased dose of vote fishing utopianism.

Another element in the Socialist party, the element that fished for votes in the guilds, misnamed unions, of the A. F. of L. by echoing the anti-Socialist views of these guild organizations, is taking an opposite but similar course of expectthe Socialist truths it had rejected? No. ing to cure the man bitten by a mad dog What Capital is now doing is: trying with a hair of the dog that bit him, to escape the unavoidable by a series of Their previous attitude brought them support, 'tis true, but what support? Not the support of men. It brought them the support of cash. In such cases the cash is a bribe. It goes without saying that when Socialism is bribed the bribing is not in the interest of Socialism. Unwilling to part company with the bribe, and anxious to keep the political field, this element is scheming for a "Labor Party," the sinews of war for, and rank and file of, which are fatuously expected to come from the said A. F. of L. guilds with the aforesaid Socialist party element as the political managers and job holders.

A third element in the Socialist party is running in a direction, that if possible is still more irrational. This element rejects the utopians' position with the sound arguments of the Socialist Labor Party; with equally sound S. L. P. arguments it rejects the scheme of further coquetting with the A. F. of L.; but, partaking of the mental and civic lack of integrity which marks the other two elements, this element also seeks to avoid acknowledging the soundness of the S. L. P. position, as a consequence whereof this third element is seen striking the grotesquest of postures. While claiming to be a political party it is making common cause with Anarchy as instanced by their hysterical enthusiasm for the Spokane "I'm-a-Bums."

In short, all the distracted elements into which the bear garden of the S. P. is disintegrating are conducting them-

"Men go wrong with an ingenious skill.

"Bend the straight rule to their crooked will, "And with a clear and shining lamp supplied,

First put it out, then take it for a guide.

'Halting on crutches of unequal size One leg by truth supported, one by lies, "They sidle to the goal with awkward

'Secure of nothing, but to lose the race.' Comrades of the Socialist Labor Party: Our duty, hitherto arduous, is now relived by the encouragement that the logic of events has brought us. As your N. E. C. stated in last year's Address: "Capitalism will remain invulnerable so long as it faces not a proletariat organized in a class conscious union. That class conscious union can not rise or recruit its forces without the political agitation of its kindred-a party of Socialism. Only in the measure that each may impart strength to the other can both progress. Without this acknowledged reciprocity, the economic movement will continue either as a prop to capitalism, or as a source of periodical Anarchist outbreaks-in either case a discredit and disaster to Labor; while the political movement will remain impotent for good to the proletariat, potent only to afford comfortable notoriety to notoriety seekers and 'carrierists.' "

Whatever conditions in Europe may demand, it has become obvious that, with us in America, a political party of Socialism has for its prime duty the preaching of that educational propaganda which may crystallize in the in tegral economic organization that social science teaches is the heir to capitalist government. It has become obvious that all fly-paper propaganda for the vote of the "discontented masses" will attract flies only, and flies that do not always stick. It has become obvious that political party of Socialism is a snare and delusion if animated by the instinct of the bourgeois parties to gather votes: what these parties, whose social system already is in existence, with the requisite physical force to maintain them, may do and may neglect to do, a bona fide political party of Socialism in America may neither do, nor neglect. It is obvious to-day that, without the political movement, the Labor Movement is bound to degenerate into sporadic fits of blind "direct action," and that, without the political organization, all attempt at revolutionary unionism throttles it-

Comrades, the course is clear before us. Let us renew, to one another, the pledge we take when we join the Party, toward none, with all the gentleness. that may be, but all the severity that might be needed, hew close to the lines that experience and Socialist science lay down-the unification of the proletariat on the political as well as the economic field as the condition precedent for the overthrow of Capitalist Rule.

#### LABOR STATISTICS.

State Bureau's Report on Wages, Unemployment, Etc.

In a summary of returns from labor organizations in the state concerning memployment, wages and earnings, membership, etc., the N. Y. State Department of Labor gives some statistics which show that while unemployment has somewhat decreased, it is still far above what it was in the years before 1907. The statement given out says that the average earnings of union men have increased but admits that there has been no advance in the rate of wages. One notable fact mentioned is that with the hard times union membership dwindled, and with somewhat of a picking up of business, "troubles" between exploiter an exploitee broke out apace.

The following is in part the report of the Labor Bureau:

"The returns of unemployment for Sep-

tember 30, 1909, show a decline in idleness among organized wage earners. At the end of September the percentage of potent, the Socialist party never realized selves towards the principles of the idleness among trade union members that here in America, where the bour- S. I. P. in the identical fashion that we stood at 10.3. This is less than half the

percentage shown on the same date the year before when it was 22.5, and is as low as the corresponding figure for 1907 which was 10.5, but it is not as low as any of the September figures for the years 1901 to 6, which varied from 5.7 to 9.7 with the average of 7.0. The returns as to causes of idleness, although indicating that labor disputes were relatively a more prominent cause of idleness in 1909 than in 1908, show that lack of work was still the paramount cause of idleness at the end of September. "The average earnings of the union

workingmen in the State who had some employment during July, August and September of 1909, were \$233. But this increase in the average cannot be interpreted as due to a general rise in union wages; first, because it is fairly well known that the period from September, 1907, to September, 1909, was not one of advancing wage rates; and second, because in that period there was a decrease in the number of union members in the state of over 60,000, caused by the industrial depression of 1908, which would naturally force from the union ranks the lower rather than the higher paid members, leaving the latter in larger proportion in the returns than formerly. The decrease in membership alone thus tends to force up the general average of daily earnings without any change in wage rates.

"The decrease in number of trade unionists in the state caused by the industrial depression of 1908, and which, as noted in previous Bulletins continued up to March, 1909, came to an end between March and September when, although the number of organizations further declined, there was an increase of 5.600, making the total membership in the state at the end of September 372,-729 in 2,368 unions. This increase may be compared with a decrease of over 26,000 in the corresponding six months of 1908. The gain in membership, however, was very largely confined to New York City, was 4,744 which is explained almost entirely by an increase of 10,000 among the garment workers of New

York City. "The records of the bureau of Mediation and Arbitration show that the improved condition as to employment and earnings in 1909 were accompanied by an increase of industrial disputes, chiefly over questions of wages and trade unionism. This appears whether number of disputes, number of disputants or loss of working time be considered, the general comparison showing for the third quarter of the year, a great increase in 1909 over 1908 to figures not much below those of, 1907."

#### FAMILY OF NINE STARVING.

Father Injured-Before Disablement Received Princely \$11.20 to Support Seven Children,

William Higgins, forty years old, partially paralyzed as the result of an accident in the repair shop of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company a month ago, together with his wife, Virginia, and their seven children, one a nursing baby, were found destitute Fifty-ninth street, Brooklyn.

Higgins made \$11.20 a week, and when he was injured, on December 4, the company wanted him to sign an exonerary agreement; but this he refused to do, and has had no help from them, and but little from any quarter, since then. The police found the whole family huddled up in bed for warmth, and none of them had eaten. except some bread and butter on Wednesday, since Christmas.

Mrs. Frances D. Rich, of No. 5520 Fifth avenue, who told the police of their condition, learned of it through an appealing letter from Mrs. Higgins in which she says:

"It is awful hard to be willing thirty-five in the house to-day, and with no food and my little nursing baby, you can imagine how I feel."

#### MACHINISTS MAY JOIN SWITCH-MEN.

St. Paul, January 8 .- Thomas Van Lear, district president of the Machinists' Union, said last night that a strike vote taken by the machinists in the Northwest showed ninetyseven per cent. of the members to be in favor of obeying instructions from the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, should that department decide on extending the switchmen's strike.

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

BY THE LIGHT OF LESTER F. WARD'S DYNAMIC SOCIOLOGY.

Individuals Figuring in I'm-a-Bummism -Their Antecedents-Their Methods-Secret of Capitalist Newspaper Notoriety Given to the Affair.

Mishawaka, Ind., January 1.-To those who KNOW that the so-called I. W. W. at Spokane and other places in the northwest is not a bona fide labor movement and who also know that the educational movement has been ridiculed, scorned and scoffed time after time by the Walsh-Wilson, Foote set who are widely advertised as "martyrs" to the cause of "free-speech", will find valuable food for thought in some of the pages of Lester F. Ward's Dynamic Sociology.

I have no hesitancy in branding the "I-am-a-bum-I.-W.-W." as the rankest fraud now operating in the name of labor unionism. My conviction is based upon experience and knowledge acquired as a former organizer for Local No. 222 of the I. W. W. at Spokane in the early history of the new organization, and upon personal contact with many different elements within the organization while lecturing and organizing throughout Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, not excluding a trip to Vancouver, B. C.

By special request of the G. E. B. and the approval of the local unions involved. I acted on the executive council of the lumberman's strike in Portland, in 1907, when and where I came in close contact with the very elements that now dominate the organization. It was in connection with this strike that I saw the grossest of grafts and frauds promoted. I began to advocate methods looking to the elimination of fraud and graft, and even resisted some of the schemes there sanctioned by Fred Heslewood, who is now advertising himself as the treasurer to collect funds for the "martyrs", and promoted by Benjamin Williams and Joe Ettor, with the result that I found myself ostracised, was threatened with more than one slugging, and the threats carried the idea that I would be expelled.

It is not, however, my purpose in this article to detail the insides of the Portland lumberman's I. W. W. "Strike" which was officially declared off by the invention of a lie by Benjamin Williams, approved by Fred Heslewood and to which he (Heselwood) attempted to use influence and force to secure my signa-

In these and many other scenes in the northwest I most always found myself lined-up against the "push" and with a group of earnest, honest, thoughtful, sincere and faithful workingmen, none of whom were smitten with political ambitions or conspiring to an official posttion in a union. I also read carefully the printed report of the 3rd convention and have been in the far northwest the past two summers studying very carefully the "bum" tactics and graft by a lot of "bum" grafters. Hence I arrived at the conclusion that a good way to neutralize and defeat the schemes of the "dangerous classes" is to study the parallels in other and ancient movements.

In volume one of his Dynamic sociology, Lester F. Ward discusses the great evil, that the many religious systems have brought to humanity, and he asks the question, Why could not the great forces incorporated in the great religious movements not be progressive as well as non-progressive? He further asks: "But, if it be possible to convert all this vast force into progressive channels, why is it thus allowed to run waste, and why is it turned loose like a wild beast to get along and not be able. It was rend society and neutralize the progressive tendencies of unimpeded nature? The answer to this question is to be found in the causes which have produced these institutions in the past. . They have been the product, as before remarked of the ever-pressing demand of suffering humanity for a better state of things; they have promised to supply this demand, and mankind have lent their undivided energies to their establishment and dissemination, in the firm conviction that they were competent to fulfil their promises. This unqualified belief, this unswerving faith on the part of the mass of mankind, is the true secret of their power."

Ward in the next paragraph remarks that it seems natural that mankind could be as easily and surely won to a progressive system or movement, as to

support a non-progressive or a retrogressive system; and further on he says: "It is, however, the misfortune of man's mental constitution, and of the constitution of nature in which he is placed, suppose it possible to diffuse the intelthat the reverse of this is true. He is ever prone to seize upon the apparent with the emotional or propelling force. and over-look the real, to pin his faith to the superficial and reject the fundamental, to follow after the fanciful and the imaginary and pass by the actual and the tangible. Such is the feebleness of the average intellect, and such the complexity of the truths of nature, that it would have been impossible in any past age, if it he not so still, sufficiently to commend the latter to the former to secure any firm conviction that the reform demanded must come through KNOWLEDGE," (Caps. are contribu-

If Mr. Ward's estimates of human nature are correct, and his analysis of the tacties of priesthoods cannot be questioned, then it is plain that even the philosophy of Lester F. Ward condems in toto the social phenomenon notorious as "Iam-a-bum-I.-W.-W."

Mr. Ward's analysis at the same time accounts for the springing up of the "I- of the alleged political "Pope and popeam-a-bum-I.-W.-W." in these days of enlightenment. Inat is, he indicates the psychological and social conditions through which the nascent priesthood of prophets, preachers, and leaders in the modern social and labor movement risc and hold sway over the ignorant and deluded followers who have faith in the promises that paying dues into the "Iam-a-buni-I.-W.-W." will produce an ORGANIZATION that will emancipate the working class. Have not deluded workers by the hundreds pinned their faith to the superficial promises of the Walsh-Wilson coterie? That is, they have taken the start and probably paid their initiation fees before they discovered the fake. But the "I-am-a-bum bunch"-preach that it is revolutionary to fool and fake any worker to JOIN the I. W. W. Walsh stated to this writer on "windy Sunday" that he believed it good organization work to get the ignerant worker to pay his initiation fees and the first month's dues, any way that you can, even though he may never come into the union hall again. That it would mean another dollar for the REVOLUTION, which Walsh & Co., represented they were promoting.

I shall not in this article take up time and space in setting forth the confusion tactics promoted and upheld that day by the Walsh-Wilson-Foote conspirators. I shall try to detail that in a future story. Neither is it within the province of this paper to relate with what tenacity and energy, not to mention malice and venom, with which the leaders, preachers and prophets in Spokane assailed the S. L. P. I shall also defer to some future article a statement of facts showing the direct and pecuniary connection between large corporate interests and some of these "bum" leaders. emselves as martyrs to the cause of

Mr. Ward advances the argument that, in the great systems of the past, the masses have been kept in ignorance by the ruling classes. That while the masses have supplied the emotional, or propelling force, the ruling class have monopolized the intellectual or directive force. On page 19 of the first volume of the second edition of his Dynamic Sociology he emphasizes the idea that the intellect in its function is not a propelling force and can only be a directive force. On page 400 of the same book he says: "However much ideas may serve to guide mankind, they have no power to propel." In volume two, page 100 he limits his expression--"directive force"-by saying: "The intellectual element, though commonly called a force, is not in reality such.

Referring to page 19 of the first volume, we read further: "But it is this directive force that would be absolutely required to secure the successful spread of this new gospel of progress (looking to the amelioration of the condition of the masses). The intellectual directive force must further be exactly proportional to the emotional impulsive force: at least it must never fall below it. In the other (great religious) move ments referred to, there has been no proportion between these two forces. True the priesthood has generally exercised an intellectual control over the masses, but their directive efforts have been too often toward securing personal power, honors, and emoluments out of the seething passions of their credulous adherents. Instead of restraining these passions, it has generally been their policy to increase them to their utmost, REC-OGNIZING THAT THE INTENSITY OF THE POPULAR FEELING IS THE MEASURE OF THEIR OWN POWER."

Quite apropos is the opening of the next paragraph to the burning question of industrial organization when Ward writes: "The character of these priesthoods suggests another serious difficulty, viz., that of preventing a scientific or industrial priesthood from re-enacting these cvils. That Ward believes in an | 28 City Hall Place, New York

educational program as the only prevention of the evils practised by organized priesthoods is evident when he says: "The only solution of this problem is to lectual or directive force uniformly along

The reports from Spokane to the Daily People bearing evidence of the fact that the "I-am-a-bum-I.-W.-W." of Spokane. through a committee, report to the police of that city, is a confession of their not having followed a truly educative program. And, paradoxical as it may seem to the really learned and avowed Anarchists, the Spokane non-political-burns together with their "I-am-a-bum-I.-W.-W.," leaders had to be shown the straight and narrow way, emphasized by the strenuous efforts of the policeman's club, to adopt the educational program. The reports indicate further, in the logic of the "I-am-a-bum-I.-W., W.," that the Spokane police are really more revolutionary than the bums. Perhaps the chief distinction of these bum Anarchists, whom the pure and simple Socialist party press has so fondly and eagerly embraced, is vet to be found in their official rejection lets" and their rapt and radical adherence to the way pointed out by Chief of Police Rice of Spokane.

I am told by workers just arrived from the far west that the Spokane I. W. W. situation is one of the leading topics of the day in the territory within 500 miles of Spokane. Doubtless this indicates that locally it is serving another "useful purpose," in keeping the reading public of the territory infested by the timber trust grafters (aided and abetted by prominent cabinet officials and other government officials of high and low degree from giving too much attention to the big public land steals. Surely distinguished and honorable gentry through their underlings who could stage the assassination of an ex-Governor and hold the centre of the American stage for so many months with a fake murder trial, -certainly such facile and distinguished diplomats know how and when to chloroform the western people. The shrewd promotion of a fake labor revolution would be a small matter, and would be cheap at any price if it keeps the public from getting at the meat in the public domain frauds.

The most significant point in the present situation is the gross mis-information rampant everywhere as to the "bum I. W. W." The pure and simple Socialist press only corroborates the reports in the capitalistic press and the confusion amongst the workers everywhere is most significant of the power of the press.

In the present sad state of affairs when millions of the American working class are not a week from starvation, when a militant and virile labor organization, responsive to the idea that an injury to one is an injury to all.-is only a matter of memory and not of reality,-and when prophets and preachers who are heralded the confusion of ideas in the workers' minds seems to be the chief mission of the supposedly labor press,-in this sad state of affairs it is well that we can take consolation in a paraphrase of one of Lincoln's savings: "You can fool all the workers part of the time, part of the workers all the time, but you can not fool all the workers all the time."

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## ANNOUNCEMENT!

In answer to many inquiring friends we take pleasure in announcing that early in the New Year we shall get out, in book form, La Salle's famous historic Tragedy:

Franz von Sickingen the English translation of which, by Daniel De Leon, has already appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE.

Those who appreciate the value of this historic drama are requested to aid us financially in getting out the work by sending Cash in advance or-

The more who order, and the quicker they do it, all the faster shall we be able to proceed. . The price of the book will be

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New York Labor News Co.

# CONCENTRATION OF

FEW FINANCIERS IN WALL STREET, BY CONTROL OF MONEY, RUN "GOVERNMENT OF THE PE OPLE, BY THE PEOPLE," ETC.

amalgamations of leading financial interests in Wall street during the past three months that almost absolute control of the country's financial affairs is now centralized in the hands of a very few men, who are acting in con-

A Money Trust has come into existence, with J. P. Morgan at its head, the most gigantic combination of cap ital in the world.

There is no concrete, definite organ ization to this latest trust, no legal incorporation, no elected directors, no list of stockholders. To use the descriptive phrase of the financial world, it is simply a "community of interest."

The representative members of this community of interest, the men who would be directors of an incorporated company, are

J. Pierpont Morgan, private banker, its unquestioned leader. George F. Baker, Chairman of the

Board of Directors of the First National Bank. James Stillman, Chairman of the

Board of Directors of the National City Bank

William Rockefeller, Vice-president of the Standard Oil Company. Henry C. Frick, capitalist.

William K. Vanderbilt, as representative of his family interests.

A number of other names might be added to the list, but they in turn would be but contributions to one or the other of the distinct groups of capital centering in the men named. Morgan for example, has two active partners, George W. Perkins and Henry P. Davison, representing him in many boards of directors. Baker has a prominent associate in I. Rogers Maxwell. James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, is a close personal and financial ally of both Morgan and Stillman.

The Guggenheim family, vastly rich and powerful in the mining and smelting world, are allied to both Standard Oil and Morgan interests. The Northwestern Railroad group, headed by James J. Hill, have close relations with the houses of Morgan and Baker. Mr. Hill is a director of Mr. Baker's bank, the First National, and Baker is a director in Hill's bank, the Chase National,

Thomas F. Ryan has practically retired from active participation in financial affairs, turning over control of his interests to partners in this Money Trust. His sale of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Morgan was concrete evidence of his assent to the new order of things, '

The Harriman estate, too, is in friendly alliance with the trust. Morgan recently purchased the Harriman and Mutual Life holdings in the Guaranty Trust Company, showing the harmonious cooperation of the late financier's advisers

Two powerful interests remain independent but not hostile. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., private bankers of great resources, continue along their own lines of business, but on occasions join hands with the Morgan group. The Moore-Reid group of railroad financiers play their own game but frequently meet with leading members of the Morgan combine in the directors' rooms of great corporations.

Three distinct links in the chain of Wall street events mark the forging of this gigantic combination: The direct purchase of financial institutions, the interlocking of boards of directors and combined effort in promotions and spec-

In first line the Morgan house now has control through stock purchase of the following trust companies: Astor, Bankers', Equitable, Mercantile and Guaranty and the Liberty National Bank.

The three largest banks and the three largest insurance companies in the country are included in the trust as allies. They alone furnish combined monetary assets amounting to more than \$1,500,-000,000. Morgan recently bought a majority of the Equitable Life stock. His partner, Perkins, though nominally not connected with the New York Life, through the harmonious agency of Trustee Baker, President Peabody and the Harriman estate, acts in concert with the combination.

The National City, largest of all the banks, is directly controlled by Rockefeller and Mr. Stillman. The National Bank of Commerce comes next in order, Morgan, by reason of his own stock holdings and through the great holdings of the Equitable Life, dominates it. The First National Bank is controlled by Baker, who was for years its President and now Chairman of its Board of fication of checks for enormous am-

directors furnishes a remarkable ex. New York by causing shipments of |-New York World.

So close has become the alliance and [ hibit of community of interest, dominating not only financial institutions but industrial corporations and great railway companies.

> In the board of the Steel Trust, with its \$140,000,000 of surplus, are Mesgrs. Morgan, Perkins, Baker and Frick, who meet around the table there John D. Rockefeller, Jr., William H. Moore, Daniel G. Reid and foremost capitalists of Chicago and Pittsburg.

In the National City Bank board Messrs. Morgan, Perkins, William Rockefeller, Stillman and Frick meet Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and representatives of other wealthy

In the massive Farmer' Loan and Trust Company Messrs. Baker, Stillman and Percy Rockefeller join with members of the oldest New York families of inherited wealth.

Among the great railway companies the same combination dominates the New York Central, the New York, New Haven and Hartford the Delaware. Lackawanna and Western and the Reading. Even in the Pullman Company Messrs. Morgan, Baker and Vanderbilt are to be found as for most directors.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is the new controlling factor in the field of wire transmission. Baker is one of its leading directors. Announcement was made some time ago that Morgan had bought up the largest of the independent telephone companies in the Middle West. The American Company recently took over the Western Union Telegraph Company. Morgan is a director of that.

The general public hardly knows a corporation entitled the First Security Company. Its directors are the same as those of the First National Bank. It was formed a year or more ago to take over from the bank tertain speculative stock holdings, because people do not look with much favor on a national bank being too deep in the stock game.

Something more than \$60,000,000 of securities were transferred to this inner company, It is supposed to hold control of the Reading Company, the holding corporation which in turn owns control of the Reading Railroad, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Reading Coal and Iron Company, which dominates the Coal Trust. Through this security company some of the greatest pools and manipulations of the stock

market are supposed to be carried on. Thus the chain of financial control is being forged. Each main link has its own connections and dependencies, extending indirectly into every aggregation of capital in the country. Many of them operate independently in their own particular spheres, but like the musicians in an orchestra when it comes to the ensemble, they look to the one leader, the central figure of America's

finance, J. P. Morgan. It would be impossible to figure the total of the direct and indirect capital now centralized in this Money Trust. To begin with, the banking firm of 3 P. Morgan & Co., being a private copartnership, makes no public reports. Yet current report places its deposits at \$160,000,000, which its directors can utilize to advantage in financial operations. The assets of the three insurance companies, invested largely in bonds of railroad and industrial companies, aggregate considerably more

than a billion dollars. The directly controlled banks have deposits and surplus accounts running into the hundreds of millions. They influence the operations of a great number of smaller institutions. The vast accumulations of wealth in the Standard Oil coffers are chiefly directed by William Rockefeller in great games of fin-

The vast sum of money thus accumulated is not actually in possession lows: of the Money Trust, but the tremendous power of the few lies in the fact that they are able to sway, to influence, to direct the opportune or critical times. The hint they give, the lines of policy they form, the lead they indicate is followed by an ever increasing number of smaller financiers.

With command over an enormous amount of ready money and with directing influence over a large number of allies, this Money Trust is able to wield financial power sufficient to make or break national credit and vitally to aifect national government.

It could call \$200,000,000 of loans over night and ruin any adversary. It could reduce credits to such a de-

gree as to cause extreme money stringency and great commercial distress. It could tie up the cash holdings of New York banks by demanding certiounts.

# CZAR'S "PEACE" AND "PATRIOTISM"

REASON WHICH PROMPTED NICHOLAS II. TO ASK FOR HAGUE TRI-BUNAL, AND WHAT INSTIGATED RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

told the world in 1838 that he favored international peace and disarmament and asked for the Hague Conference, he hoodwinked no one, though other nations could not very well refuse to ignore the summons of the Russian autocrat. Least of all was that portion of the world's population deceived which embraces the principles of international socialism. Though the direct reasons of the Czar' play were not known by the world at large at that time, and though the nations attending the peace confab made a show of good faith, it was soon seen how little the Powers would stand by the "purposes" of the congress. England at once engaged upon the Boer War. The United States "suppressed a revolution" in Panama, and Russia herself pushed on for war in Manchuria. Aside from these facts it was pointed out time and again that the very powers who were signatories to the "Peace Pacti" each year increased their army and navy budgets. Thus, pretension and practise were at odds with one another. Still, as said, the direct motive which prompted the Czar in his original move was unknown.

Now, however, the secret is out, and the man who tells it is no less than General Kuropatkin, the general who had charge of the Manchurian campaign in the Russo-Japanese war. George Kennan, a writer on Russian affairs, gives us this information in a review of Kuropatkin's book "The Russian Army and the Japanese War." which he publishes in the "Outlook" of January 1. Says Kennan:

"It appears incidentally in the fifth chapter of Kuropatkin's work that the proposal which the Czar made in August, 1898, to have an International Peace Conference assembled at The Hague, for the purpose of considering the possibility of limiting armaments was based upon, or at least suggested by Russia's financial difficulties and her inability at that time to keep up in the international race for military supremacy. Just before Kuropatkin became Minister of War, in 1898, his predecessor, General Vannofski, made up the financial estimates of the Ministry for the five-year perod from 1898 to 1903. They called for 455,000,000 rubles (\$227.500.000) to cover extraordinary expenditures, in addition to the immense sums regularly appropriated for the support of the military establishment from year to year. The Minister of Finance declared that he could not possibly provide such a sum as 455,000,300 rubles, but agreed, after a long discussion, to furnish 160,000,-000 rubles. 'When I became Minister of War, therefore,' Kuropatkin says, 'I received an inheritance of difficulties. We had nearly 200,000,000 rubles less than we really needed for important objects, and as a result of this deficiency we fell more and more behind our neighbors in military readiness, and had to suspend many enterprises for the strengthening of our position, both on the western frontier and in Asia. It was my profound conviction that the most important thing to be done was to strengthen our western frontier; but in accomplishing this alone we could use up all of the 160,-000,600 rubles of extraordinary appropriation, and yet there were many other needs of almost equal urgency. The Czar took the subject into consideration, and his high-minded suggestion for the limitation of armaments had a practcal application in the plan

As to the claims that war preparations are made for defensive purposes, Kennan in his articles writes as fol-

"The rulers and Prime Ministers of the great European Powers-Russia,

cash to any part of the country.

It could make the money rate of interest almost what it chose, from 2 per cent, to 100 per cent, on call loans, It could cripple the financial opera-

tions of the Government by refusing to purchase any bond issue. It could dictate the financial op: 3-

tions of great systems and expanding industrial corporations. It could and does dictate the terms and exactions of every company pro-

motion that is important enough to be financed in Wall street. This Money Trust, unincorporated, yet concrete in operation, unofficered yet directed by one man, Morgan, and

half a dozen aides; uncapitalized yet commanding unlimited capital-this community of financial interest is the The system of interlocking boards of It could deplete bank reserves in nest powerful organization in America.

When Czar Nicholas II. of Russla Germany, Great Britain, Austria, and France-declare that their gigantic military establishments have not been created and are not maintained with a view to offensive action against other nations, but are intended solely for purposes of self-defense. What, however, has been the proportion of defensive wars to aggressive wars in the history of Russia? From officially compiled data, General Kuropatkin shows that in 'the course of the past two centuries Russia has had peace for seventy-two years and war for one hundred and twenty-eight years. Exclusive of civil conflicts, the suppression of revolts, etc., she has waged twenty-two aggressive wars, lasting in the aggregate one hundred and one years, and only four defensive wars, lasting altogether four and a half

> Equally illuminating on the matter of patriotism are the facts which Kuropatkin gives as to the interests behind the war with Japan. To quote Kennan's "Outlook" article again:

"No one, I think, can read the nar-

rative and the accompanying docu-

ments without becoming convinced that the rupture with Japan was attributable to the Czar, the Grand Dukes, and a few high-placed courtiers in St. Petersburg, who had invested several million rubles in schemes for the exploitation of Manchuria and Korea; who feared that they might lose their money if Russia kept her promise to withdraw from Chinese and Korean' territory; and who foolishly believed that Japan, as the last moment, would recede from her diplomatic position rather than fight. General Kuropatkin proves conclusively, by quotations from his letters and reports, that he strongly opposed an aggressive policy in the Far East, and even urged the Czar to give up Port Arthur and Dalny, withdraw his troops from Chinese and Korean territory, and abandon the 'Manchurian adventure' altogether. But the Czar would not do this, and when the 'adventure' ended in a great national disaster, he was not willing to have it shown that he had supported the speculative schemes of the promoter Bezobrazoff, and had disregarded the advice and warnings of such sane and far-sighted Ministers as Kuropatkin and Lamsdorff."

Men and Women Volunteers for the Daily People Anniversary Club.

We feel sure that our comrades and friends will agree with the suggestion of Comrade Arnold, that the best way in which to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the birth of the Daily People, is by at least 1,000 of its good friends, veterans in the ranks of the indomitable S. L. P., securing, each of them, between now and July 1st, ten new subscribers to the Daily or Weekly edition.

In fact we feel so sure that Comrade Arnold has hit upon the thing to be done that we are going to proceed with the plan. The first thing we want is for all who will volunteer to be one of the 1,000, to send us at once their names and addresses. We want the men, and women too, who have faith in the Movement and faith in themselves to see the project through.

It is not a stupendous task, this of getting ten subs between now and July 1st. You have to get but two subs a month in order to accomplish it. Surely none of the intrepid band who have kept the Daily People going for ten years will flinch at that!

Enroll for this service to the Movement. Do it at once. We want the names of all the willing workers right now. We want you to enroll now so that we may be able to credit your subs as one of the 1,000 club. When sending subs note upon them that you are enrolled in the 1,000 club. We have plans yet to perfect for this work but the important thing is that you send us your name and address at once.

Let us make the Daily People's tenth anniversary a glorious, an immortal celebration. Let us do it by a widespread pushing of the propaganda. How better could we celebrate the birth of our propaganda engine than by doing just that-utilizing it.

Enroll in the 1,000 propaganda club. Do it to-day.

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# A CONTRIBUTION TO THE DISCUSSION ABOUT THE CONDITION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

BY M. BARANOV.

Translated from the "Vorwaerts" of De-December 29th, the Jewish organ of the S. P., by Dr. Abraham Levine.

Almost all those who can talk have already spoken; all those who can write have already written about the condition of our party, and what is the result? We have discovered that the S. P. is a party made up of middle class people and workingmen greenhorns. The former flutter about between us and the reformers. When a good reformer runs for office they vote for him; when there is none such in the field they do us the favor and vote for our candidates, while the greenhorn workingmen have not yet me citizens and can not vote for us even if so disposed. The real American workingmen, on the other hand, have not yet become class-conscious and are still yoting for their masters. We are therefore never sure where we are at with our votes. For this reason also we jump for joy one year, and get cold feet the following year. If our main object were to make Socialists, we would not get swellbended when these middle class people do vote for us, nor would we be lowncast when these gentry forget us at ries; for they do not belong to us; they w belong elsewhere. They look upon rty as a cheap lodging-house where ateel" person might be forced to

the night for lack of better accomiation elsewhere. No honor therefore or us when they do come to us, no loss then they leave. Nor is it worth our while to even raise a finger to detain If our real object were to make So-

cialists we would devote more of our time to the workingmen greenhorns who need us and are ready to listen to us. We would help them organize into unions; we would propagate Socialism among them and help them become citizens. For these "green" men do form a large minority, at least, of the proletariat, and sconer or later, they will become "yellow"-Americanized. They suffer from the effects of capitalism much more than the latter; they are decidedly less con-

But to our great sorrow our main object heretofore has not been to make ocialists but to catch votes-hence our running after the middle class. For this reason we have neglected our work among the foreign workingmen-forsooth, they have no votes! Have made goo-goo-eyes to the simon-pure American workingmen; have feared to offend the conservative trade unions; have been ready to overlook everything only to catch more votes. To gain favor with the workingmen of the Western States, our leaders have passed a resolution to emit immigration; to gain votes with se farmers we promised not to take eir farms away. Fear of losing the infidence of the workingmen in the ser industry has moved our German. comrades to propose that the party take a stand against Prohibition.

In order to gain the votes of these farmers, and middle class people, we have carried on our campaigns in the since that democratic government is mob fashion of the bourgeois parties. Comrade Debs made a trip in a "Red Special." In the Jewish districts downtown in New York our candidates dashed about in red automobiles. There were speakers on all corners; speeches galore! mostly rag-time; sonorous phrases to out do the capitalist speakers. We railed a whole lot instead of criticising; we shouted instead of agitating. A "black" election day was our reward for our yellow

campaign and our red autos ..... Who is to blame for all this? The easiest way is to put it all on the leaders, but this would not be quite just. Our poor leaders have not originated these tactics. In fact they have originated nothing; they are not cut out to be leaders; they see only as far as their nose; no statesmen among them; they have learned little from the past; they do not understand the present; and are dreaming vain dreams about the future. The radical ones among them are trying to plavishly imitate the comrades of Germany; the opportunists take the ent in England for their pattern; whereas conditions in this country are totally different from both Germany and England. Thus far, an independent labor party, as in England, is still an impossibility here. Just now, a party of his kind can only serve as a tail to the Lourgeois parties. It is therefore ridiculous to discuss just now, how we would have acted had such a party appeared on leaders proves therefore the following only:-they don't know where they are Every local of our party must become a

at and they feel they are not fit for the

No. our leaders alone are not entirely to blame. Our party is up in the air. It is not an American Socialist party, it is a Socialist party in America. It is not deep-rooted in American soil. The great mass of its membership are "green" workingmen who can not give the tone to the movement because they are little acquainted with the lay of the land and do not even understand the language well. Hence they can not control their leaders. They can not even form an opinion of their own. They are not able to give expression to their opinion when they do form one. Under such conditions it is all-sufficient for a comrade to possess a glib tongue and be posted on parliamentary rules, so-called, to become a leader. Under such conditions the leaders are everything, the rank and file nothing. The leaders can do anything they please and it is inevitable that a ruling aristocracy should be formed in the party who look down with contempt on the rank and file; intolerant of any contradiction coming from the common herd, and characterizing as treason to the party any criticism of their doings. Under these circumstances fights between the enthroned leaders and those who aspire to get into their boots are also unavoidable, between the intellectuals who would like to get there and those who are not willing to let go the reins of power. A fight between "intellectuals" and "proletarians"; in reality though, it is a fight between intellectuals who rule, and intellectuals who want to rule. Our misfortune is not that we have too many intellectuals in the party but that we have too few workingmen who could control them. We are a party of middle class men and intellectuals. Our workingmen know that they have to pay dues and vote as directed by the intellectuals.

Much is now being said about organization. Many plans are afloat how to make a better working machine of the party, as if the whole trouble lies in the particular form of our organization which is supposed to hamper our work. How childish! How short-sighted! The truth, however, is that there is no life in our party, no enthusiasm; the hearts are cold; the heads are muddled; and they are trying to persuade us that the addition of a half-dozen committees will again rejuvenate us.

The rank and file have nothing to do; the rank and file have lost all interest in the movement; and they are trying to persuade us that when we enlarge the districts and put all the work in charge of a half-dozen committees it will put life and enthusiasm into the rank and file. Our leaders are now disappointed with the masses; they to much democthe rank and file. "Too much democtate and the "Too much democtate and the "Too much democtate and the state of t racy!" "Too many referendums!" cattle don't know how to use their rights. Every demagogue can lead them astray. Every fakir can raise them in rebellion against the ruling authorities. We need a business administration. We must concentrate all the work in the hands of a few elected members." . . . non-pure, American workingmen, An old, familiar tune. The bourgeois statesmen have raised the cry some time povernment: that it was folly to have given the people the right of suffrage and a say in the government. Now our Socialist leaders have come to the same conclusion, and this is the best means they could devise to rejuvenate our move-

ment! Poor leaders.

We are not opposed to reorganization but we must not forget that that is not the main thing. The reorganization of Local New York will do little to help the movement even in New York. The reorganization of the whole party will do little to help the movement in the land. It is not sufficient to improve the machine, we must also do something for the men at the machine. Let us create live men, hopeful men, enthusiastic men. Let us raise the morale of the movement Let us make it idealistic, that Socialism may become here once again what it was of yore, what it is bound to be when the movement is young-a religion. And let each comrade consider his work in the movement a religious duty. Our leaders must realize that our party is no political party as yet, nor will it become one so very soon. We must first prepare the soil, first create the necessary material for such a party. Meanwhile we must be a party for education and enlightenment. We must cease to hunt for votes and devote all our efforts to make Socialists. Cease to flirt with the conservative unions and devote more time to the foreign portion of the working class. We must help them organize into unions. We must help them become citizens.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Though Handicapped by Plural Voting System Greatly Increase Representation in Landtags.

The Socialist victories in the recent German elections, in some instances utterly unexpected form the main topic of discussion both in the general and in the Socialist press of the Fatherland.

In every part of Germany where election were held, the Socialist gains were marked. But the most important elections took place in Saxony, Baden, and in Berlin, and it is in those places, therefore, that the results appear most striking. In Saxony the Socialists elected twenty-five members to the Landtag. Previously they had but one seat. The Baden Landtag now has twenty Socialist delegates, a gain of eight. The Berlin Socialists added three to their representation in the Prussian Landtag, and almost doubled their vote of last year.

The most interesting situation is presented by Saxony, where the plural system of voting was tried for the first time. This system was designed with a view to keeping down the Socialist vote, and if it proved satisfactory it was to be introduced in Prussia and elsewhere. The plural system hits hardest at the Socialist vote, because it gives an additional vote to every person with a taxable income of 1600 marks, more votes for more property, and another vote for a high chool or university education. As Socialism draws its chief strength from factory workmen and general laborers there were few Socialist voters who could cast three or four votes for their party. In view of this fact it is extremely remarkable that the Conservatives and National Liberals who chiefly profit by this system lost so neavily to the Socialists. From a party who with their forty-six members controlled an absolute majority in the Saxony Landtag, they were reduced to a minority party with but twenty-eight representatives. At the regular election they won only twelve seats, and it was due to the assistance which the Liberals and in some instances even the Freisinnige gave to the Conservatives in the by-election that they succeeded in obtaining sixteen more. The Landtags of Saxony and Baden are now constituted as follows:

Saxony:	1909	1907
Conservatives	. 28	46.
National Liberals	. 28	81
Reformers	. 1	', 1
Freisinnige	. 3	8
Social Democrats	. 25	1
Baden:		
Center	. 26	28
National Liberals	. 17	23
Democrats	. 6	. 5
Conservatives	. 8	4.
Freisinnige	. 1	10
Social Democrats	. 20	12

Numerically the Socialist party in Saxony leads with its 489,427 votes as against the 338,043 of the National Liberals, who follow second in rank. What that would have meant under a system of equal suffrage is explained by Hermann Fleissner in an article in "Die Neue Zeit:

With one vote for each man all the opposing parties combined would scarcely have elected more than twelve of their candidates. This may be seen by taking one of the cities as an example. In the seven election districts of Leipzig the Socialists had 62,856 votes, and all the other parties combined 85,121. The number of Social Democratic voters, however, was 38,-726, while that of all the other parties was only 28,314. Applying this ratio to the entire kingdom of Saxony there were 305,892 Socialist voters to 260,897 of all the other parties together. It is very probable, therefore, that the Social Democracy would have received an absolute majority of all the votes. -Review of Reviews.

Socialist school for its members, a beacon to the workingmen around, and let us hold fast to our principles. Our campaigns should be a means to spread our ideas not to elect our candidates and our leaders must cease to be politicians and become propagandists. Let them cease to look for followers in capitalist circles and spend more time among their own

We need not fear any splits in our party. If we do not radically change our tactics we need not expect a split but something far worse: our whole party might go up the flue.

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# DECISION

With Regard to the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation.

The N. E. C. of S. L. P. having thor oughly discussed the issue between itself and the organ of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, and having heard the committee of that Federation consisting of Louis Basky and F. Basky, hereby adopt the following:

The demoralizing and destructive effect upon the Socialist and Labor movement of the fallacies of anarchist teachings, and practices compelled Marx. Engels, and other founders of Modern Scientific Socialism, as early as at the time of the old International, to make the fight against these fallacies, typified and represented by one of the pioneers of Anarchism, Michael Bakunin, one of the main issues at the series of congresses of that organization, in spite of which fight the Anarchist element succeeded in disrupting and thus assisting in destroying that glorious forerunner of the modern Socialist International.

The additional experience acquired by the International Socialist Movement since the destruction of the Old International, demonstrating still more positively the demoralizing and destructive effect of the Anarchist teachings and practices, has, with the resumption of the modern series of Socialist International Congresses at Paris in 1889, likewise compelled the representatives of Modern Scientific Socialism to make the fight against the Anarchist and purely physical force element, one of the main issues of the Congress held at Paris in 1889, Brussels in 1891, Zurich in 1893 and to finally conclude at London in 1896 to definitely bar from the Congress all elements that reject political action.

The teachings and tactics of the S. L. P. are not only in full accord with the above actions of the Old and New Internationals, but the S. L. P., standing unequivocally upon the ground of Modern International Socialism and being a constituent part of the International Socialist Congresses and their Bureau, has adopted at its last National Convention in July 1908, as its position on Unionism, the resolution which it presented at the Stuttgart International Congress of 1907, jointly with the I. W. W .- a body whose Preamble and Constitution called upon the Working Class to "unite upon the political as well as the

That resolution contained the warning to the working class that "the bona-fide or revolutionary Socialist Movement needs the political as well as the economic organization of Labor, the former for propaganda and warfare upon the civilized plane of the ballot; the latter as the only conceivable force with which to back up the ballot," that "without the political organization the Labor or Socialist Movement could not reach its triumph" and "would attract and breed the agent provocateur, who would assassinate the movement." Two months after the said S. L. P.

National Convention the original I. W. W. split into two factions-one upholding the old anti-anarchist I. W. W. Preamble and Constitution, while the other expressly struck out the aim of 'uniting the working class on the political arena" from its Preamble and Constitution, and did so upon the motion of the avowed Anarchist Axelson, who oving it, said: "Tear hook in the Preamble-'we must unite upon the political field.' We are accused of cowardice, that we are afraid to cut it out. Show me where political action has accrued to the benefit and where it can benefit the working class." (Industrial Bulletin, official organ of said body, Nov. 7. 1908.

In keeping with its Anarchist position that Anarchist faction of the original I. W. W. has, through its subsequent organ, the Spokane "Industrial Worker," repeatedly suggested and its members have extensively practiced theft and other frauds as revolutionary methods to be used in the Labor Movement. Its representatives from one end of the country to the other ridiculed and attacked political action, advising the workers to "strike at the ballot boxwith the axe," all of which-even without the enthusiastic support it received from the Emma Goldmans, A. Berkmans and other avowed Anarchistsunquestionably brands that faction as an out and out Anarchist and physical force body, and gives the lie to the cowardly contention of some officials and upholders of that body that "it is not against political action."

The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, at its last national convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, in April, 1909, that is, subsequent to the said convention of the S. L. P., and the split in the L W. W., adopted a resolution as follows: "Resolved, That month, second, the day, third, the year, we adopt the joint resolution of the

S. L. P. and I. W. W. laid before the Stuttgart International Congress as our declaration of principles in the question of economic organization." Thus properly committing the Federation, if it is to act consistently, to the support of such economic organizations of labor as stand on the basis of the class struggle (and theft, preached and practiced by the Trautmann-St. John body, is by Marx expressly designated a symptom of slummery, and method outside of the class struggle) and conform to the above Stuttgart resolution of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. and binding the representatives of the Federation to oppose all such economic bodies that are opposed to class struggle or to principles expressed in the above Stuttgart resolution.

That decision of the convention of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation notwithstanding, Chas. Rothfisher, acting as organizer and national secretary of the Federation, has since the said convention of that Federation and the adoption of said resolution, exerted his efforts to cause members of the Federation and others to join the above physical force and Anarchist usurpers of the name of I. W. W., and his activity in that direction has appeared in several issues of "Nepakarat."

The National Secretary of the S. L. P. on date of November 2, 1909, officially brought the above facts to the attention of the Executive Committee of the Federation. .

Joseph Deutch, answering for the Executive Committee of the Federation, under date of November 2, admits knowledge of the facts brought to his notice by the National Secretary of the S. L. P.; denies that the facts constitute a violation of the position taken by the Federation at its last convention; and holds, the facts not withstanding, that: "As to any faction of the I. W. W. the Federation is non-

committal."

In addition to above facts it was established that such of the representatives of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation who favor the support of the Anarchist faction of the I. W. W., attempt to justify their pretended "neutrality" by the false claim that the conflict between the original I. W. W. and its Anarchist usurpers is a "personal fight"—the usual dodge of weak characters who as the whole history of the S. L. P. shows, always attempted at critical periods in the life of the Party to escape taking a straight stand on the questions at stake, hiding behind the cry of "personal fight."

In the belief that the Federation is loyal to the S. L. P. and to the requirements of modern International Socialism as expressed by the decisions of the International Socialist Congress, the S. L. P. endorsed "Nepakarat." and supported the Federation. Having done so it, the S. L. P., as a whole has assumed the responsibility towards the International Proletariat, the Hungarian proletariat, in this country in particular, for the conduct of the representatives of the Federation and the contents of its organ.

To discharge that obligation, or which it cannot be freed so long as those endorsements stand, this N. E. C., on behalf of the entire Party, not only claims the right, but points to its. unquestionable duty to be the supreme controlling body over the contents of all organs of the Party, in whatever language, under the general vote of the Party membership. In view of this duty and of the

facts above mentioned as well as of that additional fact that an editor of an S. L. P. organ published in a foreign language, has a special duty to keep its readers well posted on all developments of vital importance in the movement of this country, and that "Nepakarat," different from the Swedish, Jewish, and German organs of the Party failed to supply its readers with proper information on matters of such vital importance as the so-called "free-speech" fight in-Spokane and other kindred matters, the N. E. C. hereby instructs the editor of "Nepakarat" to publish in that paper, as soon as possible, the translations of the "Los Angeles-Tewksbury" correspondence, of the "Der Arbeiter" article on the Spokane affair, recently translated and published in The People, and other authoritative facts on that matter published in the Party press. And be it also

Resolved. That the editor of "Nepakarat" be hereby instructed to publish this statement in full. In case of failure on the part of the

editor of "Nepakarat" to carry out these instructions, the N. E. C. Sub-Committee shall hereby stand instructed to publicly withdraw the Party's endorsement of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation and its organ, "Nepakarat," thereby wiping the hands of the Party of all responsibility for the consequences of said paper's and Federation's conduct, and to urge and endorsement of the S. L. P.

# **PLATFORM**

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

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

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

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SECTION CALENDAR.

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

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal.; Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati. O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday, German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, 268 Stark street, Room 32.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

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

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois-The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday. 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women

upon the members of the Federation, who are loyal to the International Congress, that they, without delay, take such measures as may be necessary to place their organ back in line with the International Socialist Congress and render their organization once more deserving of the support invited

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sulliyan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S L P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets the first Sunday afternoon of each month, at Hall 401, Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

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# Socialist Movement

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

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

communications for the Weekly whether for editorial or business eapie, whether for editorial or business spartments, must be addressed to: The seekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York

Subscribers should watch the labels on heir papers and renew promptly in order of to miss any copies.

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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1910.

Of al this world the wyde compas Hit wel not in myn armes tweyne-Who-so mochel wol embrace Litel thereof he shall distreyne

-CHAUCER.

#### S. P. IMPOSSIBILISMS.

In the course of a long signed article in his Milwaukee "Social Democratic Herald" of -the 25th of last month, Victor L. Berger touches up with deserved severity those members and papers of his party who are monkeying with the American alleged syndicalism, and whom he correctly calls "impossi bilists." To and of them he says:

"The American impossibilist is an un successful imitation of the European sundicalist-from whom he borrows a few phrases like 'direct action', meaning the general strike, 'the ballot is a humbug', etc. Our impossibilist also prefers to pose as the social protector of the 'man with the callous fist'- against the 'intellectual.'

"And he calls every man with some brain an 'intellectual.'

"However, there is this difference: "The European syndicalists have a number of trades unions behind them. They represent something.

"There is simply no basis for our American impossibilists. A few of them are wealthy intellectuals who play the ultra-proletarian as a game-a few others belong to the slum proletariat. They mean nothing and they represent

"Our impossibilists are really Anarchists. Only they are either too ignorant to know it, or too cowardly to acknowledge it."

This is first rate. It is a bull's-eye It explains the secret why the "Social Democratic Herald" has kept its hands clean from the Spokane nastiness.

It is now in order for those members of Mr. Berger's party, in whose head a tallow candle has gone up, which, however flickeringly, has enlightened them on the ineffectiveness of the ballot unbacked by requisite force to put a "bone into it," to return the compliment to the gentleman and his fellow pure and simple ballot "impossibilists" with equal frankness and preciseness, as follows, to wit, that is to sav:

unsuccessful imitation of the European socialist political party men-who, owing to European conditions, have a legitimate mission to perform, and from whom he borrows a few phrases like "Vote!" 'On to the ballot-box!', etc. Our impossibilist also loves to strut with his mose un in the air as if huilt of different clay from the proletariat, for whom he has no use but to collect dues and ballots from.

"And he calls every man who does not share his admiration for him a 'dema-

gogue."
"The European Socialist political party men have a number of votes behind them. An increasing number. They represent something.

"There is simply no basis for our American impossibilists. A few of them are wealthy intellectuals who play the ultra politician as a game-a few others belong to the intellectual slum proletariat. They mean nothing and they represent nothing as shown by their vote. Although their vote was the only argument with which they met the charges of corruption, preferred against them, the vote-bubble has burst.

.. "Our impossibilists are really bour geois politicians.. Only they are either too ignorant to know it, or too coward!y to acknowledge it."

That would be a return-bull's-eye. If the two sets of impossibilists would only keep up bull's-eyeing each other thorsughly, they will perform the only on that is left for them to perform.

the S. L. P. sound. That mission is stand and won't learn English. Your performed.

The mission now left for them to pe form is to clear out, by bouncing each other out.

#### WALSH IN HIDING.

The question, Where, oh, where is our Where in heaven is J. H. Walsh? which is agitating the minds of the "Free Speech" dupes in Spokane, may cause the groundlings to laugh, but should cause the judicious to pause.

Anarchy is no new manifestation in the Labor or Socialist Movement. Its measure has been accurately taken, its anatomy accurately dissected, its composition accurately ascertained and established. The Movement in Europe and more than one event in this country have done all that for our generation. Whenever Anarchy manifests itself in these days, in however incipient a stage, all about it is known in advance.

Anarchy is the social ulcer which omes to a head through the contact of the mental crook with the mental cripple. Without the mental crook the mental cripple would "evaporate." Without the mental cripple the mental crook would have nothing to fasten on and "organize." When the two come together, like the tuberculous bacteria and the run-down lungs, then the social hemorrhage, technically known as Anarchy, sprouts forth.

The function of the mental crook is to gain the confidence of the mental cripple: the method is to out-Herod him in Herodism. Accordingly, the social tuberculous bacteria becomes an ultra-revolutionist. Sane, rational methods are denounced as the "cowardice of politicians": only the extreme of outrage is sanctified, or petty crime, like petty theft. It goes without saying that the mental crook does not do all this "for his health." Liebknecht said that, from his experience, wherever there were three Anarchists two were police spies-"agents provocateurs"-inciters of weaklings to crime. But, whether the Anarchist inciter be a police spy, in pay as such, or an unclean being and mental crook, who loves to fling about military phrases, set himself up as a graduate of some Army or other, and to egg on people to "direct action," one thing is certain, at the hour of danger he or she wilts, vamoses the ranch, and leaves his, or her dupes in the lurchnot infrequently hanging by the neck. When the Spokane riots began against the smaller Employment Agencies, leaving untouched the real culprits in the employment agency game, as those of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, and when it was remembered that the riots were preceded and accompanied by violent denunciations of the ballot box, to which "the axe should be applied," and casuistic recommendations of theft as revolutionary methods, the rough outlines of what was coming were in sight. They were plainly in sight with regard to what was to be expected from the leaders. The authentic reports from Spokane of how Mrs. Elizabeth Flynn-Jones and other semi-leaders-who deemed themselves in safety at "headquarters" while the dupes were being arrested-wilted when the police came down upon them, and how they sought to disclaim responsibility, was entirely in line with expectations. The latest with regard to Walsh, the leader-in-chief, completes the expectations. Walsh is in hiding, and

Laughter-provoking as may be the sight of the mental crook hiding under beds, in barrels and behind curtains, the is also a thought-provoker.

was from the start.

#### A LESSON IN ENGLISH TO TOM WATSON.

"Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine" for the current month "disemboweling" Marx presents, if anything, a droller picture than it did when engaged at I'd like to know. I have noticed that the

'disemboweling" Bebel. Marx is correctly quoted as stating that "that which determines the magnitude of the value of any article is the amount of labor socially necessary, or the labor-time socially necessary for its production." Thereupon Mr. Watson cites the instance of two cotton plantations, one "level, free of stumps, fertile and easy to work," the other "rolling, rocky, stumpy and thin"; and he cites the instance of two sawmills, one "an up-to-date plant, with powerful engine" and equipped with a lightning saw that that splits off plank after plank "with a 'zip, zip, zip,'" the other "one of these portable fellows" of which "the engine is small"; and he cites a string of other "homely examples," after each of which he asks whether the output of the inferior land or plant will sell for as muchas the output of the superior land or plant? Correctly he answers: "You know that it does not"; and from that he takes a clown's tumble arriving at the conclusion: "Then the Socialist theor:

isn't worth a hill of beans." Whereat Socialism takes Mr. Watson on its knees and addresses him as follows:

"Tommy, dear, cool" down. In your Their first mission was to demonstrate | heated state of mind you can't under. I about the political corruption of the

Just read over again that Marxian theory which you quoted. 'That which determines the magnitude of the value of any article is the amount of labor socially necessary, or the labor-time socially necessary for its production.' Good boy, that was nicely read. Now, do you see that word 'socially'? It occurs twice -the amount of labor, or the labor-time 'socially' necessary-do you see that word? Yes? Good. Whatever may be said of your undeveloped mind, your eyes are true. Now, Tommy, spell that word. Hard to spell? Well, I'll help you. S, o, so; c, i, a, l, cial; social; l, y, ly; socially. Good boy. Now do you know what that word stands for in English. No? I thought so. Let's turn to page 1701 of the Standard Dictionary. Here it is. Now read: 'Socially, adv. with reference to society.' Good! Your enunciation is clear, clear as your eyes What you need is to polish up your mind, too. You see, 'socially' is called an 'adv.' Do you know what that abbreviation stands for? No? It stands for 'adverb.' Socially is an adverb: Adverbs qualify verbs and adjectives. You know that? Good. Now we can proceed. A thing that is 'necessary' for production is a thing that production can not get along without. If I put the word 'socially' before 'necessary,' I thereby qualify the 'necessary.' I then mean that the 'necessary' is not absolute; production can be carried on without that thing. A thing 'socially necessary for production,'-do you catch on, Tommy! -is a different thing from the thing necessary for production.' The labortime expended on an old time mill, or on a field from which the stumps have net vet been removed, is 'necessary for production,' but it is not 'socially necessary.' Society having reached the point where it operates improved engines to saw plank 'zip, zip, zip,' it follows that society does no longer depend upon the labor-time formerly needed to saw planks when no 'zip, zip, zip,' could do the job. Now, Tommy, you will perceive that the Socialist theory is worth all the hills of beans in the world. He who, to-day, when improved machinery makes things go 'zip, zip, zip,' chooses, or is compelled, to work with old style machinery, can naturally not expect to get as much for his work as he who operates the 'zip, zip, zip' engines. The reason is obvious, the labor he expends in production is no longer 'socially' cessary. So that the very illustrations you cite knock you out. They prove that what 'isn't worth a hill of beans' is, not the Socialist theory, but is your denial, due to your weakness in English grammar. The labor socially necessary for production is what determines the value of goods. And much flows from this fact. The man who owns plants, that enable him to turn out goods with an amount of labor vastly below the amount of labor required by the man who owns no such plant, will outsell and ruin the latter. The reason being that the labor, 'socially' necessary for the turning out of the said article, is vastly below the labor which the other fellow requires. So, you see, Tommy, how important grammar is to the understanding of economics. And, now, Tommy, here is a cooky for you; and next time don't be so cocksure in your ignorance. Modesty is a jewel. Now, go and take a run in the woods."

error is primarily an error in English.

#### S. P. CORRUPTION IN PENNSYL-VANIA.

A Pennsylvania reader of The People

sends word saying: min? Or what's the matter with the Daily People office? Since when did the 'great Key-Stone State,' one of 'the thirteen original States,' and founded, besides, by 'the illustrious William Penn,' sink below the dignity of the up-start western city of St. Louis? That's what Daily People has had a deal to say about the political corruption in St. Louis by the so-called Socialist party. That was the way to do with them. And I find no fault with the Daily People when it showed how such political log-rolling had special significance seeing that St. Louis was the fourth biggest city in the land. I find no fault with that. But why ignore Pennsylvania? Why ignore the political corruption in this State by the S. P.7 Pennsylvania is the second biggest State of the lot, and what's more the S. P.'s political corruption was even more marked than in St. Louis. In St. Louis the S. P. had a candidate on the Republican and another candidate on the Democratic ticket, but here it had a candidate in common with both the Democratic and the Republican party. The Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at the last election was John M. Graham, candidate of Reps, Dems, and SOCIALIST PARTY-one candidate for the three. Why does the Daily People ignore this fact? Or can it be that the Daily People thinks Pennsylvania of less

The Daily People's having said nothing

account than St. Louis? I send the

sample ballot as proof. Don't slur

Penn."

S. P. in Pennsylvania at the last election was, we would assure our Pennsylvania reader, not due to any intent to slur his State. It happened simply because no correspondent brought the fact to the notice of this office. We admit that the Pennsylvania performance of the S. P. is a crasser evidence of that party's worthlessness than even its performance in St. Louis. That point is well taken.

[N. B .- The sample ballot, showing the Socialist party's having fused in Pennsylvania with Democrats and Republicans on John M. Graham for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas is in this office for inspection.]

GOMPERS AND THE STEEL TRUST. A favorite argument with some who while claiming to be Socialists, still objected to the Socialist Labor Party's exposures of Gompers Unionism, is this:

"All that is true; but by emphasizing the truth the peculiar mission of Unionism is hamnered. It is the peculiar mission of Unionism that, in seeking to improve the condition of its members, it ecomplishes something else. That something else is the pushing along of concentration. When the Gompers Unions demand higher wages, and obtain that, the smaller concerns are forced out of business. It is true that the process has for its immediate effect the throwing of many workers out of work; it is true that the increased wages are increased in seeming only, the increase being beaten down in a score of underhanded ways; it is true, therefore, that the effect of these Unions upon the working class is harmful: that is all true: but the harmfulness is only transitory because it is a necessary step towards Socialism. The real and lasting result accomplished is concentration-the concentration of the plants of production. That is the developed stage of production that Socialism requires, and the Gompers Unions promote the development. That is their mission."

Of course the argument is false. Of course the Socialist knows that the mission of Unionism neither is nor can be transitorily or otherwise to inflict increased suffering upon the working class. Of course the Socialist knows that the "peculiar mission" of Unionism is not that of a poultice to bring a sore to a head and then to be thrown away, but the vital and permanent one of organizing the constituent bodies of Socialist society and government. The Socialist knows all this. Nevertheless, and granted for the sake of argument, that the mission of Unionism is to help along the Trust, then it follows inevitably that when Gompers and his compeers apply to the President to dissolve the Steel Trust they betray and become untrue to the only mission they had; they upset the only justification for their existence: they also do the uncharitable deed of disarming their own spokesmen, and leav-

ing them at the mercy of the S. L. P. The mission of Gompersism was and is to betray the proletariat and render it ridiculous. It is a betrayal of the proletariat to hold language that justifies the conclusion that the Government proceedings against the Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trusts have in any important respect "reached" those concerns. It is a rendering of the proletariat ridiculous to appear before the head and front of the Trust offending, the President of the United States, in the expectation of relief through him.

#### PROSPERITY, WITH A VIM

#### "What's the matter with Pennsyl- | Nearly 4,000 Families Now Dependent on City Charity.

Exactly 3,968 families are at the present time being provided for by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. R. Fulton Cutting, the president of the association, has an nounced that within the next three months 3,000 more families will be under its care. According to the statistics of last year \$225.70s was spent in the relief work.

#### SEIZE COAL BY FORCE.

#### "Law and Order" Thrown to the Winds by Steel Corporation.

Hammond, Ind., January 4.-The Indiana Steel Corporation, a subsidiary company of the United States Steel Corporation, took drastic measures today to prevent its blast furnaces from getting cold, and incidentally demonstrated how little the capitalists care for "law and order" when their interests run the other way.

The steel company sent out orders to its agents and appropriated fortyfive car loads of coal belonging to the Indiana Harbor Railroad. The coal cars were on the tracks at Pine Station and were moved to the steel company's plant at Gary without so much as a word to the owners.

Watch the label on your paper. It expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year, sound Socialist literature.

#### THE TRIBE OF BARANOV

A superficial reading of the article by M. Baranov upon the condition of his Socialist party, translated from the Jewish S. P. organ, the New York "Vorwaerts," by Comrade Abraham Levine, and published elsewhere in this issue, might cause the Socialist Labor Party reader to clap his hands enraptured saying:

"Why, he is coming our way! In-

deed, he has arrived: everything he says, that is at all important, the S. L. P. has all along been maintaining, and maintaining in the teeth of the bitterest of S. P. invective, and the grossest of S. P. jeers. All this-the S. P. policy of overlooking the crimes of the guilds called Unions. and of even echoing these guilds' crimes, as for instance, the anti-immigration crime, and thereby coquetting with reaction; of yielding to middle class instincts, to the extent of giving up Socialism in the interest of the farming bourgeoisie, and thereby leaving the bourgeois soul uncleansed and the proletariat mind uninstructed; -all this is admitted by him, and further is admitted the S. L. P. charge that the S. P. is owned by its leaders, who have constituted themselves into an aristocracy, demanding blind obedience from an unthinking rank and file, notwithstanding these leaders are a shallow lot. He admits all this, nor does he omit the point, so often insisted upon by the S. L. P., that a bona fide party, of Socialism, to-day, must be essentially educational, and, where it is not, and is mainly a votecatching concern, it is bound to be left in the lurch, and suffer utter shipwreck, as he admits his S. P. is on the point of suffering. Why, let us applaud him."

"Do you, perchance, object that this Baranov himself was an upholder of the very S. P. sins of commission and omission that he now condemns, and that he was in the front ranks of those who malignantly denounced and grossly reviled the S. L. P. for insisting upon what he now himself insists upon? That's all true, but let us see in him the returning prodigal."

True enough there should be more joy over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons. The Baranov of the present article, however, is no repentant sinner. One passage in his article proves him wedded, now as ever before, to his false gods: proves accordingly, that whatever of sense and soundness he now utters is lipservice only. What is of still more importance, the passage is a flashlight upon the Tribe of Baranov. The passage in question is that which expresses the sentiment that for the foreigner to become "Americanized" is to become "Yellow."

This is the essential feature of the Tribe of Baranov; their central feature: the feature that determines all the other lines of their mental physiognomy-a supercilious affectation of superiority towards things American; a feature, accordingly, that marks them bizarre, whenever they presume to step forward as leaders. and which insures in advance the clown's tumblings and the final downfall of whatever Movement they "figure" in.

The Tribe of Baranov is the monopoly of no one race. All the races of the many represented in America have the Tribe. Most significant of all, and important in the understanding of the sterility of the Tribe, the "natives," ave, they also have a Tribe of Baranov. The Tribe of Baranov is not ter-

restrial. Their mind, or their soul is Abroad, imagining the ideal to be there hence looking upon America as 'Yellow." Since, however, their bodies are not Abroad, they do not live Abroad either, and can have a false conception only of things there. Living not here, and living not Abroad, they live in an Ahroad that does not exist. In short the Tribe of Baranov is up in the air, which explains the antics, at once, of the "native" A. M. Simonses in seeking to get up a Labor Party "as in lingland"; the antics of Vodaszeitung Germans in warning, as the "Volkszeitung" does in its issue of the 5th of this month, against American candidates; and, in short, the antics of Mr. Haranov himself, after whom the Tribe should be named, of pretending to profound knowledge of America in contrast to Abroad, and forthwith pronouncing the Americanized immigrant "Yellow." Understanding the essence of the

Tribe, such articles as the one in today's issue will raise no false hopes, while their real value will be appreciated: "Seest thou a man who is hasty of his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him."

The New York Labor News Company will tell you when your subscription is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but

# STATE BULL PENS

Constitution Camps Eminently Fit to Breed Disease.

A report of two members of the State Immigration Commission, issued this week shows intolerable conditions among the state's laborers along the Barge Canal. The two members who have made investigations of the laborers' camps along that waterway are Lilian D. Wald and Frances A. Kellor. In presenting the congestion at the huts of the men the investigators say:

Let the average reader imagine, if he can, a town of 1800 in his vicinity and then let him picture an absolute lack of means for sanitation, education, or humane provisions of employment, and he will get an idea of what sort of a deal the State of New York is giving the men who live in some of the hig construction camps. The familiar stories of congestion in

New York's East Side are outdone in some of the state's camps where the commissioners found the mules housed in better quarters than the laborers. Both barracks and "bullpens" are generally used by the state. The men board or cook for themselves. Lodging as well as board is with rare exceptions under the control of the padrone -making his power complete, as here he supplies job, bed, board and drink In one barrack the charge is five cents a night, which includes bunk and mattress. If the men use any covering they provide it themselves. There are sixty-five beds, and the padrone said he sometimes accommodates one hundred men One entire state camp consists of

five buildings. The largest, about fifty by twenty feet, contains fifty-two bunks in a double tier and has one small stove for heating and cooking. The windows are closed tightly, and there is one door. This building is set flat upon the edge of the canal, upon swampy ground, in the midst of mud so deep that on the day of the visit it was necessary to wear rubber boots. Nearby are grouped shacks set upon the ground without floors, and containing bunks for two or more men. Small holes covered by wooden boards which can be shoved aside serve for light and air. In these shacks the men sleep, cook and eat and each pays one dollar a month. In no state camp visited did the commissioners find anything but the bunk system, anything but stoves for heating or any provisions for ventilation:

In the state camps visited no attention is paid to sanitation or health. Utterly primitive conditions prevail. Any well or pump furnishes the drinking water and bathing facilities. In one camp the canal itself was the bath-tub-small inducement to bathing-with water as muddy as the clothes of the workmen.

This neglect may be significant in view of the statement in the last bulletin of the State Board of Health that typhold is increasing, that it had been even excessive in some of the cities, that it was due to importation from without. Attention was attracted to summer resorts as causes, but when it is remembered that laborers stay but short periods in these camps and then return to cities, is it not high time to inquire into camp conditions as a source of contagion? If they are not known to be a source of immediate danger, rivers, wells, and other places may be infected and later be the cause of an increase of typhoid fever and other diseases.

When it comes to educational facilities-to giving the boys and girls of the camp half a chance, with few exceptions there is no provision for teaching. Some groups of chidlren were found wandering at will late in October when the boys and girls of nearby villages were regularly attending the local schools. No responsibility for these little ones is assumed by the local school board. For months they rove around the country deprived of all schooling. Many return to the cities as late as Christmas having fallen far behind their regular classes. The city teachers declare them still backward when they are again carried off, early in June, to the camps and canneries where their parents seak employment.

#### MINER'S WIDOW HEARTBROKEN, DIES.

Cherry, Ill., January 8 .- Mrs. Char-

les Erminlano of Spring Valley, Ill., whose husband was one of the victims of the Cherry mine fire, is dead of a broken heart. Doctors who attended her say that the case is one of the few in which a person actually died of grief.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-Don't you think the Socialist Labor Party is somewhat intolerant?

UNCLE SAM-No; why? B J .- I'll tell you. It calls the labor leaders fakirs because they won't join the S. L. P.

U. S .- Where did you get that from? B. J.—That is what the labor leaders

U. S .- But their saying does not make B. J .- But does not the S. L. P. call

them fakirs? U. S .- Whom? These professionals of

the pure and simple stripe? B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- It does.

B. J .- Well, there you have it. They are called fakirs because they won't join the party.

U. S .- Not at all; that is not t reason. There is a mighty good reial to call them fakirs; their not joher

the S. L. P. would be no reason. ith
B. J.—And what is the reason? U. S .- There are workingmen who a tually still honestly indulge the superstition that the union and the strike and boycott are enough for all practical purposes; many a sincere worker holds the view; the blows he has received are not yet hard enough, and you know how

difficult it is to rid oneself of a super-

stition if it has once taken hold. B. J .- Yes, indeed, I do.

U. S .- Such workers and their leaders are looked upon rather with pity than contempt by the Industrial Unionists or Socialists: these never call them fakirs. but visionaries and illusionists.

B. J.-Well, then, whom do the Indus trial Unionists call fakirs?

U. S .- But there are a good many others who have long since dropped the pure and simple superstition; who know that the industrial struggle or strikes and boycotts alone are not sufficient and that the workers must cast their ballots against both capitalism and capitalist candidates, but, who, nevertheless fight the S. L. P. with furious rage.

B. J.-Are those the ones the Socialists call fakirs?

U. S .- Yes, but not simply because they fight the S. L. P.

B. J .- For what other reason? U. S .- People may entertain an honest conviction that, although a certain labor party has a correct platform, still it is constituted in a manner that they object to. and is led by people whom the

sincerely mistrust. B. J .- You should not call them fakirs for that.

U. S .- No, indeed! So long as they are honest in such convictions, they are no fakirs. But the test of their honesty is that they set up their own labor party, organized in such a way as the may choose, and led by such men as they may trust. That is the test. The workers who would do that are no fakirs: but those are fakirs who, while calling themselves Socialists, and while object ing to the S. L. P., nevertheless deliberately abstain from setting up their own party. Such fellows are all-round fakirs; they prove that they are dishonest in their opposition to the S. L. P., that they do not mean well by labor; that they are on the make even if they have to play into the hands of the capitalists by trading on their class.

B. J.—Such people surely are fakirs.

U. S .- And such are the "labor leadeds" whom the Industrial Unionists and Socialists hold up with a pitchfork to the well merited execration of the work-

Canadian Coal Strike Good for U. S. Mine Owners.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, January 7 .- A decrease of nearly 1,000,000 tons in the production of coal and a loss to the province in royalty revenue of over \$100,000 since the inauguration of the United Mine Workers' strike in the Nova Scotia collieries, was the estimate made by Hiram Donkin, who was on the witness stand in the alleged coal conspiracy case in court.

He also said that the importation of American coal into Canada since the strike started in July last had increased

nearly 100 per cent.



pear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their com munications, besides their own signa. ture and address. None other will be recognized.]

#### S. P.'S CASE DIAGNOSED.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Reading the N. E. C.'s trenchant address to the Socialist Labor Party members and friends, and the report of Berger's unquiet meeting together in to-day's People, reminded me of a

An Irishman, out to buy a farm, was being shown over the grounds by the owner. A snake happened to cross the path, and the farmer cut it in two with

"Begorra!" exclaimed Pat, as the two halves kept on squirming, "He's dead, but he don't know it yet!"

Isn't this the case with the S. P? A. G. C. New York, January 4.

#### CORRECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-In the minutes of the recent session of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P., published in the Daily People of last Wednesday, it was, by mistake, stated that the motion to create a National Fund for systematic distribution of leaflets at factory gates was adopted unanimously. It was adopted by all voting for, except Kircher against. B. Reinstein, Secy.

New York, January 5.

# A BUM'S A BUM FOR A' THAT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-There are as many freaks as crooks in "The Overall brigade." And at the risk of advertising the blackhearted wretches who are imposing Anarchy on their innocent dupes, I have jotted down the following. Burns will excuse me for it.

What the' on stolen fowl they dine, And "hop" the freights in summertime And sing and jump and a' that! Tho' broken glass bedecks their trail, From windows they've thrown brick at A pleading wail comes from the jail!-A bum's a bum for a' that.

Ejayh. Phila., Pa., December 31.

#### A NOTICE TO FADDISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Miss Anne Morgan heard some truths at Sunday's meeting of the striking shirtwaist girls at Carnegie Hall, and now she thinks there is too much sentimentalism in talking Socialism to striking girls. I wonder where the sentiment was felt the most, by the poor girls who are struggling for betterment of their poor conditions, or by Miss Morgan for her papa's five hundred millions because of the rising spectre of Socialism. It is all right to have fads, providing they are kept in their place, such as monkey dinners and dressed up cats and dogs, but a struggle for rights is not the proper thing to make a fad of because the truth is sure to he heard, and it hurts some people very much

Wm. Aronson.

New York, January 4

#### MISERY WILL OUT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-No matter how many milk and honey articles the capitalistic press may give us in their editorial columns, about "prosperity," "noble free," "no class struggle," "Americanism," etc., etc., their news items and special articles will, nine times out of ten, prove the opposite, and condemn the editorial efforts as lies, pure and simple.

I have read an article dated from Pasadena, which is of particular interest. It is one case out of many. This article appeared on Christmas morning on the front page of the "Herald," alongside of a sketch of Santa Claus and a legend wishing their readers a Merry Xmas, done in red ink across the front of the paper. The article is entitled, "Attempts Theft to Buy Babies No doubt the man whom the guilty fellow attempted to rob was on his way to church to thank God that he was not "as other men are," in other words, that he was "respectable" and did not have to work for a living. No doubt the pharisaic judge was righteously indignant at the outrage (?) and waxed valiant withal and smote the poor, hunger weakened workingman and had him taken to the city Bastille. No doubt the judge proceeded to his luxuriously furnished church and sang, "Hark, the look after itself— the political must take care of itself. The S. P. does not Good Will to Men," with an added to his members to join the A. F. of warned with a job. [See Daily People, warned with a job.] Francherfeally, be it stated, the house cleaning was done upon the report of the Secretary of the District Council, Francis—the Francis whom afterwards Johns, St. John and Heslewood stugged at Chleago and kept out of the "convention." Whereupon Connolly jumped out of the S. L. P. into the S. P., whither Frank Bohn and others of his fellow conspirators followed him, and where he was speedily rewarded with a job. [See Daily People,

gusto and heard the prayer for "all sorts and conditions of men" and felt very self-satisfied. This happened in "prosperous" Southern California, prosperous for the capitalist, but the contrary for the workingman.

H. Waller. Los Angeles, Calif., December 26.

#### WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE 8. P.7" IN PHILA. TOO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Section Philadelphia opened the New Year's propaganda last Sunday with a fairly successful meeting. J. C. Hannon, the speaker who was announced was prevented by indisposition from appearing, and Anton took his place.

The subject was "Poverty: Its Cause and Cure." Anton's exposition of the stand of the S. L. P. brought forth a very lively discussion.

An Anarchist, a Single Taxer, an S. P. man, an "unattached" Socialist, and several S. L. P. men took part in the debate, which lasted over an hour. The Anarchist was so ridiculous that he is not worth notice. The Single Taxer talked for ten minutes without saying very much, and was ably answered by an S. P. man. The unattached Socialist deplored the lack of solidarity (or unity) among the people who recognzed the need for a change; he thought, apparently, that all that was necessary was for the different schools of philosophy to get together, regardless of their differences, and fight the common enemy. An S. L. P. man took the floor and showed that before there could be unity of action there must first be unity of thought. He pointed out that the cause of poverty was proved by Karl Marx to be the separation of the worker from his prod. uct by the private ownership of the social tools of wealth production, and that it was the mission of the S. L. P. to enlighten the working class on that question, and only then could unity

of thought and action be effected. The Single Taxer got the floor a second time, but in his talk failed to touch on a point which had been raised as to the connection between the Single Tax agitation in this city and the Folsom Land Company, the Fels-Naphtha Soap Company, and a new Folsom Oil Company, which is being boomed. He finally got mad and stumped out of the half cursing the S. L P. and the British House of Lords

which is opposing the Single Tax." Anton in replying to his opponents touched particularly on the Single Taxers' agitation, and stated that at some of their meetings where they attempt to give the impression that the most desirable thing in the world is a piece of land they also have distributed free railroad tickets to Folsom Heights, N. J., where land is being SOLD cheap.

I cannot close this report without referring to the condition of the S. P. in this city. After strenuously denying that anything is the matter with the S. P., they have decided to have a special discussion at the next general meeting of the local. The subject is familiar -"What is the Matter with the S. P.?" One member very ill-naturedly suggests that it will be a post mortem ex-

Philadelphia, January 4.

#### JAMES CONNOLLY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:enclose a letter to me from Comrade Fannie Chernin of El Paso, Tex. Connolly seems to be covered with sore spots. The information Comrade Chernin wishes to have should be given in The People and I believe will have a salutary effect. With best wishes to the immortal S. L. P.

Des Moines, la., January 3.

(Enclosure.)

A. S. Dowler.

Dear Comrade Dowler: -- I went Saturday night to Labor Hall to hear James Connolly of the S. P. speak. Not a baker's dozen were in the hall, except the S. P. members, therefore it was decided not to hold a meeting. Sunday night I went again, and there were about 29 in the audience, including members, but he spoke-not on Socialism, as he had intended, for the reason that "most of those in the hall were acquainted more or less with that subject"-but he spoke on conditions in Ireland from a Socialist point of view. After the lecture I asked him if he advises the workers to join the A. F. of L. He answered very quickly, "Certainly not; if I would advise that I would not be here to-night." Then I

L." I then asked: "If the A. F. of L. denies the class struggle and the S. P. does not, but on the other hand is neutral to the action of individual members joining the A. F. of L., is not that a contradiction?" Of the answer he gave I only recall clearly that he said it is not a contradiction. Whether the fault is mine in failing to comprehend his answer, or the fault is his in not clarifying the issue I am unable to say.

When I found myself outside of the hall walking toward the car, Connolly said to me: "So you are an S. L. P.? You have my sympathy." I thanked him for his kindness, but declined his sympathy on the ground of not needing it. Then he said, "Many a good man and woman have sacrificed both time and money for the S. L. P. only to find it wasted. Why? As quick as they work up the movement, that quick Daniel De Leon disrupts it. I was in the S. L. P., too; but I couldn't stay in it unless I would agree to lose all my individuality. De Leon wants followers not comrades. He even has the minutes edited. Frank Bohn, Brimble, Miss Roulston and others had to get out because they wouldn't knuckle under De Leon. Only that is acceptable which boosts him. I was on the National Executive Committee in New York. I know."

Now and then I tried to answer him. Then at some remark I happened to mention your name-speaking of the N. E. C., if he knows you. "Yes," he said, "Dowler and Mrs. Johnson voted against one of my resolutions-think of it!-and they (you and Mrs. J.) being thousands of miles away and not knowing conditions as they prevailed in N. Y.!" which he (Connolly) knew, being on the ground. He stated in plain words that De Leon split the I. W. W. before the referendum vote on the political clause was taken. He uttered a string of uncomplimentary remarks, but nevertheless made a statement to the effect that there are things and doings in the S. P. that would make one vomit.

Oh, yes! I must not forget this-De Leon in denouncing Connolly said he is "a Jesuit spy" trying to sell out the Movement to the church and appealed especially to race prejudice by dubbing Connolly an Irish Catholic. Mr. C. speaks again to-night at the court house, but I will not hear him.

How I wish a good S. L. P. man were here who knows the why and wherefore of Connolly. With time I hope to overcome my ignorance of men and methods in the movement.

F. C.

[The "career" proper of James Connolly s a member of the S. L. P. began in the

as a member of the S. L. P. began in the spring of 1904.

Connolly had settled in the country about six months before, and applied for a posttion on The People. In the course of previous correspondence, when he was still in Ireland, he had given his occupation as "laborer"; in 1902, when he made his first visit here and toured the U. S. at the expense of the S. L. P., he had given his occupation as tile-layer; when he returned to settle here in 1903 and applied to The People for work, he stated his occupation was machine compositor. He was found unfit for that; was secured a place elsewhere and could not hold it; he asked for work in the editorial department and was courteous

for that; was secured a place elsewhere and could not hold it; he asked for work in the editorial department and was courteously shown that somebody would have to be discharged to make room for him, and that could not be. He finally settled down as insurance agent in Troy, N. Y.

In Troy, N. Y., Connolly's real "career" began. In the spring of that year he sent from Troy an article for publication in The People. The article denounced The People for teaching false economics; denounced Bebel's "Woman" as a lewd book; and, above, all, denounced The People for attacking the Roman Catholic church. The article was published with the answer thereto, proving the man's ignorance in coormics, and his ignorance of the sociologic subject of Bebel's "Woman", and proving that his was an attempt to inject the race and religious question into the S. L. P. by twisting economic and social facts into "the ology". [Daily People, April 3, 1904; Weekly, April 9, 1904.]

Connolly then came back with a still longer article. The second article, being so much longer and only an aggravation of the first, was refused publication; and the National Convention. There the second article, being about to meet, the matter was referred to the convention. There the second article, the

so much longer and only an aggravation of the first, was refused publication; and the National Convention of the S. L. P. being about to meet, the matter was referred to the convention. There the second article was read in full and the Editor's action in refusing publication to the article was sustained by a unanimous vote. The two delegates from Section Troy, who had come with the intention to sustain Connolly, now voted against him, one of the two himself making the motion to sustain the Editor.

Connolly then moved to New Jersey, and in December, 1906, the New Jersey election for the State's member on the National Executive Committee having accidentally gone by default, and Connolly being the only candidate, he was elected. He attended the January session of the N. E. C. and in February, at the State Convention of New Jersey, made his report. The report was calumniously mendacions of the N. E. C. and of the Editor of The People, and was branded faise by all the other live members of the N. E. C. who had attended that January session. [Daily People, March 9, 1907; Weekly, March 16.]

Being publicly convicted of betrayal of the trust reposed in him, Connolly was under the Constitution, summarily removed from the N. E. C., he was removed by the N. E. C., he

Nov. 13, 1908; Weekly, Nov. 21, 1908; decumentary evidence on Bohn's conspiracy with Connolly to falsify the minutes of the N. E. C.; and Daily People, March 29, 1908; Weekly, April 7; on Bohn's exclusion from the New York State Convention of the S. L. P. for having obtained an election to the convention under false pretences, and in the interest of the S. P.]

While still in the Party, towards the end of his career, Connolly, at a general Party meeting in this city, made a pointed bid for the editorship of The People. He said: "The Editor of The People is an aristocrat. That office should be held by a proletarian. I have always been a proletarian, I am one now, and shall always be." On that same occasion, amidst zealous protestations of loyalty to the S. L. P. and denunciations of the S. P., he suggested the physical capture of the Daily People plant, saying: "Section New York has more than once saved the Party from treason and ignorance such as the present N. E. C. and the Editor of The People are guilty of. Let us do so now." At the New Jersey Convention above referred to and at the previous one Connolly objected strenuously to the publication of the Eugene Sue stories, It was a matter of common talk with him that if he were Editor of The People the Daily's circulation would be at least 10,000. It is the charitable view to take of James Connolly that the man has a diseased mind.—ED. The People.]

#### More Work in 6 Hours Than 8.

Omaha, January 7.-General Auditor Seger of the Harriman railroads, who took charge of the Union Pacific offices the first of the year, has introduced an innovation by formulating plans for a six-hour work day throughout the entire auditing department.

He proposes that the men go to work at 8 in the morning and quit at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, not taking any time off for lunch. Advocating the plan he said:

"Much more work can be accomplished in six hours of continuous work than in the ordinary working day with time out for lunch. The noon hour off detracts the mind from business and a heavy lunch puts a damper on the energies for the rest of the day."

#### Steamfitters Bulliod Back to Work.

The members of the steamfitters' union who are now out on a general strike, have been ordered to go back to work to-day by the General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the unions.

The strike was for an advance in wages. If the men refuse to return the matter will be sent to the executive committee of the board, for such a rfusal, it is said, would be a "violation of the arbitration plan."

#### Victimizing R. R. Telegraphers.

Chicago, January 5 .- The right of a railroad company to divide its teletricks" so as to break their leisure time up completely, providing the aggregate time of work does not exceed the legal nine hours in a day, has been upheld by Judges Grosscup, Seeman and Baker of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The opinion reverses a decision rendered by Judge Landis on April 21 in the suit brought by District Attorney Sims against the Santa Fe Railway and calls for a new trial.

Sims's suit was to test the Government's interpretation of the Federal hours of service law, which restricts working hours. Judge Landis held that it meant nine hours' continuous

The information on which the suit was presecuted as furnished by the I. C. C. at the i.. stance of President H. B. Perham of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. The decision is a severe blow to the telegraphers, who are thus prevented from counting upon any long period of rest at one time.

#### This Wage Sop Fails to Work,

Camden, N. J., January 4 .- Not to be fooled and tricked by the paltry increase in wages which the Public Service Corporation "gave" them on January 1, motormen and conductors of the company from all of its lines in the State of New Jersey have forwarded a communication to President McCarter at. Newark, demanding an increase to twenty-five cents an hour for all employes and a ten-hour work day.

The motormen and conductors now work on a sliding scale of wages, which always slides the company's way.

# 

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE OUESTION OF SOCIAL-IST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. : : : :

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place,

#### RESIGNS FROM S. P.

Philadelphia Member of That Ordan ization States Reasons for Withdrawing.

To Local Phila., Socialist Party,

Dear Comrades: -

This is to notify you of my resignation from the party. Like other comrades. I have read.

discussed and thought much on the question, "What is the matter with the Socialist Party?" I have read comrades Simons, Spargo, Slobodin, and others on this momentous question, but to my mind none of them have offered a solution to that question. I also plead guilty to reading the literature and newspapers of the S. L. P., and right here let me digress for a moment to state that there seems to be a hallucination hanging around in the disordered chambers of some comrades' minds that they must flee in S. L. P. source. This condition of mind is only comparable to that of a devout son of the "Mother Church" who fears the pangs of hell fire and the "anathema" of the "most high," if he should dare to exercise his reasoning faculties towards Socialism. It is to laugh, comrades, and also to weep, with pity and contempt at the asinine prejudice such action reveals.

Accordingly, I have become firmly convinced that the real trouble, the canker that is eating the vitals of the party, is our failure to grasp in its full significance the true functions and goal of the economic organization of labor, and from this failure flows inevitably our ridiculous position of "neutrality on the economic field."

On this question the above mentioned comrades have been eloquently silent, or, like "Uncle Remus's Tar Baby." they just "keep on saying nothing." To answer by saying there are "spies in the movement" or to damn "the innovaters and destructionists" does not solve the question; to trot out the stuffed-dummy argument of "Intellectuals versus Prowlingterriers," "Impossibilists and Opportunists," for the comrades to exercise their intellectual slap-sticks on, is, to say the least, ridiculous; the glaring fact remains that the party preaches on the political what it denies on the economic field,-the Class Struggle with its accompanying antagonisms. It is puerile to say that individual comrades preach the Class Struggle in their unions: at best they are listened to in silence, treated with contempt and ridiculed in turn. To the extent that the Party, by its position of "neutrality," lends its support to the A. F. of L. with its reactionary principles of "neutrality of interests," to that extent does the Party lend itself to reaction and subvert the principles of revolution for which it supposedly The party at present is in the throes

of a "Free speech fight"; our magazines and newspapers are filled with harrowing accounts of the Russianized methods of the local "Slugging Committee" of the "bourgeois" of Spokane, the police and their judicial abettors. We valiantly step into the breach in defense of the Anarchists in their fight for free speech and public discussion; we declare that these primal rights of democracy shall be kept inviolate, and vet when Local Philadelphia receives a communication from a bona fide political party,-recognized even by the "powers that be," but more so, in a revolutionary sense, by the International Socialist Congress to the extent of allowing them a representative with a voice and vote at the Congress, thereby acknowledging by that act the existence of two distinct parties of Socialism in this country based on a difference of principles,-the shameful spectacle is seen of Local Philadelphia consigning the communication "to the waste basket."

In all seriousness, comrades, is this the way to settle differences? I think not. It is wiser and more courageous to discuss differences than to ignore them. I am one of those who view with sorrow the spectacle of two hostile camps of Socialism in this country. I would see the day when we can present a united front to one common enemy, the bourgeois, "on the political us well as the industrial field," and for the attainment of this end it seems to me that the first preparatory step is a free and full discussion of the differences in principles that keep us apart. Yet Local Philadelphia has decreed autocracy, usurping for itself what it denies to others, hence my resignation

I leave the party without malice and with some regret, but hopeful that my former comrades will yet see the light that beacons the way to a solution of the question: "What is the matter with the Socialist Party?" and also to a hand." unifying of the warring elements within the Ranks of Revolution.

William Fennen.

### 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.

STUDENT, LOS ANGELES, CALIF .- address, to the effect that the S. L. P. What is a fatalist if not a bombist? does not allow its members to take office Was not the sign manual of Moslemism in the A. F. of L. is mistaken. That was "fatalism"? And what argument had the the constitution before 1908. It was Moslem other than the scimitar? His motto was: "Paradise lies in the shadow of the scimitar." Fatalism and pure and simple forcism are inseparable.-Next point next week

Constitution of the contract o

L. F., NEW YORK-Given a social system under which the opportunity to labor is secure to all, and secure also to all is their social share in their product, then, under the conditions of production reached by modern facilities, the production of necessaries is bound to be so fear of defilement from anything of an ample with little work that all question of "adjustment in quality, quantity and variety" vanishes. These questions are vital only under social conditions of the private ownership of the necessaries for production, with the scurrying and dodging that flows therefrom

> A. T., NEW HAVEN, CONN.-Miss Tewksbury had favored us with a copy of her open letter to the Editor of The People. Out of charity for the lady the effusion was not published. Even so, we would have been uncharitable enough to publish the letter had we been in need of the lady's testimony to convict the Spokane crew of theft, Anarchy, in short, of "I-am-a-bummery." But her testimony was not needed. Official declarations of the concern covered the ground.

N. K. D., CHICAGO, ILL .- Among the many sins of the S. P. ranks high the sin of its having conducted itself in a way that prevented a calm discussion of the issues that separated it from the S. L. P. Calumny being the only "argument" the S. P. used, backed by browbeating, the issues could be presented only by the S. L. P. A "discussion" there never was,

W. R. WESTWOOD, MASS .-- Apply to organizer of Section Boston, Joseph Schneider, 778 Beacon street. If there is no other disqualification you are qualified for membership.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.-The question of the percentage of the people properly belonging to the three classes nvolves an involved statistical calculation, rendered all the more involved because the classes shade imperceptibly one into the other. As a rough estimate it is safe to say that 65 per cent belong to the proletariat, 25 per cent. to the middle class (including professionals), and 10 to the capitalist class. Of these 10 per cent. 3 per cent. belongs to the topcapitalist or aristocracy of finance .-Next question next week.

"COMRADE," LOS ANGELES, CALIF. -Send the article. If found to meet requirements it will be published. The subject is timely.-Next question next

A. N., NEW YORK-Such a question is too delicate to answer through Letter Box. Call in person at this office.

A. D., HELENA, MONT .- Chas, H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, objected at the first convention of the I. W. W. to the limitation of membership to wage earners only, Moyer is credibly reported to be a stockholder in mines in which members of his Union are at work.

"CHICAGO," CHICAGO, ILL.-'Tis a pity of the girl. Long before and even after she became Mrs. Flynn-Jones by marrying the Anarchist embezzler of Union funds John Archibald Jones, she was advised by the Editor of The People to "take in coal," that is to read and study. The advice was evidently not

T. P., TORONTO, ONT .- The finances of this office does not allow it to remunerate contributors.

B . NEW YORK-In such a man's hands we should place the series of the Eugene Sue stories.

M. L., CHICAGO, ILL.-The book on Ferrer was furnished to this office by the French publishers. Thanks.

T. R. G., DES MOINES, IA .- The man of intelligence and study stands squarely upon proletarian interests. The "intellectuals," however, divide into two sets both having an eye on the proletarian, not upon his class interests; one set detests him, the other set toadies to him. The very worst of the intellectuals are those who crawl behind the "horny

H. B. S., HAMILTON, CAN.-The statement in Kate S. Hilliard's excellent

changed in 1908. The reasoning that prevailed was that the clause was of use at one time, but had become superfluous; and that responsibility should be thrown upon the Sections to examine every candidate on his own merits, and watch every member afterwards.

J. D., NEW YORK-First, read above answer to L. F., New York. In addition to that-the service a scavenger renders to society is of prime importance. He is a preventer of disease; the doctor is a curer. Nine-tenths of the occupation of the doctor would be gone if scavengers were more numerous and better paid.

C. L., ELBERTA, PA .- For instanceif the discussion is whether Richard Ros should be hanged on the charge of murder, and Tom Brown were to break in with the question: "Should not a murderer be hanged?" Tom Brown would be "begging the question." To "beg the question" is to ignore the question really under discussion, and transfer the discussion to a consequence, as though the real question were settled.-Next ques-

"PRIVATE," NEW YORK-This office has no quarrel with the individual "Moses Oppenheimer," or with any other individual. The quarrel of this office is with Mosesoppenheimerism in the S. P. This office declines to furnish documents to one set of Mosesoppenheimerists against another set of dittos in the Mosesoppenheimerish S. P.

E. J. H., PHILA., PA .- The capitalist has power to plunder Labor in the shop, and had that power before Labor had votes. Certainly true. It does not follow from this that, AFTER Labor acquired the right to vote-a right which theoretically enables Labor to take the power from the capitalist, and a right, moreover, which, theoretically, enables Labor to express its views as to whether it likes or does not like the way the capitalist treats it-the giving of its vote to the capitalist conveys to the capitalist no additional power. Having the vote, Labor's act in giving that vote to the capitalist amounts to an endorsement of the capitalist. Endorsements do not weaken, they strengthen the arm of the thing endorsed.

R. T. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Everything a capitalist paper says is not false. Least of all does it lie in the mouth of S. P.-men to sweepingly denounce the capitalist press. They are the ones to rush to the capitalist press with letters and intervie w Why, during the presidential campaign of 1908, the then gubernatorial candidate of the S. P. in this State had an interview with himself published in the New York "Evening Post" in which the candidate for President nominated by the S. L. P. convention was slurringly referred to.

H L. BROOKLYN, N. Y.: H. B. S. TORONTO, CANADA; L. D. B., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; W. R. P., MISHA-W9KA, IND.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; T. R., COLUMBIA, S. C.: A. B., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.; D. T. C., DENVER, COLO.; E. H. A., MANCHESTER, ENG.; D. B. M., GUTHRIE, OKLA.; B. H. H., JR., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; A. A. G., SCRANTON, PA .- Matter received.

# WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

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

The author presents the subject historically, showing that Woman's Suffrage is but a part of the Suffrage Queson, which in turn is but a feature of Class Rule-the Modern Social Question.

The Topic Groupings Are WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE THE CLASS STRUGGLE THE SUFFRAGE ARGUMENTS OF ANTIS ARGUMENTS OF PROS CONCLUSIONS

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all City Hall Place, N. Y. City. CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

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

NOTICE-For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday,

#### NEW JERSEY N. E. C.

Regular meeting held January 9th, at Jersey City. Members present: Gerold, Hossack, Landgraf, McGarry, Miller and Schwenck. Landgraf chairman.

Correspondence: Section Hoboken financial report; Section Essex, financial report, and credentials of Comrade Miller for ensuing term.

Secretary reported that the general vote of the Sections had resulted in the election of Comrade Katz as N. E. C. member. Credentials had been issued as per instructions of Committee at previous meeting, and Katz had attended N. E. C. session. Upon motion secretary was instructed

to issue call for next state convention, to be held in Newark, Sunday, February 27th, 10 a, m., Section representation to be one delegate for each five good standing members, or major fraction thereof. Financial secretary reported: Income \$10.00; Treasurer, Expenses, \$14.30. Secretary.

#### SECTION CLEVELAND, S. L. P. ATTENTION.

The semi-annual general meeting of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will take place SUNDAY, January 16, at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street. Election of officers will take place and other matters of importance must be transacted. Every comrade without exception should attend without fail. Organizer.

ATTLEBORO, MASS., ATTENTION. Section Attleboro, S. L. P., will hold its regular business meetings on the second and fourth Sundays, 4 p. m., of every month at the headquarters, 15 County street. The Club will be open every evening from 7 to 9:30, except nday, for reading papers, magazine and books on Socialism and other

On Sunday evenings at 7-p. m. there will be discussions on political and economic subjects. The first four subjects for discussion will be as follows:

SUNDAY, January 16:-"Ways and fethods of Propoganda." SUNDAY, January 23:-"Russian evolution, the fifth Anniversary of

Red Sunday." Speaker, L. Platt. SUNDAY, January 30:-"Industrial Workers of the World, vs. A. F. of L."

Sunday, February 6:- "Is the Socialist Party a socialist party?" Opponents are invited.

Other subjects for discussion will be

M. J. Brohen,

LECTURE IN PATERSON, N. J. Section Passaic County, S. L. P., will hold a series of lectures at Heptasophs' Hall, 146 Washington street (opposite City Hall) in Paterson, N. J. so far arranged are:

SUNDAY, Jan.16, 3 P. M. Subject: The Origin of the State" Lecturer, George H. Wilson of New York City. bers and friends are requested to call for cards and other advertising matter at 209 Hamburg Ave.

R. Kats, Secretary.

SECTION NEW YORK'S LECTURES. ction New York County, Socialist abor Party, will have a series of free stures for the winter at Arlington Hall, 19-23 St. Mark's Place (East Eighth

Following are the lectures so far ar-

wednesday, January 19, 8 p. m.-Subject: "Lessons of the Campaign." Lecturer, Daniel De Leon.

WEDNESDAY, January 26, 8 p. m .-Subject:" "After the Trusts, What?" Lecturer, Charles J. Mercer, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Lectures begin promptly at 8 p. m. Questions pertaining to the subjects welcome and will be answered by

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# BEGIN NOW

The Celebrating of the Daily People's Tenth Anniversary.

The Active Brigade have started the New Year very well indeed, the subcoming in exceeding expirations by 52. For the six months, ending December 31, 1909, our lists showed an increase of 1,000 mail subscriptions over the previous six months. At the end of the present six months' period, June 30th, of this year, we expect the Active Brigade to make a still better showing. In this connection we wish to say a word: There have been many suggestions as to how we can best celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Daily People, an event which certainly should be made the occasion of rejoicing by S. L. P. men everywhere; and the idea of celebrating on a national scale is the proper one. But there is no need to wait until July 1st, or July 3rd, which is a Sunday, to start the celebration; begin now, and in July have the grand wind up.

Begin Now, is the suggestion of Comrade James H. Arnold, of Louisville, Ky., and here is what he says:

"I am glad to be able to enclose herewith two more yearly subs for the dear old Weekly People. In regard to the coming celebration of the 10th anniversary of the birth of the Daily People, I would like to suggest that not less than 1,000 of its good friends, veterans in the ranks of the indomitable S. L. P., secure ten new subscribers for the Daily or the Weekly edition by the date of the celebration.

"This suggestion, of course, is not to include the special organizers and canvassers who will send in many times ten subscribers apiece; but those of us who heretofore have fallen a little short of our full duty in this respect.

"Somewhere in the Catholic press saw the statement that, 'it is not thought that those Catholics who go so far as to aid the Socialist propaganda by extending the circulation of their papers can remain in the Church and partake of its benefits and blessings."

"Now, you 'heathen' on the outside, who have never enjoyed the spiritual benefits and blessings supplied by the Church can hardly realize the sacrifice we Catholics have to make, and the risks we have to run in order to push the Socialist press. My dear old Father Deppen, editor of 'The Record,' a Catholipaper, on whom I called one day with a fine article from the London 'Catholic Times' to get him to read it, said to me, 'Sir, you are walking dangerously near

"Say, comrades of the S. L. P., isn't that a risk as great, at least, if not greater, than the risks some of our slaves run of losing both their master and their job for doing the same work? "Fear not him that can destroy the

PHILADELPHIA PROPAGANDA.

Radical Society, 424 Pine street, Phila-

delphia, on SUNDAY, January 16, 7 p.

m., on "The Two Socialist Parties in

HARLEM S. L. P. LECTURES.

The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth

Assembly Districts, of the Socialist

Labor Party will hold a series of free

lectuures in Mt. Morris Hall, 1364 Fifth

avenue (near 113th street). Working-

men and friends are invited to attend.

The following is the program of the lec-

FRIDAY, January 14-Dr. A. Levine.

FRIDAY, January 21-Louis C.

Fraina. Subject: "What Is the Matter

FRIDAY, January 28-Rudolph Katz, of Paterson, N. J. Subject: "The Mis-

FRIDAY, February 4-Daniel De Leon,

Editor of Daily People. Subject: "Les-

FRIDAY, February 11-Edmund Seidel

Subject: "The Eighteenth Brumaire of

Louis Napoleon (The Tactics of Revolu-

AGE OF REASON.

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The book that for a hundred years the

preachers have been vainly trying to an-

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sion of the Socialist Labor Party."

sons of the Last Election."

tionary Socialism.)"

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with the Socialist Party?"

Subject: "The Proletariat in the French

Free discussion.

body, but fear him rather that can destroy both soul and body.' If we Catholics who have espoused the cause of the revolution are ready to take the risk of incurring the censures of those ecclesiastical bodies who wield such tremendous powers over both soul and body in order to secure subs for our Daily and Weekly People, why I think you ought to tackle your shop mate for his subscription-at least when the boss isn't looking."

Following is the list of those who sent in two or more subs last week:

T. M. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal. .... G. I. Hoffecker, Kelseyville, Cal .... 2 Mrs. H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal . . 2 L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. ..... 2 A. Gillhaus, San Jose, Cal. ..... 5 W. Kusta, Santa Margarita, Cal. .... 2 S. L. P. Section, Denver, Col ...... 4 Knotek, Hartford, Conn. ...... 10 E. Warner, New Haven, Conn .... 2 H Arnold, Louisville, Kv. ..... 2 Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. ..... 2 Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. ..... 5 Moore, St. Louis, Mo. ..... 3 G. Calendick, Newark, N. J. ..... 2 Katz, Paterson, N. J. ..... 2 G. Luck, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... Juergens, Canton, O. ...... 6 Mrs. M. Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O. . . . . 3 S. L. P. Section, Cincinnati, O. ..... 3 F. Brown, Cleveland, O. ..... O. Freer, Columbus, O. ..... 2 J. Schmid, Sandusky, O. ..... 3 W. Biddlestone, McKeesport, Pa... 2 G. G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa. ..... 2 H. Mueller, Philadelphia, Pa. ...... Shankman, Memphis, Tenn. .....

Prepaid cards sold: California S. E. C.,

Chernin, El Paso, Tex. .....

A. P. Anderson, Spokane, Wash. .... 2

The Socialist, Edinburgh, Scotland .. 3

Labor News Notes.

We are pushing along the work on the ew book, Lasalle's famous "Franz von Sickingen," but we need many more cash in advance orders to help us get the book to completion, so don't hold back, but send your dollar at once. We shall do our best to make this a fine book; the cover design is by the talented artist, Comrade Sidney Armer.

#### OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund were slow the past week but the need for funds was just as pressing as ever. Now that our friends have got over the burden of holiday expenditures we hope they won't forget to give a lift here,

James Sullivan, Boston, Mass. \$ 1.00 H. Mathern, W. Orange, N. J. 1.60 G. Wishnak, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. J. Oransky, Cincinnati, O. .50 Mrs M Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O. .50 1.00 S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. .... Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah ... 1.50 Virginia S. E. C. Credit donated

Total ..... \$ 26.10 Previously acknowledged .... \$5,774.87 Grand total ...... \$5,800.97

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Propaganda Meetings under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, All persons desiring to attach them-Philadelphia, are held at Morning Star selves to the Socialist Labor Party, Hall, N. E. cor. Ninth and Callowhill either by the formation of a local orstreets (second floor), Sunday afterganization known as a "Section," or noon. On SUNDAY afternoon, January by joining as members at large, may 16, at 2.30 o'clock, Louis C. Fraina, of proceed as follows: New York, will speak on "The Social Revolution." Everybody welcome

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the I Higgins will speak before the political party.

> 2 Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members-at-large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and answering other ques-

tions on said application card. For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends. Fiction but more than fiction.

Two dramas from proletarian life by Richard Koeppel. "EIN VERLORENER" (A Ruined Life.)

Price 15 Cents. "DER TRUNKENBOLD" (The Drunkard.)

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# LETTISH FEDERATION

REPORT OF C. WEINSTEIN, DELEGATE OF THE LETTISH FEDERA-TION, TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE S. L. P.

The Lettish Labor movemnt, that is, insult the work of the S. L. P. and

twelve or thirteen years old. - About a dozen years ago an organization was started under the name of the Lettish Social Democratic Alliance of America. This organization published a monthly paper in the year of 1898, which was called "Auseklis" and was the first Socialist paper in the Lettish language. This paper was printed on a privately-owned press. In the year 1902 the paper's name was changed, and has since been known as "Proletareets." In the meantime the organization was able to secure its own press.

the class conscious one, is about

Progress at first was very slow because the political refugees amongst the Lettish folks in Boston and elsewhere were very few. Between the years 1902 and 1905 things changed greatly. The Lettish immigration arrived thick and fast, the largest part of which being members of the Lettish Social Democratic Labor Party of Baltic Russia, saw fit to organize a part of said party in this land. That hampered very much the work of the Lettish Social Democratic Alliance of America which organization recognized very strongly the necessity of carrying on the propaganda work mainly in and for this country.

Conflict between them and us was inevitable, and the L. S. D. A. of A. saw the need of putting its feet on solid foundation. Therefore, in 1905, the L. S. D. A. of A. issued a manifesto which embodied the S. L. P. principles and called upon the Lettish workingmen to organize under the banner of the S. L. P.

The Lettish Workingmen's Society of San Francisco promptly responded to the call, and, jointly with the L. S. D. A. of A., made a new constitution and also agreed to the new organization's name. This was to be "Lettish Socialist Labor Federation of America." At that very same time, in 1905, the Lettish Federation officially endorsed the S. L. P. When that was done we were in better position to meet the other side. Still the work of the Federation was up-hill and hard, because the sentiments of the people were generally with the opposi-

It is of importance to state that the elements which were affiliated with the Baltic Socialists went so far as to I the S. L. P.

work became very successful because that same ultra Baltic-Russia revolutionary element voted itself the tail

the Federation with the Moyer, Hay-

wood and Pettibone affair by issuing

fliers which stated that the only

Moyers, Haywoods and Pettibones for

the Lettishers were in the jails of the

But two years later the Federation's

Baltic and Russia.

Burlington, Ia,

of the well-known and tricky Kangaroos, namely, the Socialist party. After that move on their part we had an open field to fight our battles. Since then our Federation has doubled in size. Before the year of 1909 we had only five Sections; now we have eleven in the following cities: San Francisco, Cal.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago Ill.; Minneapolis Minn.; Seattle Wash.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Lawrence, Mass.; Cleveland, Ohio; and

The total membership is between 200 and 225. The circulation of "Proletareets" is 400.

Our propaganda is carried on by the means of lectures, reading of papers, and discussing of questions, which is done once or twice a week in all of the Sections. We have no salaried officers. From the editorship of "Proletareets," which is a semi-monthly, to the man who attends to the mailing list, with the exception of the type-setter, the work is done without pay. I would like that the comrades would take notice of that. If one man gets tired another takes his place.

We hold that it is of great importance to have the Federation in the field, because there is no other way for the S. L. P. to reach the Lettish workingmen with its message, but to do it through the Federation, the only Lettish body which recognizes the S. L. P. to be the guiding star for the emancipation of the working class of America. As to the I. W. W. matter-I mean

the matter of the chicken coop element-our membership is well informed. I think that in the very near future we will express ourselves on the present Spokane matter, which expression is very urgent.

Taking all in all I can proudly state that the Lettish Federation is a very healthy exponent of the principles of

in their opinion that the principal one

"We cannot (they say) ignore the

is unemployment.

DRIVEN TO JAIL.

Report of English Prison Commissioners Shows Unemployment Causes Criminal Offences,

Anything but pleasant are the reflections induced by reading the annual report of the Prison Commissioners. The number of prisoners under lock and key in English jails during the year was 9,448 in excess of the previous year's total-the figures being 205,681, as against 196,283.

The average number of prisoners in local prisons in the year ending March 31 last was 18,923, the highest number being 20,225 in December. These high numbers, says the report, recontinuous throughout year, and this was the more remarkable, seeing that the rew law granting remission on sentences of over a mouth instead of over six months has been in operation, from which it was anticipated that there would be a reduction in the daily average of prisoners of nearly 1,000.

These continuously high numbers caused a great strain on the cell accommodation, and the Commissioners say that if the numbers remain high, and keep pace with the growth of population, the question of providing more accommodation must arise in the

At Manchester the daily average, increased also by prisoners transferred, was more than 200 above the accommodation; at Liverpool it was about 100. In London about 770 cells have been added since 1901, but this is not sufficient.

After quoting the Poor Law Commissioners on vagrants, the report adds: "We earnestly desire that it may be found possible by the adoption cents. in part, or in whole, of the specific proposals that have been made for an NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., alteration in the law of vagrancy, to relieve the prison authority of the present most unsatisfactory system of holding these men under successive

As to the causes of the growth in the number of commitments to local prisons the Commissioners are emphatic

short sentences whence no good can

result, either to the community or to

the individual himself.

grave warnings of the report of the Poor Law Commissioners as to the effect of what they call the 'new problem of chronic under-employment.' If, as stated, it is not only chronic, but increasing rapidly, and if we are to have an increasing aggregation of unskilled labor at our great ports and in our populous districts, we must be prepared for an increase of those minor offences against the law which are believed to be directly, or indirectly, the consequence of unemployment.

"Apart from this predisposing cause, it would be sanguine to anticipate a falling prison population in face of the grave warnings with which the same Commissioners conclude their reportnamely, that there is in our midst a class whose condition and environment are a discredit and a peril to the community."

The same phenomenon of a remarkable increase of petty offences took place in Scotland during the year, there being a rise of about 1,000 above those of the previous year, while in October last there was a larger body of ordinary prisoners under detention than had ever been in confinement in Scotland at one time. In Scotland there were 3,089 cases of imprisonment for drunkenness in excess of the average number for the previous five

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gress, Paper, 167 Pages. Both will be sent postpaid for 35

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# Two Pages From Roman History



I Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders. Il 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 duespaying 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.

THEFT OF PATENT.

Another Instance Creeps Out of the Law's Delays.

Theft of patents from workingmen being one of the ways capitalists "get along in the world", Supreme Court Justice Hendrick has reserved decision in the suit brought by Samuel and Jacob Hochbaum to restrain the Princess Fruit Cake Company, the Manufacturers' Security Company, Samuel Johnston, and others from further manufacturing fruit cake under a process belonging to the plaintiffs and from offering for sale any cake under a certain trade name. Counsel for the plaintiff said that

after working for twenty years they had discovered a process for making fruit cake that would remain sweet and soft for four years. Johnston "promoted" a company for them and on Sept. 22, 1909. it was incorporated in this State with a capital stock of \$50,000. The Hochbaums allege that they put into business the copyright, secret formula, \$1,000 in merchandise, and their reputation, receiving 130 shares of stock valued at \$13,000. Johnston and others put in \$1,500 in cash and received a similar amount of stock, the rest remaining in the treasury. According to the plaintiffs, salaries

were fixed at \$125 monthly to Samuel Hochbaum, \$125 to his son Jacob, and \$62 to Johnston. The plaintiffs now say they received no money and that Samuel Hochbaum, the inventor of the cake formula, had to live on the bounty of relatives. Later they allege that Johnston sold the treasury stock to the Manufacturers' Security Company of Delaware for \$2,000. They say that this company is another name for Johnston. With the holdings of Johnston

they allege it owned 345 shares out of the total 500, and they charge that it is an attempt to starve out the cake

The defendants, as might be expected, deny the charges.

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