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FOR CAREFUL THOUGHT

COMMENT AT RANDOM ON MEN AND THINGS.

Mexican Mobbings and Powers Behind-Washington Wiseacre Blabbing-Lloyd C. Griscom's Claim to Fame-Another Simons' Shriek Dies.

European papers are decidedly better knowers of men than our metropolitan anti-Roosevelt press. While the latter are exploding with delight at what one of them calls "the finale of Roosevelt," and another "Roosevelt in St. Helena," and yet another "corked-up at last," British, French and German papers express the belief that the Colonel is far from being done for. One and all expect to see Roosevelt "bob up serenely and go it again"-and the truth lies with them. Roosevelt corked-up? He'll sooner ex-

Extremely imperfect are the reports from Mexico about the "mobbing of Americans." In order to convey a correct idea of what did happen the reports should have stated the names of the American owners of railroad and mining properties in Mexico who egged on and financed the mob, as a preliminary and preparatory step for the appropriation of Mexican territory now in contemplation by Porfirio Diaz and American capi-

A Washington, D. C., wiseacre unwittingly lets the cat out of the bag by reporting that there will be peace and har-mony between President Taft and the new Democratic Congress, because, our wiseacre explains, "economic and industrial problems are uppermost to-day. Such problems are essentially non-parti-san and non-political in their character. There will be no partisanism between the President and the Democratic Congress." This is a had break for a wiseacre to make. It will do him no good to held what amounts to Socialist language. Long and persistently has Socialism preached that Republicans and Democrats are not partisans towards each other in matters economic and industrial but are like cooing doves in all that appertains to capitalist economics. Our wiseacre has talked out of school in joining the Socialist prognostic that the Democratic party rule will not and can not grind out any but capitalist conditions for the working class. Capitalist conditions spell intensified hardships for

Governor-elect Dix is said to be "wreathed in smiles." How else should he be? With such eyes as he has and such brains as are behind his eyes, what else can the gentleman read in the election returns but a stupendous endorsement of "long hours and small pay" for his employes?

win of Connecticut will not relent in his to break through. Campaigns may come, annousced purpose of instituting a suit campaigns may go, but the S. L. P. goes for libel against Theodore Roosevelt. The on its work of education forever till. The tenor of all their speeches was that Governor has, in this, a duty to perform to the whole people, a duty more pressing than many other of the many duties ected with his new office. Political blackguardism must be stopped. Men who would not think of uttering a reckless word in the ordinary paths of life are too ready to wink at downright calumny when uttered "in the heat of a political conflict." This is vestige of the country's wild and woolly days. It must stop. Unless stopped such personalities as Roosevelt will break all pale and calumniste habitually. The man has to be dealt with. The sooner the better, before he breaks loose afresh. Gov.-elec Baldwin is the man to set the example.

From Chicago information reache this office from a pretty well posted source that Gompers's A. F. of L. and the Trautmann-St. John L. W. W. have both put in an application for admission to the International Socialist Bureau at

As to the A. F. of L., if the news true, it is a sign of progress. Decision to affiliate with a body that preaches the necessity of Socialist political action, and is mainly composed of Socialist political parties, would mark a decided step forward on the part of a body like A. F. of L. which, hitherto, has denied the necessity and even advisability of Labor's united political activity, and with whom the very word "Socialism" was tabooed as identical with "par-

As to the Trautmann-St. John

I. W. W., the information is more doubtful. What is now known as the Trautmann-St. John I. W. W. has consistently and persistently preached, through its organ, theft as a means of piecemeal revindication, and the striking of the ballotbox with an axe, physical force pure and simple-Anarchy, in short. If such a body applies for admission to such another body as the International Socialist Congress the move can be explained only upon the theory that Anarchy is truly anarchic-irrational in conduct as in thought.

Lloyd C. Griscom, Chairman of the New York Republican County Committee, should speedily be ranked among great discoverers. What greater discovery than the discovery that "the Republican defeat was due to the deepening popular poverty"? And Mr. Griscom adds: "I'm satisfied." Well he may. The gentleman will have not one meal less so long as the mealless insist upon turning from his own party only to jump into the camp of the twin-pauper izer, the Democratic party.

A recent reviewer of a work by Russian politician on political conditions in the United States strings this pearl on his string of praises: "The manner in which the parties work, how they ascertain what the public wants, and how they endeavor to carry the public will into effect, are described concisely but adequately." The truer critic would have written: "The manner in which the capitalist parties are controlled by the employing class, how they sound the public for 'issues' which will catch the public's ear and insure success, and how they discard all promises and enforce their own unbridled will after election, are hinted at only vaguely and misleadingly." The latter is fact-the former fairy tale.

Although the figures are not yet all in from Chicago, the figures, so far received justify the conclusion that the Chicago Socialist party suffered a further shrinkage. When, last April, Milwaukee was arried by the Social Democracy, the then A.-M.-Simons-Editor, but Editor no longer, threw a series of prophetic fits of oratory to the refrain-"Chicago next!" Barely eight months have passed, and the answer of Chicago to the Simonsonian summons is some more shrinkage. Cocoanut trees won't grow on icebergs; neither can cobblers paint frescoes; nor yet are medicine-men physicians.

The fact that a laboring man, earning less than \$1 a day, and only able to keep his home together by the aid of his son who is paid \$6 a week and his seventeenyear-old daughter who gets \$4.50, should send one of those precious dollars to Democratic State Chairman Huppuch to help rivet the chains of wage slavery more securely on himself, should not be taken as evidence of the "depravity of human nature." It is only evidence of the depth of ignorance the capitalist class keeps its victims steeped in, to their own undoing. That wall of ignorance it It is to be hoped that Gov.-elect Bald- is the task of the Socialist Labor Party on its work of education forever, till wage slavery be abolished.

> From Oyster Bay comes word that, while Roosevelt is mum just now, he may have a statement to make later. May have? No "may" about it. Unless the Colonel explode, that statement is sure to come.' And it will be followed by many more statements. And, following fast and following faster, the statements will increase in numbers, in vehemence, in wildness-until and including the presidential campaign of 1912 when the statements will shower down upon earth like the stars from a rocket in the air.

> Happy must the workingmen feel who voted for Dix. The gentleman's first utterance after election is that he will reduce taxation. He says that the expenditure of \$40,000,000 is extravagant He is to reduce that to \$34,000,000. Happy "tax-paying" workingmen. They will now keep the \$6,000,000 that they were taxed out of-and never had.

Significant of the "progressiveness" of the Democratic landslide in this city is the information that comes from the Board of Education that there is to be a cut in the school expenses. The study of the German language or some other useful study is to be eliminated. Such

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

WALL STREET WISER THAN ITS | we revoke the school law or the child-labor law, ordinary humanity com-**PRESS**

With the exceptional exception of the for the same. The election returns prove few capitalist papers of the metropolis who supported the Republican candidate for Governor, and thus stood by Roosevelt, all the other bourgeois journals, Democratic and Republican, are beside themselves and delirious with joy at what they please to call "the Waterloo of New Nationalism," the "triumph of Old Nationalism." Wall street knows better-and shows it.

No Principle, bad or good, ever is Waterlooed by indirection. The Waterloo ever is direct. Roosevelt may or may not have received his final knock outbut, if he did, it is he, personally, that was knocked out not "New Nationalism."

Top-Capitalism seized Roosevelt by the collar in this State. It seized him full of wrath knowing that he had, if not actually given the first impulse to Insurgentism, at any rate promoted the thing vastly. The strategy of Top-Capitalism was sly. Roosevelt's personality offered handles galore for personal attack. The attack upon him could wrap itself in the mantle of Common Decency, besides the mantle of Democracy. Top-Capitalism sought to kill a Principle by killing the repulsive being who stood up ing in as the after-clap of the storm.

that the being may have been killed, but that the Principle stalks rampant, triumphant,-and with accompaniments that are ominous.

New Nationalism is Insurgentism. It is the latest scheme of Capital to escape the effects of Capital-to wit, the despotism of Top-Capitalism. Had the victory of the Democratic party in New York-behind whose polluted petty-coat Top-Capitalism sought shelter-had that steam-roller rolled over Insurgentism everywhere then might Top-Capitalism jubilate. Fact is Insurgentism triumphed wherever it had risen. Even worse-fact is Top-Capitalism-even in this State,

more so in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana and Ohio-finds itself in the plight of the horse in the fable which, having allied himself with a man against a lion, found himself after victory ridden by the man: the Democratic party is honey-combed with Insurgentism. Still worse—there is an accompaniment to heavier breaks. these elections that must leave a decidedly bad taste in the mouth of the Top-Capitalist Class. That accompaniment is the huge Socialist vote that is com- no jubilant mood.

Making ample allowance for the fact that the bulk of the vote gathered by the Socialist party is not Socialist, and will not stick; granted all that may be claimed on the score of disaffected voters, confused by the din of old partisanisms, ever being ready to cast a "complimentary vote" for a minor party with which they may not at all be in sympathy;granting all that, and making allowance for all that, still the fact remains that these "wild" voters chose not, say, the Prohibition party, but chose a party that flew the Socialist colors. The marked increase in the vote of even the Socialist Labor Party, a Party of vastly more pronounced and thorough-paced revolutionary posture, underscores the point. Slyness, manoeuvre, will not do the trick in great national issues.

No wonder Wall street shivers. Stocks are breaking and started breaking immediately after election, and the "rallies" are "weak," and followed only by

Vastly wiser than its press, which pronounces New Nationalism dead, Wall street sees the storm gathering and is in dren now deprived of food by these laws. Which shall it be?" His brutal and insulting remarks on

education are made in these words:

"Is universal education really a National necessity? The question is not outside of the sphere of medicine, but in the middle of it. Anatomy and psychology have already proved that quite a percentage of the poor are not possessed of sufficient intelligence to comprehend more than the three elementaries-reading, writing and arithmetic -and mighty little of them. In the types are the hewers of wood and drawers of water, who never use even these elements. If we can only make up our mind that it is a waste of time and money to try to educate them, then perhaps it will be possible to let them go to work.

"We must realize that even unwholesome work of the well fed may not be as injurious as the present starving idleness.

"A healthy well fed but densely ignorant workman is a better National asset than the educated defectives now seen. We hear less and less of the foolish assertions of the pedagogs that education improves citizenship and morals. So perhaps we had better ease up a bit on compulsory education first, then on the child-labor laws."

Union Row Over Jobs.

A general strike in the building trades is now threatened over the old controversy between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers as to which union should have the right to set hollow metal doors and windows. Several years ago the question was referred cannot be reached as yet. to an arbitration committee representing both unions and the employers, with Mayor Gaynor, then Justice Gaynor, as umpire.

Gaynor decided in favor of the carpenters, but recently the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers began ordering strikes, and other trades struck in sympathy.

The Employing Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers' Association took up the matter and laid off every union sheet metal worker on every building in the city Saturday. The emergency committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association met Monday, at the Builders' Exchange, in West Thirty-second street, and a general lockout may follow if the other trades strike in sympathy with the sheet metal workers.

The carpenters maintain that as wooden plugs are used in setting the nollow metal doors and windows the work was plainly that of carpenters.

HOW MACHINERY HITS LABOR.

Capitalist Clearly, Though Unintentionally, Explains How Wage Earner Is

Newark, November 14.-When labor displacing machinery was recently inwas of course a reduction made in men's wages and some were laid off. A strike in several establishments followed. In speaking of this strike last week, Patrick J. Cairns, of the Stengel firm, explained rather frankly how the capitalist system works, and anyone can see that it works to the detriment of the wage earners, despite some of his naive statements.

"The whole trouble," said Cairns, "lies in the men's wanting us to pay skilled labor wages for unskilled labor. We installed machinery for stripping hair from the hides and instead of discharging the men who worked at that particular job we gave them places on the machines. There they can make just as much money, but the number was cut down.

"In our plant we are doing with machines the same amount of work with eight men as we formerly did with twelve. Four men were laid off. Now these eight men want us to pay them the same wages as we did before for their skilled work. In other words, they want us to give up the benefits derived from an expenditure made to economize."

This is how the employes were hit. The men in the beam houses, where the machinery had affected them, had been paid \$12.50 a pack for stripping hides, and could make \$18 per week. When the machinery was put in they were cut down to \$8.50 per pack, and they could not make more than \$13 per week.

Until the vorkers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Cap-

THE S. L. P. VOTE

RETURNS SHOW DOUBLING ALI THROUGH COUNTRY.

Minnesota Easily Banner State in Splendid Increase-Chicago Pulls up Finely -Ohio Strides Ahead, Columbus Out doing Itself-Buffalo Right, up with Gains-Rhode Island's Proud Showing

Minneapolis, November 11.--I telegraphed on Wednesday, November 9, that 1,200 votes were cast for the S. L. P. ticket in Minneapolis, I could not obtain the vote in St. Paul, but unofficial reports indicate a big S. L. P. vote in that city also. In Minneapolis they have the voting machines; that is why the Socialist Labor vote was easily obtained In St. Paul the ballot, not the machine is used and it will take a couple of days more to get full returns.

If the same percentage for the S. L. P ticket is maintained throughout the state as in the city of Minneapolis, the S. L. P. vote would reach nearly 4,000 in the state. To secure official standing only 2,500 votes are needed.

The comrades are active building up the party organization. At a meeting of Section St. Paul last night three new members were elected to membership is the S. L. P. and subscriptions to The People were secured.

R. Katz.

Cook County, Ill., Gives 1,006.

Chicago, November 13 .- The latest police reports for Cook County, Ill., give the candidate of the S. L. P., Gust Larson, for State Treasurer, 1,006. This is the complete returns. The state report

Winona Gives 301.

Winona, Minn., November 9 .- The Socialist Labor Party's vigorous revolutionary campaign in this district was rewarded by an unprecedented growth in the vote.

In Winona City the Party received 301, while the Public Ownership party, as the S. P. is called in this state. polled only 31. In Winona county the total S. L. P.

vote was 318, S. P., 40.

In one district the Socialist Labor Party beat the Democrats by one vote, and ran only 27 behind the Republican candidate.

At this rate Minnesota promises to become the banner state for the S. L. P. The above figures are not yet official, but are very near right.

M. A. Goltz.

Buffalo Quadruples.

Buffalo, November 11 .- The Socialist Labor Party vote nearly quadrupled here The "Buffalo Express" reports that the city clerk's tally sheets give the S. L. P. 713, against 182 in the last State campaign. The Socialist party has 2,40;

against 776 two years ago. The "Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung" learned that the total Socialist Labor Party

two years ago.

B. Reinstein

Good for Cleveland S. L. P.!

Cleveland, O., November 10 .- The S. L. P. of Cleveland, O., (Cuyahoga County), has more than doubled its big vote of 1908. The S. P. with all its boasted "big membership" and "practical" policy has only a ridiculously small gain to report. These are the figures, giving the complete returns; S. L. P. candidate for Governor, (1908) 233, (1910) 538, gain 305; .S. P. candidate for Governor, (1908) 4,818; (1910) 5,308; gain 490.

The S. P., in comparison with the S. L. P.'s gain, should have polled at least 9,700 votes instead of its 5,308. In Canton in 9 precincts out of 38, the

head of the S. L. P. ticket got 31 straight votes as against 25 in the whole city in

Columbus Sends Vote Way up.

Columbus, O., Noember 11 .- The S. L P. in the county polled the largest vote in its history here, a period of thirteer years' struggle. There was no local ticket. The candidates on the State ticket as reported by the daily papers are: Governor, Mailey, 424; for Lieutenant-Governor, Juergens, 433: Secretary, Fox. 436. This is fifteen times more than two years ago and nearly four times more than four years ago when the S. L. P. polled 137 votes.

(Continued on page two.)

MATERIALISTIC MORALITY

SEATTLE CRIES AGAINST VICE BE-CAUSE IT AFFECTS BUSINESS.

"Purity" Movement Net Meant to Wipe Out Real Causes of Social Degradation -Girl Tells How She Entered Street

Seattle, Wash., November 3 .- The Councils of Seattle have appointed a probing committee to investigate gambling and vice in general. What the committee is doing or finding out is kept pretty well under cover, but one thing has leaked out, and that is that one girl when brought before the committee and asked by one of the Councilmen why she led a life on the streets, answered that she had been working in the Bon Marche, a department store, where she received the "large" sum of \$6 per week, which was barely enough to pay room rent and laundry bill, not to speak of food and clothing. Not seeing any other way to obtain the means of living she took to street life, where she got more than in the department store.

In connection with this probe there is at present a petition being circulated to recall the mayor, who was elected upon a restricted district platform. The Women's Public Welfare Club of Seattle held an open meeting on November 1, at which business men, doctors, lawyers, and preachers all had their say and harangued about the good name of the with the grafting and open vice going on, outside capital would not come to Seattle and invest. As to the working class, not word was uttered. The general trend of the meeting could be summed up in the speech of one Professor Priest, of the University of Washington. He said: We have 2,000 young men and women from all over the State consigned to our are, and their fathers and mothers look to us to care for them. I can sum it all up in one sentence, and that is, that between the forces of education, and the forces of vice, there is, and there must be, an irrepressible conflict." The 2,000 boys and girls from all over the State were more to the professor than the thousands of boys and girls of the working class who never see the university. and still less get inside for an education. But then are they not the offspring of the slaves of the capitalist master? And

what right have they to protection? Another of the speakers was G. H. Stone, President of the Stone-Fisher Company, another department store where the conditions are the same as at the Bon Marche. Hundreds of girls are there exploited at starvation wages but never a word did Mr. Stone utter as to the condition of his slaves. What he said was "There come times when disagreeable things must be discussed and every man must show his colors.

best place to live in on the Pacific Coast, I say, arise. Whether it is better financially for the average business man to have the things here which will invite

"To you who want to make Seattle the

the logger, the sailor and the wage arner to spend his money in vice is a 35 PER CENT UNDERFED question often discussed. Can we afford to pay for this supposed prosperity at the price of not only physical but SCHOOL CHILDREN UNFITTED spiritual and moral life? As for me, I will have none of it. I heartily agree with one of your courageous papers and the brave women who have taken up this fight and have joined in combatting this evil."

Mr. Stone says he will have none of it yet in the store of which he is president there are hundreds of girls who are working at a starvation wage, and if orphans. they will eventually be driven to what Stone will have none of.

It was, I think, Comrade Monette, who in last spring's campaign gave the Stones and all of their kind an effective rebuke In that campaign the Red Light district was made an "issue," and Monette was asked what he would do with it. He said: "I would take it up on Capitol Hill and place it in the back yards of the master class, the capitalists, so that they could see, first, the beautiful effects of their system and secondly, that they would not need to dodge around in automobiles to get to that district."

IGLESIAS AVOWS OPPOSITION TO MONARCHY.

Madrid, November 13 .- Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader, declared in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that the Socialists had joined with the Republicans to jointly oppose the mon-

Prior to this declaration Premier Canalejas had accused Iglesias with trying to influence workmen to side with them.

BERGER GOES TO CONGRESS.

Social Democrats Elect Their Man in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, November 9 .- Victor Berg er of the Social Democratic party is elected from the Fifth Wisconsin District in Congress. Berger will be the first Social Democrat to sit there.

Complete unofficial returns place his plurality at 288. The Social Democrats swept Milwaukee County, electing their ounty ticket by pluralities ranging from 5,000 to 7,000. They also elected thirteen members of the Legislature, one Senator and twelve Assemblymen from Milwaukee County.

In Milwaukee County the fight was between the Republicans and the Social-Democrats, with the La Follette mer working against their own party's nomi nee for District Attorney and Sheriff and for the Social Democratic candidates for those offices. The La Follette men opposed Charles McGee, candidate for District Attorney because he was on the stump for the anti-La Follette candidate for Governor at the primaries, and they opposed the Republican candidate for Sheriff, W. R. Knell, because he was Milwaukee manager for the campaign for Senator Stephenson.

Watch the label on you- paper. It

FOR THEIR STUDIES.

Great Suffering Because of Insufficient Nourishment Admitted by Medical Writer, but He Shows No Sympathy Would Send Babes to Work.

Insufficient food as a primary cause, with bad ventilation and other sanitary faults as secondary causes, is held responsible for the defective development of an enormous number of school children in this city, states a writer in American Medicine, but he is not moved to have the defects eradicated out of any consideration for the suffering children of the working people. On the contrary, the author is appalled only because infection threatens the children of the well-to-do classes. Worse even, he would have the young tots denied an education and sent to the workshops, and, like a frank capitalist, he unhesitatingly states that an ignorant proletariat is more desirable than an educated one.

"The defective development of school children is appalling," says the writer. "Enlarged tonsils, adenoids, defective sight, hearing, and breathing; small bones, shreddy muscles, defec-

tive teeth, and many other things are reported in such a large number of cases as to give considerable alarm.

cent, are underfed in New York city; some go to school without any food at all and are weak with hunger. These weaklings are furnishing a host of cases of infection later, and are such a menace to the well-to-do that the latter must take steps in self-defense.

"Free meals for poor school children eem to be growing in favor in spite of the objections to such a step toward Socialism, and yet it appears to be the only thing to do if we are to continue our present policy of preventing the One may easily see from what the

writer says about child labor that he would have child labor laws let down Upon this subject he says:

will tell you when your subscription leaders were child laborers perhaps be-

"It is now said that thirty-five per

"We must do something-either let the little things leave school and go to work to earn bread and milk which their fathers cannot buy for them, or we must feed them ourselves, and incidentally make laws declaring a man a criminal who produce bables beyond his feeding power. Public health is at stake. What shall we

little starvelings from working."

"Medical sci nce cannot support the

laws against child labor itself; on the contrary, there is a lot of evidence that children working moderately at wholesome things, as on the farm, are the better for it. Many of the Nation's expires. First number indicates the cause of it. The pampered brat is month, second, the day, third, the year, often a weakling in adult life. Unless italism. Spread the lightFROM PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC COAST THEY STRETCH.

Seattle, Wash., and Paterson, N. J., Unite to Help Free Persecuted Russian Refugee Abrogation of Iniquitous Extradition Treaty Demanded-Set Victim Free at Once, the Cry.

Seattle, Wash., November 7 .- The Political Refugee Defense League of Seattle held a protest meeting to liberate Savva Fedorenko from the clutches of the Czar.

The hall was well filled, and speeches were delivered in Russian, Lettish and English. Tarass and Shpoliansky spoke in Russian, H. Kroklius in Lettish, and August Gillhaus in English. Gillhaus outlined the causes which led up to the arrest of Fedorenko, and showed the connection between the Russian capitalist class and the capitalist class of America. He called upon all of his hearers to do their utmost for the abrogation of the treaty between the United States govern. men and Russia, a treaty which the industrial kings of the two nations took an active part in adopting.

Gillhaus also called upon the organizations represented to continue the League until such time as Fedorenko leaves the prison gates behind him, and walks forth a free man.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"To the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, "Premier of Canada.

"Whereas, We, the citizens of Seattle, in mass meeting assembled, hold that the right of asylum is a fundamental principle of English and American government; and

"Whereas, It has ever been the prinsiple of England and America to afford asylum to the oppressed of every nation;

"Whereas, Savva Fedorenko is a politial refugee from Russia; therefore, be it "Resolved, That we, as liberty-loving Americans, request the Canadian government to revoke the order of Judge Mathers that Savva Fedorenko be returned to the Russian Czar; and be it

"Resolved, That we request that Savva Pedorenko be given his liberty imme-

"Chas. Pierson, Chairman, "August Gillhaus, Secretary. "Seattle, Wash., U. S. A., Nov. 6, 1910."

The S. P. and the so-called I. W. W. were invited to send delegates to the conference for the formation of the Refugee League, but failed to so do, giving no reason why they did not take A. G. part.

Paterson's Good Work.

Paterson, N. J., November 10 .- A mass meeting was held in this city on Thursday evening at Turn Hall to protest against the extradition of Savva Fedorenko, the Russian political refugec.

The meeting was under the auspices of the local Political Refugees' League, and five hundred persons were present. Simon Pollock, of counsel in the famous Pouren case, was the principal speaker, he speaking in English and Jewish. The editor of "Il Proletario," of New York, made a good address in Italian. A local Polish speaker, A. Bignewski, spoke in his own language. All were generously applauded.

Eighteen dollars were collected for the defense of Fedorenko, and the following resolution was adopted with a loud and unanimous "Aye!": "Whereas, Savva Fedorenko, fleeing

from the vengeance of the Russian Autocracy on account of his belief in political freedom, took refuge in America, and, Whereas, The American continent has always been a refuge for progressives fleeing from the reactionary govern-

ments of the Old World, and "Whereas, The said Savva Fedorenko

has been arrested in Canada at the behest of the secret agents of the Czar and has been sentenced to extradition by the Canadian courts; therefore, be it "Resolved, By the people of Paterson

N. J., assembled in mass protest meeting in Turn Hall, November 10, 1910, that this unwarranted seizure in America of a struggler for liberty, be unconditionally condemned; and, be it further

"Resolved. That we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to free Fedorenko and to secure the right of political asylum in America for our persecuted for-R. H. P. eign brothers."

Craft Unions to Draft & Bill.

Newark, November 14 .- At a conference of craft union representatives held yesterday under the auspices of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, a committee of seven was appointed to draw up an employers' l'ability and compensa-tion bill for submission to the State

THE S. L. P. VOTE.

(Continued from page one.)

Rhode Island's Fine Poll. Providence, R. I., November 10 .- In this city Thomas Herrick, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 628 votes. Two years ago the S. L. P. had 280.

Bridgeport's Nice Vote. Bridgeport, Conn., November 11.-This

city gives Fellermann, S. L. P., the nice total of 224 votes. Two years age the vote was 167. In Rockville Fellermann got 26.

The Vote in Massachusetts. Worcester, Mass., November 10 .-- Mor-

itz E. Ruther, head of the S. L. P. ticket received 302 votes in Worcester County; in Lynn, Ruther got 170.

Pittsfield, Mass., November 11.-The

S. L. P. here made a fine showing in the elections. Ruther candidate for Governor, received 80 votes. In Malden Ruther got 42 votes, and in Attleboro, he polled

Doubles in Schenectady. Schenectady, N. Y., November 12 .-The S. L. P. here polled 265 votes in the county. In 1908 the vote was 134. M. S.

Utica Doubles Vote.

Utica, N. Y., November 11 .- F. E. Passonno received 118 votes in this city. Two years ago the S. L. P. had 55 votes. In Yonkers the S. L. P. candidate for Governor received 46 votes.

Other Returns in New York State.

The vote for the Socialist Labor Party in other places in the State was Trey, 81; Cayuga County, 118; Chatauqua County, 227; Port Jervis, 7; Deer Park,2.

In New York.

Wellesville, N. Y., November 14 .- Passonno, S. L. P., received 26 votes in Allegany County. In Mt. Vernon, Passonno

Good Gains in Elizabeth, N. J.

Elizabeth, N. J., November 10 .- John C. Butterworth, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 120 votes in Elizabeth; in 1908 the S. L. P. had 59. In the county (Union) the S. L. P. had 142, this is without the total from Plainfield.

Vote in Blair Co., Penna.

Juniata, Pa., November 14.—The votes in Blair County were 17 for Anton on the Industrialist ticket, the name which the S. L. P. adopted because the S. P. prevented it in the courts from using its own name. W. H. Thomas for Lieutenant-Governor received 30, and Erwin, Secretary of Internal Affairs got 78.

New Britain, Conn., Gives 76. New Britain, Conn., November 14 .-The S. L. P. vote for Governor here was 76. The S. P. never expected it would be as much as that, and one S. P. voter told us he was sorry he had voted that ticket instead of the S. L. P.'s.

West Hoboken Increases

West Hoboken, N. J., November 13. -The Socialist Labor vote in this town also increased, practically doubling over last year. For Governor Butterworth, S. L. P., got 80 votes; last year we had 44.

in Westbrook Conn., for Fellermann. Westbrook, Conn., November 10 .- This town gives Fellermann, S. L. P., 2 votes.

Weehawken Doubles.

Weehawken, N. J., November 14.-In this town 16 votes were cast for the ernment. S. L. P.; last year there were 7.

DAILY @ PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

DAILY PEOPLE

official organ of the Socialist Lator

The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

Its readers are posted, right up to the minute, upon matters per-taining to Socialism—Political and

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New York City.

GROWTH OF INVENTIONS

NOT ONE MAN, BUT THE PROGRESSIVE MIND OF THE RACE EVOLVES

ten asked-What will be the status and reward of the inventor under the Socialist regime? In asking this question it is assumed (1) That under the capitalist system the inventor receives his due reward in honor and payment, and (2) That the inventions are made by the individual, apart from and without the aid of society.

Neither of these assumptions have any foundations in fact. Let us take the second part of the proposition first. It may be laid down as an irrefutable truth that every invention is conditioned by previously existing inventions, without which and society it could not be. Even the inventive faculty in the individual is developed in and through the community. Before proceding further with our argument, it may, perhaps, be as well to point out that Charles Darwin propounded the theory of evolution in biology, Karl Marx in economics, and Herbert Spencer in "universal" evolution. Everything is progressing from the simple to the complex, from the imperfect to the perfect, from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous. This "law," then, applies to all inventions and discoveries of man, from the simple pin to the flying machine. Let us take a concrete case-the locomotive. This, we are taught, was invented by Stephenson. Yet Stephenson did nothing of the kind. In fact, Stephenson's individual share in the invention of the locomotive is, on analysis, infinitesimal.. It was being evolved hundreds of years before Stephenson was born.

It is not known who actually conceived the ideas of railways, though we find mention of them in earlier centuries. 'A James Gray, of Nottingham, having seen a tramway, which connected the mouth of a colliery with the shipping wharf, said to the engineer in charge of the line: "Why are not these tramroads laid down all over England, so as to supersede our common roads, and the steam engine employed to convey goods and passengers along them so as to supersede horse power?"

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth there was the same activity regarding locomotives as there is at the present time in airships. In 1781the year of Stephenson's birth-Erasmus Darwin (grandfather of the famous Charles Darwin), in his work "Botanic Garden" wrote the following-

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquered Steam, afar

Drag the slow barge or drive the rapid car, Or on slow waving wings expanded

bear The Flying Chariot through the air."

It is claimed that the first steam loco-

motive engine which carried passengers was planned by one Nicholas Joseph Cugnot, a native of Lorraine. In 1769 he constructed, at public expense, a steampropelled carriage to run on common roads. It was mounted on three wheels only; the front one being the drivingwheel. It carried four passengers and travelled a little over two miles an hour. The following year, however, he built another, with which he made several successful trials in the public streets, and was rewarded with a pension by the gov-

The author of "Rapid Transit" says: "In this country the application of steam power to wheeled carriages occurred to Dr. Robinson, by whom it was communicated to Watt in 1759. Some time subsequently the latter made a model of a high-pressure locomotive and described its principles in his fourth patent in 1784, which, among certain improvements, specified a portable steam engine and and machinery for moving wheeled carriages. His friend, Murdock, in 1787, made an engine which was employed to drive a small wagon around a room in his house at Redruth, in Cornwall. Amongst those who saw it was Richard Trevethick, who in 1802, took out a patent for a similar invention. Symington also exhibited a locomotive in Edinburgh in 1787, and eight years later worked a steam engine on a line of turnpike road in Lanarkshire and an adjoining county. The locomotive of Trevethick and Vivian, 1802, on the Merthyr tramway, drew a load of ten tons at the rate of five miles an hour. But one of Trevethick's locomotives blew up-an accident which did much to create distrust of their use."

Stephenson's locomotive was the outcome of Watt's steam engine, which in turn was a further development of Thomas Newcomen's, who was assisted by John Cawley, both of whom were preceded by Captain Thomas Savery, not Boy, as he was called, whose duty it was | and reciprocated it."

As Socialist propagandists we are of- to open and close certain valves on the steam engine at stated intervals, and who, to escape the monotony of his toil, contrived, by means of bits of string, to make certain parts of the engine open and close the valves at proper intervals. This extraordinary feat he actually accomplished, "thus for the first time rendering the steam engine a piece of mechanism self-acting."

> A story is told about this Cock Boy that one day his foreman, on passing through the yard of the works, found young Humphrey playing marbles with some other boys, and on passing into the engine-house saw the contrivance above described. He immediately discharged the boy for neglect of duty. And then at once set to work to perfect the boy's idea, and eventually took out a patent for it. Whether this story is true or not, it is well known that many discoverers in mechanical and other sciences are robbed of their ideas in this

> We have only mentioned a few of the nen who helped to make it possible for Stephenson to construct the "Rocket." Yet there are hundreds, indeed, thousands, who have lived in different parts of the world who have added their quota. And so we may gradually trace its origin back to the Æopipile or Ball of Aeolus, invented in the third century before the Christian era by Hero of Alexandria. It is described as a "scientific toy," in which its inventor "contrived not only to employ steam for the first time as motive power, but so to apply it, even sportively, as to produce at the very outset what was virtually the crowning achievement of the perfection of the steam engine twenty centuries afterwards-the revolutionary movement."

Thus we begin to see that Stephenson's share in the production of the locomotive is travelling more and more backward in our perspective. Yet it will have to recede further by the time we have ended our inquiry. To proceed then-did Stephenson invent or discover the following: Coal and its use to man; or iron, its use and mode of working it up; or moulding into the required shape; or copper, or zinc, or that a zinc would form a durable metal-definite propertions of copper and brass? Did he invent the lathe, anvil, hammer, crane, crucible boiler, nuts, bolts, rivets, glass, lubricants and a thousand and one things of similar nature? Did he discover mathematics, statics, hydrostatics, dynamics, pneumatics, mechanics, geometry, chemistry, and innumerable other branches of science; all of which are necessary for the construction of the locomotive?

Let us for the moment assume that he did. And that he built, by himself, a railway engine. Of what use would it be without the application of steam? Did he invent that? Again, the locomotive runs or moves on wheels. Did he (and perhaps this is the strongest argument advanced) invent the simple wheel? Alas, this invention is lost in the obscurity of the remote past. Yet take away the apparently simple wheel, and all the machinery of the world immediately becomes absolutely useless!

This may seem an astounding statement to make; nevertheless, on due reflection it will be found to be correct.

From our investigation, then, we find of the locomotive is reduced almost to vanishing point-being, as it were, on the last analysis "microscopical"-that it is not the product of an individual, or a hundred individuals, but a social prouct: being the outcome of the combined through thousands of generations, finally becoming of practical service to mankind through the genius of George Stephenson, owing to the improvements he introduced into its construction. Nor did its evolution stop here; as there is no more comparison between the railway engine of to-day and that built by Stephenson than there is between the "velocipede" and the pneumatic cycle.

This in no way lessens the credit and nonor due to Stephenson; or any other benefactor of humanity. But let it be definitely understood that these conclusions apply, not only to the locomotive, but also to all inventions and discoveries in art, science and literature ever achieved by man. All the great thinkers the world has known are driven to form the same conclusion.

Take, for instance, Herbert Spencer, the arch-individualist, and see what he has to admit, in "Genesis of Science:" "Without further argument, it will, we think, be admitte that the sciences are none of them separately evolved, are none of them independent, either logically or historically, but all of them have forgetting Humphrey Potter, the Cock in a greater or less degree, required aid

THE CAPITALIST'S BREVI RY tue of the working class is Privation.

The Nature of the God Capital. I. Hearken unto the words of Capital, thy God.

2. I am the man-cating God; I seat myself at table in the mills, factories, mines and yards, and feed upon workingmen. I transform their substance into godly Capital. I am the Unsolvable Riddle. My substance is eternal, and yet it rests on perishable flesh; my strength is derived from human weakness. The inert force of Capital is the life-force of the workingman.

3. I am the Immeasurable Spirit of the civilized world; my body has innumerable forms and is manifold. I live in and pervade everything that is bought and sold. I am active in every article of merchandise; none has, besides me, any separate existence.

4. I shine in gold and stink in dung; I ferment in wine and am poison in vitriol. I live in everything.

5. Man sees, feels, smells and tastes my body, but my spirit is finer than ether, and is still less comprehensive to the senses. My spirit is Credit. It needs no tangible body to manifest itself.

6. I animate and transform everything. No chemist is like unto me. I transform wide meadow lands, heavy metal and bellowing herds into paper stock. At the breath of my nostrils, railroads and blasting furnaces, factories and mines dance and hop, hand in hand, at the Exchanges, the Temples consecrated to my worship.

7. In those countries where the Bank rules, nothing is done without my consent, I manure Labor; I impress the otherwise irresistible forces of nature into servile toil for man; I put at his disposal the powerful lever of all the conquests of Science.

8. I weave around human societies the golden web of commerce and of indus-

9. Man, destitute of Capital, wanders naked through life, beset round about by enemies, who are equipped with al! the weapons of torture and of health.

10. If he be strong as an ox, the burden he bears will be doubled; if he be diligent as the ant, his toil will be increased.

II. What are Science, Labor and Virtue Without Capital? Only vanity and a weariness to the flesh.

12. Without the grace of Capital. Science drives man towards the path of insanity, and Labor and Virtue cast him into the abyss of misery. 13. Neither Science, nor Virtue, nor

Labor can satisfy the spirit of man; I alone can slake the thirsty cravings of his passions.

14. I yield and withdraw myself at my pleasure; I give no account of my acts. I am the Omnipotent, the Sole Ruler of the quick and the dead.

The Chosen Ones of Capital. 1. Man, this corrupt mass of clay, comes naked into the world, to be finally enclosed in a box to decompose under the earth, and so fructify with

his ashes the grasses of the fields. 2. Yet it is this very vessel, full of corruption, that I have closed to represent Me; Me, Capital; Me, the most powerful Being under the sun.

3. I pick out my chosen ones not upon the strength of their youth; but only upon the strength of my own sweet whim.

4. Their stupidity, their vices, their ugliness, their senility are so many evi-, as, for instance, the capitalist system dences of my arbitrary power.

5. People pronounce the silly sallies of that Stephenson's share in the realization the Capitalist bright; they assure him his genius needs not the science of the learned; poets invoke his inspiration; artists await his criticism upon their knees; women swear to him he is their ideal: philosophers reason his vices into virtue; and political economists discover genius of millions of men who have lived that his idleness is the source of all activity. Because I have made him My chosen one, everybody sees in the Capitalist the incarnation of Virtue, of Beauty and of Genius.

6. A horde of working people toil for My chosen one, while he eats, drinks, gambles and sleeps. 7. The Capitalist labors neither with

his hands nor with his head. 8. He has laboring cattle-men, wo-

men and children-to till the land, to smelt the iron, to weave the cloth; he has foremen and superintendents to rule the toilers; he has learned men to do his thinking. The Capitalist's own work runs into the sewer exclusively. 9. I heap perpetual well-being upon

My chosen ones. What is there on earth more real than to eat, drink and wallow in physical pleasures? All else is vanity and sorrow. 10. I alleviate all sorts of suffering to

the end that the world may be good and agreeable to My chosen ones. 11. Sight has its organ; so have the

senses of smell, touch, taste, hearing and love. I deny nothing to My chosen ones that either their eyes, their mouths or any of their other organs may crave.

13. The Capitalist seizes whatever he likes on earth; he is master; if he is cloyed in one way, he tries to please himself in another.

14. The Capitalist is the law. Lawgivers grind out laws according to his needs; philosophers fit morals to his habits; whatever he does is just and good; every act that injures his interests is a crime and must be punished.

15. I reserve for My chosen ones a joy that remains unknown to the wage workers. To make Profit is the most inspiring pleasure. When My chosen ones rake in Profits, they may lose their mothers, their wives, their children, their dog and their honor-yet they preserve their equanimity. On the other hand, to make no Profit is an irreparable misfortune for which the Capitalist knows no consolation.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS. In digesting the contents of the daily

papers the observant individual is immediately struck with the fact that very little elevating matter is published. Day after day, year after year, we read the same class-perverted cable news recording the enormously important events concerning royalty. of the sayings of capitalist politicians. of the chasing of criminals, etc. We read of the daily routine of every-day incidents, on every subject under the sun, excepting that concerning the direct interest of the workers. Three parts of these papers are devoted to advertisements, that production of useless capitalist competition being interspersed with some of a character which would not be tolerated by respectable journals. On a week end the monotonous daily grind for profits is lessened somewhat with a few articles that make a cheerful oasis in a Sahara of mediocre journalism, concerning a mighty lot about nothing much. But even these have very little educational value, covering in the main such topics as "A visit to Jamberooland." "The spring flower." and such like uninteresting subjects.

Morbid tastes are satiated withblood-curdling accounts of outrages and crimes, with crosses on the pictures to indicate the exact spot to the inquisitive reader. Columns are devoted to an exhaustive digression on the frills of Churchmen, but that mighty factor for good, Science, is entirely neglected. Nothing whatever of an illuminating character, or anything that would be of value to humanity, is published. In the continuous recording of crime, vice and misery, not a single hint is given the "free" worker, who is compelled to buy the capitalist paper in the absence of one with his own views, that there must be a cause to all these effects.

The incipient shallowness of the capitalist press can be seen in the manner in which it seriously approves of those palliatives of bad economic conditions: Fresh air funds, consumptive homes, etc. But behind all this attempt to sidestep a fundamental principle can be seen a deliberate attempt to keep the workers in a state of mind that will banish all thoughts. of defining the casuality of social evils. The capitalist class makes no mistake in understanding that the vast mass of the people are instinctively intelligent: that is the good in them, by a better condition of environment, would impel them to overthrow what is bad,

The capitalist class owns not only the bodies of the workers, but even their minds also; and without intellectual development and physical evolution of mankind is an impossibility. The educative factor of the modern press is, therefore, with few exceptions, To educate those who are ignorant

should be considered the greatest or honors, for an educated people would not tolerate the conditions that now exist. As the press is the greatest factor in disseminating news, of bringing the thoughts of all classes of men and women from a wide sphere to tee individual, it behooves all class-conscious workers to earnestly support the Secialist Labor Party press, the Daily and Weekly People, that will do something more than continuously wall at effects.-Exch.

Union Attitude Affects Militia.

Washington, November 14 .-- Natural antipathy toward the organized militia by labor unions has created a pessimistic feeling among officers of the army.

In the annual report of Colonel E. M. Weaver, Chief of the Division of Militia to the Chief of Staff, he says that the "only real practical" solution of the problem lies in the creation of a State constabulary to supplement the local police or constabulary in the repression of disorder. It is believed that the labor unions would cease to look upon the militia as 12. Virtue has two faces: the Virtue a State police and in course of time their of the Canitalist is Enjoyment; the Vir- opposition would disappear,

Liberal Classics

All truth is safe, and nothing else s safe: and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.

-Prof. Max Muller.

History of Christianity-By EDWARD GIBBON One volume, 864 pages, illustrated: cloth-bound; price, \$2.00.

"This important work contains Gibbon's complete Theological writings, separate from his historical and miscella eous works, showing when, wher and how Christianity originated, to were its founders; and what were the sentiments, character, manners, numbers and condition of the primitive Christians. It will be a treasure for all libraries."-The Magazine of American History.

Man, in the Past, Present and Future-

By LUDW'G BUCHNER, M.D. 350 pages, cloth, price, \$1.00.

This work describes Man as a being not put upon the earth accidentally by an arbitrary act, but produced in harmony with the earth's nature, and belonging to it, as do the flowers and fruits to the tree which bears them."

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On its appearance it aroused at once a storm of mingled wrath, wonder and admiration. In elegance of style, charm of manner and deep knowledge of natural history, it stands almost without a rival among scientific works.

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en oppressive factors in the

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Crises in European History

By GUSTAV BANG

II. The Reformation. III. The French Revolution

Translated from the Danish by ARNOLD PETERSEN

(Continued from lost week.) -L-The Rise of Christianity. (Continued.)

At the time of Christ, the conquest of he then known world by the Roman Empire had been accomplished. Rome, the Roman ruling class, as a fantastic nonster, extended its dominion to all sides, from the interior of Asia to the Atlantic Ocean, from as far north as England down to the Desert of Sahara, as the great exploiter, absorbing the wealth of all nations, concentrating an incomprehensible luxury in the hands of a few, and forcing all society further and further down in misery and poverty. Whatever was left of free peasants and artisans, was fleeced by tremendous taxes-not without reason did the Roman "publicans" become the object of the hatred of the population-and sank deeper into hopeless poverty. The ommunes throughout the different countries had to obtain loans at exceedingly usurious rates in order to pay the enormous high taxes, and fell thereby into the clutches of the Roman financiers, who did not let go until the last particle of wealth had been extracted. Whatever wealth there was in the con quered countries was brought to Rome. The social conditions brought about by this exploitation were so bad that it was not only quite common for people to sell themselves into slavery, but they

also felt greatly relieved once they, as slaves, were no longer subjected to the worries and sufferings which they had dergone as freemen. The ever increasing proletarianizing of the great mass of the population, the figantic concentration of wealth in the nds of an infinitesimal number of individuals, the ruthless and ever farther reaching exploitation,-that is the movement observed at the time of Christ throughout the vast Roman Empire.

Apparently there is a similarity between his development and the one which the pitalist mode of production produces our days. But only apparently so. a reality the social conditions were then of a quite different, an entirely

While the capitalist method of protion forces into existence an ever ther working technique, endless invenms and discoveries, which enable the ce to produce an increasing amount of ne necessaries of life and objects of ensure with less exertion, thereby reating the necessary conditions for a igher form of society, in which the cal progress can fully redound to the benefit of humanity, through the cialist method of production and distribution-there was nothing in ancient society which corresponded to this; no germ of a higher form of society; every-thing pointed downward and backward, othing upward and forward.

Slavery, the fundamental basis of the hole society, formed an insurmountable obstacle for all technical progress. It followed, that when slave-labor was seek new, more appropriate methods by which labor-power might be saved. A machine which made it possible to do the same amount of possible to do the with less efforts, would in but a few ases be a saving to the master, because the acquisition of such would entail far reater expenditures than could be saved by reducing the working force. The cogm of natural sciences which slowly leveloped had, with very few exceptions, little or no effect upon the general pronetivity.

It was not only through its cheapnes hat slave labor hampered technical progss, but also through its baseness. The aves no longer, as in the old patriarch-I days, lived under the same roof as their masters and went with them to work, but were kept locked up in barracks closely watched. They were unintelligent, unreliable, disinterested, lazy, and could only be driven to work by the silin's whip. All the bad qualities were cultivated and promoted by the conditions under which they lived. For the sufferings to which they were subjected they took revenge by torturing the dostic animals on the estates, by deroying the implements wherever they the chance and by doing as much damage and being of as little use as pos-It was possible, to a certain extent, to force them to do the crudest, the st work; but for the finer, more suffice. It would have been quite impos- pursuits had to be abandoned. The and reward after death for acts com-

a task, requiring care and forethought, interest and skill

The stagnation of the productive forces thus became a necessary consequence of the prevailing social property-relations, of the master's property-rights over his workmen's lives. They became paralyzed; there was no room for their further development within the framework of slavery. The existing juridical conditions had to be burst before newer and more advantageous productive relations could be established. Every where the superiority of free labor gradually came to be recognized, and an adaptation in accordance with this conception was begun. Towards the decline of ancient Rome it became quite common that the masters liberated their slaves or gave them a small wage which in later years would enable them to buy their freedom; but the liberated slave remained in a state of dependency to his former master, to whom he had to give up part of his income of pay as a yearly tax. And the income, derived from these released slaves who earned their living as artisans or merchants, was generally far greater than the surplus which the slave produced over and above his keep. Such was the condition in the cities.

In the country a similar movement manifested itself. The vast estates, cultivated by slaves, were found to be more and more unprofitable. Instead, the landowners began to parcel out their land and lease it to semi-free peasants who had to pay a fixed yearly rent or give up a certain part of the product. In this manner the rich made greater gains than they did from slave-labor.

Thus old society was gradually dissolved; medieval society was reared on its ruins, though as yet only here and there, and in vague forms.

The paralysis of the productive forces which was produced by the social institutions of the ancient world did not mean only stagnation, it also spelt retrogression. It was not the majority of the population alone, but it was society as a whole which became impoverished and whose sources of wealth grad-

ually became exhausted. The exploitation by the state and the rich of the population of the Empire carried with it a continuous squandering of values. While under the capitalist system of production the great mass of wealth which the capitalists absorb is invested in new means of production, in factories, mines, land-improvements, means of transportation and other things necessary to produce new wealth, under the old social system there was little or no opportunity for such a productive application of the booty acquired. The taxes and usurious interests, which like a golden stream were flowing from Asia, Europe and Africa into Rome, were lavishly spent on festivals, theatrical performances, magnificent buildings, and the like. They merely represented a never-ceasing exploita- the Social Revolution, which is the re- to require description. Less familiar tion; always to take and never to replace. Growing poverty, misery and denecessary result; and year after year it

Other causes contributed to this state of affairs. The soil became exhausted. His position was hopeless in an entirely This symptom is followed by cramps, The managing of the vast estates of the rich Romans was rapacious, they were veritable grain-factories with the least possible number of domestic animals. with a reckless utilization of the soil, regardless of its capacity to yield; with the greatest possible, immediate gain in view, and no thought whatever for the future. Greater and greater quantities of grain were sent to Rome, Alexandria and other large cities, and the substances thereof never remitted. The resources of the soil became exhausted: its fertility decreased; its capacity to support the population declined. And militarism at the same time meant a continued drain on society.

Even greater were the sacrifices demanded for the defense of the extensive boundaries of the vast Empire against barbarian peoples. The Roman citizen army did not suffice, and the oppressed and starved proletariat became more and more unfit material for war. Hired barbarian troops had to be contended with; they became increasingly expensive, constantly demanding higher pay as they realized how indispensable they were The military burdens grew incessantly, swallowing a greater and greater portion of the wealth which was scraped together from all over the world. In order to emplicated work their ability did not satisfy these military demands, peaceful

tained; the great water mains collapsed; the extensive drainings, undertakings, which had transformed desolate, feverbreeding swamps into fertile fields, were given up, and the regions became depopulated and were withdrawn from civilization.

The result of it all was decay, a sure and steady march to poverty everywhere: It was a society which had lived beyond its means, and now approached its inevitable destruction. It creaked in all its joints; everywhere the dissolution which took place was felt. In all classes a feeling of discomfort prevailed. Everyone was perplexed and disheartened by the disasters looming up. There were no great cheerful future possibilities; there was only decadence and darkness.

These desperate social conditions were

deeply impressed on the minds of the populace. They gave the intellectual life a different stamp, and thus came to prepare the way for Christianity and its victorious march throughout the world. In the petty agricultural society of the earliest days, the religious conceptions had been a sort of rationalistic nature-religion, where the natural elements of which little or nothing was known had been given human form. Mysticism was entirely absent. There was no such thing as a personal god idea; the priests, appointed by the state, attended to the regular offerings at certain times, and so long as they were properly observed the gods had no further claims on the citizens. Sin and consciousness of sin were unknown concepts. If a man acted in the interest of the state, of society, he acted well; and only when he outraged public welfare was the anger of the gods aroused. How he acted in private life was his own concern. The question of a life hereafter did not agitate his mind to any extentthe present life demanded his whole attention; and if anyone formed any idea at all of things beyond the grave, it was at most a vague conception of a gray and joyless shadow-world. How utterly different were the re-

ligious and moral conceptions of the minds towards the close of antiquity, oppressed as they were by the growing social misery and hopelessness. Unrest, insecurity and discomfort dominated all minds. Just as there was no sign of a way out of the misery of the old society to a society on a higher and happier plane, there was no way reflecting a healthy and robust view of life out of this chaos, a view that would spur the members on to struggle for the realization of new social ideals. While the increasing dissolution of capitalism in our days creates a richer and fresher conception of life for the subject-class, as they gradually became conscious of their social position and historical mission, the dissolution of ancient society created a sense of general insecurity, perplexity, moral weakness; people felt as if they were on unsafe ground, and sought, terror stricken, refuge in anything which held out promise of support and consolation. These sentiments above all, took hold of the proletariat, of the great mass of poor freemen and exslaves steeped as they were in poverty, and with no resource whatever. It must be remembered how radically the proletariat of those days differed from those of our own time. The modern wage worker, as an individual, has no chance, no hope of individually being able to raise himself to a more profitable or safer position. But considered as one of a class he has a world to gain through sult of the class struggle. Not so with is the malady affecting telegraphers. the ancient proletarian. He felt himself This is variously described as teleefforts nor through a united class fight. operator tries to use his instrument. different sense. The only real and lasting liberation which he could think of did not lie beyond the borderline of existing society, but beyond terrestrial life,-there, and there only, might he hope for relief. His thoughts struck the road of mysticism and were draped in dreams and poetry, and not in consciously directed acts.

A saviour was dreamt of, one who should come and relieve humanity through supernatural powers, and it was for a time believed that the first emperors should accomplish this. Their persons were regarded as superhuman, as divine, and many prodigious things were related about them. A comet apyeared after Caesar's funeral; it was the soul of the deceased ascending to heaven, the abode of the gods.

But the Empire could not check the process of decay. Social misery grew, and mysticism increased correspondingly. People's thoughts lingered more and more on the life hereafter; since earthly life was as bad as it was, then surely there must be a life beyond where recompense was to be had, redemption for the present sufferings. The gray shadowworld, which agitated so little the minds of the people in the old, happy days, became formed along Christian lines at antiquity's close. Ideas of punishment

INDUSTRY AND WORKERS'

FACTS AND FIGURES SHOWING LOW LIFE OF MODERN TOILERS S SAPPED AND SACRIFICED.

that is, capitalism, makes among the industrial population, the wage earners, is startling and horrifying. Deformation in body and mind, physical breakdown and wreck, is the terrible toll exacted by a system based on wealth production for private profit, a toll out-distancing the human slaughter on fields of war. In the latter case there are but certain fractions of the population involved an army of some hundred thousand may be drafted, and of these a part is lost. But on the industrial battlefield the whole working multitude is perpetually thrown into the conflict with the exactions of greed and a tremendouhost of victims eternally limps fron. that field

In the "New York Times" of October

9, there appeared an article showing the 'new diseases" which modern civilization has brought in its wake. By "modern civilization" nothing other is meant than modern industry, which means capitalist society. So far as the "Times" article went on the lifedestroying effects of new conditions, it was as well as could be wished for. Its only defect was in not pointing way out, but that would mean the displacement of capitalism by Socialism, and such a suggestion is of course not to be expected from that journal. It may as well be here remarked therefore that there is absolutely no need for the industrial slaughter as is detailed below. Under a social system in which the prime motive for work is the ministering to the social necessities of people instead of the piling up of profit for a privileged property class the pitiful distortion of human beings engaged in production would cease; the conditions to oppress and exploit the worker would no longer be present, individual gain at the expense of the many would be supplanted by the individual's gain in the gain of all. Socialism, which would put every man on an equal footing so far as the returns for labor performed is concerned, and which would make no man slave for another, is the only escape from the physical ills described in the article from the "N. Y. Times" below.,

Referring to the new ailments resulting from various modern employments, the "Times" says that caisson disease is probably the newest and most mysterious of these maladies. Much was written of it while the Hudson and East River tubes were building. It has become a recognized factor in hospital practice since the erection of soaring skyscrapers make caissons to bed rock necessary to secure firm foundations. More or less familiar, too, are the symptoms of this malady, which attacks workmen after passing from the high air pressure of the submarine or underground chambers to the normal pressure of the open air. These may be summarized as dizziness or vertigo, followed by neuralgic pains, spreading all over the body until as one workman said, "it feels as if the flesh were being stripped off my bones," then nausea, paralysis and death.

Accidental deaths from contact with live electric wires are too numerous could not combat. He saw no way out self evident at first by a stiffness and of misery, neither through individual lack of pliability in the fingers when the more or less painful, and, if the telegrapher keeps on in his work, by movements that are irregular and jerky, and finally a paralysis of the muscles or loss of control of his instrument,

> The disease is caused by overwork the too constant use of certain muscles of the hand. It belongs to a list of diseases grouped under the gencral head of "professional neurosis."

> This term means that overwork weakens the muscular and nerve fabric of some part of the body until one has imperfect control over them and spasms of the muscles result. To the same class belongs writer's cramp.

More curious is the effect of this 'professional neurosis" on the eyes. Most people who visit art galleries persistently know what it means in its mildest form. They complain of aching eyeballs, headaches, or neuralgia. Com-

tice, began to crop up. The moral consciousness was influenced by these conceptions. The idea of "sin" became ever more dominant; the concept of a personal god, with prayers and supplication, began to take the place of the old, purely business-like god-worship conducted by the priests as "attorneys" for the citizens of the state.

(Continued next week.)

The ravages which modern industry, positors in printing offices often suffer from it more severely. When their copy is above the horizontal line of the eye they wear out their elevator muscles by constantly looking up, while their heads are bent toward their work

> The most serious form of this malady is coal miner's nystagmus. When the malady appears the miner talks of the lights in the mines dancing and of objects at which he looks seeming to move in a circle. He will suffer from dizziness and begin to stumble about in the mine workings. Meanwhile his eyeids quiver and eyeballs oscillate, movng around as often as 60 or 100 times n. a minute. He finds relief in looking downward and walks with his head thrown far back in order to do so. But finally, as the disease develops, he is forced to quit work.

> At first this disease was thought to be caused by the gases in the mines and by poor ventilation. Then it was attributed to the oil lamps which coal miners usually use. Now medical authorities say it is caused by the upward and oblique gaze of the miners, as lying on their backs in a peculiar, bent position, they "hole" or undercut the coal seams that the rock may fall into the cavities.

A large proportion of the new diseases attendant on civilization are traceable to new conditions in workshops and factories. Few realize what heavy tolls labor extracts of humanity in wear and tear or recognized disease. Some idea of what it means was found in a list recetly prepared by the Registrar General of England and Wales of the comparative mortality among men between 25 and 65 years of age in those countries. The unit was 1,000. The longevity of workmen on this basis was 953; that of the leisure classes 2,215.

On one hand, working people face maladies arising from impalpable dust in factories. One may compare pictures of the tissues of lungs in health with the microphotographs of the same tissue affected by lead, steel grindings, coal dust, silk fibres, and the fragments absorbed by workers in bone. In such cases, the dust inhaled by the workmen clogs the air passages of the throat and chest, drys up the mucous membranes, causes irritation, and chronic inflammation, and often leads to bronchial diseases and tuberculosis.

Government reports indicate the inroads of disease among such laboring classes. In each case the basis is the ratio of deaths in 1,000 persons from consumption, pneumonia, and diseases of the digestive organs. The record

•	Con-	Di	Digestive	
4 .	sump-	Pneu-	dis-	
Workers in	tion	monia	orders	
Metallic dust	.38.0	17.4	17.8	
Mineral dust	.25.2	5.9	16.6	
Mixed dust	.22.6	6.0	15.2	
Animal dust	.22.6	6.0	20.2	
Vegetable dust	.13.3	9.4	15.7	
Non-dusty trades ,	.11.1	4.6	16.0	

In another report of the dangers which lurk in factories, a list was given each of the occupations. The basis was a time suffer from loss of memory. again the number of deaths among 1,000 workmen. Those who labored among rags in paper factories suffered most. There were 429 deaths to the thousand. Hardly less dangerous was sawdust to the wood turners and steel dust in machine shops. The proportions were 427 deaths in the first and 410 in the second class. Other dangerous occupations and the ratio of deaths in each 1,000 workmen were as follows: Paper factory employes, 343; type founders and compositors subject to lead dust, 304; cotton weavers, 285; printers, 250; cotton spinners, 235; silk weavers, 205; and bookbinders, 98.

The story of these industrial diseases contains many curious details. Among them may be mentioned what has become known as "shoddy fever," found in the sweatshops of New York and other large cities. The crowding of workers into small spaces and lack of ventilation aggravates the malady. But the disease is primarily due to the dust rising from pulverization of woolen rags.

In cities where large quantities of carpets are made hundreds of cases of severe disease also arise from similar causes. In one instance a dispensary treats as many as 100 medical cases a day among mill hands in which chronic cough and phthisis arise from the inhaling of wool and cotton fibre. The sizing of cotton fabrics has also been found to contain various clays, which are liberated by modern machinery. This dust penetrates

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EUGENE SUE'S

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

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the bronchial tubes and lungs of the parising from the liquid in which the inworkmen and adds to the dangers of tuberculosis.

Among the workers, the noises of a great city, the roar of elevated railroad and subway trains, and of machinery in factories and telegraph offices must also be reckoned with as conducive to disease. Such noises, if persistent

enough, are known to contribute to the development of insanity. But in the factories it most frequently results in deafness. All persons who, by reason of their occupation, are subject to loud noises, seem to be more or less subject to this disease. Engineers, firemen, and boiler makers suffer the most. Workmen near electric dynamos are often permanently deafened by the noise around them. Telegraph operators at work in offices where many instruments are in use, find their hearing becomes so dulled that sometimes they cannot catch the sound of their own instruments with sufficient clearness to receive a message correctly.

The new diseases arising from vegetable substances, chemicals, and poisonous gases, though often more dangerous than those attributed to dust, are better appreciated and therefore guarded against more carefully.

To one class belong the gases which cause all the symptoms of intoxication. Of these benzine gas is possibly the most obscure. Workers in cleaning establishments where naphtha and benzine are used tell of a curious "benzine drunk," caused by inhaling the fumes of the liquids. The workers become excited and hysterical, and complain of headache, vertigo, and nausea. They of the relative number of fatalities in grow heavy-headed and sleepy, and for Fresh air restores them. Physicians also report that chauffeurs working constantly around automobiles develop the same symptoms, though less pronounced in their nature.

More insidious and dangerous is a disease found among workmen in match factories. This malady is believed to be caused by the fumes of phosphorus

flammable ends of the matches are dipped, and was unknown until 1839. six years after the so-called lucifer matches were first manufactured on a large scale. The malady affects the jaws with all the symptoms of a severe toothache. Inflammation and revolting hemorrhages of the gums are followed by fever and death. To guard against it shields saturated with alkaline liquid or turpentine are worn over the face. and fans are employed in the workrooms to dissipate the gases.

A more familiar form of disease is that caused by lead poisoning in its various forms. This poison may be inhaled, swallowed or absorbed into the skin of persons working near the metal. It attacks those engaged in roasting the lead, as well as painters, plumbers, varnishers, typesetters, type founders, and those handling objects containing the metal, such as papers and artificial flowers and glazes used for decorating porcelains. Loss of weight, anemia, sallow skins, and blue lines on the gums may be followed by nervous diseases and paralysis unless the skin of the worker is protected and guards over the nose and mouth prevent the entrance of the penetrating vapors.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1910.

Now Uncle Jefferson [an old Negro on Melville D. Landon's Mississippi plantation) why do you thus pursue the habits of industry? This course of life is wrong -all wrong-a base habit, Uncle Jefferson. Now try and break it off. Look at me,-look at Mr. Landon, the chivalric young Southern plantist from New York, he toils not, neither does he spin; he pursues a career of contented idleness If you thought so, Jefferson, you could live for months without performing any kind of laber, and at the expiration of that time feel fresh and vigorous enough to commence it again. Idleness refreshes the physical organization—it is a sweet boon! Strike at the roots of the destroying habit to-day, Jefferson. It tires you out; resolve to be idle; no one should labor; he should hire others to do -ARTEMUS WARD. it for him.

BERGER'S ELECTION.

Wisconsin despatches announce that Victor L. Berger of the Social Democratic party is probably elected to Congress from the 5th (Milwaukee) District, and possibly also Gaylord of the 4th.

There is one thing that the Socialist respects above all things, and to which he bows submissively-Facts.

The election in America of a candidate to Congress upon a ticket that, whatever its otherwise shortcomings, vagaries and even defects, demands the overthrow of the capitalist system, is a Fact that deserves respect.

At the same time no one Fact may ever be seized upon, wrenched from its setting, and weighed to the exclusion of other and connected Facts. Properly to appreciate any one Fact all the other Facts connected therewith must be considered. Respect for one Fact does not imply disrespect for all others. There are other and huge facts to consider in connection with Berger's election. What these other facts are, a certain humorous

Fact helps materially to determine. That element, which, affiliated with Berger's party, is located mainly in the East, mainly here in the city, and which is most hysterically exultant over Berger's election, is an element that hates him thoroughly by reason of the deserved contempt that he has repeatedly expressed for it. That element, centered in Schleuters, its Jonases and its Hillquits, not only hates but envies Berger. That element, so far from feeling happy, feels thoroughly wretched over Berger's victory: the victory places these folks in the worst of lights towards the comrades in Germany before whom they seek "to cut a figure." If the German Berger can lead a victorious Socialist Movement in Milwaukee, why can not they, here in New York, with a vastly larger German workingmen's population, fully 50,000 of them former German Social Democrats, at that? Why is their vote struck with paralysis, if it does not actually decline? The hosannas of affected joy sung by this element is the humorous Fact which aids to size up the Facts that constitute the setting to Berger's victory.

Despite the appearances to the con trary that obtrude themselves here in the East, this year's elections have turned out to be less of a Democratic landslide than was expected. Colossal is the Fact that in the West where Insurgentism among the Republicans is at home, the Insurgent Republicans swept the field everywhere. Where the De mocracy won here in the East it was on account of its Republican Insurgent posture against Standpat Republicanism The elections of 1910 spell a Nation-wide Insurgent triumph. Of all the Insurgent States Wisconsin is the foremost: it is the head and front of Insurgentism. It is in Wisconsin that Berger succeeded.

Considering all the Facts herein rapidly sketched, then, what is termed the shortcomings, vagaries and even defects of

Berger's platform settle down in their

Berger's Movement has risen on th crest of the Insurgent wave. In that lies the doubtfulness of its future. Whether it will be swallowed up by Insurgentism, or whether its Socialism will leaven Insurgentism depends upon Victor L.

Berger. With its eyes upon the word Socialism in the platform of the Wisconsin Social Democratic party, the Socialist Labor Party pledges to the Milwaukee Social Democratic Congressman or Congressmen support and encouragement in all his or their Socialist endeavors.

A REFORM THAT CRIES TO HEAVEN.

The Socialist is not after reformsleastwise in a country like ours in which Capitalism and Socialism face each other, with no feudalisms between the two demanding reformation. Nevertheless, one thing there is that demands reformation, speedy, quick as possible, and quicker than possible, in the interest of Common Sense. That thing is the date for the convening of newly elected Congresses.

As things now stand, a new Congress does not meet, except upon special call, until a year and a month after its election. This is a bizarre arrangement. It is bizarre even if the complexion of the old is not changed by the new body.

This year's political turnover underscores the absurdity of such a state of things; it goes further, it lays the finger upon a positively harmful, upon a dangerous spot in the running of the Nation's governmental machinery.

An election has just been held that changes the political complexion of both branches of Congress-as to the House, a Republican "Standpat" majority of 58 is transformed into a Democratic majority of 60; as to the Senate, 9 perhaps 10 Republican seats are to be occupied by Democrats, and these, together with the "Insurgent" or "Progressive" Republicans, hitherto in a small minority, and with whom the Democrats have many points in common, can rule the Upper Chamber. A completer overturn can ill be imagined, within the framework of capitalist government. And yet, unless the President should elect to face a hestile Legislature by summoning the new body, whose term begins on March 4, to a special session, the newly elected Legislature will not convene until the first to the decidedly more "sympathetic," Monday of December, 1911. Until the 4th of March, that is, full four months after being thrown out, the expelled House of Representatives continues in the full enjoyment and, no doubt, exercise of the powers which a solemn and ful thought, deliberately, with purpose overwhelming vote of the citizens stripped it of: until that 4th of March the Senate, which will be wrenched from the Standpat regime by the State Legislatures in the course of the next two months, will, likewise retain the functions which the suffrage has declared it shall no longer exercise.

This is bad enough. But is not yet all,

nor the worst.

From March 4th, the day when the term of the Sixty-second Congress will begin to run, until the first Monday of December 1911, when the Congress is fully 9 months, the citizens' expressed class. Big with significance would be the will remains in a sort of limbo, hung up, in abevance, struck with paralysis, muzzled, impotent to enforce itselfunless the President elect to summon the Congress in special session. In other words, for fully 9 months the President is empowered to veto the results of German Kaiser's will can dissolve a reveals the ripeness of the crop for har-

lkszeitung" with its Reichstag that does not suit His Majesty. vest. How scandalous the fact that, in a republic, the President's will should have practically the same power during the first nine months of the life of a Congress that is distasteful to his "policies." Here is matter deserving immediate

attention. Reformers and Revolutionists alike have here a common cause, a comnon ground upon which to act.

In default of an agent of its own in Congress, the Socialist Labor Party commends the above to the attention of the Social Democratic Congressman Victor L. Berger.

WHO BROKE UP THIS FAMILY? A young woman dressed in black walked up to a man who was standing just outside of the Henderson street sub-station in Jersey City about midnight last Saturday and asked him to hold the baby she carried in her arms. She explained that she had left her pocketbook in a store and wanted to hurry back after it. The man consented to hold the baby, but after he had patiently performed that service for half an hour he turned the baby over to Policeman Rogers, who carried the youngster to headquarters and thence to the City Headquarters. The baby is a boy and about a month old. The clothing is white and of good material. On a tag on the child's coat is "Henry Horn, women's outfitter, 303 Third avenue, New York."

"The People" is the paper that yes went, Straight, and Truthful-

SECOND OPEN LETTER

To Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

On return tour through America. Comrade:-Three weeks ago, at the time that you faced westward on your tour, and about two weeks before election day, we did ourselves the honor of addressing an open letter to you conveying to you information upon certain acts, worth knowing and not to be forgotten, connected with the Movement in America. Now, election day with its essons being over, and the date of your departure back to Germany drawing near, we once more take the freedom of addressing you for the purpose of again

calling your attention to certain facts

supplementary to and corroborative of

those mentioned before. What the "political lay" of the land is he elections you have just witnessed afford a matchless opportunity to appreciate. The political atmosphere is surcharged with Discontent, and Discontent is vibrant with Socialism. To what an extent this is so appears from the poll of the two parties of Socialism in the land. The Socialist party doubled its vote, reaching surely over 800,000 in the land, besides electing in the Western State of Wisconsin the first member to enter Congress under the designation of Socialist. More significant even than this showing-although the fact may not at first strike an outlander-is the showing made by the Socialist Labor Party, which also doubled its poll, emerging from the elections, according to all indications, with over 28,000 votes in the land.

Attempts are already being made by the bourgeois press to belittle this Socialist demonstration. The bourgeois ress is already pointing to the fact that the nature of the elections throughout the land this year was such as to induce large numbers to cast a vote for the Socialist party, without their being at all Socialists and without meaning to stay there may be in such estimates, the estimates do not, and can not apply to the Socialist Labor Party. There is not a ballot in the land on which it is as easy to vote for the S. L. P. as it is to vote for the S. P. Though a careless, slip-shod, unmeaning vote and in numbers not a few may be imagined to fall because compromising, S. P., such a thing is not imaginable in the instance of the decidedly less "sympathatic," because uncompromising, S. L. P. Whoever votes the S. L. P. ticket does so through careprepense. When such a party-with its standard raised in the late campaign in twenty of the leading States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that is, in four States more than it was able to contest two years ago emerges, as dees the S. L. P. this year crowned with double the vote bestowed upon it two years before, then the Socialist demonstration is beyond the power of complacent bourgeois reasoning to argue away. Moreover, even if the bourgeois reasoning did hold good, and even if it did apply to both the S. L. P. and the S. P. there is first to meet in regular session, that is, but cold comfort in it for the ruling mere fact of voters, discontented with both the dominant parties, choosing parties that fly the Socialist colors, and not, as in former years, the Prohibition party, for a temporary political roost Looked at from whatever side one may, the election returns for both the S. L. P. a national elections. The democratic and the S. P. illumine the field in the Sense is scandalized at the face that the land with a light that unmistakably

> All this notwithstanding, pray look at the figures for the city of New York polled by the Socialist party.

> For the last fifteen years, after nearly every election day, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" has issued a regulation 'Jammergeschrei"-a howl over the obvious fact that it was losing its hold upon the German workingmen in this city and vicinity; that the same were dropping the paper; and that their presence at the polls was declining. This year-despite the mammoth and enthusiastic German workingmen's meetings that you addressed in this city; despite the doubling everywhere else of the S. P. vote; despite the presence of, at least, 50,000 Social Democratic werkingmen from Germany in this city; -despite all this the election returns in this city were such as again to press from the "Volkszeitung" the identical "Jammergeschrei' on the 10th of this month. With a gigantic growth of the S. P. vote everywhere else outside of this city, and with the S. L. P. increasing here 31 per cent., the S. P. vote in the city of Greater New York registers an increase of only 15 per.cent., while in New York proper, the ncrease was only 8 per cent.

Much matter this is for mental diges-

Jubilant over your magnificent meet ings in this city, the "Volkszeitung" of last October 12 declared you had "won the German workingmen" for its partyand so you had. Now, after election, on the 10th of this month, the same paper recognizes that it failed to bold

the men you won for it-and so it failed. Even supposing-a preposterous supposition-that everyone of the 1,155 voters who increased the S. P. poll in this city proper, or the 3,687 who increased it in Greater New York, was a German workingman, even then, the insignificant number would have a tell-tale significance considering the vast number of Social Democratic workingmen settled in this city, and the more than 30 years existence of the "Volkszeitung." Fact is that, probably, with only a couple of hundred German workingmen who heard you did the glow of your addresses last until election day. With the overwhelming majority, the clamminess of the "Volkszeitung"-due to the ignorance the corruption, the immorality and the ineptness for which the paper has become proverbial among our German population, and on account of which its circulation once about 25,000, has since become mythical,-offset the glow of your addresses.

The sound of the "Volkszeitung's" this year's "Jammergeschrei" has a familiar ring-and it is tragically historic in the history of the Socialist Movement of this vicinity.

-Facing, in the course of 1890-1899, at almost every recurring election returns, the palpable fact that the German working class of this region remained untouched by it in larger and larger numbers, the "Volkszeitung" whined, like now; like now, it decided that "the causes of that fact had to be probed": and, then, with a typical mixture of Jonastic-Schleuterian turpitude and stupidity, it threw the blame upon the Socialist Labor Party, split the Socialist Movement-and keeps it split to this day.

As Engels said that the Movement in each country has to settle its accounts with its own bourgeois, so it may be added that the Movement in each country has to pull itself up by its ewn beotstraps. So will the Movement in America. As with that party. Whatever color of truth a farewell word to you-with whom the hearty well-wishes of the S. L. P. go out for your brilliant labors in tearing down Class Rule in Germany-we wish you to take the assurance home with you across the waters that the S. L. P. will never tire, and will never flag, and never will be overcome by any of the difficulties, however arduous, peculiar to America, but ever will be found on the firing line in the Cause of Emancipation of the Working Class.

Fraternally, EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.

HAS HIS EYES OPEN.

One Locomotive Worker Sees Through R. R.'s Pension Scheme.

The railroads have been trying to pull the wool over their workers' eyes a good deal lately with "pension" schemes and the like, but they're not succeeding any too well. The men are

getting onto the game. For instance, those who have studied the development of civilization with its attendant economic development are fully aware of the diametrically opposite interests of the machine operator and the machine owner-of canital and labor, writes John Plum in the current Lecomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine. This conflict of interests is best portrayed in the writings of Marx, but even the writers of economics that deal with modern conditions, concede to Marx his correctness of position as to property rights: "The basis of all property rights may be expressed in these few words: the worker is entitled to the of his labor." facts and clever word juggling can reconcile that axiomatic statement of property rights with the practices of not only these who live from it, but of the mass of workmen. The class that profits has done its work well, miseducation of the worker bids fair to perpetuate the gulf between rich and poor. Are the interests of capital and abor identical?

To say that my interests are identical with the interests of my employers is to say that, given certain conditions-conditions to the interest of either of us, our progress is equal in the same direction. To work along such lines is to perpetuate the gulf between capital and labor-to perpetuate the laboring class and the capitalist class. It is to perpetuate, to fix forever, the classes in exactly the same relation that they bear to each other to-day.

Are we content with our lot in life? dividends may be paid on millions of dollars' worth of watered stock that doesn't represent a penny invested? Are we glad to see prices advanceto know that eggs are fifty cents a dozen; that milk is nine cents a quart?

The older ones of us have noticed that periodically comes a time in our lives when, in spite of steady work, our purchasing power is exhausted. So reliable an authority as the National Bureau of Statistics informs us that the worker receives about seventeen

cents for every dollars' worth of a commodity that we, the workers, produce. As the majority of us are obliged to purchase most of what we eat and wear, it necessarily follows that, in spite of foreign markets and capital re-invested, we must arrive at a point where we are unable to buy from our employers, with the wages we have earned, the goods we have made. As we haven't money to purchase, mills shut down. We must wait for our meals until enough of us starve and are willing to work-we who are left-for slightly lower wages. This constitutes a business depression-this course I have outlined-and illustrates our identity of interests.

As the alternative of shutting down

mills we frequently encounter price manipulation-just as effective, however, as shutting down when it comes to exhausting our power to live. To counteract price manipulation we organize, then we ask for a raise in pay, and give sound reasons for wishing it. "We can scarcely live on what we are getting." "We are quite content with the present system. Oh, yes; just give us a quarter a day more, so that we may buy as many eggs as we did a year before the price went up. We wish only to perpetuate the gulf-to keep you well and ourselves fair-tomiddling." They laugh at us; or perhaps they tell us seriously that the "cursed Steel Trust," which they own, by the way, has boosted the price of material so that they really can't afford

This makes us mad and we threaten to strike. If we happen to be working within the jurisdiction of a certain Chicago judge, or of a certain Boston judge, our boss gets an injunction immediately, and we find that we can't strike without going to jall.

Perhaps, though, we're not that sort of fellows. Perhaps we've always been good, sound, conservative workers-you know, the sort the bosses love. And so a little pension law is framed up for us.

When we find out that our pension is about a dellar a day, and find out, further, that we are obliged to work about sixty years to get it, and that we mustn't quit, or get killed, or get fired, or strike in the meantime, we wonder if we shouldn't get our heads examined.

Brother workingman: If you ever suspected that there was a "con game" concealed in this pension business, I give you credit for a logical mind. Those of you that think it a good thing, read the words of President Hayes of the Grand Trunk: "The pension fund is regarded as the company's sole insurance against strikes."

The lion does not lie down with the lamb for the good of the lamb; the snake doesn't hypnetize the bird for the good of the bird; tre gambler doesn't sit in with the dupe for the good of the dupe; and your employer doesn't invest in mutual interest

schemes for your good. You are working for a living and higher wages means a better living. Your employer lives on profit, and higher wages means to him lower profit. Are your interests identical?

To endorse a pension scheme is to sell what's left of your birthright for a mess of very rotten pottage.

R. R. DEATH ROLL LEAPS.

Over Thousand More Killed Than There Were Last Year.

Washington, November 1.—"Killed. 3,804; injured, 82,374"-this is the casualty record of the railroads in the United States during the year ended the present day. Profit is the god of June 30 last, according to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission issued to-day.

It is an increase of 1.013 in the num ber killed and 18,454 in the number injured over the previous figures.

There were 5,861 collisions, killing 433 ersons and injuring 7,765 and damaging railroad property \$4,629,279. In the year's 5,910 derailments 340 persons were killed and 4.814 injured. During the last three months of the year the total killed or injured was 20,650.

133 French Strikes in a Menth. Paris, November 13 .- According to

figures just issued by the Labor Bureau the number of strikes in France is increasing to a great degree. In September, 1909, there were 93 strikes; this year 133 were recorded. The Are we glad to take low wages so that month of October shows a similar increase over last year's figures. A feature is that swikes have extended even to agricultural laborers, more than twenty having taken place in October in the middle of the barvesting season. Another curious fact is the long duration of the conflicts. Some of the strikes reported as still going on in September had been begun more than six months before.

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



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (shaking his head from right to left.)

UNCLE SAM-Art thou worried? B. J.-This won't do at all. (Shakes his head some more.)

U. S.-Which?

B. J.-The Socialist Labor Party is too choice. U. S .- Out with it! What is on your

stomach? B. J .- You know Jim Jimcrack? U. S .- I does.

B. J.-Doesn't he want the Co-oper-

ative Commonwealth? U. S. (hesitating)-Well, yes, ultimately; he wants, however, Prohibition first.

B. J.-Do you know Jack Riggamagig?

U. S .- Yay. B. J.-Doesn't he want the Co-operative Commonwealth? U. S. (again hesitating)-Yes; but

he also only ultimately; what he wants first is the Single Tax B. J.-And do you know Bob Freak

U.S .- The chap who wants the tariff "revised," so as to "lower the cost of iving?" B. J.-But doesn't he also want the

Co-operative Commonwealth? U. S .- He says so.

B. J.-Do you doubt him? U. S .- Granted he means it; but he wants first of all to spend a lot of energy "revising the tariff."

B. J .- Well, at any rate they are all agreed that we must have Socialism. Why doesn't the S. L. P. go with them? But no; it must be Socialism straight enough to fall over backward.

U. S.-Who is there that would not like to live in a fine, large, noble-looking spacious house?

B. J.-Not one.

U. S .- Every one aims at that? B. J.-Certainly, every one.

U. S .- And would you for that reason take any one to build such a house?

B. J.-Not much! U. S .- You would take a man who

knows architecture?

B. J .- Most assuredly. U. S .- If you think some one is no architect, much though he may aim at

good house, you won't engage him? B. J .- Not if I know myself. U. S .- Do you realize that a fellow

who does not know architecture may make a holy mess of the job?

B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- That being so, how can you, without kicking yourself, conclude that because a man wants the Co-operative Commonwealth ultimately, therefore he is fit to be intrusted with the conduct of a movement that has that in view? B J. looks non-plusser

U. S .- All these people whom you have mentioned may be all right in their time. But not unless you imagine their "footsteps" are correct, are they fit material. Now, their first steps are not only not correct, but positively bad-as bad as if it were proposed to put on a fifth floor material that was heavier than the walls below could stand. If the Prohibition tactics were adopted we would be butting a stone wall with our heads; if the Single Tax tactics were adopted, the capitalist would have things much more his own way than now, and it would be harder to find him; as to the tariff revision men's tactics, that would only

help lower our wages all around. B.J.-I-

U. S .- Hold! It is additionally foolsh on your part to admit that the aims that we proclaim are correct, and vet that we should go with movements that dare not proclaim our aims

B. J .- I give in there. But I claim that the Socialists should not abuse these people; they should try to befriend them.

U.S .- In this you are right; but you are wrong if you imply that Socialists abuse these people. He who makes that assertion simply exercises his right to free speech, and free speech includes the right to talk nonsense. Socialists do-and it is their duty-oppose and expose the dangerous economic theories of "reformers;" but rarely do you find any fake reformer answer with argu-

ments. He feels he is beaten, and then

HE starts to abuse.

B. J .- Well, that is true, too; but that it is true is a very ominous sign. I fear we Socialists will in that way make too many enemies. I think for that reason it were best to leave all those reform movements alone.

U. S .- There you do an injustice to many good men in these reform movements. The good men among them do not become enemies when they find their pet theories attacked and refuted. On the contrary, they become the staunchest of friends and the only ones worth having. Those who do become enemies are fishy characters. Being such, they never will be with us Whether their theories are criticized or not, they, being of a vainglorious nature, will be more and more violent against the S. L. P. at every progress of ours, and at every collapse they meet. I know several of that stripe. They will become Pinkertons, and fight the labor movement. They can't be hit too soon or too hard.

B.J.-Why, then, let them be cracked -good and hard, too.

FUNCTION OF THE STATE

In his address on "The Workingman's Program," Ferdinand Lassalle has occasion to touch upon the functions of the State as a promoter of progress. The nature of the State as a class weapon to suppress labor is not unknown to him.

History, says Lassalle, is a struggle with nature; with the misery, the ignorance, the poverty, the weakness, and consequent slavery in which we were involved when the human race came upon the scene in the beginning of history. The progressive victory over this weakness-this is the development of freedom which history displays to us.

In this struggle we should never have made one step forward, nor shall we ever advance one step more by acting on the principle of each one for himself, each one alone.

It is the State whose function it is to carry on this development of freedom, this development of the human race until its freedom is attained.

The State is this unity of individuals into a moral whole, a unity which increases a million-feld the strength of all the individuals who are comprehended in it, and multiplies a million times the power which would be at the disposal of them all as individuals. The object of the State, therefore, is not only to protect the personal freedom and property of the individual with which he is supposed according to the idea of the bourgeoisie to have entered the State. On the contrary, the object of the State is precisely this, to place the individuals through uns union in a position to attain to such objects, and reach such a stage of existence as they never could have reached as individuals; to make them capable of acquiring an amount of education, power and freedom which

by them as individuals. Accordingly the object of the State is to bring man to positive expansion. and progressive development, in other words, to bring the destiny of manthat is the culture of which the human race is capable-into actual existence:

the human race to freedom.

would have been wholly unattainable

The working class, through the helpless condition in which its members find themselves placed as individuals, have always acquired the deep instinct. that this is and must be the duty of the State, to help the individual by means of the union of all to such a development as he would be incapable of attaining as an individual.

A State therefore which was ruled by the idea of the working class, would no longer be driven, as all States have hitherto been, unconsciously and against their will by the nature of things, and the force of circumstances, but it would make this moral nature of the State its mission, with perfect clearness of vision and complete consciousness. It would complete with unchecked desire and perfect consist. ency, that which hitherto has only been wrung in scanty and imperfect fragments from wills that were opposed to it, and for this very reason it would produce a soaring flight of the human spirit, a development of an amount of happiness, culture, well-being, and freedom without example in the history of the world, and in comparison with which, the most favorable conditions that have existed in former times would appear but dim shadows of the

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

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

GATHERING THE HARVEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Inclosed, find six months and one yearly for the Weekly People. We are beginning to reap where Comrade Katz has sown.

On with the good work! Let us have more men like Katz on the road and we shall have more subscriptions on G. H. Campbell. our lists. Winona, Minn., Nov. 4.

S. P. LOG-ROLLING

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The "Coshocton Daily Times," O., in its issue of November 1, has two columns long resolutions of the German-American Alliance endorsing the Socialist party candidate for representative legislature, S. E. Corder, The significance of this endorsement lies in the fact that the German Alliance is a pro-booze movement.

The Kangs in the G. A. are elated over their success in having landed the endorsement. Some of them really think that Corder will be elected. A good many of the English speaking S. P. men are absolutely against this log-rolling. P. T.

Coshocton, O., November 2.

S. P. FUSION IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People Enclosed is some evidence of Socialist Party log-rolling in Imperial County. California. On the sample ballot which I am sending you will see that F. G. Havens is the candidate for County Clerk on both the Democratic and Socialist party tickets; that William Kelly is candidate for Treasurer on the Socialist party and Prohibition tickets; and that Willis F. Beal is candidate for Supervisor, Fourth District, on the Socialist party and Independent tickets

Enclosed are also cards which these candidates are having distributed. You will notice that W. F. Beal announces that he is Independent candidate with "Socialist," that is Socialis party endorsement, and that his 'Socialism" consists in the declaration, "1 stand for every individual having a fair and impartial representation, and against corporation and ring influence." Kelly declares himself the "people's"

Lios Angeles, Cal., Nov. 2.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Enclosed find copy of sample ballot which will be used in the elections on Tuesday, Nov. 8, here. You will see that Eugene S Wachhorst is running on the Republican, Democratic and Socialist party tickets for the office ot A. C. Wirtz. District Attorney. Sacremento, Calif. Nov. 1.

[The documents cited above are in PEOPLE.

S. L. P. SECTION LAUNCHED IN VANCOUVER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-During the third and last week's work in Vancouver, and with the co-operation of Comrades Keith and Sprague, we succeeded in landing one sub for the Arbeiter and twenty-one for the Weekly People.

Two more out-door meetings were held to good-sized crowds, with a sale of twenty pamphlets. Besides, we distributed a good supply of the leaflet "Socialism and Trade Unionism." which Comrade Courtenay sent

We have made a good many friends among the Vancouver wage workers who have been attending our out-door neetings, and we have made some enemies. These latter men are the dupes who are supporting the bogus B P. and I. W. W. outfits, and the reason why we have aroused their enmity is very plain. At all of our street etings we have made it a point to show up the above bogus concerns, and that both are absolutely dominated and controlled by a gang of scoundrels, masquerading as "Socialists and Indurtrial Unionists." Sensible men seeking the light would appreciate this exposure, but 'he poor blind, ignorant dues-paying dupes would rather be humbugged and swindled.

Two attempts were made at our ble by a gang of slummites and hangsisted by their twin brother from the S. P. camp, but instead of accomplishing their nefarious purpose they got a good licking instead, and one

that they will not soon forget.

Our meeting, held in O'Brien's Hall, yesterday, for the purpose of re-organizing Section Vancouver was fairly well attended. Comrade Baker acted as chairman and after explaining the nature of the meeting introduced Sprague, who explained the position of the S. L. P. Questions were then called for and answered. This done, Comrade Baker asked all those present who agreed with our position to come forward and sign their names to the application for a charter. So far twelve applications have been secured, with good prospects of getting several others, so a Section of the S. L. P. for Vancouver is assured. With such good propagandists as Bella Liddle and Sprague to keep up the out-door agitation, ably assisted by Keith and Baker, I feel safe in saying that they will not only be able to keep the Section intact, but they will also succeed

in adding new material to the Section. I shall work California during the coming winter, and hope to meet with continued success in gathering subs for our Party papers.

Chas Pierson. Vancouver, B. C., October 31.

A CARD FROM SZENTGYORGYI.

To the Daily and Weekly People:--In the Daily People of the first of this month, in the correspondence column, appeared a letter from Charles Kuharich, editor of "Radnicka Borba," which places me in the position of covertly being in favor of Rothfiser but openly against him.

I declare that I have nothing in common with Rothfiser, or any connection with his principles. Furthermore, I denounce his activity which stands for misleading the comrades. Besides, I despise Rothfiser as I do Goldberger, whose accomplice he

I request that the editor give space to this letter in the next issue of The

O. Szentgyorgyi, Organizer for the District of Ohio. Cleveland, O., November 5.

S. P. SAME EVERYWHERE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The Socialist party here is the same freakish bunch of reformers that are found wherever it exists, and they are greatly worried ever since the reform party which of course naturally threatened to knock the props from under the S. P. Milwaukee imitators, and thus capture the craft union votes. So the confuser, a sheet called the "Social Democrat." which states that it is published in Rochester, but which bears the Chicago Printing Trades Council label, is thrown around at every door free of charge. Its chief this office for inspection.—ED. THE topic is to howl at the Keystone party and praise the S. P. candidates as honest men, union men, etc., and to cialist organization. ad with the craft unionists for votes. The S. P. rage at the Keystone party shows clearly that a party that caters to reform is always in danger of being swamped by reformers in the old capitalist parties. To sidestep revolutionary working class tactics and to slander those that dare stand for the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class are the principal tactics of the bogus S. P. Although the S. L. P. is small in numbers as compared to the S. P., yet it is comforting to know that our enemies must resort to slander, and dare not meet us where we have a chance to state our side of

> the question. Mr. Slayton, S. P. candidate for Governor and notoriety, and his kind have not spoken here in Rochester this fall. as they are probably afraid they would have to meet some questions that have a tendency to scare votes away from those who are buncoing the working

Having heard that the S. P. at its State convention held at New Castle last May, had turned down Industrial Unionism. I asked one of the leading S. P. men to save me a copy of the proceedings, but he could not get any. I then wrote to National Secretary Barnes, but was referred to the Pennsylvania State Secretary, Ringler, who referred me to the New Castle "Free Press," and they in turn advised me to try Ringler, so I gave it up in disneedings held last week to start trou- gust. No wonder the rank and file resulted in a split of the Cigarmakers' of the S. P. are ignorant as to their Union, and the formation of the Pro-

so busy with Fred Warren, the "Appeal to Reason" martyr, that to bother with publishing convention proceedings was out of the question, or else the convention proceedings were so foolish that, freakish as the S. P. is, they were ashamed to put them in print, where they could not deny them.

Robt. Richardson. Rochester, Pa., November 6.

VOLUNTEERS INFORMATION ON SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:ask publication for this in The People as it is impossible for a clear-cut Socialist to get into the newspapers here with the real goods. I intended to send this to the Bellingham "American-Reveille."

James M. Carnahan. Bellingham, Wash., November 1.

(Enclosure.)

Editor American-Reveille:-In looking over the Saturday and Sunday, October 29 and 30 respectively, editions of the Reveille, I read the communication of Mr. Guy Drury stating that he had attended Eugene V. Debs meeting in Beck's Theatre and had 'come away with something wanting," and the reply of Mr. John Hilton. As I see you allow space for matters concerning Socialism, I should like to have inserted a few lines pertaining to that question. Mr. Drury took up the issue and said that Jno. D. Rockefeller and Mr. Debs were both standing before the confused public to-day as millionaires; one a millionaire of the dollar, and the other the mental millionaire. I agree with Mr. Drury. He is correct on the question of millionaires. There is no difference between the two as far as the correct principles of scientific Socialism correctly shows It is not by fine speech, or a nice flow of words that Socialism makes progress, but by a presentation of facts. A movement for the betterment of mankind, which cannot stand on facts will not be able to live. I would state that behind the much misused term, "Socialism," there is a whole array of facts, but that organization which calls itself "Socialist party" does not put the facts forth, and does not represent the principles of Socialism.

The other gentleman and correspondent. Mr. John Hilton, who is supposedly on the Socialist party side may now be considered. He inquires of Mr. Drury if he, Mr. Drury, knows of anything that is perfect. I would answer, yes-Socialism. Mr. Hilton eulogizes Debs because he favors or likes Debs as a man,-so do I. as a man, but then Clarence Darrow said that man was imperfect, while others say he was made perfect, so there you are with the conclusions differing. I like Debs as a man, but not as a speaker for Socialism. Debs is heralded as the champion of the much debut of the Keystone party, a rival mistreated working class, as being against private ownership, and yet he is out under the auspices of a privately owned property concern, the "Appeal to Reason," a paper published by J. A. Wayland, in Girard, Kansas.

For the benefit of Mr. Drury I would say that there is an organization in this country which stands squarely for Socialism, and that is the Socialist Labor Party. I would most earnestly advise both Mr. Drury and Mr. Hilton to secure literature from the real So-

tering on the false foundations on which it is builded. It has resorted to fusion and log-rolling with capitalist parties in every part of the country, even committing such treason to working class interests here in Bellingham at the last primaries.

If the two gentlemen should be unable to secure information on the real principles of Socialism and history of the movement, I should be pleased to supply them through your columns.

James M. Carnahan.

CAN'T DOWN THE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Some thirty years ago the labor movement of this county was afflicted with s malignant disease known to the older German comrades as "Schwanz politik," [kite tail politics] and later diagnosed and labeled by Daniel De Leon, as fakirism. The chief representatives of this "Schwanz politik" were Adolf Strasser of New York, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and Samuel Gom-

pers, vice-president of the same organization. They had a weekly paper, too, the Paterson "Labor Standard," edited by McDonnell. The opponents of the disease were the Socialist element led by the the New Yorker "Volkszeitung," edited by S. S.

Shevitsch. The struggle between the two elements ers-on from the bogus I. W. W., as- party's affairs. I suppose they were gressive Union, in 1882. About this time | for six weeks and is still humming.

I the Knights of Labor came to the surface and advocated independent politics This did not suit the advocates of labor fakirism, and they organized the American Federation of Labor in 1888.

By this time the Socialist Labor Party stepped into the arena and advocated independent political action by the American working class. The clear cut and clean propaganda of the Socialist Labor Party gained great headway, and inside of ten years the S. L. P. was a factor to be reckoned with by the old political parties. At this point, the Social Democ racy, later Socialist party, under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs, was organized to smash the S. L. P. The labor fakirs joyously flocked to the assistance of the Socialist party, and that party joyously embraced brother union man Twelve years the fight has lasted and the S. L. P. is not smashed.

The labor fakirs, tired of their fickle ally, and the Socialist party, tired of its faithless union brother are dissolving partnership everywhere. In Springfield, Mass., the Socialist party controlled the Central Labor Union, and both denounced the S. L. P. Now the Central Labor Union has thrown out the Socialist party and has gone back to its old habits of fakir politics. The C. L. U. endorsed the Democratic party ticket, and Sam Gompers sent his well wishes for and against the Democratic candidate for Governor. So we have the spectacle of a campaign document by the Democratic party, which claims that Sam Gompers says the Democrat is alright, and we also have the Republican party with a document that says Gompers says the Democratic candidate is all wrong. Take your choice. And the Socialist party, what about it? It is floundering around in the cold.

M. Ruther. Holyo ke, Mass., November 7.

AN OLD AND VALUED READER

To the Daily and Weekly People:-My father, F. C. Binder, recently deceased, was a long time reader of the Weekly People, of which paper he was a great admirer. He always said it was the best of Socialist papers. My father's subscription having run out I will now take the paper in my own name. Like him, I think it the best of papers. Inclosed find fifty cents for six months.

L. V. Binder. Mineral City, Ohio, November 6.

S. L. P. PRESS IN COUNTY CLARE.

To the Daily and Weekly People: -It is a far cry from Seattle to Moyasta a rather obscure village in the west of County Clare, Ireland. Yet events now taking place in that part of the world have a connection with certain actions that had been taken in Seattle a few months previously, when the writer learned that railroad men in Clare were enthusiastic over having organized branches of the Amalgamated Society at Ennis and at Kilrush, the principal towns. So, thinking this was a fit time to offer some sound reasoning to answer as ballast, as it were, to steady this top-heavy enthusiasm, the writer sent a few copies of the Daily and Weekly People, and the Edinburgh "Socialist" to Movasta and awaited results. The papers were sent to the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Moyasta Branch. That individual is now a subscriber to the Weekly People and to the Edinburgh "Socialist," and he has also got several other subscribers for the "Socialist." meeting of the

at Moyasta recently, at which it was decided to demand higher wages and shorter hours from the West Clare Railway Company. Their demands were rejected, and when the men were informed of the decision of the directors, who pretended to investigate the matter, they said nothing but kept at work as if resigned to their fate. But horror of horrors! One morning four days later, all the permanent way men, without a single exception, laid down their tools and walked out on strike without a moment's notice or a word of warning. They simply did not show up for work. What a savage thing to do! It was really "uncivilized": they should have given the company time to get men in their places. And they belonged to the Amalgamated Society, too! They should have been better "disciplined"; it was too bad. Several crossing gates that were locked securely across the tracks with no gatekeepers in view made the engineers of the first trains in the morning think they were running armor trains over the enemy's country. Some of the passengers got out and walked, declaring they could make better time and that it was safer. The mail trains and several others were immediately cancelled, and the time bill ceased to be a time bill any longer. The engineer and the other departments refused to come out, true to the society's scabbing discipline.

The strike has been going on now

The strikers applied to the headquarters of the society for assistance, but there they not only were refused assistance, but they were also roundly denounced for striking "without giving notice," which was "against the rules of the society." More offense: they were also charged with using

This drew a torrent of condemnation on the heads of the officials of the society from the Socialist and Socialist sympathizers within the society itself. Meetings were held and subscriptions were sent forthwith by Socialists and their friends to the strikers, along with resolutions approving their action.

The Clare County Council, a body made up of farmers and business men passed unanimously a resolution condemning the company for trying to make the men work for starvation wages: "they could not see." they declared, "how anybody could live on twelve or fourteen shillings a week. It was worse than slavery. While three of the head officials who were trying their utmost to break the strike were drawing down \$10,000 a year for doing nothing."

The writer believes it is a good idea for comrades to post copies of The People to their friends at a distance, and places like the west of Ireland afford a wide field for propaganda work I am sure such would not be wasted as the material is there; the knowledge only is lacking. The importance of getting the Socialist press into the hands of an ever-increasing number of workers, regardless of distance, is too obvious a fact to be overlooked nowadays. Beauty is in the unshapely rock or block of marble: it is necessary only to cut superfluous matter away and beauty stands before us.

The Daily and Weekly People is the sculptor which brings forth the beauty P. O'Halloran. of the mind. Seattle, Wash., October 30.

MERCENARY SOCIALIST PARTY. To the Daily and Weekly People:-

The Socialist party of California is doing some very peculiar acts just bers have been hypnotizing the A. F. of L. into supporting their candidate, J. Stitt Wilson, for Governor, that is, the local group of the A. F. of L. But the A. F. of L. is A. F. of L. the country over, and it happens that in the eleventh hour the State Federation comes to the rescue of the master class in the most dramatic style. This body got the "Record," the evening paper here which has taken the side of the pure and simplers in the felonious charges made by the L. A. "Times." to print a special sheet ostensibly to counteract the influence of the "Times," but in reality to boost the Insurgent Republican candidate, Hiram Johnson for Governor.

Ye gods and little fishes! The S. P. men think they are fighting for the Revolution. Down in the Imperial Valley their candidate for county clerk, F. G. Havens, advertises himself as the nominee of both the Socialist party and Democratic party. See "Daily Free Lance," October 18, pub-I shed at El Centro, Imperial County,

Now the delegation which was sent to investigate the report that the State Committee of the S. P. was sending out the knifing circular issued by the State Federation of Labor, found stacks of the mall over the room, probably 50,000 or, 100,000, and the whole office force was busy sending them out to the voters to get misled. It looks as if some Benedict Arnold had gotten his palm greased.

With the mess that is to be cleaned up in the S. P. camp the coming winter will be full of hot times, and not the L. A. "Times" either.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 29.

As To Politics

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A. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y .- A can- , "commodity"-it must be for sale. The didate may have one year a larger plurality than he had at the previous election, and yet his vote may be smaller. That will happen in cases of slumps where the vote of his adversary falls off heavily and heavier than his own, That's what happened with the Democratic party. With a reduced vote its plurality increased.

J. O. J., SHARON, PA.-Markley's address is 35 Home street, Youngs-

H.O.N., PROVIDENCE R. L.-Please do not write with indelible pencil. 'Tis hard for the printer to read. All others take notice.

J. E., NEWARK, N. J.-Notice arrived too late.

E. J. H., PHILA., PA.-If Mayor Gaynor deserves praise for behaving, in the Mayoralty office, true to the bourgeois virtues of order, then it must be desirable to have him in higher offices where his sphere of influence is larger. If. as Mayor, Gaynor could resist a "Cleveland Governor" over him then the expectation is justified that as Governor he will NOT act like Altgeld. Fact is that what Altgeld found fault with in Cleveland was that Cleveland, by sending the Federal troops into Illinois, deprived Altgeld of the glory of having "broken the back of the strike" with his own troops. Altgeld ordered out the Illinois militia. Gaynor deserves to be praised and be set up as an example for the rest of the bourgeois politicians. His conduct premotes order. It is not a matter of expressing hopes. It is a matter of expressing facts.

J. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- If an S. L. P. municipal administration finds itself hampered for funds, then, of course, it may have to submit to the dictation of the bankers and raise the interest on the loans needed. But that was not the situation that confronted the Social Democratic administration of Milwaukee. It was not hampered for funds when it raised the interest on the city bonds. It had the offer of at least one Union for the purchase of the bonds at the then rate of interest; it rejected the offer and dealt with the bankers at a higher rate.

E. W. C., SPOKANE, WASH .-commodity must have a "use value" or nobody would want it. A commodity is bound to be a "product" because otherwise it could not have any laborpower crystallized in it, a thing without which it could not be a commodity. But there is something else implied in

cost that a man may make for himself is a "use-value." is a "product." and it contains "labor-power," but it is not a "commodity" because not for sale .- Next question next week.

T. S., WILMERDING, PA .- "The Worker" has been dead long, long ago. It sputtered for a while in the hands of the Volkszeitung Corporation; the corpse was then passed over to the State Committee of the Socialist party in this city; they tried to galvanize it into life by changing its name to "The Socialist," but that did not work, and the paper was allowed to pass away in silence.

C. H. S., NEW YORK-The Swedish comrades inform us that there never was any paper named "Arbetarn" published by the Socialist party, in New York city or elsewhere. The only Swedish paper under a name approaching "Arbetarn" is the "Arbetaren." which from its inception was Socialist Labor Party paper. Hillquit's "History of Socialism" is

mation is correct. We know of no ballet that does not make the voting for the S. P. easier than for the S.L.P. Whoever votes the S. L. P. ticket does so deliberately.

an unreliable book.

A. I. S., TORONTO, CANADA-"Murder" is a conclusion, not an allegation of fact. Whether the conclusion is correct that Fedorenko, the Russian refugee, committed murder, or whether the conclusion is wrong depends upon the facts. If Fedorenko killed during the revolution in Russia as a revolutionist, they he did not commit murder. That is what the evidence proves. Circumstantial evidence confirms the view. Against simple murder the Russian Government does not exert itself. When that Government becomes active against a "murderer' it is because the alleged murderer was a revolutionist.

K. K., HAMILTON, ONT.; W. S. H., PORT JERVIS, N. Y.; J. O. J., SHARON, SPRINGS, PA.: S. H. J. S., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; R. C., SPO-KANE WASH .: J. M. S., PROVI-DENCE, R. I.; W. E. McC., ST. PAUL. MINN .: J. M. R., TORONTO, ONT .: E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; G. S. H., RE-DONDO, BEACH CALIF.; J. C. B., PATERSON, N. J.: H. B. S., HAMIL-TON. ONT .; J. W. L., CRESCENT, IA.; J. H. M., AUBURN, N. Y.; H. N., NEW YORK, N. Y.: J. T. R., BRIDGE-PORT, CONN.: H. K. PITTSFIELD, MASS .- Matter received.

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The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more.

What Means This Strike? Burning Question of Trades Unienism.

Proamble of the I. W. W. Trades Unionism in the U. S. Debate on Unionism Industrial Unionism. Reform or Revolution. John Mitchell Exposed. Socialism, Utopia to Science. Socialist Unity. The Working Class. The Capitalist Class. The Class Struggle. The Socialist Republic. Antipatriotism. Seclatism.

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N. J. Socialist Unity Conference. The Mark. The Trusts.

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

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

ing the ethnologic basis to the sociolegic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels,

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

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

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

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

New York Labor News Company. as City Hall Place. New York

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

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

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

ON TOWARD 1912

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

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

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

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

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

P. O. Box 1576, New York, N. Y.

DE LEON IN PHILADELPHIA.

On November 20, at the Labor Lycoum, Sixth and Brown streets, at 8 p. m., Daniel De Leon will startle the natives of this town by a lecture on the Bankruptcy of the So-Called Socialist Party." Section Philadelphia is taking advantage of the fact that everywhere open hostility is turning into an earnest desire TO KNOW: All readers of The People in Philadelphia are urged to do all they can to help make this meeting as big and as successful as possible by selling tickets and of meeting.

Committee.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

The Washington State Executive Committee, S. L. P., met November 4. Present: Riordan, Reddington, Phipps, Fagerdahl, Herron, Brearcliff, Stevens. Brearchiff in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Paul Augustine, sending due stamps. From Paul Augustine, sending call for election of N. E. C. Member from Washington: state secretary instructed to issue call to the Sections for nominations.

Financial report for October on hand October 1, \$44.97; receipts, \$18.50; total, \$63.47; expenses, \$37.80; balance, November 1, \$25.67. Adjournment.

> R. W. Stevens, Recording Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C. Regular meeting of Connecticut

S. E. C. held September 17. M. Stodel chairman. Communications:-From Middletown,

as to raising finances. From Mystic, relative to tickets and circulation of subscription lists. From Rockville, willing to bear expense of speaker in Rockville, also asks for copies of leaflets. From National Secretary, relative to Bremen touring State. From Rockville, relative to eampaign. From Hartford, relative to campaign, with enclosed press report.

From C. Mercer, unable to act as speaker. From Bridgeport, relative to leaslets. Bill from J. T. Riggs ordered paid.

Decided to forward typewritten ballots to Secretary of State. M. Feldman, State secretary, stated he was making every possible effort to se-

cure speaker for campaign purposes. Decided to engage S. Stodel as organizer on one week's trial, he to order literature to the amount of \$10 from N.

Y. Labor News Co. Decided to order 30,000 leaflets, "Wages and High Prices." Decided to pay \$1 for typewritten ballots.

Receipts, \$93.93.

Members present:—G. Languer, M. Feldman, M. Stodel, Chas. Sundberg, J. T. Riggs. Absent:-E. Pryor and J. P. Johnson, with excuses.

J. T. Riggs, Rec. Secy.

COLORADO S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the Colorado S. E. C. was held November 3rd, A. Ohman chairman. All present except Eisenberg, who left city.

Four communications were read from J. U. Billings of Grand Junction, giving and asking information and sending money for dues and for State organizer fund; attended to by the State secretary. Letter from National Secretary calling attention to provision in constitution for the election of members of the National Executive Committee, and asking whether the S. E. C. would have any objection to having the names and addresses of its officers published in the Weekly People with those of the other States. Decided to inform National Secretary that we have no objection to having the name and address of the State secretary published, but that we can see no necessity of publishing the names of the other officers of the State committees.

for nominations for N. E. C. member City. from this State for 1911, nomination to close November 20.

As Max Eisenberg, a member of the S. E. C. has left the city, the secretary was instructed to call upon Section Denver to nominate a member to fill the vacancy. Various matters pertaining to the State campaign were discussed.

Secretary.

CALIFORNIA S. E. C.

Meeting adjourned.

Regular meeting of the California State Executive Committee held November 4. Present: Haller, Hurley, Demuth and Levoy; latter in the chair. Absent: Appel, Edwards and Schade.

Minutes of last meeting adopted as

The following warrants were ordered drawn: for due stamps, \$14; for two months' rent, \$8; for postage and expressage, \$10; for campaign leaflets,

Financial report for October:-Cash on hand October 1, \$38.96; receipts, \$27.25; total, \$\$66.21. no expenditures. Report of circuit fund for September and October:-Cash on hand September 1, \$13.99; receipts, \$33.90; total, \$47.89;

to Labor News Company, \$15. Communications:-Two letters from Chas. Pierson regarding his tour as canvasser in California for this winter also about conditions in Oregon and Washington. From National Secretary in regard to credit with Labor News Company and about publishing names of State Secretaries in Party organs; decided to inform National Secretary that we have no objection to this plan. From J. A. Rowly with \$4 for General Fund. From G. bringing their friends to the meeting. Anderson, with \$1.50 for deficiency fund. Section members are requested to be From C. Seavich, with \$2 for agitation hand at seven o'clock on evening fund. From Johnson, Fruitvale, ordering due stamps. From J. C. Wirtz, with \$3

for due stamps. Decided that action of Secretary in engaging Comrade Pierson as canvasser be endorsed.

A. Demuth, Rec. Secy.

'The Socialist"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

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

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

Daily People Friends Showing More Activity-Do Your Share.

Presents for the Bazaar at the Daily People Festival, to be held at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day, are

now coming in a bit better. Since our last report, the following articles have been received:-Brannigan and Presturich, Newark,

N. J., oil painting, with frame, "Holland"; J. J. Walsh, Seattle, Wash., toilette pin cushion; A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash., pin cushion-both adorned with sea-shell ornamentation; Miss Belle F. Greenberg, New York, four beautifully embroidered pillows; Dennis McGoff, New Bedford, Mass., blackthorn stick; Mrs. A. Gollerstepper, New York, sofa pillow; Miss Esther Orange, New York, puffed satin sofa pillow; Miss Bertha Shemaile, silk sofa pillow; Mrs. A. Orange, New York, dresser cushions; Mrs. Zimmerman, New York, hand knitted pillow; Mrs. J. S. Manger, Kendall, Mont., embroidered table spread. F. W. Kunz, Westbrook, Conn., 3 whisk holders and six mats; Mrs. J. 3 whisk holders and six mats; Mrs. J. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 hairpin holders; Manes, Brooklyn, N. Y., air rifle; M. Poehland, Patchogue, accordion. Friends who are not in a position to send presents sent cash donations, as follows: Kosta Georgevitch; Philadelphia, \$2; Mary Papelsky, Denver, Colo., \$5; Chas. Rhode, Patchogue, N. Y., \$2.

From now on the number of presents. must increase in volume. The affair is less than one week away, and immediate activity is necessary. The Bazaar is one of our main sources of income and it rests with the friends of the S. L. P. to make it a success. Send presents to State secretary was instructed to call L. C. Fraina, 28 City Place, New York

Entertainment Committee.

SCHENECTADY LABOR LYCEUM.

The Labor Lyceum is held each Sunday, at 3 p. m., in Machinists' Hall, 331 State street. It is the duty of the comrades and sympathizers to maintain the interest in these meetings.

On SUNDAY, November 20th, Prof. Stoller, of Union College, will be the speaker, his subject being: "The Ice Age in the Mohawk Valley." Good music and free discussion and questions.

CLEVELAND COMRADES, ATTEN-TION!

Now that the election is over and has proven that the S. L. P. is on the way of conquering back its old position, having more than doubled its vote of 1908. it behooves all comrades, friends and sympathizers to go to work with new hope, new courage and renewed energy to build up the Section so that we may be still better prepared for the battle of 1912. The S. L. P. MUST become an official party in 1912 and it can be accomplished if every one of you will put your shoulder to the wheel. Come all to the Section's meeting on SUNDAY, November 20th, at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, Acme Hall, East Ninth street near Scovill avenue. Comrade John D. Goerke will speak on "The Lessons of the Last Election," and a very interesting and entertertaining lecture can be expected. Bring your friends, neighbors and shopmates. Readers of this paper are especially invited. Organizer.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota S. E. C. met at 1938 University avenue, St. Paul, October 29. derson, Riel, Olson, M. J. Cikanek, State Secretary, pro tem. Absent without excuse, Miller and Carstensen.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Correspondence:-From P. Augustine, National Secretary, regarding electing a member of N. E. C. From G. II. Campbell, regarding the last year report of S E. C. From Magnus Malmgren, Parkers Prairie, Minn., regarding State campaign and \$3 for State campaign fund. From E. B. Ford, Faribault, Minn., regarding printing platform and bill for same, on distribution of platform and on printing address on industrial unionism. State Secretary pro tem instructed to reply. From N. A. Viseth, Superior, Wis., regarding condition of S. L. P. in said city.

Decided to pay Katz \$25. Decided to pay E. B. Ford \$30 for printing plat-

State Secretary pro tem instructed to notify Sections and members-at-large to nominate candidates for member of N. E. C., nominations to be in hands of State Secretary pro tem November 15th.

Decided that National Secretary be notified that S. E. C. desires that names and addresses of officers of S. E. C. be published in Party press. Bill of \$1 for hall rent ordered paid.

State Secretary pro tem expense of 40 cents for postage, ordered paid. Receipts, \$8.50; expenses, \$56.40; bal-

ance on hand, \$3.75. W E. McCue. Recording Secretary.

F. Knotek Hartford, Conn. 7

That Is the Way to Build for Socialism.

Let us begin now the work that will R. Katz, on tour, Minn. 11 tell, not only in 1912, but in the time of the Social Revolution as well. The work before us is the building up and extending of the Movement.

The recent election has demonstrated that persistent agitation increases the number of S. L. P. adherents. Let us then make our agitation more persisteat and more widespread than ever, and thus hasten the advent of the day when the capitalist system shall be recorded with the things of the past.

This brings us right to the heart of the subject, to the question of propaganda, a subject worthy of the earnest consideration and best efforts of every S. L. P. man.

The workers no longer shun, as, due to capitalist misrepresentation, they once did, the very same of Socialismthe S. L. P. propaganda has cleared the working class mind of the prejudice against Socialism, instilled therein by capitalist agencies.

Ask any of the old-timers in the Movement, and they will tell you that in this respect the present time is vastly different from the time when they began work in the good old S. L. P. But to have removed prejudices is not enough; we are after greater things than that-the overthrow of capitalism.

We have carefully considered the situation, and for our part can see no reason whatever why the members and friends of the Party should not be able, during the winter, to add 10,000 new readers to the Daily People and Weekly People together. It could be done, not by a handful, it is true, but it could be done by the present membership and the close friends of the S. L. P., provided we could get them to engage in the work.

In many things there is always an "if" to be considered, and it is sometimes very necessary to overcome that little word before much can be done. In the instance under consideration 10,000 new readers could readily be secured "if" our friends would only go after them.

We now put it up to all S. L. P. Sec tions to wrestle with this subject of extending the Propaganda. The "ifs" and "ands" must be met and overcome, and everybody connected with the Party should see to it that the struggle with "ifs" and "ands" is short, sharp and decisive.

Genuine Socialism will grow and extend in influence only as we spread the knowledge of it. Ten thousand new readers will of themselves develop new forces of activity, thus adding increase, strength and magnitude to the forces of S. L. P. propaganda.

We believe that the S. L. P. as it is to-day is good for a task of this magnitude. Reduced to figures per individual it means but five subscriptions each as the task set for the winter's work.

How many of you will be good for that number? Let us hear the "Ayes!" The roll of honor, those who sent two or more new readers during the week, follows:

P. E. Nelson, Oakland, Cal. 2 G. S. Hoffecker, Redondo Beach, Cal. 2 A. Ralph, San Francisco, Cal. 2 F. W. Saw, San Francisco, Cal. 3 C. Pierson, Vancouver, Can. 21

F. H. Kuchenbecker, Chicago, Ill. 2 J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky. 3 F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. 3 W. Taylor, Worcester, Mass. 2 A. Vierling, St. Paul, Minn. S. L. P. Section, St. Paul, Minn. . . G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn. .. J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. 2 W. Castleman, Omaha, Neb. R. H. Palmer, Paterson, N. J. E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y. C. G. and S. D. L., New York 2 J. Rosenblatt, Tarrytown, N. Y. .. 2 J. Juergens, Canton, O. F. Brown, Cleveland, O. J. Reidl, Mineral City, O. 2 H. H. Jacobson, Portland, Ore. ... 2 J. W. McAlarney Altoona Pa. ... 2 W. Adamek, E. Pittsburg, Pa. J. P. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah 3 J. Bader, Newport News, Va. 3 W. H. Curtis, Kenosha, Wis. 2 K. Oberheu, Milwaukee, Wis. 7

S. L. P. Section, Denver, Colo. 2

S. A. J. Stodel, on tour. Conn. 11

T. Ballantyne, Canton, Ill. 2

Prepaid Cards sold: Conn. S. E. C. \$3.50; St. Paul, Minn., \$3.50; Winona, Minn., \$10.00; Boston, Mass., \$5,60; Buffalo, N. Y., \$5.60; Cleveland, Ohio,

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Several orders, too large to go by mail, are held up pending the settlement of the express strike.

The first volume of the "Sword of Honor; or, the Foundation of the French Republic," is ready for the

Literary agents of Sections should take stock of what they have on hand and not walt until the day before a meeting to order pamphlets.

Sections having lecture courses during the winter should see to it that they have an ample supply of books on hand to fill every possible demand. There is no excuse for such words as "we could have sold more literature but ran out of pamphlets." Stock up now.

OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund for the past lseveral weeks total \$21.10. The campaign activity, with its good demand for literature, together with the increase in subscriptions, and the job work, have made it unnecessary for us to urge this fund for some time. Keep up, the good work of spreading the Propaganda and thus make these institutions altogether self-sustaining.

The contributions received since the

last report were:	
E. Rouner, Shawmut, Cal	2.00
H. Myers, Winnipeg, Man	1.00
C. Pierson, Vancouver, Can	.70
H. Preuss, Newark, N. J	1.00
J. L. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	.50
J. O. Johnson, Sharon, Pa	1.00
A. B. McCulloch, Manchester,	14.79
Va	2.00
E. S., Newport News, Va	1.00
J. Bader, Newport News, Va.	.50
E. F. Putnam, Tacoma, Wash.	2.00
A. Pielero, Empire C. Z., Pan.	5.00
Jas. M. Carnahan, Belling-	100
ham, Wash.	1.15
A. B. C., Lynn, Mass	1.00
Peter Staneff, Los Angeles, Cal	1.00
Thos. Grabuski, Lansing, Mich	.25
	· Landing

Total \$ 21.10 Previously acknowledged .. 6.718.31 Grand total \$6,731.01

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0 0 S. L. P. What Means VS. This S. D. P Strike? Five Cents Five Cents 0 N. V. Labor 28 City Hall

News Co.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. All persons desiring to attach them-

selves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section." or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows: 1. Seven or more persons may form

a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and they belong to no other 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 questions 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 Hal; Place, New York City.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Cap-Italism. Spread the light!



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD: Chas. E. Trainor, Transportation Industry: Herman Richter, Building Industry; Robert McLure, Public Service Industry; Frank Knotek. Metal and Machinery Industry; Harry B. Simpson- Metal and Machinery Industry.

General Secretary-Treasurer, H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE, SPECIAL FUND.

Donations to the above fund started by the January session of the N. E. C. have been received as follows:

Section Philadelphia, Pa. Chas. Kaestner, Kenosha, Wis. H. Hillman, Mr. Helming, Herbert Johnson, St. Paul, Minn M. J. Cikanek, 1 2.00 John Lidberg, W. E. McCue, E. Anderson, Hans Carstensen. " Samuel Johnson, " Emil Caspersen. Wm. Miller. Julius Jensen Frank Carstensen, " D. L. Barnett, Spokane, Wash. Andrew Johnson, " C. J. Wolf, Jersey City, N. J. .. Section Elizabeth, N. J. 10.00 Fer L. C. Haller and H. J. Schade, Committee, Los Angeles, Calif:--M. Biell 1.00

Fannie Chernin Wm. Reinmuth B. Houlsby John Begovich John Sanderson J. Yasteleky A. Demuth J. Easton I. Kronman T. L. Burns H. McAdams Sven Moe Harry Waller J. L. Dimeck L. C. Haller B. Jensen M. Shea Li D. Bechtel Section Norfolk, Va. E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Calif. .. 20.00 Dan A. Scannell, Pittsfield, Mass Robt. Rabenstein, Jos. Rollinger Edward Carlson, Tacoma, Wash Charles Martin, " " Leonard Olsson, " " Leonard Olsson, Charles Schrafft, Jersey City, N. J. Dr. J. D. DeShazer, Durango,

10.00 Col.

Total 136,25 Previously acknowledged .. 924.50 Grand total \$1,060.75

Paul Augustine.

National Secretary.

A New Leaflet National Distribution IS NOW READY)The Socialist Labor Party

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

28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

the Party National Constitutions in the German language. They are sold for \$3 per hundred. All orders must be accompanied with cash. Paul Augustine, National Secretary,

P. O. Box 1576, New York, N. Y. SECTION CALENDAR.

NOTICE TO S. L. P. SECTIONS.

tion to furnish all Sections and branches

The National Office is now in a posi-

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

Los Angeles, Cal., headquarters and

public reading room at 317 East Sev-

enth street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. San Francisco, Cal., 49 Duboce avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., So-

cialist Labor Party, Hungarian Social-

ist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialisi Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club, at 49 Duboce avenue. Denver, Colo., Section meetings the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet,

Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm

streets.

1.00

1.00

3.00

2.00

1.00

1.00

1.50

1.00

1.00

5.00

5.00

.50

3.00

1.00

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

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

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

Boston, Mass., Section meets every

tions should be addressed to M. J. Cikanek, 278 Duke street, St. Paul, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., Section meets the third Saturday of each

month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple,

Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is

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

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfild; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 1.00 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Third and Wabasha streets.

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

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

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

Portland, Ore., Headquarters of S. L. P. Section and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 2241/4 Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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