

The Workingman's Paper

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WHY SUPPORT LABOR PARTY

THE SEATTLE LABOR PARTY

We report the proceedings of the new Seattle Labor Party this week. But before reporting their nominating convention, we wish to reply to some critics who desire to know how it is that "The Workingman's Paper" is supporting the Labor Party, which does not claim to be Socialist in either name or theory.

This paper stands for Socialism, but not for Socialist Partyism. It stands for Socialism as meaning fundamentally Proletarianism, not only the theory of Proletarianism but the fact of Proletarianism.

That is why we do not support either the Socialist Party or the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Party no longer even in theory (save in spots) represents the Wage Workers; and the Socialist Labor Party, even if they were big enough to be seen, admits Middle Class members as freely as Proletarians and like the Socialist Party, is led by its Middle Class elements.

On the other hand, this Seattle Labor Party is formed exclusively of Wage Workers. It is impossible for any not a wage worker "in active practice of his profession" to become a member of this organization. The delegates who compose the official party are all active members of some Labor Union, and every one must carry a working card. That constitutes Proletarianism in fact, even if not in theory. As one Labor Party man said to a Socialist Party man on Labor Day, who objected, "The Socialist Party represents Labor, why form a new party?"—"The Labor Party does not represent Labor, it is Labor."

Now, as between parties having a correct economic theory of the Wage Class (which is not true of the Socialist Party) and no hold on the Wage Class itself, and a party composed of Wage Class men exclusively, even if they had no correct perception of economic truth (which is not true of this Labor Party), we would cast our lot with the real thing rather than the ideal thing.

The Socialist Parties cannot be called Proletarian Parties for the extremely obvious reason that they do not have any Proletarians to speak of. They are not part of the Labor Movement; they are outside the Labor Movement, the actual fighting forces of the Wage Class.

At the best, the best of the Socialist Parties, these two-class organizations, can chiefly serve as Educational Clubs by the dissemination of Marxian literature, thus furnishing the workers with the intellectual weapons to pierce the sophistries of their Capitalist opponents. But the mere possession of a theory cannot entitle an organization to the name of a Political Party, a potent force in social contests.

The main function of this paper is to educate its readers in Marxian economics, which means, in a word, the huge fact of Unpaid Labor, or what is otherwise designated as the Theory of Surplus Value.

No purely Proletarian body, like the Seattle Labor Party, can fall to recognize this central fact, however dimly, even though they never heard of Karl Marx. Whenever they fight for shorter hours or higher wages, they are fighting for more Paid Labor and consequently for less Unpaid Labor and less Surplus Value for their Capitalist employers. They have only to develop their thought along this practical line to perceive that ALL that Surplus Wealth which now goes unpaid for into the hands of the Capitalists, belongs to them by right of creation; that the very system of wage payment involves robbery of the wage worker.

It is our business as a newspaper devoted to the Emancipation of the Modern Slaves who work for wages, to encourage every form of organization which tends in the direction of such Emancipation.

Here in Seattle this newly organized Labor Party, so far as we can see, is actually an effort on the part of the Proletarians already organized in the Trades Unions, to resist their Capitalist employers by political means. It is a natural and spontaneous enlargement of their sphere of action. It is remarkably free, so far as we can see, from personal ambitions, and from that bane of all Labor organizations, the Capitalist emissary and secret enemy, the pretended friend and real spy. We shall therefore continue to report it and to support it so long as it progresses along its present lines. We shall not hesitate to criticize its actions, yet in a friendly spirit, aiming to assist and not to hinder.

As we have stated our position before, we now reaffirm: In the present state of American society, we see no organization yet formed calculated to embrace the vast Proletarian body in one anti-capitalist fighting machine, but we promote to the best of our ability all organizations which move in that direction, meantime perpetually urging as the only chart and compass for the Working Class, the economic truths of Scientific, Marxian Socialism.

Convention Notes

The first nominating convention of the Labor Party of Seattle and King Co. was held in Hall 104, of the Labor Temple, Tuesday afternoon and evening, Sept. 13th, the day designated by the State Primary Law. In all respects but the date the old law for "a convention or primary meeting" is still in force for new or minor parties.

The hall was well filled, although most of the delegates must have lost their wages for the afternoon. Promptly at 1:30, Secretary Jensen called the meeting to order and C. H. Miller was chosen temporary chairman.

Without any waste of time, two committees, Credentials and Organization, were elected and a recess taken for these committees to prepare their reports.

At 2:30 credentials had all been examined and the Committee reported that some 40 unions were represented by their accredited delegates. This method of organizing the Convention effectually prevented any attempt to pack the hall with men unfriendly to the integrity of the new Party. It had been currently rumored that friends of Judge Burke were contemplating that old dodge of the days of "Mass Conventions" when

popular but innocent movements were stampeded and captured by shrewd enemies. The managers of the Labor Party were not thus innocent. Every man seated on that floor was required to display proof that he had been designated by his Union to represent it in this Convention. Those not delegates were also required to occupy the rear or side seats, apart from the delegates, so that no lobbying could go on from the outside. O, yes, it was a business-like convention. These people knew what they were about.

The Organization Committee then introduced their business-like report. It provided an order of business which included the significant restriction that no outside candidate should be endorsed. This provision was adopted and bore fruit later in the proceedings, when it was proposed to omit naming candidates for the lower house from the 40th district, because it was expected that the Republicans would nominate miners from that region where nearly all voters are miners. Even Durham, selected by the Convention as the Labor Party candidate for Senator from that district, recommended this compromise to the Convention, but the delegates would not listen to the proposal. They turned it down as a violation of their

Continued on Page Four

STONE & WEBSTER SLAVES

What do you workers think of this circular, which we reproduce in facsimile?

Read it carefully and imagine what you would do if it were handed to you as a conductor or motorman on the Seattle Electric Railway?

Only a short while ago practically every one of these conductors and motormen did receive an envelope containing a circular exactly like this one, not through the mail (for fear or arrest for fraudulent use of the mails?) but passed to them by messengers on their cars, all over the city at about the same hour the same day.

Notice a few things about this circular. (1) It has no Union Label on it. Is it likely a Union Organizer would send out a Union circular to organize a Union of Electric Railway employees, and not have the Union Label on it? That would be a sort of credential whose absence ought to provoke suspicion. (2) There is not a sign on this circular to denote that it is authorized in any way by the Union which "C. D. Pratt" pretends to represent; no seal, no references or credentials of any kind. (3) The letters "A. A. of S. Ry. of A" are not correct; there is no such organization. (4) There is no such officer as "C. D. Pratt," but there is a C. O. Pratt, the

man who managed the great Philadelphia street car contest so admirably a few months ago.

It is a plain fake, an attempt to find out the names of those who might be favorable to Unionism among the carmen. A man has been sneaking around Seattle for some time claiming to be a friend to the street car men and to be a secret agent of the Amalgamated Union, an advance representative to prepare for an organization here. He is known to be a spy; he also gave the name of Pratt, but with still different initials.

Somebody is paying for this printing and for these spies. In this connection read now the other facsimile which we reproduce herewith, a bulletin posted in a car-barn not far away on the Interurban road, which belongs to the same Stone & Webster Company as the Seattle roads. How did they discover that Conductor Luce was advocating Unionism and Organized Labor? Was it by such contemptible and fraudulent circulars as that used in Seattle?

Some detective agency, probably Thiele's, is conducting this sneaking attack on the whole body of street railway employes in Seattle. And who, but the honorable gentlemen who control affairs in this company, would be interested enough to pay the fees of these coyotes?

The Seattle Electric Company practically confessed their own guilt by posting one of these circulars in their barn accompanied with the notice that any employe found responding to it, would be summarily dismissed. Of course he would. That is what the circular was issued for, but it was so raw a trick that no one was deceived by it, and the company was obliged, to save its face, to pretend to regard it as genuine. Even crows know enough not to eat corn with the poison on the outside. That Thiele spy did not earn his money.

But the proper thing to come out of this incident would be the beginning of an actual organization of these slaves of Stone & Webster who are obliged to submit to the humiliation of seeing and reading and enduring such bulletins as the one given here announcing the discharge of Conductor Luce. We advise, in defiance of this slave driving company, that every man in its employ with a spark of manhood in him, go at once to Charley Doyle, at the Labor Temple, Business Agent of the Central Labor Council, and give in his name as one who stands ready to help organize the conductors and motormen whenever the national organization says the word. Thus that circular will bear some unexpected and sour fruit for our friends, the enemy.

The Fake Circular

For the purpose of organizing the street car men of Seattle, and getting them into the A. A. of S. Ry. of A. we take this means of reaching you, knowing that your employers are antagonistic to all union organizations and that any expression on your part before an organization is started and strong enough to combat them would mean instant dismissal, so in order to protect you while we are organizing and that no one will know your connection with this organization until we are strong enough to come out and make a fight.

You will sign the enclosed card and forward same through the mail as there is no doubt but our office will be watched and our every move reported to the company officials. When we have the required number of names we will engage a hall and complete our organization and come out in the open.

Would like to have names of all those who favor organizing, in this office by the 7th of September.

Room No. 454 Arcade Annex.

C. D. PRATT,

Chairman of Gen. Executive Board.

Conductor Luce Dismissed

BULLETIN

PUGET SOUND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

September 4th, 1910.

Conductor Luce has been discharged for advocating unionism and organized labor.

J. A. Pratt
Superintendent.

Labor Party Platform

Adopted at Convention Sept. 13, '10

Labor has long fought for better conditions through its unions and has gained from time to time great concessions by this method. But changing conditions have lessened the effectiveness of the strike and the boycott. The operation of laws designed to hamper organized action on the part of the workers has forced us to the conclusion that if we are to continue to progress—or even to preserve those rights and liberties already gained—we must enter the arena of politics and use our numbers to obtain our just representation in making the laws which govern us.

Industrially, as individuals, we have different interests. Only on the political field can we meet on common ground. There we find that the interests of all wage workers ARE IDENTICAL. Each individual wage worker, each Union of wage workers, and all organized or unorganized wage workers are interested in and benefited equally by increases in wages, shortening the hours of labor, safeguarding life and limb in dangerous occupations and employers' liability in case of accident or death, for every such improvement in the condition of even one wage worker makes that much easier the condition of all wage workers.

Acting in this belief, organized labor in Seattle and King County has organized the Labor Party and presents this, its statement of principles, and its candidates to the workers of this county for their support.

Our candidates, when elected, will work for all such measures as will benefit the wage workers, as determined from time to time by the representative bodies of wage workers, the union organizations.

While the Labor Party is organized by the Trades Unions, it is not the party of the Unions alone, but of the whole class of wage workers, for the interests of that class are alike. The Labor Party has none but wage workers in its ranks or as candidates, and makes its appeal to the thirty thousand and more wage workers in this county who are voters to unite at the ballot box and elect their own men to office to legislate and administer the laws in the interests of the wage workers, and thus benefit the whole people.

Program

We advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

1. To secure absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.
2. A more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
3. To forbid the employment of children under 16 years of age.
4. To forbid the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.
5. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
6. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms and the abolition of injunction in all labor disputes.
7. The free administration of justice.
8. Exclusion of all Asiatic labor.
9. For a law making it a felony for any individual, firm or corporation to employ or have in their employ any female of 16 years or over, to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day of twenty-four hours.
10. The Australian ballot at both primary and general elections.
11. A constitutional amendment guaranteeing absolute sovereignty to all cities in municipal affairs.
12. We favor Votes for Women.

The Candidates

- State senator, Thirteenth District—
JAMES DURHAM, miners' union.
- Senator, Thirty-first District—
C. W. BLAKE, bricklayer.
- Senator, Thirty-second District—
H. A. PATZOLD, carpenter.
- Senator, Thirty-third District—
P. K. MOHR, baker.
- Senator, Thirty-fourth district—
JACK HAY, stone cutter.
- Senator, Thirty-fifth District—
GEORGE HEDLY, pile driver.
- Senator, Thirty-sixth District—
W. S. PULVER, bricklayer.
- Senator, Thirty-seventh District—
A. G. BROWN, carpenter.
- Representatives, Fortieth District—
MATT O'GRADY, EMIL HENDRIKSON, P. H. MARTINA, miners.
- Representatives, Forty-first District—
F. S. SHARP, C. K. WALL, carpenters.
- Representatives, Forty-second district—
T. H. BOLTON, baker; JAMES KELSO, carpenter.
- Representatives, Forty-third District—
GEORGE T. McNAMARA, Editor Union Record.
- Representatives, Forty-fourth District—
W. R. ANDERSON, barber; J. P. GADE, brewery engineer.
- Representatives, Forty-fifth District—
THOMAS HARBACH, bricklayer; E. B. AULT, printer.
- Representatives, Forty-sixth District—
GEORGE HARRISON, newsboy; C. W. DOYLE, painter.
- Representatives, Forty-seventh District—
THOMAS MULCAHY, pressfeeder; F. P. BEEBE, bricklayer.
- County Commissioners—
H. W. UTTER, carpenter, First District; W. J. TIERNEY, steam-fitter, Second District.

Economic Power of the Middle Class

Continued from Page Two

G. I. Co. in spite of the express decision at the previous election that it should not be sold. Even the public ownership of the post office is now threatened.

The cause for the uniform lack of success on the part of the Middle Class through its government is clearly because it is lacking in economic power, though it has time and again demonstrated the fact that it has an abundance of the obsolete "political power." There is one kind of power recognized in the world today, and that is the ability to control industry. This is an economic power. This power is shared by the capitalists and the workers almost entirely, the former thru their capital, the latter thru the monopoly of their labor power. In these latter days armaments are more and more dependent upon capital owing to the increased expenditure necessary for their maintenance and the success of a war depending upon the goodwill of the capitalists who loan the necessary funds.

The Middle Class although posses-

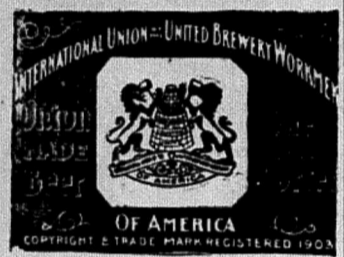
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money invested and the Roosevelt-Morton rebate scandal stunk to the high heavens.

.....

This disregard and contempt for "majority" made law, that a pronounced characteristic of the revolutionary Capitalist Class is not peculiar to it alone. The revolutionary Working Class also ignores obnoxious "majority" made laws wherever it has the power to do so. The workers have organized in restraint of trade in spite of Middle Class conspiracy laws until now they have the "legal" right to organize. Needless to say this "legal" right is worth nothing if the Capitalist Class has the economic power to forbid it. Many of the labor unions of Europe are in flagrant violation of the "law." Even our own Spokane fight may serve to "adorn a moral or point a tale" as that was successfully carried on in open violation of "law."

In the three corners fight now going on in society, the two revolutionary classes have thrown aside the old Middle Class government—owing to a lack of organization, the Working Class hasn't repudiated it to the extent that the Capitalist Class has—and settle their quarrels between themselves and the reactionary class, the Middle Class, buffeted from pillar to post, and gradually being squeezed to death between the upper and the nether millstone, can only defend itself with its old obsolete weapon—Government, which its real enemy, the Capitalist Class ignores.

The Middle Class can't understand this phenomenon of a few men handling its government and proposes to cleanse the temple of the money-changers by electing "good" and "honest" men into office, who will make their good "ship of state" answer the helm as she used to. In order to secure as many of these virtuous paragons who are exempt from the first law of nature, the Working Class is also to be lined up and such a counting of noses made as never occurred before.

Herein lies the chief fault of Dr. Titus' article. He seems to think such a reactionary program can be effective in checking economic development.

The key to the situation does not lie with the workers. It is not a working class fight and the workers will never take any very serious part in it. They will probably use the Middle Class weapon—the weak and ineffective ballot—in this Middle Class fight but it is extremely unlikely that they will ever fight another's battles with real Working Class weapons that are revolutionary such as the strike, sabotage, etc. Far from being an

important factor they will be but an imposing array of dead timber and the Capitalist Class will ignore even the greatly increased number of opposing noses and buy up the legislators and judges of this unholy alliance the same as before, the perhaps at a slightly higher price.

The only hope the Middle Class has is to defeat the Capitalist Class with capital, and if this could be done, simply the personnel of the Capitalist Class would be changed and there would be a still greater concentration of capital.

The danger of this fight to the workers is that they are certainly going to experiment with the ballot to the neglect of their revolutionary economic organizations. These latter, however, can never die, tho their immediate development may be seriously interfered with, because while the workers are flinching with the deductive and barren ballot, they will be forced to retain some sort of bread and butter organization, or accept a greatly lowered standard of living.

When the ineffectiveness of the ballot has finally been demonstrated so clearly that even the workers can see it, then they will repudiate it entirely, and adopt Working Class tactics, even as the tendency seems to be in the vanguard of the labor movement of Europe. This will be the death blow to the already sadly weakened Middle Class and the opening of the real "direct action" fight between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class. For the first time in capitalist history the issue will be clear and then the Revolution will be at hand.

Thus it will be seen that the Middle Class can look for no real aid from the Working Class. Tho the latter will undoubtedly vote as the former directs, the combined vote will be just as easily ignored as the majority vote of today. The Working Class will have its direct action tactics to turn to after learning this lesson, but the Middle Class must go down and out owing to inability to develop effective weapons of offense and defense.

Harry, I think you fellows should get next to the ballot—its on the bum entirely. I don't propose to know a great deal about direct action but at present writing, I am on my way to a country where I should learn a little namely, France.

But I have made this letter so long that I have left no room for news. I'll write you occasionally, however, and give you what little news there is when I get settled.

Yours for the Working Class,
Per the I. W. W.,
WM. "Z." FOSTER.

THE PROLETARIAN

By Friedrich Engels

"Far more demoralizing than even poverty in its influence upon the workingman, is the insecurity of his position, the necessity of living upon wages from hand to mouth, that in short which makes a proletarian of him.

"The smaller peasants are usually poor and often suffer want, but they are less at the mercy of accident; they have at least something secure. The proletarian, who has nothing but his two hands, who consumes today what he earned yesterday, who is subject to every possible chance, and has not the slightest guarantee for being able to earn the bare necessities of life, whom every crisis, every whim of his employer may deprive of bread, this proletarian is placed in the most revolting, inhuman position conceivable for a human being.

"The slave is assured of a bare livelihood by the self-interest of his master, the serf has at least a scrap of land on which to live; each has, at worst, a guarantee for life itself. But the proletarian must depend upon himself alone, and is yet prevented from so applying his abilities as to be able to rely upon them.

"Everything that the proletarian can do to improve his position is but a drop in the ocean compared with the floods of varying chances to which he is exposed, over which he has not the slightest control. He, is the passive subject of all possible combinations of circumstances, and must count himself fortunate when he has saved his life even for a short time; and his character and way of living are naturally shaped by these conditions.

"Either he seeks to keep his head above water in this whirlpool, to rescue his manhood, and this he can do solely in rebellion against the class which plunders him and then abandons him to his fate, which strives to hold him in this position so demoralizing to a human being; or he gives up the struggle against his fate as hopeless, and strives to profit, so far as he can, by the most favorable moment.

"To save is unavailing, for at the utmost he cannot save more than suffices to sustain life for a short time, while if he falls out of work, it is for no brief period. To accumulate lasting property for himself is impossible; and, if it were not, he would only cease to be a workingman, and another would take his place. What better thing can he do, then, when he gets high wages, than live well upon them?

"The bourgeoisie is violently scandalized at the extravagant living of the workers when the wages are high; yet it is not only very natural but very sensible of them to enjoy life when they can, instead of laying up treasures which are of no lasting use to them, and which in the end moth and rust (that is, the bourgeoisie) get possession of."—From "Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844," three years before Engels and Mark together wrote the "Communist Manifesto."

The Eclipse of Marx

The modern Christian declares Jesus his master and model, yet in practice ignores the ethics of Jesus. The modern Socialist accepts Marx as his Economic Master, but ignores the central teaching of Marx.

That Jesus was an altruist it did not need Tolstol to show. His "Turn the other Cheek," and his "Love your Neighbor," were embodied in his life and pre-eminently in his death. He was a real miracle of sympathy, if history, and an equally miraculous ideal, if literary only. In either case, those who believe in him profess to follow him. He is their great exemplar.

What a miracle of inconsistency is John D. Rockefeller as a disciple of the meek and lowly Nazarene; or Archbishop Ireland; or the ordinary business man, let alone the soldier or policeman. It actually seems inconceivable, this acceptance of the ideals of morality contained in the Sermon on the Mount and this practice of Jungle morality in the fierce competition of the commercial world. Yet the Christians seem unconscious of the hideous incongruity. Rockefeller continues to "love Jesus" and kill his competitors. Millions go to church every Sunday, and practice "The Devil take the hindmost," every week day.

In a precisely similar way, the professed followers of Karl Marx treat their master's main idea. They praise Marx to the skies as the greatest of

all scientific economists, as the only man who has revealed the true secret of Capitalist society. They rejoice at the translation of the last volumes of his masterpiece, "Capital," into English, and hasten to put all his works on their bookshelves. Socialists are just as proud to be Marxians as churchmen are to be Christians.

Now, what is the main idea from end to end of Marx's "Capital"? In a single phrase, it is Unpaid Labor. That is his own favorite expression, as much as Love is the keynote of Jesus. According to Marx, Capital itself is produced and reproduced in continuous cycle from Unpaid Labor. According to Marx, when a man is paid his wages, a surplus product of his labor, over and above his wages, is withheld from him by his employer without any compensation, taken from the wage-worker for nothing. In simplest form, if you are paid Two Dollars for your day's work, your employer retains a surplus for himself out of your day's product equal to another Two Dollars, more or less. This Surplus Product, this Unpaid Labor of the immense number of Proletarians, or Wage-Workers, is the very source and secret of Capitalist accumulation. Here is the real confiscation, the real robbery, compared with which all the so-called graft and thievery and corruption are the merest drops in the bucket. In fact, all these other forms of graft are only subdivisions of this one original graft.

All that seems simple enough. There is nothing mysterious or recalcitrant, profound, philosophical, learned, in that plain proposition, that the surplus a laborer produces above his wages is captured by his employer without the payment of a cent. That is indeed the very proposition which every wage worker will understand most naturally. For it is more and more of his product, higher wages and less hours of labor, that every worker is concerned to get, and that all Unions fight to obtain. Unconscious of the Great Economic Fact that Marx wrote his masterpiece to elucidate, and which he spent his life to get the Working Class to understand, the Working Class itself has organized its industrial armies to attack this Citadel of Capital. In truth, there is no better confirmation of the Marxian economic analysis of society, than this agreement of his theory with the actual development of the Proletarian tactics.

Why, then, is not this Prime Economic Fact, which is the pivot of all the scientific achievement of Karl Marx, pushed to the front by his professed followers? Why, for instance, in the Platform of the Socialist Party of the U. S. in 1904, was there only a single reference to the fact of Unpaid Labor, and this reference dragged in as a subordinate clause, "above its subsistence wage"? And it may be said here, that this clause was only inserted at the instance of the writer of the present editorial. The omission of the whole fundamental Theory of Socialism was entirely and quite unconsciously overlooked by all the rest of the Platform Committee, consisting of such representative Socialists as Debs, Malloy, Herron, Hillquist and Berger. Precisely as an Ecclesiastical Conference or Synod will pass through a week's sessions and omit all reference to the Essentialness of Love to the Christian Community, so the Conventions of political Socialists gather and debate and adjourn without once mentioning the foundation principle of Proletarian Emancipation, namely, the Abolition of Unpaid Labor.

We call this the Eclipse of Marx, as we might call the practice of the modern church the Eclipse of Jesus. Of course the reason the church ignores Jesus and his ethics is that the theory of non-resistance can not be practiced in modern society without killing that society; the two are incompatible. The same reason holds for the Socialist Parties, who hide Marx in their own shadow. For, to bring forward the Fact of Unpaid Labor, and to make the battle rage around that Fact of Facts, would be incompatible with the interests of the Middle Class which composes the active majority of the modern Socialist organizations. Such a battle would necessarily be a Wage Workers' battle; for the Middle Class, including Business Men and Farmers, are not robbed as Producers, but as Consumers. The Wage Class never even gets its hands on its own product, but passes it in the very process of production into the possession of the Capitalist employer. Marx knew all this perfectly, and therefore he had no time to spend on any but the Proletarian Class. All other classes may be disregarded in comparison with this Class of Wage Workers, particularly in view of its recent amazing growth in number and keenness.

No political organization dares to take the Marxian position. Therefore we are saying in another article this week that, until a Wage Workers' Party appears, there is nothing for Proletarians to do but to join such Proletarian bodies as already exist, to fight with them for such temporary advantages as are obtainable from the Capitalist Class at present, and more especially to force to the front of the battle-line that tremendous issue, The Abolition of Unpaid Labor, the Total Abolition of Unpaid Labor.

Thus, too, will Karl Marx come into his own and no longer be betrayed in the house of his friends.



The "Blanket Stiff"
He built the ROAD—
With others of his CLASS, he built the road,
Now o'er it, many a weary mile, he packs his load,
Chasing a JOB, spurred on by HUNGERS goad.
He walks and walks, and wonders why
In H-L, he built the road.

