The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

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VOL. XV. No. 16.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1905.

that the revolutionary workers engaged in launching the new organization could

Before adjournment a considerable

portion of the constitution was adotped

including that relating to revenues which

provides that none shall be used for

Your correspondent would like to be

lieve Coates honest in intention, but can-

not help remarking that had Gompers or

Belmont sent a special emissary he could

not have done any more to hamper the

Coates' conduct caused a run on "Be-

hind the Scenes" on page 44 of which

is the letter of Teller and Dorsey asking

headquarters for a railroad pass for ex-

Gov. Coates, to be credited to the legal

department. All the copies the local

comrades had were sold and the demand

The remainder of the work will likely

be finished without much delay.

sick, death, or coffin attachments.

work of the convention.

remained unsatisfied.

not be side tracked.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

CHICAGO CONVENTION

ADJOURNS WITH THREE CHEERS AND A TIGER FOR "THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD", CALLED FOR BY CHAIRMAN WM. D. HAYWOOD

(Continued from last week.)

EIGHTH DAY'S SESSION TAKEN UP WITH THE COATES' AMENDMENT DESTROYING THE PRINCIPLE OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

If Adopted It Would Leave New Organization in the Old Rut of National Craft Autonomy and Jurisdiction Wrangles-Coates Committee on Ratification Meeting Forced to Resign Because of Petty Spirit Displayed in Arranging List of Speakers-Debs and De Leon to Be Principal Speakers-Debs Desired to Appear on Same Platform with De Leon-Discussion on Coates Amendment on at Hour of Adjournment, ingly for Industrial Unionism it .was

De Leon and the Socialist Trade & La-

bor Alliance, and we owe much to them

Hagerty also stated that Debs had told

him that he (Debs) desired to appear

at such meeting on the same platform

Haggerty, of Butte, Montant, also ad

vocated placing the names on. McDonald

of Coates' committee, opposed on ground

of time. Haywood and Moyer announced

they would not likely be in town Fri-

day night. The convention then voted to

have De Leon and Trautmann added to

list of speakers. Apparently smarting

under this rebuke for petty spirit dis-

played, the four members of the Coates'

committee, Miller, Bradley, McDonald

and Cranston, just before the noon ad-

which was cheerfully granted and chair-

On reassembling, the discussion on the

Coates' amendment was renewed and

taken part in by more delegates than

any other proposition so far debated. The

argument of Coates in favor of conten-

tion for National Craft Unions, under

guise of industrial, was on substantially

the same lines he used to indulge in ten

years ago, when he did not claim to be

a Socialist, but merely a pure and sim-

pler, resting on his stock basic statement

that his economics are as sound as any-

body's else. Once, in reiterating the

boast, Coates said "I will match my

soundness on economics with that of

When hour to adjourn arrived Coates

was in the midst of a long summing up

A telegram from the Convention of the Socialist Labor Party at Pittsburg, Pa.,

was received, sending greeting to the

Coates, in claiming that his proposal

would make the organization conform to

them, at one point declared that if it is

He dodged pointed questions on possi-

bility of jurisdiction wrangles under pre-

text that organizations would settle

these things themselves. The amendment

was defeated by a vote of 39,5401/2 to

11,5231/4. Motion to refer was lost by

At the opening of the afternoon ses

sion a substitute was offered by Sec-

retary Trautmann, slightly altering the

wording of the clause. Trautmann's sub-

stitute reads as follows: "The organiza

tion shall consist of thirteen industrial

divisions subdivided into industrial un-

ions of closely related industries in the

appropriate organizations for representa-

tion in the departmental administration."

the effect that the constitution commit-

tee be discharged and a new one elected

that would draw up a document more

in conformity with his national craft

union idea. Chairman Haywood re-

fused to entertain the motion on the

ground that method of electing would

mean practically the same men. Coates

appealed from decision and what with in-

cidental wrangles, and delay ensuing from

roll call, much valuable time was con-

sumed as result of these obstructive tac-

tics. The decision of the chair was

upheld by vote of 25,710 to 22,473. The

increased size of the minority vote tem-

At this stage Coates made a motion to

one that will conform."

27,175 to 20,759.

anyone here, even Mr. De Leon."

of his position.

man instructed to fill their places.

with De Leon.

Eighth Day.

Chicago, Ill., July, 5.-To-day's session of The Industrial Workers of the world was almost entirely taken up with s long debate on the Coates' Amendment, which, if adopted would destroy the principle of Industrial Unionism and leave the organization in the old rut of national craft autonomy and jurisdiction wrangles.

In the morning, after roll call and minutes, the Coates' committee (appointed by him while in the chair) to look after ratification meeting, report ed that four of its members had agreed that the meeting should be held in Brand's Hall Friday night. The committee omitted to give the names of the speakers, although they had given them to capitalist reporters the night before and the list had to be drawn out of them by direct questioning. It appears the committee cut out De Leon, Hagerty and Trautmann on the pretext that the first two are intellectuals, the time would be too short for many speakers, and besides Debs would repre sent the Socialistic element, while Contes, Sherman and Mayoren hald rep resent the union organizations. Charles Kiehn of the Hoboken Longshoremen moved that the names of De Leon, Hagerty, Haywood and Trautmann be added to the list. Guy Miller opposed this by urging lack of time and that speakers against whom there may be any prejudice should, to save a wrangle, be left out. Hagerty desired to have his name left off, but declared that committee were not on the big end of the wrangle, and that the action was a slur to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and if any one had stood uncompromis. Industrial Workers of the World.

ACTIONARY AMENDMENT IN BEHALF OF CRAFT OUTONOMY. An Eventful, Not to Say Exciting Day, in Which Obstruction to Progressive Unionism Was Given Several Solar P lexus Blows-Committee on Ratification

NINTH DAY'S SESSION WITNESSES THE COLLAPSE OF COATES' RE-

Meeting Drafts New List of Speaker s and Sets to Work in Energetic Fashion ..-Debs, De Leon, Haywood, Sherman, H agerty and Trautmann to Make Addresses-O'Neil, Chairman.

Ninth Day.

I failure." This clever attempt at influenc-Chicago, July 6.-To-day's session was ing the convention failed of its purpose citing one at the convention of The Industrial Workers of the World. The incident of the day was the complete collapse of the little reactionary group led by David C. Coates, which had been using obstruction tactics. After the starting of the morning session the chairman announced the names of the new members of the committee to look after ratification meeting, which now consists of O. M. Held, M. E. White. Mrs. Forberg, S. J. French and Carl U. Starkenberg. This committee later reported a list of speakers as follows: E. V. Debs, Daniel De Leon, Wm. Haywood, Thos. J. Hagerty, C. O. Sherman and Wm. E. Trautmann, and for chairman, John O'Neill. This was adopted and the committee at once got out circulars and arranged for the meet-

Communication from Local 29, Milwankee Brewers, donating \$25 toward stenographic report, was received and

Then, Coates resumed the clog of the debate on his amendment to section 2 of Article 1 of proposed constitution. Coates opened with a neat little story about how a reporter on a daily paper, closely connected with labor circles and an ardent member of the A. F. of L., and supporter of Gompers, had said to him last night, "Coates, I know you are right, but I hope your amendment will be de-feated for it if it is not it will mean the building up of a powerful organization and the disintegration of the A. F. of L., while if it is defeated the new organization will be doomed to complete porarily raised high the hopes of Ex- | are invited. Admission ten cents.

Simons, Editor," and the little group of thus proved to any reactionary element friends, that it would grow big enough to enable them to capture the convention and commit new organization to a reactionary program-which made poor Humpty-Dumpty's tumble all the more humiliating when it came. When Haywood, seeing that the convention was tiring of the obstructionist's

continual cry for roll call, attempted to put the section as amended by Trautmann, to a viva voce vote, Coates again demanded the roll call. Here Powers of Providence, demanded of Coates whether the object of the roll call was to consume the time of the convention; if so, he Powers, was ready to stay right there for a year. Roll call was finally taken at 3 p. m., "A. M. Simons, Editor," refusing to vote. Section was adopted as amended by vote of 39,172 to 12,061, and Mr. Coates having after nearly two days of obstruction. discovered the temper of the convention collapsed completely and refused to any longer vote in the convention.

WORK OF TENTH DAY PLACES NEW ORGANIZATION SOUARELY UPON A SOLID FOUNDATION.

Licutenant Governor Coates, "A. M. After all the time was well spent that

Spirit of Optimism Prevails Among the Delegates-Feature of Day, Adoption of Report of Committee on Constitution by An Almost Unanimous Vote-Recommendation Providing for the Election of A Provisional General Executive Board, Also Adopted-Ratification in the Evening-Convention Likely to End Saturday Noon.

Tenth Day.

Chicago, July 7.-The good work acomplished to-day at the convention of Industrial Workers of the World has placed the new organization squarely upon a solid foundation and the spirit of optimism prevails among the delegates. journment, asked leave to resign from it,

The feature of the day was the adoption of the report of the committee on constitution. The committee had been considering and revising the remainder of the constitution and presented its report signed by its members, including Sherman, De Leon, Moyer, Hagerty and others. When the document was read the general sentiment in favor of the adoption of the constitution as a whole two such that the last clause was reached in a short time A few there were who seemed not to quite catch the-import of some of the sections, but the convention was satisfied. A roll call was taken on the adoption of the constitution as whole which resulted in a vote of 42,714 for and 6,995 against. The Western Federation of Miners, with 29,000 votes, voted solid for adoption, as did the delegates

of the United Brotherhood of Railroad Employes, the Metal Workers, and the S. T. & L. A. Of the ten delegates of the American Labor Union, four only, D. McDonald, D. C. Coates, H. S. Davis and F. W. Cronin, having 1,672 votes each, voted against, all the others favoring.

Some recommendations of the constitution committee were also adopted, among them being a proposition that a provisional general executive board be elected by the convention, to consist of seven members, inclusive of president and secretary-treasurer. Also that the general officers be located at same place as the general headquarters.

Label committee reported device for iniversal label and matter of device was referred to incoming General Executive Board.

Among the communications received to-day was one of greeting from the Sixteenth Assembly District, New York, Socialist Labor Party.

To-night the big ratification meeting will be held. The convention, will most likely, finish its work to-morrow noon.

(Continued on page 3.)

THE CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC RE-PORT.

The Chicago Convention, the First An nual Convention of the "Industrial Workers of the World" has finished its work and adjourned. Far-reaching effects will doubtless prove this convention to have been a most important event in the history of the labor movement of

In the debates that took place in the Convention, the essential and distinctive features of Industrial Unionism, as distinguished from pure and simple craft unionism, were brought out powerfully and clearly. Often in the future will the words of delegates, spoken in that convention, industrial conditions as he conceived be quoted, and equally often will the conclusions of the body be referred to. net so made he, "Will lead a movement or rather join in a movement to set up

The stenographic report of the proceedings of the "Chicago Convention" will be an invaluable historic document. We have arranged to have it published in the Daily People. \$296.35 have been received as contributions to the "Chicago Stenographic Fund" to pay for the transcript; but since the convention did not decide to bear any part of the cost of it, as we believed it would, this amount is still insufficient. We therefore urge supporters of The People to continue contributions to this fund.

A little time will intervene before the report can be transcribed. In the meantime every one wishing to have it should send in his subscription. The subscription prices of the Daily People are: One month 40 cents: three months, \$1: six months, \$2; one year \$3.50. Instruct us to begin your subscription with the report, if you so desire.

Address, Daily People, 2, 4 & 6 Nev Reade street, New York,

DE LEON IN ROCHESTER.

Daniel De Leon, of New York City, editor of the Daily and Weekly People and delegate to the Chicago Convention of Industrial Workers of the World, will deliver an address under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party at Maccaber Hall, Main street west, corner of Plymonth avenue, Monday, July 24, at 8 p. m. Readers, sympathizers and friends

DE LEON IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Attention: Daniel De Leon will lecture at a mass meeting to be held under the auspices of Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and

Arsenal streets, Friday, July 14, 8 p. m. As Comrade De Leon is coming to St. Louis from the Chicago Industrial Union Convention we urgently request that all readers of the Daily and Weekly People attend this meeting, and bring friends. Don't fail to come and help make this meeting a success.

An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged. Ladies free.

DE LEON IN CLEVELAND.

Daniel De Leon, editor of the New York Daily People, will speak at Germania Hall, Erie street, near Woodland avenue, on Thursday, July 20, at 8 p. m. Admission free

As De Leon was one of the delegates o the late Industrial Union Convention at Chicago, and his speech will therefore be of unusual interest to all workingmen. we hope that all Cleveland readers of this paper will be present. Trades unionists are especially invited.

DE LEON IN PITTSBURG.

Readers of The People in Pittsburg and vicinity, attention:-Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily People and delegate of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to the Chicago Industrial Convention, will speak on Industrial Union sm at Odd Fellows Hall, corner South Eighteenth and Sarah' streets, Pittsburg, Pa., July 21, at 8 o'clock p. m. All workingmen and workingwomen are invited. Come and help make this meeting a rousing success,

YONKERS OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Saturday, July 15 - Getty Square. Chairman, J. Sweeny; speaker, R. J.

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

VIRGINIA'S CONVENTION

MEETS ON JULY 4 AND NOMINATES STATE TICKET.

Dr. B. D. Downey of Roanoke, Thomas A. Hollins of Richmond, and Edward Schade of Newport Nows Chosen as Standard Bearers-Other Important Business Transacted.

Manchester, Va., July 7 .- The third quadrennial State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia was held in Richmond on July 4.

The Convention was called to order by the secretary of the State Executive Committee, Alexander B. McCulloch, who called for nominations for temporary chairman and secretary, respectively. Comrade Downey of Section Roanoke was elected chairman and Comrade Hollins of Section Richmond, secretary.

A committee of credentials was appointed, who reported the following delegates as being present: From Richmond. Comrades Muller, Hollins, Madison, Blersch and Smethie. From Roanoke, Comrades Downey, Smith and Goodman. From Newport News, Comrades Bolton, Schade and Chester. These delegates were scated.

Comrade Donald Munro, of Ports mouth, member at large, was also present, and was accorded the privileges of the floor. Comrade Munro being a veteran in the party ranks and a delegate to the Socialist Labor Party National Conventions of 1896 and 1900, joined frequently in the debates that occurred and was listened to with close interest.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Comrade Downey of Roanoke, chairman; Comrade Bolton of Newport News, vice chairman, and Comrade Hollins, secretary,

The State Secretary presented his flnancial report for the six months ending June 30, which showed the total receipts during that time to have been \$91.34; disbursements, \$69.52; balance in treasury, \$21.82. Due stamps sold, 317; balance stamps in hand, 150. This report was adopted,

The State Secretary made further report on the progress of the party in this State.

The Committee on Platform elected was composed of Comrades Goodman of Roanoke, Chester of Newport News and Muller of Richmond. After careful deliberation this committee recommended that the party's national platform be adopted as the State platform of this convention. Adopted.

The Committee on State Constitution offered an amendment which had for its object the simplifying of the work of future conventions in the matter of preparing the platform. This was adopted, subject to approval of the party membership of Virginia.

A motion to the effect that a message of greeting should be sent by this convention to the Industrial Union Con vention now sitting in Chicago caused the longest debate of the session. The number of debaters pro and con were equally divided, but a motion to table the motion for the time being was adopted by a decisive vote. The matter was not called up again for action. It should be explained here that the opponents of the motion declared that any ecognition of the Industrial Convention was premature until the Socialist Labor Party knew what was to be the result of the Chicago meeting.

Nominations were made for public of ficers for the State of Virginia, and the following were selected as the party's nominees:

For Governor Dr. B. D. DOWNEY of Roanoke City. For Lieutenant-Governor

THOS. A. HOLLINS of Richmond City For Attorney-General EDWARD SCHADE of Newport New

The comrades selected as the standard bearers of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia in the November elections are all men who joined the movement in its infancy and have at all times since been stalwart and loyal upholders of the party. Richmond, Roanoke and Newper

Newport News were all competitors for the seat of the State Executive Committee. The contest resulted in a vic tory for Richmond on the second ballot, but by the narow margin of only one vote.

Comrades Muller and McCulloch were nominated for State Secretary, the vote

(Continued on page 6.)

WHICH IS TRUE?

TWO STATEMENTS BY SAMUEL GOMPERS ON THE AMERICAN FED-ERATION OF LABOR AND ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE AMERI-CAN RAILWAY UNION STRIKE IN CHICAGO IN 1894.

Ί.

From the editorial "The A. R. U. Strike, Mr. Debs-A Bit of History", by Samuel Gompers, in the July American Federationist:

"But Mr. Debs would have it appear in his letter to Mr. Damm that the American Federation of Labor, and particularly its president, was hostile and antagonistic to him and to the A. R. U. To show how far from the truth this statement is, we call attention to the fact that TWO MEMBERS OF THE RAILROAD ORGANIZATIONS ALONE OPPOSED THE MOTION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE FOR THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE A. R. U., AND WE CALL ATTENTION FURTHER TO THE FACT THAT THE AMERICAN FED-ERATION OF LABOR APPROPRIAT-ED \$500 OUT OF ITS THEN SCANTY FUNDS, AND ISSUED AN APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL AID FOR THE LE-GAL DEFENSE OF MR. DEBS. We ask Mr. Debs to read that appeal drafted for his aid and published upon page 127 of the 'American Federationist' for Angust, 1894. We ask him to read the articles we contributed to the North American Review and published simultaneously in the 'American Federationist' the same month. In the same issue of the 'American Federationist' we pub lished another editorial opening with these words: 'It is a lamentable fact that success does not always attend the right of those who struggle to achieve it. If any doubt existed as to the truth of this statement, the strike at Pullman and the strike of the American Railway Union in support of it have dispelled that doubt. It is indeed difficult to conceive a cause in which right was more on the side of those who were defeated than in the one under consideration.'

"Has this language the sound of antagonism? That editorial set forth the causes of the strike and the awful conditions prevailing at Pullman, and it closed with this: 'The end is not yet. Labor will not down. It will triumph despite all the Pullman's combined, and as for Pullman, he has proven himself a public enemy. His name and memory are excoriated to-day and will be forever.

"And so on throughout the entire relations of the American Federation of Labor and its officers towards Mr. Debs and the A. R. U. There has been no instance other than that of kindliness and friendliness; whatever alienation has taken place has been due entirely to the hostile attitude of Mr. Debs and those with whom he has allied himself. in the antagonistic endeavor to divide, destroy, or undermine the American Federation of Labor, the trade union movement of our country."

[The caps in the above are ours.]

From the "Indictment of the American Federation of Labor", by W. E. Trautmann, read at the Chicago Industrial Convention, Thursday, June 29:

"Thus, in the official publication of the St. Louis Mo., Exposition, 1904, of the American Federation of Labor Exhibit in the Social Economy Building, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, argues:

"It is not without reason that the members of this vast federation have been inspired with confidence in the ability and devotion of their officers. All of the latter are working officers of the most successful national unions, and as such have proved their capacity before being promoted to their present position, IT SHOULD BE REMEM-BERED THAT IT WAS THE COUN-CIL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERA-TION OF LABOR, ACTING IN CON-JUNCTION WITH THE CHIEFS OF THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS. WHICH REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GREAT STRIKE ON THE RAILROADS CENTERED IN CHICA-GO IN 1894, AND THUS AVERTED A BLOODY AND DISASTROUS CON-FLICT WITH THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES. It was this same council that in refusing to affiliate with the Central Federation of New York, with its fifty-nine local unions and some 18,000 members, because it included a branch of the Socialist Labor Party, struck the keynote of the resistance against the dangerous delusion that the emancipation of the Working Class can be achieved by placing in the hands of shallow politicians the business enterprises now conducted by private persons. An was this same council whose poncy, after an envenomed conflict of five years'

vention by a decisive vote of 1796 against 214, and the program of the common ownership of all the means of production and distribution was declared alien to the trades union movement. "'By the systematic pursuit of a policy as above illustrated, the American Federation of Labor has demonstrated to the world that the spirit of the trades unions is essentially conservative, and that in the measure of its conservation it has become the most valuable agent of social progress. This is a truth only grasped by the most capable minds,

duration, was vindicated in open con-

and it is the recognition of this truth, and its practical application in the industrial world, that has enabled the American Federation of Labor to transform the old-time trades union forces and tactics into a disciplined army, only

engaging in industrial war when diplomacy has utterly failed." [The caps in the above are ours.]

MANIFESTO OF THE SWEDISH, the land, to arrange mass meetings and WORKERS.

Following is the Manifesto which the Young People's Social Democratic Movement of Sweden adopted at its first | congress held at Stockholm, June 11 and 12 last. The congress also decided to print and distribute 100,000 copies. It reads:

"A Manifesto "From the Young Workers of Sweden "Down With Arms.

"As each passing day makes it more and more plain that the Swedish upper class and reactionary papers aim at arousing a sentiment in favor of meet ing Norway with arms in her struggle for liberty, the Young Workers of Sweden declare, through their representatives assembled at Stockholm, "That it is a crime against the peace-

ful people of Sweden to try and force it to war with its brothers; "That it is the Swedish workers', and

the Young Workers' unalterable decision never to answer a call to arms; "That the workers of Sweden are

prepared to discontinue work all over the land, in order to prevent a war; "That the Young Workers of Sweden

surely are inspired by the view, that it is their duty to refuse to appear under the flag, in case of an eventual mobilization, well recognizing that the arms-if they should be aimed against any-should not be aimed against the

"That, as a last declaration, we call upon all workers and farmers all over workers. Buy a copy and pass it around

Norwegians; and

act as the situation may demand. "Our aim is:

"Peace With Norway."

This Manifesto has the right ring. International Capitalism, some day, will hear it sounded in a manifesto proclaimed against itself. Then wee to it. Then joy to the International Working ·Class!

This Young People's Social Democratic Movement of Sweden is a comparatively new affair. About a year ago it broke away from the Young People's Socialist Movement, on account of the latter's anarchistic tendencies.

DE LEON TOUR OF AGITATION.

The N. E. C. sub-committee, in conjunction with the Sections named below, have arranged for a tour of agitation with Comrade De Leon as the speaker, following the Chicago Industrial convention. The itinerary of the tour is as follows:

July 14-St. Louis, Mo. July 15-Indianapolis, Ind.

July 16-Louisville, Ky. July 17-18-Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 19-Detroit, Mich.

July 20-Cleveland, Ohio.

July 21-22-Pittsburg, Pa.

July 23-Buffalo, N. Y.

July 24-Rochester, N. Y.

July 25-Syracuse, N. Y. July 26-Schenectady, N. Y.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the from "La Mouvement Socialist." by L. G. A., in Edinburgh, Scotland, "Socialist.")

THE LABOR REVOLT. Tired of endless vexations (diminution of wages, lengthening of the hours of work, the impossibility of putting an end to the least of the innumerable abuses weighing them down) and goaded by the brusque refusal of the employers to treat with the trades union delegates, the miners of the valleys of Westphalia and the Ruhr violently revolted some months ago. Not listening to the pusillanimous advice of their trades union leaders-almost all members of the Reichstag-they declared a general strike, which in a few days included 230,000 men.

The last strike had taken place in 1889. Since then, in these parts, the class struggle had taken the "more civilized form" of parliamentary actionand naturally nothing had been changed. To augment the force of parliamentary pressure exercised on the Reichstag the trades union deputies had doubtless used threatening and haughty language at their meetings and in their papers. But, being bad psychologists, they deceived themselves. The bourgeois parties were stronger in reality than in the imagination of the Socialist deputies. They yielded nothing to these inoffensive threats, and the parliamentary mechanism was not put in motion to force legislative reform on the implacable mine

The workers, on their side, had never ceased to call for a strike, which they asked their trades union deputies to declare! A saddening proof of what a long period of labor bureaucracy ean do to make the rank and file forget how themselves to decree their own actions The leaders, moreover, resisted in spite of these injunctions. Dwelling upon the small success that would attend immediate extra-parliamentary action-diplomatic tactics pertaining to parliamentarism-they resisted for a long time and then changed their tone, begging the workers at the same time still to be patient. And this at a time when the organ of the great Western German industries, the "Rheinische-Westphælische Zeitung," had come to declaring aloud that a general strike would never mained at their posts."

For the second time the trades union deputies refused to give an impetus to the strike movement. Then, unable to bear the curb any longer, roused to fury by the invincible refusal of the masters to treat with "political parties," the miners rose and imposed their own wishes on their timid leaders. The latter had to yield to the anger of the workers,

and the strike was declared. But the chances of success had already become uncertain on the day of the tardy proclamation of the strike. Better psychologists than the trades union deputies, more energetic and independent than they, the capitalists, united in their cartel, or employer's union, had calculatingly watched the strike preparing for some weeks. They had turned indecision of the workers to their fit. They had not allowed these weeks and weeks to pass without taking elementary precautions for the defence. So that the strike, when declared, far essential view given by Marxian

The conspicuous phenomenon of the first period of the strike was the unity of the diverse groups of miners, until then "brothers at enmity." It must be avowed that the greater part of the workers were not organized at all. The were divided into four unions: the free minority-very important moreoverneutral, but really organized by the Socialists, and the most numerous; the Christian union (catholic), the Polish on, and the Hirsch Dunker union (liberal). Till then the struggle between the red and the yellow unions had known no truce. Forced by such its own agents. To deliver the workers Von Buelow had certainly promised to serious circumstances they all united in from capitalist exploitation they wish serve as intermediary, but he haughtily once more the absolute powerlessness gles will teach them this

resistance to capital which oppressed all transported into high politics, to deliver equally. They elected without delay as a Central Committee for the "direction of the strike" a Commission of Seven. Confronted by the strike, the German

bourgeoisie was in a strange situation. It goes without saying that it really entertained only the minimum of sympathy for the strikers. Although the strike aimed at nothing revolutionary the bourgeoisie could only consider it, normally, as a reprehensible act of indiscipline of labor towards capital. But on the other hand another feeling disturbed it. The strike showed the reverse of the medal in this sense that it made all Germany feel that the national industry depended, in fact, on the good will of a dozen manufacturers of the Ruhr. Further, the revolt involved all the workers, not only the Socialist workers, but the Catholics, Liberals, etc. The fear of losing working class electors imposed, therefore, on the bourgeois parties a moderately anti-proletarian attitude. Also even the great princes of the Catholic. church were forced to second the strikers. All the same it must not be imagined that the sympathy of the bour geoisie for the strikers passed the modest limits of platonic policy. The relief and subscription lists show that the immense majority of the sums collected were sent to the strikers by their brothers in the struggle, the workers of other industries.

THE ACTION OF THE REICH-STAG

Citizen Hue, one of the miner "leaders," defended in the Reichstag, in a speech of more than three hours, the demands of the strikers. He began his address by saying that he did not intend to speak in his character of politician or Socialist, nor to create legislative action, nor to put forward any end far from attainment, but that he simply wished to speak as a miner. A typical example of what our trades union movement actually is in all its "neutrality!" Hue, moreover, held so strictly to this programme that "Vorwaerts" overwhelmed him with praise for having spoken precisely like any sort of miner-clerical, progressive or nationalist! And, what makes it worse Vorwaerts was not even ironical in addressing these congratulations to the parliamentarian Hue, who, though elected to the Reichstag not as a "realist" miner but as a Socialist, had the original idea of treating, before Parliament, the ideal of his party-as utopian!

Other deputies also delivered equally "parliamentary" speeches. But what must be noticed above all is the manner in which the party itself began to act. In twenty-seven public meetings held at Berlin, a unique resolution was passed, which demanded that the goverament should snatch the coal mines from capitalist speculation, and give them, in the interests of the community, to the Empire! This State Socialism (etatisme) of these twenty-seven meetings, inspired by the leaders of our party, shows as clear as the sun at midday the absolute lack of the Marxian spirit in the every-day politics of the German Social Democracy. The most from surprising the enemy, found him criticism to the Socialist doctrine is pre-State-regarded in its historical development and in its empirical existence-is not, in spite of the assertion of the bourgeois State Socialists (etatistes) of the classic school, a Being beyond Good and Evil, neutral, without sex, perfect symbol of Right and of Justice (!)but quite otherwise, a sort of interfeudal on (Freie Gewerkschaft) officially Committee of capitalist classes and rulers with the aim of preserving the dominium plebis, and consequently, antiproletarian in its essence! Now, this is what the official Socialists of Germany, the Bebels and Ledebours, are asking as a refuge against capitalism and

them over to the protection of the Fendal State! The German State is the State in its strength, the State in triple power. Truly, there can be no real sense of what is practical in asking the State of William II., of Buelow, of Posadowsky and their substitutes, to take the place of the masters of private industry. All the police and military forces erected by the crushing State employer, whose despotism would no longer even be veiled or weakened by competition, that is what they offer us Assuredly-the end of the strike has proved it-private capitalism has infinite resources to ensure the triumph of its

interests. But the State, besides means

identical to those of industrial cap-

italism, possesses also formidable in-

struments of immediate repression. In practice German national life supports our theoretical assertion. In all Germany there is no master more tyrannous than the State. With us the State is, in the last instance, the rural nobility of Prussia. The State, as an employer, concedes neither the right of coalition nor the right of union to its workers. The Hilgers case, which concerned an employe of the State mines of the Valley of the Saar, showed up State despotism in all its horror. The impossibility of freely exercising the right of the suffrage, bad treatment, spying, etc. -that is all that is to be got by the workers from the State.

To hand over the mines of the Ruhr and other valleys to the State would be to bureaucratize and feudalize at a blow a huge industry, main the rights of half a million citizens and raise up a monstrous institution, half barracks, half prison. This is what the State Socialism of parliamentary opportunism may lead to: forgetting the elementary lessons of history, blinded by a hand-tomouth and short-sighted policy, venturing on such nonsensical theory and

This manifestation of such dangerous State Socialism was not the only error. The tactics were no better than the theory. In fact the Socialist trades unions are mixed up in action with the yellow (anti-Socialist) unions. Although the red unions were greater in numbers the commission of seven was presided over by Effert, a catholic and member of the Christian unions. This equivocal alliance was concluded by the "Socialist" unions at the cost of unimaginable compromise. At the meetings all Socialist propaganda was forbidden as harmful to neutrality. The word "comrade" was interdicted: "colleague" had to be used. To speak of the "modern" labor movement was to go against the exigencies of political tact. Whilst the catholic papers were making furious propaganda the Socialist papers were hidden away and asked to moderate their tone still more. At the large meetings the Socialist "leaders" declared that there was no difference between the various kinds of unions. One of them even went so far as to say to the miners, "Organize, it, matters little how!" Those Socialists who wished to speak at the meetings to show that a neutral labor movement without character and without Socialist aims is nothing but a conservative movement, found armed to the teeth when the fight began. cisely the penetrating idea that the that their speeches were suppressed under the pretext that they were anarchists. One room was boycotted as being regularly frequented by Socialists. The considerable sums sent to the miners by the Socialist party were doubtless welcomed (with good cause) but they were put down simply under the name of the cashier. All this not to offend the susceptibility of the dear catholic allies and of public opinion!

But nothing went well. The union leaders had placed their all on a game of chess against the political constellation. Now, the "governmental benevolence," so much desired, did not come.

(By Dr. Robert Michels. Translated | the same revolt and opposed the same | the cross-over figure of the quadrille | telegraphed his conditions to the miners: of the actual tactics of our trades unions "the unconditional end of the strike." | and the total ignorance of the psycholo-That was what the parliamentarism and diplomacy of the "chiefs" led to!

However, the action of the miners took a wider scope and their enthusiasm increased. The Socialist papers published in the district of the strike arose with passion against the governmental arrogance. They spoke of "provocation" on the part of authority, and some even, like the Volks Blatt of Bochum, tried to give a political character to the strike by proclaiming as a watchword: The struggle for the right of universal suffrage, equal, direct and secret, in the Prussian Landstag.

A short time before, the Commission of Seven had declared aloud that it could not in any way have faith in the words of the government, and that the strike should go on even if the mines risked being inundated with water, until the masters should at least agree to some of the demands of the workers But now suddenly the Commission raised its voice to declare the contrary An assembly of delegates, not regularly elected-scarcely 170, representing 230, 000 strikers-met with closed doors and unknown to 'its principals resolved against six votes, to stop the strike. Thus, the strike which began at the wish of the masses, irritated by the resistence of the masters, was ended by the order of these men. The end of the movement was imposed from above by a handful of "delegates," without the strikers, who had desired the strike with all their energy, having the least chance of interfering in their own business.

The order of the day by which the Commission of Seven sought to assign a motive to the end of the strike, and which it wishes to impose on 230,000 trikers, included many veritable insults thrown in the face of all class conscious proletarians. The second pavagraph said, indeed, "Considering that the continuation of the strike would have caused enormous difficulties to the entire national economy." A consideration which really shows better than anything else the profound feebleness of mind of our union leaders! To make the strike depend on the good fortune of national industry-that is to say, in the first place, of national capital-is a somewhat compromising dependence for a modern labor movement. But that is not all. The paragraph announced, among other things, nothing less than the confidence of the miners in the Imperial government! And hear the unconscious irony, "Considering that

. . . the government . . . firmly promised the reform in mine legislation, which it has promised for ten years." It is rather absurd to place confidence in the most reactionary and feudal government of Europe, all the more when it must be avowed that we have already vainly waited ten years on unfulfilled governmental promises. What

guarantee is there then for the future? But for the third time the leaders showed themselves to be had psychologists. Again, they proved incapable of controlling passions. The enthusiasm of the strikers, who had even improvised a stirring woman's movement, was struck to the heart by this oligarchical and unexpected order. In many parts harsh and bitter recriminations were hurled against the leaders, who were the best chances of victory. The boureral meetings it was resolved to "dis- the persuasion of folded arms, but by obey" and continue the strike. But the the clenched fists of a proletariat which German workers have not yet learned only preserves its tranquility when it to dispense with leaders. After some days of confusion and exasperation the latter succeeded in putting a definite end to the strike. The 230,000 strikers went humbly and unconditionally to ask their masters, who on their side stood firm, to take them back to work. Many did

THE LESSONS OF THE STRIKE.

not even succeed in obtaining that!

The strike of the Ruhr has shown

gical factor inherent in all strike movements. The moment it appeared that the money would be exhausted, in a few days the strike was declared finished "It is only our cash that can win our cause!" This is what the leaders endlessly repeat. We admit that a well filled cash box is a good ally. But only an ally. To wish to fight the capital of capitalists with the capital of poor devils, is absurd. It is not by the power of ready money that strikers can win, but by much more powerful means, and a more ethical mandate: solidarity, Socialist class feeling, and the absolute economic necessity of the proletariat.

By its very nature a general strike of miners can only succeed when it is really general, that is to say international. Because if the mines have not everywhere ceased to work, capital, at its present actual stage of concentration in all industrial countries, it is not in, and not even very disadvantageous, to bring from foreign mines the coal that is not furnished by the "national mines." The capitalist world imports as much as it can procure to work the machines. The miner "leaders" of Westphalia had the intelligence to ask their comrades in England, Belgium and France to make common cause with them. In Belgium miners to give a proof of their international sentiments and also of ameliorate the conditions of their own lives, agreed to declare a sympathetic strike The German miner leaders, the cause of this fraternal strike, a few weeks after cast off their Belgian comrades. But worse still: the coal miners' strike was not even general in Germany itself. And through the fault of the unions! Whilst the miners of Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces were revolting against their masters, the miners of Saxony, Silesia and Southern Germany, who had intended to help them were prevented by their union "leaders" from realizing their intention, and thus had to act as scabs against their comrades of the north, and diminish their chances of vic-

So the general strike was only general in Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces and even there it was not extended, in spite of the good wishes of many among them, to the other categories of labor, which would have been necessary to really intimidate the bourgeoisie. But to intimidate the bourgeoisie was exactgreatest illusions of the strike "leaders" was to wish to fight the capitalists of the mines through other capitalists! They did not see that in the last resort the bourgeoisie is nothing but a single, mass, making one block against any serious labor movement.

In fact the strike leaders did all they could to prevent the strike being scrious. It having burst forth in spite of them, they at once began to give it an eminently pacific character. Law became a sacred word! They thoroughly succeeded in this, so thoroughly that a patriots may truly be proud of the discipline of our workers!" A strike which declares above everything its legality pleases.

. The strike of the Westphalian miners is over, then, and the rank and file are tired and irritated. But it is not yet forgotten. The rank and file are convinced that the parliamentary, neutral and legitimate tactics of their leaders school board who were not members of have failed, and at their expense! But they do not yet know how to emancipate themselves from their leaders, nor how to substitute true tactics for false. The urgent necessities of coming strug-

So long as they can retain their mastery , for the welfare of the Socialist party in by subterfuges which they advance to obscure the issue of the class struggle, they will do so, as flattery and fraud are easier and cheaper to use than force, and they bring the same results, viz: THE ENSLAVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The only solution for this problem is the complete elimination of the capitalist class. This can never be done by supporting its candidates for office.

To abolish capitalism we must recognize the class struggle, we must stand uncompromisingly with the working class and there can be no affiliation with, or support given to any capitalist candidate under any circumstances. Every one is for or against Socialism, THERE IS NO MIDDLE GROUND

Viewed from this standpoint, there can be no toleration of traitors in out ranks. We can fight the open enemy, and win by force of numbers. Against those in our own ranks who give assistance to the enemy, either ignorantly or knowingly, we must protect ourselves. If they ignorantly give assistance to capitalism the matter can be remedied by education; but such persons should not be allowed to take part in the party work until they know the nature of that work.

If a party member shall deliberately and knowingly give assistance to capitalism, there is but one thing to be done in the matter, and that is to drive him to open alliance with capitalism with which he has secretly consorted. We can then know who we are fighting and will risk no stab in the back.

In order that these principles may be applied to the tactics of the Socialist party in North Dakota, I make the following charges, proof of which I am prepared to furnish on demand:

First-I charge Wm. Ballou, I. Dalquist, P. G. Forsberg, A. Nordhaug, J. Pylander, J. Demdsey, H. E. Siegfried, who are members of Fargo Local, Socialist party, with having signed nominating petitions for persons who are not members of the Socialist party for candidates for the Fargo school board.

Second-I charge Wm Ballon and I P. Dahlquist, who are members of Fargo Local, Socialist Party, with having given moral support to a candidate for member of the Fargo school board, who was not a member of the Socialist party, such support having been given after Fargo Local had nominated a full list of candidates for the Fargo school board from its own members.

Third-I charge Arthur Bassett, W. Ballou, J. P. Dalquist, J. Rylander, N. H. Montan, Ludwig Folden, A. M. Brooks, A. A. Kleist, J. Sonquist, and T. R. C. Crowell, who are members of Fargo Local, Socialist party, with having voted ly what wasn't desired! One of the in a meeting of Fargo Local in favor of exonerating members of the local who had signed nominating petitions for candidates who were not Socialists for the Fargo school board.

> Fourth-I charge Fargo Local: Socialist party, with having exonerated its members who had signed nominating petitions for candidates who were not members of the Socialist party for members of the Fargo school board

Fifth-I charge Tomes Thams, I. P. Dalquist, John Rylander, T. Ostbye, and A. M. Brooks, who are members of the State Executive Committee of the Sobourgeois Berlin paper could say: "We cialist party of North Dakota, with having signed a sub-committee report to the Executive Committee, the effect of such report being to exonerate Fargo and its love of peace, deprives itself of Local for its action in exonerating members of the local who had signed nom threatened and called traitors. At sev- geoisie ought to be confronted, not by inating petitions for candidates who were not members of the Socialist party.

Sixth-I charge the State Executive Committee of North Dakota with having adopted a report presented by a subcommittee, the effect of such action being to exonerate Fargo Local for its action in exonerating members of the local who had signed nominating petitions for candidates for the Fargo the Socialist party.

I am a member in good standing in the Socialist party of North Dakota. I believe that the facts enumerated in the above charges constitute a violation of the principles of the Socialist party; and as a party member I respectfully demand that the State Committee of the Socialist party of North Dakota proceed to take such steps as shall be adequate to meet those conditions, and be

the future. Fraternally submitted, C. E. PAYNE.

Fargo, N. D., May 24, 1905. To the North Dakota State Committee. Dear Comrades :- If you wish to know

what kind of "Socialists" are at the head of the Socialist party in Fargo you should consider the kind of "Socialism' practiced by the man they have appointed to act as state secretary until an election can be held. The Executive Committee has sent our

calls for nominations for state secretary, and have appointed Wm. Ballot to act in that capacity until the election is 'completed. If the Executive Committee was made up of true, uncompromising Socialists they would not have appointed him to that position. Their having done this proves their confidence in him. Let his record tell whether he is worthy of the respect and confidence of TRUE Socialists.

During the past year Wm. Ballou has been so energetic in school board politics that it has been a matter of common remark that "the school board is in session whenever Wm. Ballou and Mrs. Darrow meet," During the recent school board campaign Mr. Ballou was known as one of the managers of Mrs. Darrow's candidacy, and he worked for her throughout the campaign, even after Fargo Local had nominated three of its own members for the school board. I am unable to say for whom Wm. Ballou did vote, but this I am able to say and to prove: Wm. Ballou did vote in the school election, and he did not vote for either of the three Socialist candidates.

Some State committeemen have said that signing a petition can hardly be called a compromise or endorsement Are the above facts enough to prove a compromise? If not, what is a compromise?

The only politics that is safe for a Socailist is Socialist politics, and Wm. Ballou has certainly injured the Socialist party by his actions, however much personal prestige he may have contributed to furthering Mrs. Darrow's school

Wm. Ballon can write nice letters, and quote Shakespeare and Ruskin in a well-modulated voice. He has also written an article on ancient "POTTERY" which he read at a pink tea. He next had it published, and then-inflieted it on one of the propaganda meetings held by Fargo Local. The article did not contain one word that could be con-strucd as having any reference to Socialism. Mr. Ballou is also a nice, cordial gentleman to meet when he wants to get votes for a capitalist candidate.

Yet the writing of gramatically correct articles on ancient "POTTERY", the generous cordiality needed to get votes for capitalistic candidates, and the open and brazen compromising that William Ballou has been guilty of, are not the best qualification for the position of State secretary, the position that is most important of any in the State party.

There is no reason for having a compromiser in our ranks

Compromisers should always be treated as traitors, for they are nothing else. If a compromiser is in the ranks of the open enemy we will know where to find him, and we can buy him whenever we need him. If he is in our own ranks we will never know where to find him, and he will be bought by the enemy when we need him the most.

The Socialist party is a party of the working class, and in the coming conflict between the working class and the capitalist class will have need of men who at least know the nature of the class struggle, and do not try to chloroform the working class into quiescense by teaching ancient "Pottery" instead of modern Socialism.

And above all we do not need men who will violate every principle of the Socialist party by compromising. If a Republican or Democrat should give any assistance to the opposition he would be kicked out of his party without ceremony. Shall we have less sense of honor than have Republican and Democratic ward heelers? Let us not make the Socialist party a dumping place for the kind of refuse that other parties wil not tolerate. Yours fraternally,

C. E. PAYNE.

After having been removed by a refer- | bers of the Fargo school board. dum vote as secretary-treasurer of North Dakota, C. E. Payne says in a rircular to the membership of the "Sorialist," alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party:

Before we can take up the question of demogracy in the Socialist party for dissussion, there is another side issue which has been forcedeto the front for solution and that is the question of compro-

In March seven members of Fargo Local signed nominating petitions for candidates who were not Socialists or shers of the Socialist party, for mem-

This matter was brought to the attention of Fargo Local at two different regular meetings and the result was that the local adopted a resolution exonerating the members who had signed the petitions and the local, as a local, assumed the responsibility of such acts. The result of this is that Fargo Local stands as the party responsible for individual members having given assistance to the capitalistic candidates.

Later, however, the State Executive Committee has adopted and sent out a circular letter in which they exonerate Fargo Local in exonerating its seven italist candidates.

It is true that the petitions were signed by the members of Fargo Local 1 that the interests of the working class before the local had nominated its own are diametrically opposed to those of the candidates, but this does not settle the question of whether a member of the Socialist party may give aid to capitalistic candidates; and of whether a local is justified in giving its quasi endorsement to those capitalistic candidates by exonerating the members who have ance that an office holder will stand unsigned their petitions.

It must never be forgotten that the Socialist party is of the working class: pledged to support its principles. that the tactics of the working class

osophy of the class struggle; that, this philosophy of the class struggle teaches capitalist class, and finally that when put to the test every candidate for any office will support either capitalism or So-

THERE IS NO MIDDLE GROUND. The only way we can have any assurcompromisingly for Socialism is to have him a member of the Socialist party and

In this movement it is always safe to

members who had given aid to the cap- | party MUST be in accord with the phil-, suppose that any one who is not with us to the extent of joining the Socialist party, would not stand for Socialism if elected to office. We can never afford to support that kind of candidates.

The Socialist party is the political party of the working class. The working class is engaged in a struggle with the master class for the control of all sources of political power. In this struggle there can be no compromise.

The master class will use flattery, fraud or force, as the occasion may require but they are determined to stay in power by whatever means are necessary.

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THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

ELEVENTH DAY'S SESSION DEVOT ED TO ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND SPEECHMAKING.

Charles O. Sherman, General Secretary of the United Metal Workers, Elected General President-Is Proud of Honor Conferred Upon Him and Realizes that in the Struggle Before Us There Will Be Much Fighting to Be Done-William E. Trautmann, Fraudulently Deposed Editor of the "Brauer Zeitung", Elected General Secretary-Treasurer-Will Stick Until Victory Is Won by the Forces of the Industrial Workers of the World-A General Executive Board Also Elected-Ratification Meeting in Brand's Hall A Big Success-De Leon, Hagerty and Trautmann Proceed to Milwaukce to Address Meeting There-Adjournment Amid Cheers.

Eleventh Day.

The Inquistrial Workers of the World" called out . William D. Haywood, chairdie at 1.45 p. m. to-day. The cry was taken up with a hearty good will by the assembled delegates, who made Brand's Hall resound with their cheers Haywood called for a tiger, and again the walls re-echoed with a ringing cheer that announced to the world the birth of a genuine revolutionary Union of the workers of all industries, united to make common cause against the system which enslaves them. Last night's ratification meeting which was a rousing success, also closed in like manner, with cheers for The Industrial Workers of tion and Shurtleff, owner of the gavel the World.

The new organization is now fairly launched with a complete set of officers as follows:

General President, Charles O. Sherman; General Secretary-Treasurer, William E. Trautmann; members of General Executive Board, John Riordan, F. W. Cronin, Frank McCabe and C. Kirkpatrick.

General President Sherman has announced that the office of the United Metal Workers, 148 West Madison street, Chicago, is at the disposal of the Industrial Workers of the World, free

of charge, as temporary headquarters.

The business of the day was gone through without a hitch, the delegates being inspired by the feeling that dethe difficulties, discussions and debates incident to so great an undertaking, to-day was to be the crowning point of two weeks' work well done. After the usual preliminaries, minutes, etc., and the referring to the incoming General Executive Board the address to the the World. workers, prepared by press and litersture committee, the formal installation of organizations took place, including the Western Federation of Miners the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, the United Metal Workers, the American Labor Union, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, the Industrial Clubs of Cincinnati, Chicago and Pueblo, the Punch Press Operators of Schenectady, and others.

Then followed the election of officers. Thomas Hagerty nominated for general ident Albert Ryan, who declined. D. McDonald named C. H. Moyer, who slee declined, and placed the name of J. O. Sherman, seconded by S. J. French, sefere the convention. Chairman Havwood, when nominated and urged by Delegates Ferber and Gilbert to accept, stated that he had recently been reelected secretary-treasurer of the West ern Federation of Miners, and must decline. Klemencik nominated David C. Coates, who also declined to accept any office at this time. Daniel De Leon also named, but said that he had other work to do, for which he felt more fitted. Delegate C. O. Sherman was

he found difficulty to find words fitting an honor was shown him, and expressed his appreciation of the compliment paid him by the Western Federation of Miners, whose delegation had declared

ann at Liedertafel Hall on Sat-

urday, July 8, at the mass meeting ar-

ranged by Section Milwaukee, Socialist

success. A great many Social Demo-

crats were present and the words of the

three speakers must have showed to

World' is the replacing of the present

He knew that in the struggle before us Chicago, July 8 .- "Three cheers for there will be much fighting to be done everywhere; but if he receives the cooperation of the members he will do man, as the convention adjourned sine his utmost to insure success and will strive to administer the laws of the organization in the best manner possible. The height of his ambition will be to see the organization grow to the proportions which it must, in order to accomplish its mission.

When the applause had subsided, Chairman Haywood installed the General President, and handed over the gavel. This gavel, Haywood afterward requested permission to retain as a memento of this historic convention, which was 'cheerfully granted by the conven-

The question of nominee for general secretary-treasurer left no doubt that the convention was a unit in deciding to confer this trust upon William E. Trautmann. His name was presented by W. L. Hall. Speeches were made by Delegates W. L. Hall, Thomas Hagerty, Clarence Smith, William D. Haywood, Ferber, Morrison, and others eulogistic of the good work done by Trautmann, giving him due credit for his noble and self-sacrificing efforts to bring about the realization of the objects set forth in the Manifesto. Thomas J. Powers also seconded the nomina tion of Trautmann, on behalf of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation. Trautmann was much affected by the keen appreciation shown by those who recognized the value of his efforts, and when elected by acclamation, made a short speech in which he declared his willingness to continue the struggle until victory finally comes to the forces of the Industrial Workers of

Then followed the election and installation of the general executive board as named above, Delegate McCabe being chosen the member of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, Charles H. Moyer that of Western Federation of Miners, and C. Kirkpatrick that of United Metal Workers. They were ratified by the convention, and Delegates Cronin and Riordan elected from the floor by roll call ballot.

Before adjournment a resolution pre sented by M. T. Haggerty of the Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union was referred, with the recommendation that as soon as possible the organization establish an educational bureau for dissemination of literature on sound eco nomics and provide for lectures.

On report of Ways and Means Committee, the matter of assessment was referred to the General Executive Board, and the stenographic report was left where it was at the beginning, which means that it remains the property of the DAILY PEOPLE, and will be published by it at its own expense.

A resolution was also passed, giving then made the unanimous choice of the credit to the papers that have treated convention and declared elected, amid the convention fairly, and which named the Chicago-Arbeiter Zeitung, Cleveland When called upon for a speech, Gen- Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, DAILY Isl President Sherman declared that PEOPLE, Miners' Magazine, Voice of Labor and The Crisis. An amendment infer an occasion upon which so great serted the words "and all other papers that supported Industrial Unionism since the issuance of the Manifeste."

De Leon, T. J. Hagerty and General Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann left for him their choice for the important posi-tion of trust he had been chosen to fill. there to-night.

against the other, thus scattering their

strength. The new industrial union,

however, wants all the workers united,

The speaker cited various examples to

the fact that the capitalist takes such

"Firemen go on strike," said Hagerty,

show that the old form of trades unions,

GREAT MEETING

IN MILWAUKEE ADDRESSED BY HAGERTY, TRAUTMANN AND DE

Milwaukee, July 9 .- It was a great | ions, making it so very easy for the

crowd that greeted De Leon, Hagerty and capitalists to play one workingman

Labor Party. The meeting was a great not to make them craft-conscious but

them the wrong tactics to which they like the American Federation of Labor,

dhere. Frank Wilke presided, and in is the strongest weapon in the hands of

a few but well chosen words, introduced the capitalist to keep the workers di-

Hagerty, the eloquent ex-priest. He vided. The reason for this is proved by

The object and aim of the newly a great interest in what the late Mark

system of exploitation by Socialism, "and the engineers will run the train

hile the American Federation of Labor with scab firemen, although the engi-

vides the workers up in crafts and neers are also union men. The team-

hese crafts again in different sub-un- sters in Chicago", continued the speaker,

sounded 'Industrial Workers of the Hanna termed my "labor-lieutenants."

class-conscious.'

dlers do not shrink from unloading the wagon the drivers of which are scabs Here union men of the Gompers' brand of trades unions are aiding scabs and at the very same time drag through the mud the very principles for which they are supposed to stand. The new Industrial Union wants all the workers united in one union, thus making the injury to one the injury to all, or in other words, that the united action of all workers alone can bring about a ray of sunshine in the dark, gloomy life of the proletarian. 'The only way to get out", remarked the speaker, "is to get what the other fellow has. Therefore, it is so very important that the workingmen be educated that they understand that the industries can be run and managed

"are on strike, but union freight han-

Hagerty spoke about injunctions, and said that these were powerless, or rather, worthless, if the workers were organized along the lines of "The Industrial Workers of the World."

Then the speaker spoke about the check-off system among the mine workers, and again said that such a system too would last no longer than a snowball in hell if the workers turned their backs to the policy of Gompers, and join the Industrial Union just founded in

The speaker concluded by saying that the war against Capitalism must be waged as long as it has not been subdued . The dove of peace-Socialismshall then reign supreme.

The next speaker was our Comrad-Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily People. It was some time before De Leon could start with his speech on account of the deafening applause with which the audience greeted him. De Leon delivered a masterly address-masterly in that it shows him to be a man who not only has a "firm hold on the Labor cable", but who is in earnest in what he says. A profound understanding of Labor's cause is in harmony with his feelings. It is a well known law, as our rhetoricians explain, that a cause must both be felt and understood by the speaker, if he wants to make an impression upon his hearers. De Leon fulfills this law to a t. Our editor made a deep impression upon those present at the Liedertafel Hall . I shall not attempt to give a report of his speech, which could be but a skeleton of it at the best, but shall confine myself to certain points in his address:

"The ballot", said De Leon, "is a wea oon of civilization, but it is powerless unless it has the backing of a strong economic organization. A 'Socialist' party that allows its candidate to get elected by the aid of Capitalism, no matter how little or insignificant such an act may seem to the world, and how little the 'Socialists' may have been aided, is the drawing of their very life blood-their downfall. Civilization ends where barbarism begins, and vice versa.'

De Leon then spoke about the significance of the ballot, also explaining what he meant by the term "might."

"You may monkey with the thernometer", said he, "but you cannot change the temperature. While the capitalists may keep down the thermometer they, however, cannot keep down the temperature - the intellectual wave which threatens them with destruction. Might then" continued the speaker, "does not mean a barbarian way of destruction, but a full matured understanding which naturally is the very strength of the Labor Movement."

The speaker next spoke of the Industrial Workers of the World and said that it should be a training school for So-

Next he described the Labor Move ment and pointed out very clearly that though a beast cannot be described by odd extremities-and cited the tail. trunk, eyes, etc., etc., of an elephant, for instance-everything has a central figure. De Leon then took up that central figure in the Labor Movement, the trade agreement, gave their meaning, showing how they are forced upon the men through their misleaders, "consequently," the speaker said, "the very principle of a contract was violated."

The speaker then dwelt upon the difference of capitalist development in Europe and America. "Here." said De Leon, "we have to fight capital and there is no doubt of what Capitalism is, but in Europe Capitalism has not yet reached the stage it has reached in the United States; consequently, it is utter foolishness when some Social Democrats refer to Germany and claim that the party yonder has adopted such or such tactics. These may be good enough for some European countries, but they will -not do for so highly developed a country as America.

"The Wisconsin Social Democrats or rather their leader, Mr. Berger, always refers to Germany in justification when his wrong tactics are condemned." De Leon at this point referred sarcastically to Berger, and the uneasiness with which the Social Democrats moved in their scats showed that they felt the lash.

"Trades unions of the old style and (Continued on page 6.)

WARNER AND CO

Denounced by Machinists-Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Vindicated.

For many years the machinists in New

York enrolled in and in sympathy with

the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance,

have denounced George Warner, business agent of the Machinists' International Union and Republican politician in Greater New York. These denunciations were investigated by the more intelligent of the rank and file of the machinists with the result that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance sentiment grew among them. were still many who from mental density or prejudice refused to listen to or approve of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance's words. Among these were the "Socialist," alias Social Democrats, or as they are called, "the borers-from-within." .These were the staunchest upholders of Warner, who, undoubtedly, laughed in his sleeves at them. Truth, however, cannot long be crushed. It is bound to rise. It is rising now in New York and with the very aid of these self-same anti-S. T. & L. A. pro-Warner "Socialists," alias Social Democrats. Their little tin god has openly manifested his corruption and contempt for them, with the result that they are compelled to attack him, along with other prominent officers of the International Machinists' organization who have also been repeatedly exposed by the machinists of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The following resolutions, published in the Denver "Miner's Magazine," of June 22, will tell the tale of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic substantiation of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance's denunciations of Warner and Co. It comes a little late, but then, it is never too late to mend:

RESOLUTIONS FORM NEW YORK New York, May 14, 1905.

Brothers:-We, the undersigned lodges of District 15, I. A. of M., respectfully submit to you the names of candidates of our choice for your most serious consideration:

Maurice Landers, of 398, Springfield, Massachusetts; card No. 7053, for International président,

Charles Heyde, of 313, New York, card No. 77018, for member of general executive board.

Nathan A. Cole, of 351, Hoboken, New Jersey, card No. 118,124, for delegate to American Federation of Labor. Brother Landers, who held the office

of fifth vice-president from 1901 to 1903, must be well known to all of you as a man true as steel, whose sincerity to the interest of the working class nobody can doubt, and whose capability for the office of president is in our opinion unquestionable. He also served as special organizer for the I. A. of M. in this vicinity.

Brother Heyde, for member of general executive board, is a man we have thoroughly tried in District 15, where he is now serving his third term as a member of our district executive board, and also holding the office of trustee of the district. In 313 he is doing duty as president in his second term.

Brother Nathan A. Cole, for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, is a man of exceptional ability, as a man you can stake your soul on it that he will not treat you as our old delegates have done at the meeting of the federation in Boston two years ago. He is we need to look after our interest in that body, fearless and thoroughly imbued with the spirit that to the workingman belongs all that he produces.

The above-named candidates were nominated by the following lodges:

Maurice Landers, by 402; Charles Heyde, by 313; Nathan Cole, by 351, and their nominations were then sent to District 15 of New York for endorsement, which they received by an overwhelming majority, showing that the district is in favor of these brothers taking the places of the present incumbents of their respective offices.

Brother Nathan A. Cole we nominated to take the place of George Warner, of New York, the present delegate, one of the notorious four who betrayed the entire membership against the positive instructions given them by a referendum

Brother Heyde is to take the place of Brother M. J. Ford, of New York, in the general executive board, whom we justly hold partly responsible for allowing the following four traitors, George Warner, J. J. Creamer, Ireland and Hammerstrom, to remain in office for two years, when the constitution gives the general executive board full power to remove any officer for incompetency or unfaithfulness. But not only did the general executive board not take the initiative in removing them but even at the written request of several lodges, endorsed by more than a hundred locals all over the land, did they refuse to put their removal to a referendum vote,

tions by refusing positive instructions given them by a referendum vote and not by our convention

Brother Maurice Landers we nominated to take the place of James O'Connell, our present international president, who acted in conjunction with the before-named traitors in defying the membership at large at that Boston conven-

When the president of any organization sets himself above the members, and instead of shaping the policies of the organization to conform with the expressed wishes of the membership, as a wise and conscientious leader should do, makes himself the absolute ruler, then we believe it is high time to retire him to private life.

We also beg you to consider the name of Brother John Collins, who has been nominated by his local, No. 134, of Chicago, as another delegate to the American Federation of Labor to take the place of Ireland, of Chicago, another of the notorious four. We, the updersigned, and many more locals in this vicinity, have endorsed his nomination and are thoroughly satisfied that he is the man for the position.

And lest you forget.

"Remember" Warner, Creamer, Ireland and Hammerstrom when their names should loom up on the ballot.

Brothers, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and eternal vigilance is needed to preserve our organization and make it the peer of any the world over.

If this circular should not reach you in time to indorse any of our candidates, lay it over till election night, read it and let the members choose.

Send all communications to G. M. Marr, 877 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, New

Yours fraternally, Wm. Munzer, President. Aug. Wohlpart, Secretary, Manhattan Lodge No. 402. A. Muller, Vice-President, G. M. Marr, Secretary, Electric Lodge No. 313. Walter Parkers, President, W. H. Depew, Secretary, Elysian Lodge No. 351.

What say the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats about the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance's attacks on Warner and Co. now?

SECTION CALENDAR.

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announce ments, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York Countty-Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 2051/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every and 4th Monday at Exchange Hal corner of Sangamon and Monroe street.

All communications to Section Toronto to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. Canada.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 3071/2 Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets very first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bidg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 291/2 South Deleware street, third floor.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg. ,Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly, ORDER it from your Newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your Newsdealers must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get when these men violated their obliga- it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

John Mitchell Exposed

ROBERT RANDELL

The President of the United Mine Workers' Union. John Mitchell, is a labor leader widely known, a leader who has been almost idolized by many workingmen be-lieving him to be the foremost defender of labor's cause, and we would it were true. But far from being the true guardian of labor's interests, Mitchell has betrayed vast armies of strikers to disastrous defeat. In these addresses, Randell, a member of the United Mine Workers, lays bare Mitchell's autocratic and traitorous conduct in the Colorado-Utah strike of 1903-4, and also his infamous connection with the National Civic Federation. This is a valuable lesson in the methods of the lieutenants of capital as labor leaders. The "Two Pages from Roman History," read by the light of this expose, will be better comprehended.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

New York Labor News Co. 26 NEW READE STREET NEW YORK

The Burning Question TRADES UNIONISM.

A lecture delivered at Newark, N. J.,

by Daniel De Leon

Editor of the Daily People, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

Trades Unionism is one of the methods by which the exploited class of to-day-the working class-seeks to resist or minimize the power of the exploiter. The author goes into a searching analysis of trades unionism and shows how the mistakes incurred by tradesunionists lead to the nullification of their efforts at redress. Correct tactics are set forth. No student of Socialism but must be familiar with the trade union movement, therefore this book should be read.

PAPER, 5 CENTS.

New York Labor News Co. 2-6 New Reade Street, New York, N. Y.

The Gold Sickle;

Hena the Virgin of the Isle of Sen.

By EUGENE SUE.

20,30

Translated from the original French By DANIEL DE LEON.

20,00

This story is the first of the gems in the necklace of gems that Eugene Sue felicitously named "The Mysteries of the People; or The History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages." It is a story of Druid Gaul, captivating in its simplicity and superbly preluding the grand drama that is gradually unfolded from story to story, ending in the great French Revolution.

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New York Labor News Co.

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OUND ABOR DOPULAR ROPAGANDA OCIALISM EAFLETS AMPHLETS ABOR

New York Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Qwing to the limitations of this office correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES: in 1888..... 2,068 In 1900......34,191 in 190434,172

> Ca ira! Ca ira!! (It moves! It moves!!)

WHICH IS TRUE?

In another part of this issue will be found, under the above heading, two statements by Samuel Gompers on the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward the American Railway Union Strike in 1894.

Mr. Gompers, fearful of the success of the new Industrial Union Movement, feels impelled to state, in the first of these two statements that "TWO MEM-BERS OF THE RAILROAD ORGANI-ZATIONS ALONE OPPOSED THE MO-TION ADOPTED BY THE CONFER-ENCE" (of American Federation of Labor and railway union officials), "FOR THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE A. R. U., AND WE CALL FURTHER ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE AMERI-CAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AP-PROPRIATED \$500 OUT OF ITS SCANTY FUNDS AND ISSUED AN APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL AID FOR THE LEGAL DEFENSE OF MR.

Mr. Gompers, addressing the capitalists of the country at the St. Louis World's fair in 1904, in the second of these two statements, says:

"IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT IT WAS THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, ACTING IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CHIEFS OF THE RAIL-WAY BROTHERHOODS, WHICH RE-FUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GREAT STRIKE ON THE RAILROADS CENTERING IN CHICAGO IN 1894. THUS AVERTED A BLOODY AND DISASTROUS CONFLICT WITH THE MILITARY FORCES IN THE UNITED STATES."

Which statement is true, or in other words, when is Gompers telling an untruth: in the first statement where he is trying to placate the rising storm of true Unionism, or in the second where he is demonstrating his usefulness to the Capitalist Class, whose labor-lieutenant he is, via Belmont and the National Civic Federation?

Mr. Gompers, as the advocate of "dip lomacy" in industrial warfare, has overdone it. Diplomacy is the art of hiding duplicity, not exposing it. That is the function of entrapped knavery. The Working Class is now able to recognize the "diplomats", thank to the enforced "cleverness" of the latter!

THE UNEASINESS OF EASLEY. Ralph M. Easley, professional reconciler of the irreconcilable at \$10,000 per annum, originator and secretary of the of August Belmont, and friend and defender of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is getting decidedly uneasy. The Chicago Convention has caused him to explode in the July "National Civic Federation Review." Because the Socialists prefer to come out openly in opposition to Gompers and his Easleyized Federation; because they indict Gompers' job trust, with its bribery scandals and betrayals of Labor in the interest of Easley's employers, the Capitalist Class, and prefer instead an Industrial Unionism, which organizes all labor and makes the grievance of one workingman the concern of all; because they do not endorse Easley's wellpaying and false contention that Labor and Capital are one, when Easley would be out of a job if they were, and his whole professional career proves them to be as wide apart as the poles; because they decline to support the mental, moral and physical degradation and degeneracy, which, according to competent foreign observers and our own statistics, is the lot of the American people under the system of wage slavery and the private ownership of social production, upheld by the Capitalist Class; because they have no stomach for Peabody, Sherman Bell, and their unconstitutional oppression of Labor, or for the Equitable looters, the Loomis and Morton scandals, child and woman labor, the slaughter of workingmen, race suicide, divorce, prostitution, graft, the blacklist, international commercial wars, and all the other exquisite products of the

interested professional efforts, they are dastardly conspirators, "foes to American institutions", and, oh, horrors, repudiated by "organized" Labor, by Gompers and all the other "labor lieutenants" who stand by Easley and Easley's employers, the Capitalist Class, in all their moral grandeur and beauty.

Poor Easley, no wonder he takes it

so uneasily; no wonder his professional utterances are so disinterested and patriotic. The coming together of genuine Socialists on the basis of a trades unionism organized in accordance with the principles underlying the Class Struggle. and forced to the step in a great measure by the outrageous conduct of his Civic Federationized American Federation of Labor towards the Working Class, of which they are members, is more than Easley can calmly stand. It makes him nervous, impulsive and explosive. It knocks his pet theories about the impossibility of Socialist agreement and the reconciliability of the irreconcilable interests of Capital and Labor, higher than Knabenshue's airship can fly. It takes the ground from under Mr. Gompers's feet, who first blusters, ridicules, threatens and defies the new movement, and then chages his tune to arguments meant to impress and placate, only to show that he is a "labor diplomat", who only opens his mouth to expose himself. No wonder they jointly fret and fume. No wonder they appeal to patriotism, which Dr. Johnson once described as the last resort of scoundrels, and which the slave-holders used in ante-bellum days in a manner worthy of Easley's imitation and resuscitation. No wonder they invoke the sacred shades of "organized Labor", as the slave-holders invoked the aid of the sacred and holy Church, and the divine origin of their beneficent institution. No wonder they talk conspiracy, when the indictments of the Chicago Federal Grand Jury show that the only conspirators against Labor are Mr. Easley's employers, the capitalists, and Mr. Gompers's friends and co-workers, the labor fakirs of the American Federation of Labor, Have Mr. Easley and Mr. Gompers forgotten Mr. Easley's eulogy of Mr. Driscoll, the Chicago go-between, and their fellow conciliator, mediator, and arbitrator, in the "National Civic Federation Review"? If they have, we herewith take pleasure in reminding them of it. .

The cause of the uneasiness of Easley is apparent. It makes Socialists rejoice. It inspires them with a desire for aggressive work in behalf of their cause: the overthrow of the capitalist system and the emancipation of Labor through the inauguration of Socialism.

A REVOLUTION IN RETAILDOM.

"Men's Wear", retail and department store organ, in its issue of June 9, announces, what The People predicted a year ago, that John Wanamaker is going to introduce an all night service in his big Philadelphia and New York stores. This announcement is causing considerable discussion in distribution, or "retaildom", as it is more popularly called. The small stores that have kept open late at night in deflance of the early closing movements promoted by the big department stores, see destructive competition ahead for them in the Wanamaker move. The whole raft of small store keepers in the working class districts near the big New York store will especially feel this competition, for then they will not, as is now the case, be in undisputed control of the night purchasing trade which the hours of the working class make indispensable. With big store, selling more cheaply, conveniently at hand, these small store keepers are bound to suffer loss of profits and collapse, that is, they are bound to be absorbed by the big department stores, for the success of Wanamaker's will cause other stores to follow its lead.

Of course, there are some who claim that a big department store cannot keep open all night at a profit. They argue that this is only possible on a small scale. This may be true; but it does not seem to be in accord with the tendencies of distribution. These tendencies are closely analogous to those apparent in industry. As in industry, competition and concentration have compelled the working of plants day and night, in order that the depreciation due to idleness may be added to profit, and machinery consumed quickly so that new improvements or inventions may be continually installed, so in distribution have competition and concentration forced the exploitation of department store plants at night also. Again, the all night service of Wanamaker's will be more or less tentative in the beginning; it will be merely incidental, or additional to the day distribution.

The outlook for labor, in connection with this revolution in retaildom, is not encouraging. Department store labor is badly treated in the day time. It is not likely to receive improved conditions at night, as night work is always more disadvantageous than day work. This is common experience. On the whole, therefore, this revolution will be watched system which enlists Mr. Easley's dis- with interest,

LAWYERS AND LAW.

The Chicago Convention continues its work of agitating the capitalist henchmen and spokesmen. First it impelled Gompers to open his mouth in order to expose the character of his "diplomacy" in the settlement of Labor troubles; second, it rendered Easley so uneasy that he was compelled to give vent to his professional and patriotic feelings; now it is forcing the "Chicago Chroniele" of July 1 to give an exhibition of knowledge and reason that can only be called praiseworthy by doing violence to truth. Says the "Chicago Chronicle", in an editorial entitled "Socialism versus Law":

"It is a significant fact that a dele gate to the Debs convention in Chicago has been denied a seat in that body be cause he is a lawver.

"The man who was most active in bouncing Lawyer L. B. Boudin, who is well known in New York as a Socialist, was Daniel De Loon, the president and leading spirit of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

"Socialist De Leon said he did not obiect to Socialist Boudin on personal grounds at all, but because Budin was a lawyer and because all lawyers are 'parasites' and a Socialistic labor organization should have nothing to do with 'human leeches.'

"When a Socialist convention bounces Socialist delegate by an overwhelming majority, instiguted thereto by a recognized Socialist leader on the ground that the offensive delegate is a lawyer and therefore a parasite and a human leech, we have a pretty plain and authoritative declaration that Socialism knows no law.

"Wherever society is governed by law there will always be use for lawyers. and lawvers will not as such be parasites or leeches."

The conclusion that because Socialists oppose lawyers therefore they oppose law, is anarchistic and unsound. Law is not a creation of lawvers, nor is it dependent on them, consequently one may ostracize lawyers and yet respect law. Law is the reflex of material conditions and as these change the law and the lawyers change with them. Even now material conditions are rendering lawvers incidental, that is, parasitic, and THE PROPHECY IS MADE BY CAPI-TALIST LAWYERS THAT THE LAW. YER IS SOON TO BE A THING OF THE PAST.

In a suggestive address on "The Changed Status of Lawyers" published in "The New York Commercial" of March 13. James Hamilton Lewis has this to say upon these points:

"Finally, I return to my prophecy that the lawyer is soon to be a thing of the past. I mean as a professional calling for hire. I pause to note what his present position is.

"The lawyer is no longer the first citizen of the community because he is a lawyer. No longer is the profession of law the 'open sesame' to polite society. No longer is the lawyer regarded the leading citizen, to be looked up to as the author of reforms, the leader of undertakings.

". . . The lawyer who is but lawyer, however talented, learned and refined, must take second place beside the director of the company for which he is counsel or beside the client who is rich. Both of the latter regard the lawyer as an incident. In great corporations the lawyer is but an auxiliary, something of a scamstress in the house of industry to patch up the broken places. . . ."

It requires no great imagination to realize that when corporations finally become so unified as to compel their ownership by society, that the "broken places" and the parasitic lawyer will have disappeared, while the law itself. the law of co-operation and concentration in the interests of society, will prevail.

We recommend that the "Chicago Chronicle" give up anarchistic logic, and study Socialism.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION.

The discussion on child labor at the National Educational Conference held at Asbury Park, N. J., during the Fourth of July holidays, presented two views on the cause of the evil that are worth contrasting. One, presented by George H. Martin, secretary of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts, attaches the blame of child labor to parents, Says Mr. Martin:

"Whenever we find children denied prematurely their right to time and instruction we find the primary cause the ignorance and selfishness of their parents. In every investigation into child labor it is found that the motive of the parent is to relieve himself from Cases are common-among certain nationalities they are almost unichildren is for the avowed purpose of is more of the sun-flower spirit; the

family and thereby relieving the father | THE CONVENTION AND THE "PURE more quickly from the necessity of la-

Mr. Martin favors the enforcement of compulsory education laws to overcom this alleged condition of affairs. The other view is that presented by

Professor Franklin Giddings. He intimates quite strongly that the poverty of parents makes child labor compulsory upon them. Says he:

"A final and deeper difficulty exists. which has received curiously little at tention. We hear a great deal lately about 'race suicide'. Large families ar no longer seen, especially in the so-called middle class. It is strange that no on has pointed out the connection between the increased demand upon parents to maintain their children in school, force going the earnings that children might add to the family income, and the diminishing size of the average family The connection, however, is undoubtedly real one, and the practical inference is obvious. If the restriction of child labor is desirable; if compulsory edu cation is desirable; and if at the same time large families also are desirable. the State must make up to the family at least some part of the income that children could earn if they were per mitted freely to enter upon industrial employments. The question, therefore, that we shall have to face and to answer is this: Shall the State pay pa rents for keeping their children in school between the ages of ten and fourteen? This would be a policy of Socialism. undoubtedly."

one choice and that is the view presented by Professor Giddings. It is sounder and more comprehensive than Mr. Mar tin's. It shows that poverty compels parents to forego many children, just as well as it compels them to exploit them in the factory. Professor Giddings only errs when he proposes to overcome this poverty through what he is pleased to call "a policy of Socialism", that is State aid. Socialism is not State aid. Socialism is economic justice, based on fraternal co-operation. Socialism says: Give Labor what it produces. Stop the robbery of Labor through wages and profits, by inaugurating the social own ership of the social means of production. When that is done, Labor will not be pauperized, nor forced to exploit its children in order to perpetuate the race: Labor will then be self-supporting and progressive." The indictments of the Federal grand jury of Chicago against seventeen prom-

Between these two views, there is but

inent packers for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law, furnishes another demonstration of the truth that the greatest law-breakers in the country are to be found among the class controlling industry. It is doubtful if there are seventeen men in financial and industrial circles, standing much higher than these men. . J. Ogden Armour is said to preside over a trust whose ramifications are greater and more powerful than those of the Standard Oil Company-the Beef Trust. Associated with him in this trust are the Cudahys, the Swifts, and others equally as famous, or infamous. But it is this very fact that makes it doubtful if these men will ever be so punished as to break up the trust. They are powerful, -very powerful, not only because of their trust possessions, but because the trust is a social development whose destruction is fraught with danger to society. It is this fact that makes the punish ment of these men in a really vital manner impossible. Those charged with their prosecution will pay the necessary formal deference to the law and the clamor of the anti-trusters, but nothing essential will come of it. The trust vill go right on its way until it forces society to take it over unto itself.

With Root in the Secretary of State office and James B. Dill a judge in New Jersey's highest court, the trusts are well taken care of. Where can Labor or the middle class point to such political and judicial achievements in this country?

The despatches from Odessa state: "The exodus continues by every train.

It is necessary to book seats several days ahead. At the railroad station this morning the correspondent heard a Russian offer a hundred rubles for a five ruble ticket."

This is an index of the character of the capitalists. As they buy the labor they rob, so do they purchase safety in times of peril, according to supply and demand. Is Labor to fear a class so devoid of courage and character?

We often read in print such statements as the following: "What the public needs more than public ownership is public spirit." How public spirit can prevail amid class exploitation is not made clear. As well say that what versal-where the multiplication of a sun flower in a cellar needs to grow increasing the productive labor of the sun don't count,

AND SIMPLE" SOCIALIST PRESS.

When the stenographic report of the

Chicago convention is in, the Daily and

Weekly People may have something to

say in the way of a review of its achieve-

ments; at present, it is deemed best to

let the eloquent and essential facts at

hand, telegraphed from Chicago, and printed in these columns, speak for themselves. Though adopting this course, the Daily and Weekly People cannot, how ever, help calling attention to some o the results of the convention, as exhibited in those copies of the "pure and simple" Socialist papers containing alleged reports thereof, with comments thereon, that have thus far been rereived in this office. It is characteristic of these "pure and simple" Socialist papers that they prefer to take certain phases of the convention, distort them out of all proportion to their actual value or actual results, and then dilate upon them with apparent glee. For instance, they lay great stress upon Coates' fight for national craft autonomy, while barely stating its impotent results. Or they divide the convention into "groups" according to the theories or interests alleged to be represented; while they gloss over the emphatic indictment of Gompersism endorsed by all present, together with the almost unanimous vote in favor of the principles of true industrialism. Aside from the fact that this sort of tactics is tempermental with the "pure and simple" Socialist editors, who mistake appearances for reality and disconnected phenomenafor the important whole, there is a method in their madnes What can please the "pure and simple" Socialist editors more than an exhibition of pure and simpleism in an industrial convention, even though its importance be nullified by subsequent events? What can please the 'pure and simple" Socialist editors more than to see "groups" there, as they see crafts in their unions, and divisions in their party, though the convention presents, on the whole, an admirable and encouraging spirit of class unity and progress? The fact of the matter is that, now as always, now when they have got an unparalleled opportunity, if earnest and honest, to shake off Compersism and Capitalism through the organization of "The Industrial Workers of the World". these "pure and simple" Socialist papers, both daily and weekly, English and foreign, are palming off their "pure and simple" Socialism for revolutionary Socialism, because their private owners, dependent for existence upon the advertisements and the contributions of the Gompers Unions, dare not take the step that will materially aid in the allieviation and emancipation of the working class. The result is that, being thus situated, they are bound to indulge in these tempermental and petty attacks upon a movement for which every bona fide Socialist is enthusiastically working, convinced that it will lead to the proper unification of the working class on both the political and economic field. But these attacks will not prevail with the same force that they once did. Unlike in past years, the cause of revolutionary unionism now possesses a press untrammeled by Gompersism, and is therefore able to counteract these attacks to a great extent. The work done by the Daily People alone, in this respect, has proved far reaching. This press is bound to win increased working class support in the future, as the cause of the working class demands such a press, and will consequently rally around it more in the future than in the past. Push it along!

Ye gods! More bluster about the "Equitable frauds", "criminal prosecucutions" etc., ad. nauseum!! The same thing was heard in connection with the shipvard stock scandals, and what came of it? Then the capitalists involved compromised and settled the thing in the civil court in a manner agreeable to all. There were no striped suits distributed. And so it will be here. The compromise isn't completed yet. But a few more threats and a few more "restitutions", etc., will give it the necessary finishing touches. Dollars to doughnuts that Jerome will not send one of the Equitable's officers or directors to Sing

A despatch from St. Petersburg reads: "Hooligans attacked brothels and smashed the windows". This, is a good indication of the thing capitalism calls morality. To attack brothels and smash their windows is stigmatized as Hooliganism by it. Evidently to have patronized the brothels would have been "an act of religion and progress"!

The elimination of the wholesale job ber from the retail trade is now the subject of a controversy between the national wholesale grocers and certain packing interests. The latter ignored the former, with the result that a boy cott was levied by them. This boycott is not likely to prove effective. The tendency of distribution is not only to ward the elimination of the jobber, but also the retailer. "From producer to consumer direct" is a growing motto.

One of its members, addressing the Business Women's League convention now in session in this city, warned against sentiment in business. Poets have always sung of the sentiment of woman, as they have of the chivalry of man, but when both go into business

he is deprived of his themes. July 4 was a great day. The usual number of people were shot up, the prevalence of fires was as great as ever, and the usual amount of noise and smoke was in evidence. It would be bad for the fireworks dealers, the doctors and the other interested parties, if the American people would sit down and calmly reflect how far they have strayed from the ideals of the Delaration of Independence. They would observe that we have the declaration, but the inde pendence has departed.

"The Equitable officers are waiting on Jerome", says a morning newspaper What's the use of buying "Puck" "Life", when such jokes as this can be had with the news?

THE FACTORY GIRL.

[Written for The People, by Walter V. Halloway, Berkeley, Cal.] When the trembling east is beginning to

blush, With the rosy red of morn. And the world holds her breath in a

solemn hush. As another day is born, I am startled from sleep's illusive

dreams the factory whistle's imperious screams,

Which seem but the echo of yesterday So soon has the short night passed

away.

A child was I, in my beautiful dream, In my old home far away, Where I staved on the banks Laughing stream,

Through the slumberous summer day, And gathered the flowers that blossomed there,

With never a thought of work or care, While the birds above in the murmuring

trees Poured their joyous songs on the per fumed breeze.

Why is it, I ask, that the birds are free To flit over vale and bill. While I a life-long slave must be

In a noisy, squalid mill? Does God love the birds and hate me so That he fills my life with work and woe? Or can it be true that there is no Got Save the factory master's cruel rod?

But God or no God, I must be in my place,

When the heartless wheels begin To turn the machine in its tireless rac More wealth for its lord to win.

From my hurrying hands, with a fiendish roar. It snatches its food and shouts for

more. 'More food, more food, for my sate-

less maw. More gold, more gold, is my master's

No matter how weary my arms may

grow, No matter how numb with pain,

If I slacken my pace the machine

seems to know And shricks in wrath again.

'More food, more food, for my satcless More gold, more gold, is my master's

Till the soul of the

to me Seems to laugh at my helpless imsery.

All day the demon laughs and leers Till my heart grows sick with fright And ever the taunt rings in my cars:

"I will have your soul to-night, For my soul and the master's soul are

And I'll come for your soul when the day is done.

More food, more food, for my cateless maw. More gold, more gold, is my master's law."

COMRADES AND SYMPATHIZERS: Section Tacoma now has their stere-

optican working, and have a sufficient quantity of slides to cover the subject of industrial evolution, but have need of a great many on social contrasts. If any of the comrades will select

illustrations from books, magazines, papers or photographs and send them to Section Tacoma we will have them made into slides here. aade into suur. Yours fraternally, William Boristein.

RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION. The regular semi-annual convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island, will be held July 16, at 2 p. m., in Section Providence's headquarters, 77 Dyer street, room No. 8, to hear the report of the delegate to the N. E. C., and to transact such business as may come before it.

Francis Miller, Secretary.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA THAN.

UNCLE SAM-The general discon-

BROTHER JONATHAN-Bother the general discontent; I call it the general stupidity.

U. S .- You may be right; if people knew what this capitalism means from which they expect a living while it will assuredly deal death to them—

B. J .- That is not what I mean. That's all stuff about capitalism dealing death. What I mean is if people were not so stupid they would know in what way they could improve their condition and turn capitalism to good use.

U. S.—And what is your way? B. J.—I shall state my way if have time to listen to me, because I shall

want to state it systematically.
U. S.—"Systematically" is good; let her rip! B. J.-We are two here, you and I.

U. S .- That's profoundly B. J .- If there is only one hat produced by us, we could not each have a hat

could we?
U. S.—That's another chunk of questionable wisdom. B. J.-For each to have a hat we n produce two hats-not so?

U. S .-- We could not each have one were no two hats. B. J .-- Now, that is the A. B. C. of the whole question.

U. S .- That seems very simple, but if may be too simple; it is certainly too simple for mc. ,
B. J.-It follows from this A. B. C.

that all that is needed is to increase production. If we can produce four hats we shall each have two; if we can produce a hundred hats we shall each have U. S .- Not so fast.

B. J.—If our people could only increase the amount of the wealth produced, all would be hunky. He who has a million would have two millions; he who har \$5,000 would have \$10,000; he who has

\$500 would have \$1,000; and the poor workingman, who to-day has nothing would have-U. S .- Twice as much; twice nothing

is nothing.
B. J.—How you talk.

U. S .- Surely not like a booby as you do. Your "system" of reasoning amounts to this: "The more the workers produce the more they will get"-

B. J .- That's U. S .- And that is just nonsense. The fact and the reason is just the reverse: The more the workers produce the less

they get."
B. J.—Absurd! U. S .-- What enables the workingman to produce more?

B. J .- The machine. U. S.—Say that in a room 100 men are at work without the machine and they.

earn \$2.50 apiece— B. J.—Very well. U. S .- A machine is brought in by which fifty men can produce more than 100 before. Do not these fifty men now

turn out more goods?
B. J.—They do. B. J.—They do. U. S.—Are the other fifty 'Alba' SS:

B. J.-No; they are displaced. N. U. S .- As far as these fifty a ZO cerned, to begin with, your falls through; more is produced, anon get nothing, being thrown out of

B. J.-Hem! U. S .- Now let us return to the who are kept at work.

B. J.-Well, they get something. U. S.—That is not enough for y "system," they must not only get "some thing," they must get more than they did before because they are producing

more. Now, do the get more?

B. J.-We-lil-

B. J.—Weel-I—
U. S.—No; they don't.
B. J.—But they don't get any less.
U. S.—At first not; later on, yes. The men who are thrown out of work won for nothing and die. So they apply fowork at \$1.25. And the result is that whereas before 100 men were getting \$2.50 apiece, now that the labor in that shop turns out with the machine more than before, fifty of the men get nothing and go tramping, and the other fifty get one-half of what they get before That is the cause of the discontent.

B. J. remains dumb. -I shall now return to what I

was going to say: The discontent is discontent is so widespread and the experience of the people is becoming so extensive that the cries of the cap-italist parties will not feel them man They have been fooled by the longer. money and tariff questions so long that they are now tired of such. They are ready for the seed of Socialism. He who does not preach the straighest goods is either too ignorant for a preacher or is a knave. This capitalist system must g and make room for the Socialist Con-monwealth. Nothing short of this ve do. So long as this capitalist sys lasts the people will not only be pan but will be pauperized worse and w

Your idiotic theory that I just put all the wind out of, helps to suggest enormous criminality and insanity esocial system, a feature of which is the the larger the stores of wealth the poor are the producers. Away with it! to you I would suggest that you do so thinking before you shoot off your mou as you have met done.

CORRESPONDENCE

AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COM-MUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

CHICAGO CONVENTION SIDE-LIGHTS

Oak Park, Ill., June 30, 1905. Dear Comrade Kuhn:-De Leon and others will, I presume, write to you about the convention, but I doubt if, ine Socialism as they. Comrade Richeven the forceful pen of De Leon will give you a vivid picture of what is going splendid hands at selling literature. on here. The dignity with which the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation and the Socialist Labor Party men representing unions outside of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, carry themselves, has won the respect of the majority of the convention, for anything that comes from these quarters must be seen to be appreciated. When Powers, of Rhode Island, lambasted the few "intellectuals," the convention went wild and I am sure you heard the applause in New York. When De Leon presented arguments why Boudjianoff should not be seated, unseated he was, notwithstanding the fact that the credential committee recommended that he be seated.

Kinneally's telegram and one from the Socialist Labor Party of San Francisco were timely and well taken. But the most interesting day was yesterday, Thursday. The morning session was taken up by Trautmann, reading what will be called "The Indictment"-an array of facts presenting the outrages committed by the leaders of the pure and simple unions. It is a masterpiece, and will be of great value to the So-

cialist Labor Party agitator. The afternoon session was taken up discussing the reasons why the conven-Mition is held. The audience called on Debs. He was greeted with vociferous applause. After a few preliminary remarks he came close to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation and said: "I would like to say a few words to the delegates of the S. T. & L. A. I want to state that I admire the pluck and courage of this handful of men, who for all these years remained true to their colors. I believe your principles are sound and your tactics are correct. I never doubted the honesty of your membership. But there are some methods you employed which do not appeal to the American working class. It developed the type of the fanatic which sees the fakir where there is no fakir. But I repeat that your principles are sound and your tactics are correct. Comrade De Leon" (and when he said this the applause and the uproar was indescribable), "yes, we have not been on very good terms with Comrade De Leon, but I felt for some time that I am' coming very near to those with whom I previously disagreed and drawing away from those to whom I was so near. We are here to-day to organize a new economic movement based on the industrial lines which shall be broad enough to take in every honest workingman and too narrow for any labor fakir The consequence of this one union of all forces on the economic field will be one Socialist party on the political field. He continued in this strain for quite a while, speaking coolly, deliberately and Coate ently well prepared. No sooner did conclude his remarks when the ence began to shout "De Leon." Leon in opening said that whatever other Leon in opening said that which foes fitt-ople may say about him, even his foes the control of the capitalist class; enemy, and that is the capitalist class; extended, and that is the capitalist class, ment who admit their mistakes and are ready to join this new movement, following the correct lines, they will receive nothing but friendship from him personally and from the organization he represents. He spoke for quite a while

that will follow! Unless I am very much mistaken this convention is the beginning of the end of the Social Democratic party. It must logically follow that this is the ing of the growth of the Socialist

and made quite a few good points. You

will read his speech when it will be

officially reported. But, Comrade Kuhn,

can you imagine the impression these

two speeches made on the delegates?

And what is more important the results

What a pity that you are not here! You and all those who for years stood all the insults, slanders and accusations of every freak and fakir in the land. You would realize that your work was not in vain. Whatever this convention may do, whatever may be the results of this convention, it cannot undo what it has done-namely, to recognize that he position of the Socialist Labor Party is the correct one. Fraternally,

M. H. Shaynin.

WAKING UP CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People. The Socialist Labor Party comrades from all over the country are militant workers for the cause and will wake up

the comrades at street meetings at which Veal, Dinger, Dillon, Jackson, Scheidler, Gilhaus and Wilke spoke and hope Section Chicago will develop speak ers that are as able to propound genuter and another Detroit comrade are

Comrade Neilson, organizer of Section Chicago, had all the Socialist Labor Party delegation out on the soap box in different parts of the city, and the party's enemies found that the Socialist Labor Party is a mighty live corpse I have had conversations with Com rades Reinstein, French, Kleinberg, Powers. Brimble and other comrades and must say it was a pleasure to exchange ideas on tactics, etc. We must never let up on all fakirs, renegades and muddleheads and keep pushing all S. L. P. literature in every language possible, and help clarify the movement. Fraternally yours,

M. E. Kleininger. Chicago, July 2.

EFFECT OF CHICAGO CONVENTION. To the Daily and Weekly People,-The outlook here because of the Chicago Convention so far, is very good. The party of many aliases was doomed in this place, any way, but it looks now as if the disintegration will be more rapid, and in addition, a large percentage will line up with us.

Abington, Mass., July 2.

A LETTER TO TRADES UNION-ISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Knowing as I do that my fellow members in the pure and simple unions are opposed to the Socialist Labor Party because they have been misled into the belief that the S. L. P. is opposed to unionism, it is my intention in this letter to answer said accusation, which is fostered by such men as Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and other so-called labor leaders of lesser notoriety, to whom the majority of the pure and simplers bow down and worship as some demigod. Gompers, Mitchell and Co., fellow unionists, are paid fat salaries and travelling expenses to look after your interests; while, in fact, they are misleading you and are constantly in alliance with August Belmont or other members of the capitalist class, whose "brotherly love" for the workers is so strong that they cannot resist the temptation of giving them an occasional squeeze (the kind that places the workers in the same category as the lemon from which the juice has been extracted). All this at a time when you should still possess the full powers of manhood

The Socialist Labor Party has earned the hatred of those leaders of the Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party, who desire to retain the good will of the labor fakir brigade, in order to secure an occasional bone in the form of a delegateship to a convention a la Victor Berger of Milwaukee and Max Hayes of Cleveland; a position on a strike committee, a la Ben Hanford of Brooklyn, N. Y., or a job procuring scabs for the capitalists in the shoe industry a la Frank Sieverman of Rochester, N. Y., and others whom recognize that to tell the truth would mean no more graft, and fewer shekels and votes for the party of many

The Socialist Labor Party recognizes the necessity of an economic organization that will wield the workers into one class conscious body, but contends that the pure and simple union as typified by the American Federation of Labor is of no value to the working class, for with the policy of craft autonomy, high initiation fees, high dues and the prohibition of economic discussions at the meetings of the unions, it keeps the workers divided and in ignorance, thereby making them easy prey for the capitalist class. Let us insert the probe and find out whether there is any truth in the contentions of the Socialist Labor Party. Let us take as the first example the railroad workers and what do we find: a house divided against itself, each craft, the engineers, firemen, switchmen, telegraphers, have their separate union; and so it happens that when the members of one union go on strike the others invariably remain at work and scab it, as was done in 1904 during the strike of the union freight handlers employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; and the result was that the railroad cor-

What was the spirit displayed by the engineers and firemen during the subway and elevated railroad strike; surely not that of men, for instead of upholding their brother members and other

poration gained the victory.

better their condition and ousting those or Democratic representatives of the what, is right every time. I am going officers of their order who played into the hands of the Belmont interests by declaring the strike unconstitutional, they remained meekly silent and inactive, and how many, oh, how many times have these same unionists manned trains filled with United States regulars or State militiamen going to one place or another prepared to shoot down workingmen who had gone on a strike to better their condition?

Next, we have the mine workers in the late coal strike. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, ordered out the anthracite miners and kent the bituminous miners at work supplying the market with fuel. On April 23. 1905, we hear of Mitchell's fficial announcement that the strike in the Meyersdale, Pa., bituminous district has been lost and that the miners would return to work on terms dictated by the operators. Could it be otherwise when the miners in other districts remained at work? The fate Mark Hanna judged correctly when he awarded to John Mitchell the title "my labor lieutenant."

I cite one more example that of the Brooklyn "Eagle," where the members of the Adams Cylinder and Web Pressmen's Association No. 51, the Franklin Association No. 23, and the Newspaper Deliverers' Union, having a grievance against the corporation owning the paper, in order to force their demands, went out on strike, and lo and behold, the aristocrats of the printing industry, the photo engravers, compositors and stereotypers, remained at work; thereby scabbing on those who went on strike. I have been informed that the delivery men have also accepted their bit of silver and have returned to work, to do their share of scabbing upon the pressmen and feeders. who are still on strike, and who ought to realize that under such conditions their chance of being successful is very slim.

In what industry do not these conditions prevail?

Furthermore, the false teaching that the interests of working class and capitalist class are identical, lead the majority of you to believe that the working class could not exist, if there were no privileged class, who live an idle and useless life; and that whenever members of that class set up a howl that they are not making any profits, as did coal barons and steel magnates in the spring of 1904, that you should do as the workers in those industries did. accept a reduction of wages as advised by John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers and Theodore Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Steel, Iron and Tin Workers. How brother capitalist responds to the request of the workers for more wages, is fully revealed in the following item copied from a capitalist newspaper pubfished in New York City, Thursday, May 25, 1905:

STEEL TRUST TO WAR ON UNION WORKMEN.

"Pittsburg, May 24.-The United States Steel Corporation has determined to sever all relations with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers when the present agreement in the tin plate and sheet branches expire on June 30. This was indicated by orders sent out to-day from headquarters of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company to close a number of small tin plate plants on June 1, and to suspend operations at some of the large works about June 10.

"The workers will demand a restoration of the scale of 1903-04, which is equivalent to an advance of about twen ty per cent. over the rates paid this year. This demand, it is said, will be taken by the steel corporation as sufficient round for making its final fight with the Amalgamated Association. There seems to be no doubt that the company nas accumulated large stocks, and it is known that the export and rebate trade has been entirely abandoned this year."

This item in itself ought to be sufficient evidence to convince the most skentical workingmen that the interests of the working class and capitalist class | Party. are not identical; that the capitalist class live upon profits (surplus value), which s wealth produced by and filched from the working class, and that the more wealth the capitalists can grind out of the workers, the more the capitalists can spend on Seeley dinners, fast horses, faster women, on titled ne'er-do-wells. whom they buy as husbands for their daughters; give larger donations to societies whose sole mission is to train the so-called heathens of Asia and Africa to be good and obedient wage slaves while on this terrestrial globe, and to expect as a reward a pair of golden wings in some other world; or to create large funds with which to subsidize college professors who teach capitalist

Furthermore, this "brotherhood" rot leads workingmen to believe that the political parties which are controlled and supported by the capitalists, will also look after the interests of the workers, and thus we see the sad spec tacle of workingmen year after year

capitalist class. Who of you dare deny the fact that whenever members of the working class go on strike a Republican or Democratic president will order out United States regulars, a Republican or Democratic governor will order out the State militia or a Republican or Democratic mayor order out the police -not to aid you but to shoot you in the back, tickle you in the ribs with a bayonet, or break your head with a big stick?

The Socialist Labor Party endorses the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which is founded on industrial lines that is, that the workers in each industry organize into one compact body, the welfare of one being the concern of all; and with low initiation fees and no race prejudices, thus enabling every worker to be a member of a union; and where the officers, instead of arrogating to themselves dictatorial powers will be the servants who will carry out the will of the members. All industrial unions to be combined into one national organization, the same to be affiliated with the national organizations of workers of every other country, thereby bringing about the international solidarity of the working class. A union which is equipped with the knowledge that labor is the producer of all wealth and that to labor belongs that wealth, but that the workers are robbed of the fruits of their labor, of the right to self employment, and are forced into poverty, misery, crime and prostitution by the present system of private ownership of the means of production. To-day all the mines, railroads, fac-

tories, mills, etc., which must be used to satisfy the needs and desires of a people, are the property of the capitalist class, which is the master to whom the members of the working class, the wage slaves-who own little more than their labor power, either physical or mental, and which they must sell for wages in order to live-are compelled to go to and beg for employment. The price (wages) that you receive for your labor power is regulated by the law of supply and demand: and, as to-day not only are we able with the aid of new methods and machinery to produce more with less workers, but the simplification of labor that is going on enables unskilled men, women and children to take the place of skilled mechanics; therefore, the majority of the members of the working class receive barely enough to exist and reproduce their species.

Now, fellow workers, if you will only ise your reasoning powers a wee bit, you will understand that the remedy for these conditions is the abolition of the private ownership of the means of production, and the substitution therefore of the Co-operative Common wealth, wherein all the means of production will be the collective property of the people; and by reducing the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of labor, enable every one that is physically and mentally able, to secure employment and enjoy the full fruits of their labor; and assure to the old, sick, and mothers of our children every comfort and pleasure that nature and science can bestow: and to our children every opportunity of enjoying their childhood days and receiving a proper education, so that they may become useful and able members of society.

This change, fellow workers, canno be brought about by simply hurrahing for the industrial union all the year, and on election day casting your ballots for the Republican or Democratic representatives of the capitalist class, or for the Public Ownership party, which has endorsed the American Federation of Labor with its policy of division in the interests of capitalism. If you would have the ballot prove of value to the av soord pley, an sinse i tuk up the working class you men must do your full duty by casting your ballot for the candidates of that party which fearlessly and uncompromisingly upholds the interests of the working class and demands the unconditional surrender of

In conclusion, I would state that the Socialist Labor Party in some States has no official place on the ballot and must therefore get thereon by petition. It is the duty of those of you who recognize the necessity of having a true working class party on the ballot to sign the petition when asked to do so, or to go to the place where the petition can be signed. F. F. W.

Brooklyn, June 22, 1905.

PREFERS ARGUMENT TO ABUSE. To the Daily and Weekly People .-I have been reading The People for some time (have borrowed them) and have noted some of the differences between the Socialist Labor Party and the "Socialist" party. I might say I am of the opinion that it is better for the cause of Socialism that we have two parties, as it will tend to make them both "toe the line." I am one of the type you term "Kangaroos", but I am also willing to learn and if the Socialist Chicago. I was out two evenings with union members who were battling to casting their ballots for the Republican Labor Party can show me I am for

into the root of the matter firsthand, hence I need a copy of "Capital." So far as our propaganda here in this province is concerned, it seems revolutionary enough. The editor of our paper, the "Western Clarion", has a good grasp of the Socialist philosophy.

I have read some of the attacks made

on Comrade De Leon by Unterman and Simon, et al. I fail to see where they made good: I think their language despicable; it seems to me that if a man goes wrong either intentionally or not. it is up to the other man to show he is wrong by reasonable arguments, etc., and not by commenting on his parentage, nationality, etc., etc. course, I believe in calling a spade a snade, at the same time; for instance, if a man stole something that did not belong to him he is, in these days, a thief, but it should be proven beyond a shadow of a doubt before he is called such: and if a man states something that is not true and it can be proved so to the satisfaction of any and all reasonable-minded men, he is, undoubtedly, a liar and may be called such. I may or may not be wrong; I don't know, nor yet care, but I look upon Comrade De Leon and his associates as comrades of our own, and working for the common weal. Whatever we say or do, I am of the opinion that Right will eventually prevail. It may be that our conception of Right will change, but the principle will go on and on.

Wishing you success in your fight for Socialism, I remain, yours for Socialism, Wm. H. Moore.

Fernie, B. C., Canada, June 28.

BUILDING TRADES ORGANIZER. To the Daily and Weekly People .have received the following donations to the fund of Building Trades Local No. 5, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, for the purpose of putting an organizer in the field:

Jacobson \$2; F. Pierson, \$1.50; P. Augustine 50 cents; Lind 25 cents; A. Bolin 25 cents; H. Andrews 50 cents; L. Lindgren 25 cents; P. Nelson 25 cents; S. Anderson 25 cents; Peilout 75 cents; G. Hall 25 cents; F. Triumph \$2.50; C. Stenstrom; \$1.25; T. Swanson \$1.50; A. Carlson \$1; J. Johnson \$1.25; Styles 50 cents; O. J. Nord 25 cents; R. Lindgren 25 cents; J. Swenson 25 cents; A. Olsen 25 cents; D. Holngren 50 cents; C. Borg 45 cents; A. Youngquist 25 cents; G. Magny 25 cents; B. Anderson 25 cents; A. Anderson 25 cents; D. Hovin 25 cents; V. Muller 25 cents; C. Nilan 25 cents; A. Pierson \$1; P. Johnson 25 cents; G. Thompson 50 cents; E. Holgerson 50 cents. Total \$20.70.

Theodore Swanson, Treasurer of Organizer's Fund, Building Trades Alliance Local No. 5, S. T. & L. A. New York, July 2.

IERRY O'TOOLE SECONDS RALPH EASLEY IN CON-TENDING THAT SO-CIALISTS CAN'T AGREE.

New York, July 6.

Edyter Dailey Peeple:

Dear Sor:-Sinse nun av yere grate rithers an spakers dont seme to bee in a hurree to pick up the gontlet that i throo down at yere fete twoice now gon by, an a dispusishun to avode a entilygint diskushin av a queskin av sich proime emportince to our gloris nayshun, me filosify taches me that i hav ye baten to a soord, an i want to tel ye that im pritty handy wid bothe, for didnt i feit the spanyards for the honir an glori av me adaptid cunthry an larnd aul the thricks shtuddy av yere wickid dockthrines the thricks av the pin semes so aisy to me now that i ofen think i was bornd wid a pin in me fisht.

Now as i hav ye bate in wan dirackshun ile thrane me batherese an ye from the capitalist class-the Socialist Labor another pint av the cumpis, an, as they say in battel, aythur dhraw yere foire, er silinse yere guns forivir.

Filosify is a foine shtuddy as anny wan wot has thride id can tel, an id taches me amung ether things that ye soshilists is onely mad bekase daysint min rools the cunthry an wont git doune an out to make rume fer yersels; an as for the gud yere dune, or want to do, is to rase a ruckshin wid pasefull an lawabidin cityzens, aul av whitch ile proov in this lether. Fursht av aul, im tould thers to fack-

shuns, wan whitch we noe as the revilushinarie partee, an the wan cauled sthreet car an elivayted thranes ownership krue, an whitch is ye on whitch is tother is a depe misthery to mesel, as noes it all.

Now thin, ye say that yere foitin for the fredeum av the dounthroddin wurkin clas,-as if they didnt hav fredeum inuff now, more nor they disarve-bud as a mather av fact yere scrappin an querelin anning yersels as iviry wan sez whitch is a aufil shrate av afavers in a kriskun an pasefull ripublick. Bud beehoind aul soshilishtick rangles an ralerode found id convaymint to pick a

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

P. W. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN .- 1., one nor the other. It was only last year The Western Federation of Miners was that they, despite their consuming and launched in the City of Butte, Mont., in squandering, were in that predicameni 1893. Its founders were metalliferous in this country. The result was a panic, miners.

2. The American Labor Union was Among its founders were Edward Boyce, panics NOW, it would be folly to believe Debs, Daniel McDonald and Thomas T. through exports and waste, "for cen-Hagerty. M. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y .-- Of course

that "De Leon is also a lawver" argument is puerile. For almost fifteen will be much more rapid and thorough years, De Leon has been closely identi- than that in existence at present. We fied with the Socialist Labor Party. During that time he renounced the profession of law, and as lecturer, debater, pamphleteer, translator, editor, and representative, in the councils of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and the conventions at home and abroad, mittee. gave all his means, time and genius to the Labor Movement. Not once has he sought to employ his abilities to his own advantage outside of it. The man who, in view of this, classes De Leon with Boudjianoff, who profits from the legal prosecution of striking workingmen, he having aided in enjoining the striking Ladies' Shirt Waist Makers in 1903, may be put down as being incapable of making a proper classification. Such an individual will mistake a man for a reptile, and vice versa.

E. H., LYMAN, WASH .- Matter received and forwarded, as requested.

B J. NEW YORK CITY-No: we don't believe that the system which robs Labor of four-fifths of its product can be "perpetuated for centuries to come", though those four-fifths becoming "the subject of an ever increasing export trade, and being consumed, or squandered by large and small capitalists and business and professional people of large or moderately large incomes." To believe this is to miss the significance of current history. In the first place, the ever increasing export trade is lacking, not in this country alone, but in other

tries as well. The Department of Commerce and Labor is going to call a congress to see what can be done to increase American export trade. A congress to consider the economic expansion of the world is to be held in Mons, Belgium, on September 24. Why these congresses? Because it is recognized that in all civilized countries production surpasses consumption; hence the urgent necessity for markets. In the second place, this necessity for markets has already produced a revolution. It caused the Russo-Japanese war.' We presume that you read the newspapers and know what is going on, not only in Russia and Japan, but in China as well. In the third place, the capitalist system of robbing Labor has already, in England, for instance, produced a deterioration that is arousing deep thought that will either tell against the system, or England. We prefer to believe that it will tell against the system. In the fourth and last place, capitalists and as this unackshun wud apere to endykate professional people cannot go on consuming or squandering indefinitely, Their capacity is limited. Besides they shtanshtill. The pin is moitere thin the kets are lacking they can do neither the SPRINGS, TEXAS-Matter received.

in which not a few of them lost millions and went to the wall. With capitalists founded in Denver, Colo., in 1902. It at home and abroad seeking markets was formerly the Western Labor Union. creating revolutions and experiencing who was its first president: Fugene V. that they can perpetuate their system, turies to come"; especially when the centuries to come are going to go through an economic development that prefer to grasp the significance of modern life, and consider the prospects it holds forth, than believe such things, J. E. D., SECRETARY 23D A. D., NEW

YORK CITY-Your communication has been referred to the N. E. C. Sub-com-

S. T. F., PORT NORFOLK, VA .- The

reports of the Chicago Convention, published in the Daily and Weekly People, will set you right as to the part played therein by Eugene V. Debs. You will see therefrom that, the "Portsmouth Star" of June 27 to the contrary notwithstanding, the new industrial workers' organization is no more dominated by Debs than by De Leon, and no more by them than by the 250 delegates present: it is a movement of the Working Class, inaugurated by 150,000 workingmen, whom they represent. You will also understand therefrom the changed attitude of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance toward Debs and the members of his party who, by their words and deeds at the Chicago Convention, have repudiated "pure and simple" Socialism. You will see therein a willingness on the part of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, to aid in launching a class-conscious industrialism, thereby laying the foundation for the unification of the Working Class on both the economic and political fields in accordance with the Class Struggle. This is something different from uniting with "pure and simple" Socialism, with its division of the Working Class on both the economic and political fields, and its consequent record of capitalist fusion in the shop, through Belmont and Gompers, and at the ballot box, through divers methods, as you seem to fear.

A. J. B., JERSEY CITY, N. J.-Notice arrived too late for insertion in the Sunday People.

- F W. PROVIDENCE R. I .- Notices intended for publication in the Weekly People must be in this office not later than 10 o'clock P. M. on the Tuesday preceding the date of publication.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Attention is called to the notice at the top of this column.

TO FRIENDS AND PARTY MEM-BERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD -Send preambles and constitutions of your Unions to this office. As complete a set as possible is wanted.

H, J., SHAWNEE, O.: E, S., OGDEN. UTAH; J. D., ERIE, PA.; "A FRIEND", LOS ANGELES, CAL,; W. H., BERK. LEY, CAL.: C. D., LOWELL, MASS.; are compelled by the laws of Capitalism H. P. EUREKA, CAL.; UNKNOWN to reap profit and invest it. When mar- EVERETT, MASS.; C. P., CARRIZO

tum whitch is upheld be our gud krissusitey. This is the dhredfull ame ye hav in vue, an ye cant diny id.

Now if yede onely egree an beehave loike ether peeple wots thrine to make a daysint livin, that is to say, be raykin in the proffits, thin pirhaps yede be rayspicted, evin be mesel.

Luckid our grate inshtithusshins, our churchis, an our industhrale sinthirs an counthrese av aul koinds, an what do we see? The foinesht eggsampel av pase, yunatee an harmunee as ivir wor sene! See the ralerodes for inshtinse, an the shippin consarns an enshurinse monapalese, alweys thrine to bether thimseles in a laygil way whitch av coorse is a rale binifit to susitey. They may hav littel diffirinses av apinnon wanse in awhoile, bethune thimsels an evin wid ther wurkinmin, bud thats ther privalage, an besoides, wurkinmin is nivir contintid wid ther lot whitch is onkriskun an a grate sin as our houly priesht ofen sez

Not long avgo id will be raymimbired, misther Kassitt av the pinnsillwayma

scraps, the raskels im tould, apere to be , scrap wid the Goolds over sartin tarriegrede opon wan thing to witniss: the toree, an in ordher to prutact is inthirdisthruckshin av our gloris inshtitshu- ishts he was impaled to tare doune moils shins sich as poore housis, prishins, an moils av tellygraff shticks an med a enshurinse, pinitinsharese an the cum- bonefoire av thim, in fact he disthroyed plate overthroe av the capytilisht sish- publick propirtee, bud av coorse wher sich vasht inthirishts was at shtake a kun masthers, the capytilisht class, an littel affayer av that koind dushut upset foinaly, to cut id short, the villyans the soshil eqillybrum, as they say. An wants soshilism whitch, as our houly thin if we want another inshtinse, ile priesht sez, wud be very disasthress to giv ye the inthirburraw shtrike whitch they tels me was inginered be misther Royan av the metrypolickan. Av coorse the sthrikers got id in the nick, bud misther Royan an the gintilmin wot belped im got id in the pockidbuck, bud in the presint shtate av our complixed susitey id cudnt be ayvided. Now let me giv wan more inshtinse

ay raysint ackurrinse wot haffind undhir yere noes an didnt shtop id wid aul yere tauk. Theres the grate inshtitushin cauled'the eckytipple ensurense cumpeny. in whitch the biggisht an mosht rayspictible mimbirs av susitey is inthireshtid. Now in that littel thrubbel they has, a lot av muney is envolvid, an id wudnt be safe to throud around loos in the sthreets, whitch sum av um at wan toine was afcerd wild be dun, so they med up ther moinds to foit for the loins share, whitch av coorse has bene dun be the besht av kriskuns in aul ages. Kin ye soshilishts shoe sich harmunee as the cekytipple? av coorse not.

An spakin av ensurense currpinees. Did we ivin ship to considher the

(Continued on page 6.)

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Heary Kuha, N-cretary, 3-6 New Reade

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA
—National Secretary, P. O. Bez 380, Londen. Ont. don, Ont.

JEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

Jed New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee Sub-Committee held on Friay, July 7, at the Daily People building, with Comrade T. Walsh in the chair. Present Walsh, Bahnsen, Eck, Crawford, Donohue, Lechner, Anderson, Kinneally, Absent with excuse: Hossack, Moran, Bilhaus, Katz; without excuse: Burke and Olson.

Minutes of previous meeting approved after slight correction.

Financial report for week ending June 17 showed receipts \$85.50; expenditures \$21.01; for week ending June 24, for week ending July 1, receipts \$164.95;

receipts \$23.32, expenditures \$157.13; expenditures \$113.21. Communications: One from Organizer Abelson, on behalf of Section New York County, asking whether arrangements could not be made with Labor News Company to issue the book catalogue free of charge. Referred to Party Press Committee. From J. Koppelman, Fargo, N. D., former member of the Socialist party giving information upon the make-up of that party and severely criticizing their tactics for expelling revolutionary Socialists and signing petiof their State committeemen and five individual members participating in the communication reviewing the conditions and situation in California. It arrived too late to be brought before the National Executive Committee. From H. J. Schade, complaining because a communication sent to The People was not published. In the absence of the Editor no definite information could be obtained; so matter was left open until his return. From California State Committee stating that 25 due stamps were lost in transit between Los Angeles and San Francisco, and requesting their replacement; granted. From Comrade De Leon touching upon events in Chicago. From Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., relating their difficulties in securing a competent and thorough canvasser. From F. Zierer. New Brunswick, N. J., enclosing charges preferred against him by his Union, the Trades and Labor Federation, enumerating a long string of sc cusations and demanding his expulsion the most grievous among the sins committed by him being his membership in and agitation for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Laor Party, and his referring to Gompers and Mitchell in the sacreligious terms of "traitors and misleaders of the Working Class." From Iver Larson, Lisbon N. D., tendering his resignation, which was accepted. From the Twenty-third

Assembly District, New York, finding fault-with the wording of the minutes of the National Executive Committee eferring to their case; referred to the secretary of that body. From Louisville, Ky., conveying information that two members of the Socialist party appeared before their branch meeting and promised to do all in their power to prevent the appearance of the Socialist ection. From B. H. Williams, Butte, Mont, acknowledging receipt of literature, transmitting statement of expense

unt, and outlining plans for his agi-

wing increase of membership, large

apon his work in California towns.

and attentive audiences at mass meetngs, and a brisk sale of literature, over pamphlets having been disposed of in one week. Upon the whole the outook is bright and promising. Sections Cleveland, O., and Taco

Wash, reported election of officers. Two applications for charters were est in by A. Gilhaus for Youngstown, O., and Canton, O.; granted.

Two applications for membership-atarge received from J. Koppelman and is Paul, both of Fargo, N. D., and ormer members of the Socialist party from which they resigned; granted, Adjournment.

> William Teichlauf, Sec. pro tem.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. Tharles Rogers, Tampa, Kans...\$ L. Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass.

(on \$1 monthly pledge) 1.00 3d A. D. New York F. Lechner, Hartford, Conn..... lected by Section Kalamazoo, Mich.

Total.....\$ 8.00 Previously acknowledged\$896.93

Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

BOSTON PICNIC.

Friends and sympathizers of Section

Boston, S. L. P.: the Arm and Hammer Club of the Section is going to hold a pienie Saturday, August 5, at Armory Grove, for the benefit of the Section. A tug of war has been arranged between the Scandinavian Socialist Club and Section Boston, S. L. P. There will be singing by the Scandinavian Society chorus and others. Also various games and sports. A good time is assured. Tickets can be had at headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, or at secretary's house, F. Houtenbring, 27 Story street, South

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Seventy more subscriptions to the Daily People came in during the week ending Saturday, July 8. Also a number of bundle orders. As soon as we can tell definitely when the stenographic report will start, it will be announced In the meantime every one who is interested in getting a complete report of the Chicago Industrial Union Convention should subscribe for the Daily People. One month, 40 cents; three months, \$1.

One hundred and fifteen subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured. Frank Webber, alternate. Section Phila-This is a good time to begin pushing the circulation of both the Weekly and the Daily People. The summer campaign, of open air meetings is on and the Chicago Industrial Convention will help to make our position better understood, so tion lists for capitalist nominations, two that it should be easy to secure sub-

scriptions. The Weekly People of July 22 will be latter. From Mrs. Johnson, a lengthy of special interest to clerks, book keepers, salesmen, window dressers, packers, of committee on resolutions; (5) inporters, stenographers, and others employed in offices and department and retail stores. It will contain a series of articles written by members of Clerical officers' report; (8) election of commit-Workers' Alliance, No. 4, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Order a bundle and distribute them. Rates: 100 copies or less, one cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, three-fourths of a cent a copy; over 500 copies, one-half cent a copy. The Clerical Workers' Alliance will look after the distribution in New York City.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Some more good orders came in during the week ending July 8. But there weren't enough of them. It looks as though some of our people were waiting for the result of the Chicago Convention. We have not a doubt but that now all our forces will again swing into the work with even greater vigor than ever before; and that within a few weeks decided results will be shown. Of course, special literature, to some extent, will be gotten out as a result of the

Chicago bought 433 "John Mitchell Exposed," 100 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," fifty "Reform and Revolution," and thirty-six Emblem But-

One Hundred and forty-four "Reform and Revolution" and three books were sent to Glasgow, Scotland.

Section Elizabeth, N. J., bought 1,000 leaflets and 100 assorted pamphlets. Milwaukee bought fifty "John Mitchell Exposed"; and Buffalo took fifty "Socialism," by McClure. The Twentieth A. D., N. Y., took twenty-five "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," and rty ticket in the field at the next twenty-five "What Means This Strike?" B. H. Williams, Butte, Mont., bought

two "Woman Under Socialism," one "Pilerims Shell," and thirty copies of pamphlets of assorted titles. tation tour. Several from Frank Bohn

Comrade Santee, New York, bought copy of Marx "Capital" and two bronz Emblem Buttons. Comrade Moore, of Fernie, B. C., also took a copy of "Capital"; and a copy of "Ancient Society," by Morgan, was sent to Los Angeles. Lorain, Ohio, bought a copy of "Woman Under Socialism.

leaflets and other literature to the amount of \$3.57. Comrade Frederick, of Turtle Creek, Pa., took a copy of "Woman Under Socialism,"

Well, comrades, you should now de cide quickly how you can best produce results with your propaganda, and get into the work without delay.

CHICAGO S. T. & L. A. DELEGATES FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$478.54 Section Essex County, N. J..... 4.00 Section Peoria, Ill..... 34th A. D., S. L.P., New York ... M. Heyman, New York..... W. Gilpin, Hoboken, N. J..... 10.00 1.50 L. A. 252 S. T. & L. A., Brooklyn 1.10 35th A. D., S. L. P., New York ... Section Boston, Mass.... Section Lynn, Mass..... Section Glovesville, N. Y..... 3.00 Section North Hudson..... 26th A. D., S. L. P., New York. .

Total......\$514.44

PENNSYLVANIA S. L. P.

Holds Rousing Convention at Pittsburgh on July 4

vention of the Socialist Labor Party Rupp. was called to order at Ormond Hall, 1021 Carson street Pittsburg, Pa., by the Secretary of the State Committee, L. Katz, on July 4. Charles Rupp was elected temporary chairman and D. E. Gilchrist and L. Katz temporary secre taries. Comrades Thomas, Markley and Drugmand were elected a committee on credentials.

On motion the convention took a reess to allow credential committee to prepare its report and during this recess short addresses were made by different

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CRE-DENTIÁLS:

The Committee on Credentials recom mended that the following delegates be

Section Allegheny County:-Chas. Rupp, August Clever, Amedio Mori, E. Hildebrand, E. J. Drugmand, W. H. Thomas, D. E. Gilchrist, E. R. Markley, Fred J. Herrington, Jas. A. McConnell delphia:-L. Katz. John Bach, delegate at large.

On motion the recommendations of the committee were approved.

ORDER OF BUSINESS:

On motion the following order of business was adopted:-(1) Election of permanent chairman; (2) election of permanent vice-chairman; (3) election of permanent secretaries; (4) election troduction of resolutions and other matter: (6) election of committee on constitution; (7) election of committee on tee on ways and means; (9) officers' report; (10) report of delegates; (11) correspondence; (12) nomination of candidates: (13) reports of committees: (14) new business; (15) good and welfare; (16) adjournment.

The following officers were ther elected :- Chas. Rupp, of Pittsburg, permanent chairman; W. H. Thomas, of Blythedale, Section Allegheny County, vice-chairman; D. E. Gilchrist, of Pittsburg, and L. Katz, of Philadelphia, sec-

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES: Resolutions-Thomas, Clever and Markley. Constitution-Gilchrist, Katz nd Drugmand. Officers' Report-Markley, Mori and Thomas. Ways and

Means-Gilchrist, Markley and Thomas L. Katz, the State Secretary, then read lengthy report which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Officers'

REPORT OF DELEGATES: E. J. Drugmand, of Branch Imperial, Section Allegheny County, made a lengthy and encouraging report. W. H. Thomas, of Branch Blythedale, Section Allegheny County, made an exhaustive report on the prospect of the sturdy branch of which he is a member. Amedio Mori, of the above-named branch, also made a brief report on the conditions obtaining amongst the Italian workingmen. E. R. Markley, of Branch Braddock, Section Allegheny County, then made a report on the activity of their branch in Braddock and vicinity. August Clever, of the above-named branch, also spoke briefly for his branch. Chas. A. Kessler made a report at the request of Delegate Hildebrand, for Branch 28, Section Allegheny County, books to the amount of \$2.10. The D. E. Gilchrist, Organizer of Section Cleveland Labor News Agency took a Allegheny County, made a lengthy report on conditions in the Section and told what his branch (Hill Top) is trying to do in the way of attracting the young workingmen and women to the Socialist

At this point of the proceedings, Comrade Walter Kephart, of Branch 26, Sec-H. Warlett, of Brooklyn, bought 1,600 tion Allegheny County, requested the privilege of the floor, and suggested that the convention send a telegram to the Industrial Union Convention in session at Chicago

On motion the following telegram was sent to Chicago:

"Pittsburg, Pa., July 4, 1905. To the Industrial Union Convention W. E. Trautmann, Secretary, Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie Sts.,

Chicago, Ill.: "Comrades-The Socialist Labo Party of Pennsylvania in State Convention assembled at Pittsburg, in the name of the oncoming revolution, greets you "Hew to the line of class conscious solidarity.

"Make no mistake.

"Give us a workingman and workingwoman's organization as harsh and radical as capitalism itself. "D. E. Gilchrist.

"Secretary of Convention." Convention then adjourned until 2 p. perial, Pa

Pittsburg, Pa., July 7.-The State con- | Called to order at 2 p. m. by Chairman

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES:

RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas, Excellent opportunities have risen in the ranks of the Italian workingmen for the propagation of the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor women's organization as harsh and radical as capitalism itself.

"D. E. Gilchrist. "Secretary of Convention." Party, by virtue of the Italian Federation discussing the advisability of joining either the Socialist Labor Party or the Socialist party; therefore, be it

Resolved. That an organizer's com mission be issued to Comrade Amedio Mori, of Branch Blythedale, Section Alegheny County, and that he be and is with the authority and consent of this convention, hereby made an organizer of Pennsylvania: be it further

Resolved, That this committee recom nends that this convention recommends to Section Allegheny County that an organizer's commission be given to Mori by it, enabling him to work amongst the Italian workingmen as an organizer under the direction of said Section

This resolution was adopted. Here the order of business was in dress the convention on the situation amongst the Italian and other workingmen and women of the world. Chairman Rupp ruled Comrade Mori out of the order of the convention. Comrade Mori admitted that he was out of order. but asked permission to proceed with his remarks as they were very important. Gilchrist moved that the rules be sus-

Comrade Mori then took the floor and delivered an eloquent address on conditions of the working people in the different countries of the world. When he concluded the chairman declared the rules of the convention in force again, whereupon the Committee on Constitution made the following recommenda-

CONSTITUTION

Recommends that the State Committee he formed, in the future: on the same general plan as that of the National Executive Committee, otherwise, we continue the present State Constitution.

Committee also recommends that the time allowed the State Executive Committee for getting in a referendum on any proposition be limited to five weeks. Both recommendations were concurred in by the convention.

WAYS AND MEANS:

"We recommend that all comrades be furnished with subscription lists by the State Executive Committee for the purpose of collecting money to defray exense of the organization, and also that all Sections be advised to hold railroad excursions or raise money in any other way for the purpose outlined above. The Sections holding subscription lists to make returns to the State Executive Committee quarterly."

This recommendation was adopted and State Secretary ordered to prepare and send out lists.

At this point Comrade Markley laid a recommendation before the convention signed by himself and Thomas, reading as follows:

"This committee recommends that each member of the Socialist Labor Party in Pennsylvania pay to the State Committee one-half day's pay before August I." claiming that the sum of money thus, raised would be sufficient for this coming campaign and would hurt no one comrade more than the other.

After a long discussion, pro and con, this recommendation was adopted, and the State Secretary ordered to send out this request with the subscription COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' RE-

PORT:

The Committee on Officers' Report recommends that the report of State Secretary Katz be adopted by the convention, and also recommends that Comrade Barron be made organizer in the eastern part of the State and that Comrade Colburn be made organizer in the western part of the State. Both recommendations were concurred

in by the convention. NOMINATIONS:

The following comrades were ther elected to be the candidates of the So cialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania at the coming fall election: State Treasurer-E. J. Drugmand, Im-

Markley, Braddock, Pa.

Judges of the Superior Court-A. A Grant, Scranton, Pa.; S. R. Rager, Braddock, Pa.; Herman Spittal, Erie, Pa. The State Committee was given full

power to fill vacancies should any occur from any cause whatsoever ON STATE EXECUTIVE COMMIT

TEE:

Motion that the basis of representation be one member of the State Executive Committee for every Section in the State and one member for every twentyfive additional members or majority fraction thereof. This committee to meet twice a year at the seat of the State Executive Committee, on the first Sunday in January and the first Sunday in September. During the interim the subcommittee, which will be elected by the seat of the State Committee, will meet to transact State business as often as occasion requires it to do so. Motion car-

Motion that the State Executive Committee pay one-half of the car fare of members of the State Committee to the semi-annual meetings to be held at the seat of State Committee: carried

Motion to reconsider former action in making members-at-large members of the State Executive Committee from their localities, and abolishing the ofthe Socialist Labor Party of the State of fice of member of State Committee and delegate to the State convention at large, carried.

GOOD AND WELFARE

Comrade Katz made an address. Chairman Rupp calls Vice Chairman Thomas to the chair and makes an extended and interesting address on the duties of all militant Socialist Labor Party members. Comrade Banks, just home from first week's session of the errupted by Comrade Mori rising to ad- Industrial Union Convention, reads the preamble adopted by that Convention and makes a long and exceedingly interesting report on what he saw and heard there. Banks was followed by order and requested him to return to Comrade Keenoy, who also told about what he had seen and heard at the Chicago Convention. Comrade Gilchrist made a few remarks to the comrades on what he expected the members of Section Allegheny County to do in the pended and that Comrade Mori be al- future. Comrade Walter Kephart made lowed to continue his remarks to their an interesting remark or two. Thomas of Branch Blythdale, favored the Convention with a brief but very interesting talk. Comrade Markley spoke in a very happy vein on the possibilities of the future in our work in the Keystone State.

ADJOURNMENT AMID ROUSING CHEERS

Other comrades made short and snap py addresses, after which the Convention adjourned sine die, with three rousing cheers for the Socialist Labor Party and the new Industrial Union being built at Chicago.

L. Katz, D. E. Gilchrist,

A GREAT MEETING

(Continued from page three.) the bogus Socialists are caricatures Capitalism. The same arguments which the capitalists use against Socialism are used by the bogus Socialists against the Industrial Union," said the speaker.

"The Socialist Labor Party has been sneered at", continued he, "but it has withstood the tempest of denunciation and the undying hatred of the fakirs It has warded them all off; ave, it has done more, it has silenced many of them. For proof", remarked our comrade, "look at the Chicago Convention, which has its inception alone in the ranks of the workers, who had become disgusted with the disreputable methods of the labor fakirs."

Then De Leon spoke of man as a toolless animal, and pointed out his helpless position as long as one class owned all the means of production and distribution. "This state of affairs" he said, "must be changed, but will never be changed by the methods of certain 'Socialists' who want it done little by little." De Leon said that the lion will offer just as much resistance to any attempt to pull out his hairs one by one as he will an attempt to kill him with one blow "Like the birth of a child the social

revolution will come at once. It would be unnatural to have the legs of a child born to-day, its body to-morrow, its ears the day after to-morrow, and so

Comrade De Leon was frequently interrupted by applause, but otherwise his listeners paid the utmost attention to the man who has been abused and misrepresented as few men have ever been. The last speaker was Trautmann, the

fraudulently deposed editor of the Brauer Zeitung, and secretary-treasurer of "The Industrial Workers of the World." Trautmann spoke in German, Having delivered his German speech, he was called upon to speak in English, with which he complied. Trautmann received a warm welcome when he began to speak. He is an eloquent speaker and he confined his remarks chiefly to the trades unions.

Judge of the Supreme Court-E. R. was a necessity. The old style trades unions in Germany have been supplanted by a labor organization with aims and objects identical with that of the Industrial Union newly founded in Chicago. Also in Switzerland, the speaker said, the trade organizations are far ahead of those in the United States. "Happily", he said, "the Industrial Union founded in Chicago shows that light is breaking."

> Trautmann particularly laid stress upon the fact that the trades unions should be a training school for Socialism. He lashed Gompers, Mitchell, and the other labor misleaders, showed up their dirty work; and when Trautmann asked the audience whether it was true or not that the Brewery Workers of Milwaukee were compelled to accept less wages through the deal made by the the lasht twinty foive yeres? Ye cant labor leaders with the owners of the breweries?-the brewery workers who were present answered with a loud "Yes. that is true!"

"The old style trades union" said Trautmann, divides the workers upon craft lines; while the new union aims at organizing all workers into one solid body."

Trautmann said that the Gompers' brand of trades unions, by organizing Tobin unions, are actually built up and kept alive in the interest of the exploiting class.

Comrade Wilke closed this very successful mass meeting with a few words The comrades in Milwaukee ought to keep up the agitation as they have done heretofore. Open air meetings will be

All hands on deck! The battle has

arranged.

VIRGINIA'S CONVENTION.

Continued from page one.)

resulting in Comrade Muller's election. he receiving seven votes to McCulloch's This practically completed the busi-

ness of the convention, and after speeches from comrades from the vari ous sections telling of what was being done to forward the good work and with what success, the convention adjourned

Thus closed the most interesting and nost representative State Convention ever held by the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia. Comrade Downey presided with ability and enabled the business to be despatched with promptness. Though differences of opinion arose at several stages during the sessions, no one lost his temper for a moment. Every one expressed satisfaction with the work accomplished and gave assurance that the cause of the Working Class would henceforth be pressed forward more earnestly than ever by the comrades throughout Virginia.

After adjournment the members of the convention became the guests of Section Richmond at the home of our good Comrades Blersch-there are two comrades in that house, husband and wife, both of whom joined Section Richmond as charter members in 1896. Here, while eatables and drinkables and smokables were dispensed, a brief season of wit and reason and good fellowship was enjoyed, until train time arrived, and comrades reluctantly exchanged

good-byes. A word of comment on the party's candidates for public office in Virginia and I will close this report.

Comrade Downey, whom we would fain elect governor, is an M. D., but he proletarian to the backhone He or ganized Section Roanoke in 1897, and nothing that has happened in the eventful years since then has served to shake his confidence or weaken his energies in behalf of the workers. As a writer and speaker and earnest member, he is a credit to the Socialist Labor Party. Comrade Hollins, whom we have slat-

ed for the office of lieutenant-governor. joined Section Richmond on New Year's Day of 1899. By trade he is an artist and designer for the American Tin Can Co. here. Ever since he cast his lot with the Socialist Labor Party, Comrade Hollins has been active in the movement. Between the offices he holds in Section Richmond and the State Committee he is a veritable "Poohbah." In Richmond we have no more valuable or oyal man than Comrade Hollins. Our candidate for attorney-general of

the Old Dominion is Edward Schade of Newport News, By occupation he is a machinist. He joined the party in 1897 and has never faltered for a moment in the discharge of his duties as a enember and officer in the party. For years he has been the mainspring of the party organization in Newport News. Besides being Organizer of the Section there, he is Virginia's member of the National Executive Committee.

Trautmann said that the new union As a hustler for subscriptions to the party organs and literature, Comrade Schade excels, and the flourishing condition of Section Newport News is attributable in great degree to the earnest work and never-say-die perseverance of this modest and unassuming comrade.

In his description of the party's nom inces in this State, the writer is not actuated by any other motive than to furnish the comrades everywhere with a correct idea as to the stamp of men the party has to carry aloft the standard of the class-conscious workers in Virginia

Alex. B. McCulloch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 5.)

wundherfull grothe av sum av um widin diny that ids amazin! An how did they manige to bild up sich kolloshil forthins in so short a toime? Simplee be pase an harmunee wid ther wurkinmin! An im tould sum av um pays big salerese to the min, the presedents gettin as hoie as a hundhard thousind a yeer an ovir an ishut that a gud saferee for a wurkinman! Thin the agints im tould gits from 15 to 20 pur cint saleree for gittir the bissiniss, an that if they wurk hard inuff an sell plinty av polisees they car make as mutch as the presedents. Ye cant diny that thats gud pay for a wurk-

So ye see in manny av our big consarns id becums naysassiry be toimes to raysort to laufull manes in ordher to hould up, bud whativir they do they is egrede opon wan thing an that is: to pull tigither in ther foit aginsht ye who wud compell un to do sum ether wurk Wan er to more shoinin illisthray-

shuns an im dun. The churchis for inshtinse evin me onn blessid church wots the very pillir av daysint susitey, they aul had ther littel scraps an do shtill. They caul ache ether voil nemesloike the pot an the kittel, bud shtill they git rayspict, an plinty doe. Bud i was tould wansht be a frind that they git the doe undhir fals pritinses, that is, they dont giv nothin in rayturn whitch i cant undhershtand, at all a all. Thin luckid the diffirint cunthrese, they ofen scrap among thimself bud evin if they do-an this is wot in gittin at-cunthrese, churches, corpiray shuns an aul hav an undhershtandis bethune thimsels, an that is: that soshilism musht be shtopped afore id dus ur mishthiff. So, too, id semes, be the saim tokin, the soshilishts, dispoit thei diffirinses, sez id shaint. Did ye ivis see sich a lack iv harmunes?

To conklude: Althoo ye sed, nothir about me ether lethers, id givs me grate cumfurt to noe that me-idays is foindir ther wey into so manny benited homes an im shure thay! hav the disoyred iffect opon the peeple in dhew toime.

Yours thruly, Jerry O'toole.

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