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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XV. No. 23.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

NOTICE ALL UNIONS AND MEMBERS CONNECTED WITH THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Fellow Workers:—
Labor Day affords the best opportunity to reach the ear of the working people, when they turn out in parades or picnics. This day should impress upon their minds, more than any other day, an idea of the might and power they would wield if they were organized on the right lines and would control the affairs of their unions by their collective knowledge. This is not the case to-day. Many are longing for truth, if handed to them in the right way.
A better form of labor organization has been proposed and is in rapid process of construction. The masses have to be made acquainted with the principles underlying the movement inaugurated by the Industrial Workers of the World. The Manifesto, although sent to all craft unions in the United States and Canada, was suppressed by labor officials; now you have to reach the workers in the open.
For this reason, a leaflet has been prepared embodying the forms, methods and aims of the Industrial Workers of the World. In several localities the members have already organized themselves for the purpose of distributing these leaflets. Systematic propaganda is needed everywhere to accomplish results. The membership of this organization should show how things are done. DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOUR NEXT MEETING! ORDER LEAFLETS AT ONCE! State quantity needed! Volunteers should come to the front to do the work. DON'T RELY ON YOUR OTHER FELLOW WORKER; he might do the same—then nothing would be done! RESOLVE

THAT YOU'LL DO IT! Then ALL will perform their duties.
Blank space is left on the leaflets for announcements, meetings, addresses of organizers, information bureau, etc., to be filled out by the local officers. Announce meetings on that leaflet so that the wage earners of this country may learn the power of the forces and principles making progress for this organization. All printed matter of the Industrial Workers of the World will be translated into all languages; so that all who are treated with contempt by the aristocrats of labor or by those wise men who consider them inferior or backward may read the message of a labor organization which embraces every honest toiler who works with muscle or brain and debars every fakir, no matter under what flag he may be sailing. ORGANIZE YOUR COMMITTEES AT ONCE! Order the leaflets, stating how many you want. Orders will be promptly filled.
VOLUNTEERS TO THE FRONT! "WORK" FOR YOU ON LABOR DAY! Leaflets, twenty-five cents per hundred, prepaid.
Yours for the I. W. W.,
Chas. O. Sherman,
General President.
W. E. Trautmann,
General Secretary-Treasurer.
Notice:—Again we urge the unions and members to remit money in advance when sending in orders for supplies or due stamps. Due stamps serve as receipt and cannot be furnished until dues are paid.
(See price-list on page 27 of constitution.)

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

I. W. W. MEETINGS.
Busy Week for Industrial Workers of the World Officers.
General President C. O. Sherman and General Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann, of the Industrial Workers of the World, have a strenuous week ahead of them upon their visit to New York. Besides the organization meetings there have been arranged the grand ratification meeting in Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth street, Manhattan, on Thursday night, mass meetings in Kreuzer Auditorium, Newark, for Friday; one in Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Saturday night; one in Paterson Sunday, and at Ebling's Casino, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and St. Ann's avenue, Bronx, Tuesday, September 5.
The committees in charge desire every Industrial Worker and sympathizer of the movement to take hold and push the spreading of the advertising matter and create all the agitation possible through these meetings.
—Daily People, Sunday, Aug. 27.

SURRENDERING THEIR CHARTER.
Paterson, N. J., Aug. 22.—A local paper published the following. It is self-explanatory:
"Surrendered Their Charter.
"At a meeting of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance held Friday evening at their headquarters, Helvetia Hall, it was unanimously voted to surrender their charter to the Industrial Workers of the World, with headquarters in Chicago, in compliance with the proceedings of the convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance held in June, in selecting delegates to the convention at Chicago, June 27, called to organize a progressive economic union without affiliation with any political party; on industrial class lines, recognizing the Class Struggle and the necessity of the solidarity of the whole Working Class.
"Arrangements are also under way for holding a mass meeting in this city in the near future, at which it is expected that Eugene V. Jabs and Daniel De Leon, together with the president and secretary of the new organization, will address the meeting.
"The preamble to the constitution in part is: The Working Class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.
"Between these two classes a struggle

must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the Working Class without affiliation with any political party.
"That all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lock-out is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all. Yours,
"R. Berdan."
STORE AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES.
Join the I. W. W., and Take Active Measures to Extend Their Organization.
Pursuant to a call issued by the G. E. B. of the S. T. and L. A., the Clerical Workers' Alliance, L. A. 4, met on Thursday evening, Aug. 24, at the club rooms of Karl Marx Social Club, 224 E. 83rd street and after a brief discussion, decided unanimously to surrender its charter to the Industrial Workers of the World and apply for admission in the new organization.
The Clerical Workers' Alliance, composed of store and office employees, will henceforth be known as Store Employees and Office Workers Union of the I. W. W. A set of officers consisting of a President, Vice-president, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, a Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Conductor, Warden, and a Board of Trustees, were duly elected in accordance with the by-laws.
A leaflet on "Sunday Law Violation and Early Closing", with an announcement of the I. W. W. mass meeting to take place on Thursday evening, Aug. 31st, attached to it, was placed in the hands of a committee for distribution to East Side clerks.
An article that appeared in the Daily People of Tuesday, Aug. 22nd, entitled "Paternalism", and telling how the United Cigar Stores are to practice it upon their employees, was fully discussed; and it was decided that this organization constitute itself a committee of the whole to interview the United Cigar Store employees on this subject, with the object in view of issuing a leaflet on this subject in the near future.
The Store Employees and Office Workers' Union will meet regularly every second and forth Thursday in the month at the Karl Marx Club rooms, 224 E. 83rd street.
Members of the former Clerical Work-

ers Alliance, who have not as yet enrolled in the I. W. W., are requested to appear and do so at the next regular meeting. After September, all members of the Alliance will have to join as new members by paying an initiation fee of \$2.
Secretary.

A DISTRIBUTION DIVISION.

The Store Employees and Office Workers' Union has a request to make of the members of the Industrial Workers of the World as well as members of the S. L. P. throughout the United States. It is our aim to extend the organization of Clerical Workers in general, and more in particular, employees of department and other retail stores so as to enable us to form as speedily as possible a Distribution Division of the I. W. W. This is what we expect our friends to do:—First—Send on names and addresses of employes as above indicated if you happen to know of any. Second—When making any purchases from a retail clerk, whether employed in a department store, grocery store, drug store, tobacco store or any other retail store ask him whether he would be interested in joining or in other localities help to form a union of clerks, book-keepers, stenographers, etc. If you receive an answer in the affirmative, get his name and address and send it on to the below address. It is an easy matter to engage in a conversation with a clerk in a retail store and easier still to interest him in working class organization. This branch of the working class have been totally ignored by the pure and simpliers and the press of the entire country will not say a word in behalf of the clerks except in derision of them. That they are ripe for economic organization is evidenced in the fact that whenever approached on this subject they will speak heartily in favor of it. But they do not as yet know us, and besides they are a suspicious lot. We are quite certain that just as soon as they find out who we are, and what our aims and objects are, they will be with us. A systematic distribution of literature is necessary, which we have already started and expect to continue until they are thoroughly organized. Help us along in the manner that we have pointed out to you. Forever ready to reciprocate, we wish to remain,
The Store Employees and Office Workers' Union
care of Karl Marx Club,
224 East 83rd Street, City.
P. S.—When sending on names and addresses kindly inform us of the nature of his or her occupation and if possible where employed.

CHICAGO'S I. W. W. CLUB.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21.—The Industrial Workers' Club of Chicago, during the two months of its existence, has achieved phenomenal results. It has, beyond doubt, demonstrated the utility of a club organization for the organizing of the working class and the training and drilling it for its emancipation. The members of this club hold that to muster the working class together, to teach them the meaning of the class struggle, to point out to them the real enemy and how to fight him, is the duty of every member of the Industrial Workers of the World instead of depending upon a few paid organizers for doing this work.
The Industrial Workers' Club now has in its ranks men and women representing about twenty different trades. Each member is appointed an organizer among his fellow-workers in his branch of work. A new member is brought in upon the recommendation of the organizing member, made acquainted with the plans and purposes of the organization and falls in line with the balance of the members as an organizer. This plan works very effectively and places an equal obligation and burden upon each member and makes out of the organization an actual democracy in motion.
The last meeting was addressed by Mrs. Lillian Forberg, a former member of the Socialist party, but now an active member of the Industrial Workers' Club. The hall was crowded to the entrance. After the speaking many new members were enrolled. We are going to keep up vigorous agitation and make our criticisms fearlessly, attacking the enemy and the traitor alike, trusting in the working class only for accomplishing its emancipation along the lines mapped out by the June convention.
Mark Bartlett, Secretary,
3390 State Street, Chicago.
(Continued on page 6.)

BOHN'S ACTIVITY

S. L. P. ORGANIZER VISITS CALIFORNIA LOGGING CAMPS.

The Message of Socialism Gladly Heard Among the Redwoods—Wilson Declines Challenge to Debate—Good Section Formed at Eureka.

Eureka, Cal., Aug. 12.—National Organizer Frank Bohn arrived here on July 23, after a very rough trip up the coast, on which old Neptune did not deal as fairly with him as he might. The members-at-large had advertised quite extensively a lecture to be given at 8 p. m. that day, but owing to the non-arrival of the boat, which was delayed four hours in loading in San Francisco, were doomed to bitter disappointment. However, all rallied to Bohn's support and after allowing him a couple of days to recuperate, work was begun in earnest. Tuesday evening, July 25, a lecture was delivered on the main thoroughfare of the city to a good sized audience and a liberal quantity of literature was sold.
At the close of the meeting Organizer Bohn and friends were invited to explain "The Difference", at the "Socialists'" headquarters. Organizer Bohn did so in a masterly manner. His keen insight and quickness in answering the "Socialists'" questions in a cool and logical manner made them envy the Socialist Labor Party their organizer.
The next two days were spent out in the Redwoods, among the different logging camps. Organizer Bohn was accompanied by Comrade O'Brien, who is quite popular among the woodmen, having served a several years' apprenticeship himself. It is needless to add they were received royally. Two lectures were given with good results; literature to the amount of \$4 being sold.
Returning to Eureka Friday afternoon they engaged a horse and buggy and left for a camp seven miles out, delivered a lecture and selling \$2.50 worth of literature, returning to Eureka that night.
Bohn spoke again on the street Saturday evening; also Sunday at 2 p. m., and in Armory Hall Sunday night. His subject was "Trades Unionism and Socialism". The attendance at the hall was not as large as was anticipated, but the interest that was taken was very apparent, not a word being lost.
Rutledge, acting as chairman, opened the meeting with a few well chosen remarks, after which he introduced Organizer Bohn who spoke for one hour and thirty minutes, the latter part of the time being devoted to the new Industrial Union. Organizer Bohn dwelt very eloquently on the benefits to be derived from a union of labor, with its principles based on the Class Struggle, and pointed out the inconsistency of the "pure and simple" form of unionism.
Questions were then invited from the audience, of which the following are two: "How can we keep the grafters out of the union?" and "What is 'The Difference'?", both of which were ably answered.
Eight lectures were delivered in all, about \$10.50 worth of literature sold, and a large number of subs to Weekly People obtained.
Sunday evening, August 5, a meeting was held at the home of A. W. M. Lean, for the purpose of organizing a section. Eighteen charter members were obtained.
Owing to considerable discussion between the two parties on "The Difference", previous to Organizer Bohn's arrival, the Socialist Labor Party comrades tried to arrange a public debate between Frank Bohn and Mr. Ben Wilson, a "Socialist" speaker, who was here at the time, but failed; and a challenge was then issued through one of the local dailies, as follows:

"A CHALLENGE
"Eureka, August 2, 1905.
"The Eureka members of the Socialist Labor Party hereby challenge Local Eureka, Socialist party, to debate on or before Monday, August 7, the following proposition:
"Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party is the only political party which deserves the support of the Working Class."
"The place for debate to be arranged by a joint committee and in case no

hall can be secured to take place on the public street.
"E. A. O'Brien,
"L. A. Tenney,
"Committee."

It is needless to add that the challenge was not accepted.
During the latter part of his visit Organizer Bohn labored under the disadvantage of a severe cold in the head, which finally terminated in an abuse of the ear, rendering him quite deaf and cutting short the program of work that was laid out. Nevertheless, a great deal of good has been accomplished for the movement here. Section Eureka has some excellent revolutionary material in it and can be expected to be heard from in the future.
A. W. M'LEAN.

THE MASTERS OF THE BREAD.

Everywhere men, women, and children stood in the market-place crying to the Masters of the Bread to take them to be their servants, that they might have bread. The strong man said, "O Lords of the Bread, feel our thaws and sinews, our arms and our legs; see how strong we are. Take us and use us. Let us dig for you. Let us hew for you. Let us go down in the mine and delve for you. Let us freeze and starve in the forecastles of your ships. Send us into the hells of your steamship stoke-holes. Do what you will with us, but let us serve you, that we may eat, and not die!"
Then spoke up also the learned men the scribes and the lawyers, whose strength was in their brains and not in their bodies: "O Masters of the Bread," said they, "take us to be your servants and to do your will. We are fine in our wit, how great our knowledge; our minds are charged and stored with the treasures of learning, and the subtlety of all the philosophers. To us has been given clearer wisdom than to others, and the power of persuasion that we should be leaders of the people, voices of the voiceless, and eyes to the blind. But the people whom we should save have no bread to give us. Therefore Masters of the Bread, give us to eat, and we will betray the people to you, for we must live. We will plead for you in the courts against the widows and the fatherless. We will speak and write in your praise, and with cunning words confound those who speak against you and your power and state. And nothing that you require of us shall seem too much. But because we sell not only our bodies, but our souls also, give us more bread than these laborers receive, who sell their bodies only."
And the priests and Levites also cried out as the Lords of the Bread passed through the market-place: "Take us, Masters, to be your servants and to do your will, for we also must eat, and you only have the bread. We are the guardians of the sacred oracles, and the people, and the people hearken unto us and reply not, for our voice to them is as the voice of God. But we must have bread to eat like others. Give us, therefore, plentifully of your bread, and we will speak to the people, that they may be still and trouble you not with their murmurs because of hunger. In the name of God the Father will we forbid them to claim the rights of brothers, and in the name of the Prince of Peace will we preach your law of competition."
And above all the clamour of the men were heard the voices of a multitude of women crying to the Masters of the Bread: "Pass us not by, for we must eat also. The men are stronger than we, but they eat much bread while we eat little, so that, though we be not so strong, yet in the end you shall not lose if you take us to be your servants instead of them. And if you will not take us for our labor's sake, yet look upon us; we are women, and should be fair in your eyes. Take us and do with us according to your pleasure, for we must eat."
And above all the chattering of the market, the hoarse voices of the men and the shrill voices of the women, rose the piping treble of the little children, crying: "Take us to be your servants, for the breasts of our mothers are dry, and our fathers have no bread for us, and we hunger. We are weak, in need, but we ask so little, so very little, that at last we shall be cheaper to you than the men, our fathers, who eat so much and the women, our mothers, who eat more than we."
And the Masters of the Bread, having taken for their use or pleasure such of the men, the women, and the little ones as they saw fit passed by, and there was left a great multitude in the market-place for whom there was no bread.—Edward Bellamy, in "Equality."

RUMBLINGS AND EXPLOSIONS

SECOND SERIES—MORE TO COME

I.
THE SOCIALIST.
Toledo, Ohio.

FOR THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
Toledo, O., July 22, 1905.

Dear Comrade Markstall:
I am sending by mail to-day the missing copies of "The Socialist." I do not understand why you have not received them, for your name is all right on the mail list. Ask the post office about it.
Do you like "The Socialist," comrade? And if you do, are you doing anything to help push its circulation? We should have more subscribers in K. C. than we have, but we have no workers there at all. Will you act as our agent there and try to get a few subs? Send in some thirty-cent subs as a starter and see how it goes. Shall be glad to hear from you soon.
Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I am, fraternally yours,
William Maily.

II.
1706 Cherry St.,
K. C., Mo., August 3, 1905.

To Wm. Maily,
Dear Comrade:
Numbers of omitted papers received. Many thanks. In answer to your question, will say, no, I do not like the tone of your paper, therefore, will not try to push it in K. C. nor any place else. Your view of the Industrial Convention is quite different from the point of view of a revolutionary Socialist. Your sarcasm, expressed by the "little old gentleman having his delegation well in hand," etc., your laudation of Coates, besides the fact which is plainer still, viz: that your interest in the party is paramount to your interest in the working class, all is noted by those wage workers in the S. P. who are seeking the truth.
De Leon's declaration cannot be construed to mean anything more than it says, viz: that "the political movement must justify itself to the economic movement." No scientific Socialist can deny this. The word "subordinate" is misleading. The word means playing second fiddle, as it were, as witness our delegates to the Amsterdam Congress, who voted to keep out "inferior races" from the United States, which is perjury to the working class, but strictly in line with A. F. of H.—I trachery.
I am led to believe by the looks of things that our political organization, the S. P., is subordinating itself to the A. F. of L. For instance, the A. F. of L. is organized with the only object of more wages, shorter hours, and other sops. The S. P. is subordinating itself to legislative (according to that gem of a municipal platform of the S. P. of St. Louis and the S. P. of Chicago, who swell up and say: "WE ARE THE ORIGINAL MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PARTY") for more wages, shorter hours, and other sops.
I say the party, for if the interest of the party was not paramount to the interest of the working class, such tommy-rot would not be tolerated by

the party. The more I study the more I am convinced that the party is not a revolutionary party, whose aim must be the abolition of the WAGE SYSTEM. We have no time for reform, and will have no advocacy of reform.
The "Industrial Workers" are organized with the one object in view above all others: the emancipation of the working class by the ABOLITION OF THE WAGE SYSTEM, and the ushering in of the Socialist Republic. A Socialist party working to accomplish this same purpose "justifies itself to the economic movement." This I take it, is De Leon's meaning, and I contend it is right. The political movement must be the reflex of the economic movement.
Let us have more fellowship for De Leon who has proven himself a champion of working class interests for years, and a true exponent of scientific Socialism. Read "The Burning Question of Trade Unionism," and be convinced of his knowledge of the relation of trade unionism and Socialism.
The wool can no longer be pulled down over the eyes of the revolutionary workingman, and as Haywood says in his speech, "Whether the skilled workers come to us or not at the present time," etc., we will organize and hasten the day of our emancipation.
I am a constant reader of the Daily and Weekly People, and those papers are certainly "brushing the cobwebs" from the minds of hundreds in the S. P., besides those papers deem it their duty to the working class to discuss trade union questions, whether A. F. of H.—I or any other union.
How are we going to ignore the "trade union question" (as you seem to believe we should in your comment of Comrade Debs' article in your paper of July 29, 1905), when the class antagonism is on the economic field, and its manifestations are the chief facts we have to demonstrate the class struggle. Our press whether private or party-owned are forced to take the trade union question up, and expose all labor fakirs and their nefarious work, as also all mistakes the trade unions make, for the education of our class and any Socialist paper that refuses to do that will be the cause of lessening the demand for printer's ink. All hail the "Industrial Workers of the World," whose mission it SHALL be to educate our class to their class interest, and prepare them to take possession of the Socialist Republic. I am, fraternally,
Geo. Markstall.

P. S.—Kindly publish this in your paper and let us have a discussion of the trade union question, to educate our class, and to show them the necessity of joining the "Industrial Workers of the World." If you will not, let me know and I will send copy to the Weekly People.
III.
Dear Comrade:
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THE SOCIAL EVIL

What the Russo-Japanese War Is Doing to Spread It in Japan.

The below clipping from the "Japan Mail" was received with the following note:
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"New York, Aug. 21. P. L. Q."
(Enclosure)
THE SOCIAL EVIL AND THE WAR
[To the Editor of the "Japan Mail"].
Sir,—Requests for statistics concerning certain features of the social evil question were sent out in February and replies have been received from all the Police Departments except Ishikawa and Nagasaki.
The number of licensed prostitutes at the end of last year was 42,178 as against

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36,676 at the close of the 35th of Meiji, an increase of 3,502. Osaka heads the list with 6,158, an increase of 2,387 over the 35th of Meiji. Hiroshima reports 2,436 nearly twice the number of two years ago. The increase in these two places accounts for the general increase, as there is very little change in the other Fu and Prefectures. The presence of great numbers of soldiers in Hiroshima during the most of the past year accounts for the increase there, and the same may be true of Osaka to a certain extent.
The fact that the place is distributing point for Formosa and the bases in Manchuria where brothels have been opened probably offers an explanation for the heavy increase there. Osaka has nearly as many licensed women now as in Meiji 32nd the year before jiyuugayo came into effect. Kyoto, Hyogo, Niigata and Aichi, show a slight increase. In Aichi Prefecture there are 270 more courtesans than two years ago, but there are 300 less geisha. It is not difficult to surmise where the 300 geisha are. Aichi and Niigata Prefectures furnish about half of the licensed prostitutes for the Empire, and the increase in those
(Continued on page 3.)

INDICTMENT AGAINST THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

ADDRESS OF W. E. TRAUTMANN, GENERAL SECRETARY, INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Delivered at the Chicago Convention, June 29th.

Stenographically Reported by W. E. McDermut.

Comrade Chairman and Delegates: When the general conference was called, it was not so much owing to the form of organization prior to that; it was not so much the methods of the past and the inadequacy of the craft unionism of the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor. It was far more—the conception of the corruption and the crimes that have been perpetrated by capitalist henchmen in the ranks of labor against the toilers of this land (applause); realizing this one fact, that the old unions have been established to promote harmony between the masters of the tools and those who toil to bring profit to the few. Knowing very well that under that construction of the trades and crafts union movement these crimes have been perpetrated to perpetuate the system of capitalist robbery, we came together and issued that Manifesto, well aware of the fact that the toilers of this land do not know to the extent that they ought to know the crimes that have been perpetrated in the last fifteen years, and even more. All those who know the history of the fight of the Knights of Labor and have seen the downfall of that once great order; all those who have come into the American Federation of Labor, believing that that organization after the 1886 convention at St. Louis would become an instrument of the class struggle to bring about the emancipation of the working class on the economic field, and have seen how that organization has been deluded and corrupted by the labor leaders; all those who realized that some other methods and some other forms had to be established in order to open the eyes of the working class,—came together and issued the Manifesto with the indictment against the old form of organization. (Applause). It was charged against the issuers of the Manifesto, in some industrial union papers of Europe, as I can prove, that those who issued the Manifesto could prove that such a thing existed as a collusion between the owners of the tools and the labor leaders of this country. If you file information and charges, you have to prove them, and before this convention we stand to-day ready to prove most of the charges that to-day the trade union movement has become an auxiliary to the capitalist class in order to hold down the toilers of the land. (Applause). All that has been said, all that has been charged against individuals in the trade union movement is absolutely nonsensical if we do not go down to the bottom from which these crimes arise. If you realize the harmony between capital and labor; if you recognize such a thing to exist, then you should not wonder that labor leaders become the labor lieutenants of capitalism, in order, as Mark Hanna stated in his address in Columbus three years ago, and which is in my possession, that "we must try to Americanize the trades unions," and in order to accomplish that the labor lieutenant of capitalism and the labor lieutenant of the capitalist class must work hand in hand with the labor lieutenant of the working class. I intended before I came to this convention to compile from my own bitter experience in the trades union movement, from the fights and quarrels and battles and tribulations a synopsis so that it might go before the world and prove from the trades union journals and from the documents of the trades unions that they cannot act otherwise and be consistent because they are and recognize that they are under the management of the capitalist class. I bring such as I have already got completed; I bring that in a concise and brief form, with all the documents whereby from the trades union journals to prove that such indictments were in order, and that the world should know that not so much the forms, whether it be industrial or craft unionism, not so much the process that we have seen going on of accumulation of capital in the hands of the few and the concentration of the workers in other lands has so much to do with the coming revolution in the trade union movement, but the fact that we have never recognized the fact that an economic organization of the working class must be based upon the recognition of the class conflict, and upon that recognition alone will rest the guidance and emancipation of the workers and the actions of those who are entrusted as its officers. If they recognize those axioms and those laws, then their actions will be governed thereby, and such things as Civic Federation banquets with scab bread and scab cigars will never happen again among those who are enlightened as to the causes of all these debaucheries and corruptions in the union movement of this land.

In the arguments and indictments against the old form of labor organization and its methods reference must be made to certain persons intimately connected with the American Federation of Labor. In so far as the nature of my task requires me to deal with individuals I shall be guided by the rule which Karl Marx lays down in the preface to his work on Capitalist Production, to wit: "Here individuals are dealt with only in so far as they are personifications of economic categories, embodiments of particular class-relations and class-interests." In this view the harmful actions of officers of the American Federation of Labor must be understood as the natural outcome of their attitude toward the problems of capital and labor.

Since, then, most of the organizations chartered by the A. F. of L. are based upon a presumed agreement of interests between the capitalist class and the working class, the general trend of their official administration is more or less consciously in the direction of capitalist supremacy with all its evils and the corruption which marks its sway.

You are gathered here to hear the proofs which warrant the general indictment of craft unionism as set forth in the Manifesto. With you rests the decision as to whether or not the facts which I am about to relate are strong enough in number and significance to justify the formation of a new organization rooted in the class struggle and the adoption of new methods to promote the interests of the working class.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Two hundred and fifteen subscriptions to the Weekly People and forty-eight mail subscriptions to the Daily People were received during the week ending Saturday, August 26. Considering the extreme hot weather that has prevailed during July and August, a fair showing has been made, but now that the hot weather spell is about over, we expect the above figures to be improved upon. Under the conditions that are becoming more favorable every day to our propaganda work, it will be easier to get readers for the Weekly and Daily People, and every comrade should do his share from now on towards building up a good substantial circulation for our Press, which is one of the most important weapons we possess.

Comrade Brown of Cleveland sends in 13 for his section; Rudolph Katz sends in 8 from Elmira, N. Y.; H. E. Wright, Jamaica Plain, Mass., secured 7 renewals to three-months' subs; T. F. Dugan,

Globe, Ariz., sends in 6 yearlies; Section Boston, Mass., 5; J. A. Leach, Douglas, Ariz., 5; August Gilhaus, Cincinnati, O., 5; W. F. Doyer, Marlboro, Mass., 5.

The issues of the Daily People of July 25, 26 and 27 are exhausted. Those issues contained the speeches of Powers, Haywood and Sherman at the ratification meeting. All other issues containing the stenographic report of the Industrial Union Convention can be supplied.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The week's business was very good. Section Buffalo, N. Y., bought 100 copies "What Means This Strike?" and a large order of other pamphlets, making a total of \$11.60 worth. Seattle, Wash., ordered 100 "John Mitchell Exposed" and other literature to the amount of \$7.27. Paterson, N. J., bought 100 "John Mitchell Exposed" and other literature to a total amount of \$5.70. Cincinnati, O., sent in a good order for

In the days of the small manufacturer trades unions were able to wrest from the owner of the tools certain rights and concessions without, however, any protest against the basic principles of profit-making. Here and there, workmen made demands which invaded the inner sanctuary of exploitation and, as a result of strikes and lockouts, the machinery of capitalism was threatened with serious damage. Many of the far-seeing members of the capitalist class perceived the importance of making the craft unions serve the purposes of commerce by keeping them within the bounds of capitalist economics. To accomplish this end it is plain that the workers must be held in ignorance of the true reasons which draw them together into unions. The very nature of craft unionism made this end easy of achievement, and developed unscrupulous men who performed the service for the capitalist class of keeping the laboring class divided by trade aristocracies and endless jurisdiction quarrels and by preaching, in season and out of season, the doctrine of community of interests between the workers and the shirkers.

Thus, in the official publication of the St. Louis, Mo., Exposition, 1904, of the American Federation of Labor Exhibit in Social Economy Building, Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., 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 these latter are working officers of the most successful national unions, and as such have proved their capacity before being promoted to their present positions. It should be remembered that it was the council of the American Federation of Labor, acting in conjunction with the chiefs of the railway brotherhoods, which refused to participate in the great strike on the railroads, which centered in Chicago in 1894, and thus averted a bloody and disastrous conflict 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 key-note of 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. And it was the same council whose policy after an envenomed conflict of five years' duration, was vindicated in open convention by a decisive vote of 1,796 against 214, and the programme of the common ownership of all the means of production and distribution was declared alien to the trade union movement.

And here is the document (holding up printed report). And it is the same story in the railway strike of 1894. So you men who were in the battles then, you have it under the seal of the American Federation of Labor, with the signature of Samuel Gompers attached, that he was one of the lieutenants of capitalism who broke the strike.

"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 trade union 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, 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 trade union forces and tactics into a disciplined army, only engaging in industrial war when diplomacy has utterly failed."

In this statement Mr. Gompers outlines what has been evidently agreed upon between him and his colleagues in the National Civic Federation: namely, that the craft union movement is to act as the Praetorian Guard of the capitalist system. Indeed, the very purpose of the National Civic Federation and the reason of its existence is to use, and in the using to corrupt, the labor movement to the lasting enslavement of the working class.

Out of the great mass of evidence which I have gathered to show the practical operation of craft unionism alone, the lines of capitalist exploitation I have selected first that pertaining to the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. Its constitution establishes an aristocracy of labor and discriminates against workmen because of their race and the poverty of their circumstances. Section 64, page 17 of the tenth edition of the constitution, provides that "All persons engaged in the cigar industry, except Chinese coolies and tenement-house workers, shall be eligible to membership; this shall include manufacturers who employ no journeymen cigar makers, and foremen who have less than six members of the union working under them." It is further specified that "the acceptance of rollers and filler breakers as members by initiation or by card shall be optional with local unions, except in places where the system has already been introduced." This section is manifestly designed to foster a monopoly of a few craftsmen in collusion with a certain class of manufacturers against outsiders. Section 154, page 39, reveals additional evidence in the clause that "no union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery." Thus the blue label of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, instead of being a mark of improved conditions for all workers in the cigar industry, is merely the medium whereby a small proportion of trades unionists, by mutual agreement with employers on the selling price of cigars, preserve some rights which they refuse to extend to those of their craft who work in shops where machinery is used and to those whose employers cannot be forced to sell their goods at the prices stipulated by the union. Yet in spite of these restrictions and notwithstanding membership discrimination against Chinese and tenement-house workers, section 154 of the constitution provides that "where the manufacturer deals in Chinese, tenement-house or scab cigars, it shall be optional with local unions or without the label from such a firm."

Stogie-makers and common workers in cigar factories and employees of the Cigar Trust are absolutely debarred from the union, and when they tried to organize under the American Federation of Labor they were refused a charter because the Cigar Makers' International Union of America objected to its issuance. (See Proceedings of A. F. of L. Convention, held in Detroit, 1899). This is also true of the Tobacco Workers' International Union into whose membership no employees of the Tobacco Trust may be admitted and whose regulations provide that whenever an independent union factory becomes absorbed by the trust the label shall be withdrawn and the employees either leave the factory or the union.

That the Cigar Makers' International Union of America have the support of some manufacturers to the extent of the latter's readiness to assist them in a strike against rival manufacturers is borne out by a statement in the Cigar Makers' Official Journal, March, 1905, page 5, namely: Daniel S. Jacobs, writing from New York, sums up the method for fighting the trust through a strike of their employees and affirms that "the independent manufacturers would encourage the strike in every way. They could be relied upon for every possible support."

The Cigar Makers' Official Journal, December, 1903, publishes without editorial protest a letter from a cigar maker named David Goldstein in which the writer upholds the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Lynn, Mass., for scabbing on the Knights of Labor cutters and avers that "the vital principle at stake, the maintenance of the contracts, of its integrity, forced the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to furnish men in the teeth of fierce opposition to fill the places of the K. of L. cutters who had quit work."

assorted literature to the amount of \$4.63.

Comrade Veal, organizer of Connecticut, sent for 210 pamphlets, including 50 "John Mitchell Exposed". St. Louis, Mo., bought 105 pamphlets, The French Branch, New York, took 80 pamphlets and \$1 worth of leaflets. Forty pamphlets were sent to Richmond, Va. Tacoma, Wash., took assorted literature to the amount of \$2.50 worth. Comrade Bach of Large, Pa., sent \$2.10 for literature. Comrade Shaw keeps up his good work in Nevada, sending during the week for \$3.10 worth of literature. The Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts of New York took 20 "What Means This Strike?" Comrade H. A. Santee ordered copies of "Woman Under Socialism" and Eugene Sue's books to the amount of \$6. Robert Randall of Lamartine, Col., bought literature, mostly Sue books, to the amount of \$3.24. Don't overlook the leaflet, Debs and De Leon's speeches.

Not only is scabbing thus endorsed in the interests of the sanctity of contract but it is also practised by the cigar makers themselves. In the well-known case of the *Resistencia* of Tampa and Key West, Florida, a militant working class organization, the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, assisted the manufacturers to crush out of existence this admirably class conscious union.

Another organization which is even more notably in collusion with the employers than the Cigar Makers' International Union of America is the United Garment Workers of America. In 1903 the Association of Manufacturers of Workingmen's Garments met in Chicago to confer with officials of the United Garment Workers concerning the regulation of the prices of garments and the use of the union label. Agreements were made between the two contracting parties by which the union became the facile tool of the employers. On January 26th and 27th, 1904, the Association met again in New York. According to the *Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades*, February 5, official organ of the United Garment Workers of America, "the chairman was Mr. H. S. Peters, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and a manufacturer. It was voted by each firm to subscribe a liberal sum to the fund of the national union for advertising the union label and to assist the union in improving the quality of the goods bearing the label. One of the principal objects of the Association is to remedy selling abuses that create an injurious competition and the effects of which are to depress wages and make difficult an increase."

Walter Charriere, president of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, spoke on the label of his union. He said that his union wanted the shirt, waist and laundry workers' label to be placed on both working and dress shirts. He also stated that he had attended the convention for the purpose of trying to assist the manufacturers in preventing competition between those manufacturers using his label and the label of the U. G. W. of A. General Secretary White replied that his organization objected to a divided jurisdiction in one shop. The convention then passed a resolution favoring the United Garment Workers of America as against the other union because its plans were ordered with a view to using the United Garment Workers for its own aggrandizement.

This jurisdiction fight occurred in Chicago, you will remember, when the so-called Independent Clothing Makers caused a lockout and the members of our class were clubbed on the street in battling with the police and lieutenants of the capitalist class, without knowing that they were hoodwinked.

At the annual convention of the Association of Overall Manufacturers using the union label held in New York, January, 1904, the general officers of the United Garment Workers were invited to participate in the work of the convention, and, according to the *Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades*, the general secretary attended and delivered an address. A Baltimore manufacturer, Mr. Moses Morris, is quoted by the Bulletin as saying in the course of his address to the convention:

"I had a talk with Henry White, of the Garment Workers, in which he agreed with me that an organization of the manufacturers using the label could be made of great benefit to his organization as well, and that by concerted action a great many evils might be remedied, or at least lessened, and new evils prevented to a great degree. . . . After all is said and done, none of us is more or less than a labor organizer himself, in the large sense, and I am proud of being able to term myself an organizer of labor, and I sincerely hope that those whom I have organized, with a view of producing certain articles economically and good, realize that in being one of their 'head workers' I assume a great deal of responsibility that some 'labor organizers do not seem to realize."

You find in one industry in the American Federation of Labor the organization has made a contract with the manufacturers for the use of the label on scab goods because the representative of the manufacturers was a personal friend of the executive head of the organization.

That this combination of worker and shirker is carried on in the interest of the latter is amply proved by the fact that the union label is used as an advertising agency for the manufacturer. Thus, according to the Bulletin of April 15, 1904:

"W. H. Scott, advertising manager of Sweet, Orr & Co., has organized a Union Label Advertising League, his mode of advertising being by public demonstrations in conjunction with those retail merchants who sell union made products. Exhibitions of labels and other union symbols are given in halls or theatres, and to this method is added street parades on a grand scale, with unique features."

The union label, it will be observed, is practically the manufacturers' label. In the account of the 1905 convention of the Union Made Garment Manufacturers of America the *Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades*, under the title of Perfect Harmony with "Union Made" Firms, reports that "a uniform national scale for the overall trade is to be considered by a special committee, and a committee of the union prior to the union's convention. To cap the climax the manufacturers selected as their secretary and labor commissioner Walter Chuck, the well-known General Executive Board member of our international union." And in rebuttal of a charge made by the Daily Trade Record the Bulletin avers that "the only hostility shown is toward those employers, label or non-label, who refuse to come up to the standards demanded equally and invariably of all manufacturers." These standards you will perceive from what I have already said are measured by the selling price agreements of the union manufacturers.

The same "harmony of interests" conspiracy exists between the International Boot and Shoe Workers and the shoe manufacturers as evidenced in the business transactions of the international officers of that union in the last four years. Their official journal openly admits that the label should be issued to manufacturers at the discretion of the national officers, and that "the shoe worker must come to the realization of the fact that owing to existing conditions the majority of the manufacturers do not derive anywhere near as large a profit from their business as the manufacturers in other directions. . . . The opponents of the present policy of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union claim that wages should be increased before the union stamp is issued. At the present time there is about as much sense in this as there would be in a shoe worker with a sturdy pair of legs buying crutches to navigate on, or taking a dose of paris green for an invigorator."

In the February, 1905, edition of the *Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal* the following argument is made in favor of the manufacturer:

"The sentiment of the meeting of the manufacturers was that an advance in the selling price of shoes was absolutely necessary, not only in the welfare of the shoe manufacturers, but also the jobber and retailer. To this should be added the shoe workers. Unless the manufacturers get together and formulate some practical agreement or plan fixing a fair price for their product a large number of them must continue to operate their factories at a little above the expense of carrying on the business."

There can be little doubt that a more or less formal agreement exists between the manufacturers and the union officials for the

purpose of limiting the number of those manufacturers who may use the union stamp so that, with the aid of the union officials, any increased demand for union made shoes may redound to the profit of the manufacturers in the combination rather than to the enlargement of wages for the boot and shoe workers.

It is not overstepping the bounds of truth to say that, whatever crimes have been perpetrated against the workers by agents of the capitalist class in the ranks of labor, none is more atrocious than those committed by international officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers, notably by Tolin, their general president and a member of the Civic Federation; Eaton, their former secretary, Skeffington and Gordon—vampires all who fatten upon the life-blood of the toilers.

Now I will recall a case from memory because I have not the documents here. There is present at this convention as one of the delegates a man who was a victim in this case. Here comes the General Secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, offering the Hamilton-Brown factory to operate one of their non-union factories with union men, to show the manager of that firm after a certain lapse of time that shoes can be manufactured cheaper in union than in non-union factories, and the result showed that the cost under the agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' organization, the wages of the slaves in the union factories, were less than where you have no organization. (Applause). And here are men in St. Louis thrown out on the street because, as letters in my possession from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will prove, the officers insisted that the boot and shoe workers be not organized in St. Louis; and when the men in the factories insisted that they had a right to come together, and when they were forced to go on the street, it was the same Boot and Shoe Workers' Union that filled the places of the men and crushed the spirit of those people.

If I had time to compile the facts I could show many instances where the organizations have been used as the instruments of the capitalist class against the interests of the toilers.

Now as to the indictment against the high initiation fee. Here comes over to this country a Bohemian by the name of Richard Czarniak, belonging for eleven years to the industrial unions of Germany, Switzerland, Bohemia, France, and Denmark, and everywhere recognized with his card as a glass blower. He comes upon the shores of this country, and being imbued with the class solidarity of the toilers and believing that the doors of the unions would be open to him, he applies for a job in a factory in New Jersey. The manufacturer tells him he can give him work, but before he can give him work he will have to apply for admission in the Green Bottle Blowers' Union. He makes application for admission to an organization belonging to the American Federation of Labor, and the Vice President of the Federation sends a reply, and the letters are on file, that unless he pays down \$500 as an initiation fee he will not be allowed to work, and that man has been made a scab because he could not get work under the union.

You go to the City of New York and you find unions charging \$100 initiation fee, and you find also a press censorship against those who rebel against this condition of things. You find the National Civic Federation fostering this condition through the trade journals in the last few years, and through the trade unions of this land, including the machinists' journals, annexed to the so-called literary education club of the Civic Federation, and dictating what should be admitted into the labor journals and what should be rejected. A press censorship has been established in this country, not by the capitalist class, but by the lieutenants of the capitalist class in the labor ranks. (Loud applause). And when you realize that the Green Bottle Blowers' organization could not exist except by the permission of the capitalists; when you realize the fact that the Amnheuser Busch Brewing Company of St. Louis, was the first one that organized the Green Bottle Blowers in the belief that it would be a club which the American Federation of Labor could hold over the heads of other manufacturers of beer in this country by creating a monopoly through a \$500 initiation fee; when you realize that the same Green Bottle Blowers' organization is fighting against all inventions and fighting them if possible out of existence so as to uphold its monopoly of a \$500 initiation fee, then you will see that it is you workers that are interested in the destruction of this condition.

I have letters from engineers and firemen who were driven out of their country over the sea, who were union men all their lives from the time they were sixteen years of age, and who tried to get positions in New York City with a good-standing card from the Socialist Labor Party of Bohemia, with a good-standing card in the union for twelve years, and on account of so-called restrictions in the license laws these same good revolution union men were denied the right to work in union factories. These are delegates on the floor of this convention that know these facts.

It was the realization of these facts, the realization of the many crimes perpetrated, a realization of fact that my own bitter experience can prove; when we see men and women of our class standing in line fighting injunctions and detectives, and the labor leaders saying: "We will fill your places if you don't go back to work"; and when we see them compelled to submit by the mandate of Samuel Gompers and the mandate of the American Federation of Labor, and forced to go back to work and lose their strike;—it is the realization of these facts that has forced men to become the enemies of the craft union movement. (Applause.)

In the Western Federation of Miners, it can be proved by uncontroverted evidence, that by collusion between Mr. Gompers and the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor prior to the Cripple Creek disaster, it was decided to crush that Western Federation organization out of existence because it would not submit to the mandates of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. (Applause). It can be proved that letters were sent to unions three years ago to withdraw support from the Western Federation of Miners. It can be proved that after the mine disaster in Independence, Mr. Easley, of the Civic Federation, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor Executive Board, sent a telegram to Peabody, Governor of Colorado, ordering that no discrimination should be made against members of the American Federation of Labor. It is on record that Governor Peabody said, "We have no objection against organizations working in harmony with the capitalist class." (Applause). They have no objections because they are practically auxiliaries of the capitalist class. But they must fight these revolutionary unions which stand and fight for something better for the working class; who believe not, as Mitchell believes, that the toiler should practically give up hope of ever bettering his present conditions, but which rather foster the idea that our mission is to free the working class from the bondage of wage slavery and do away with the henchmen of the capitalist class who are acting as the labor lieutenants of this land.

We have the evidence to back up, as this evidence has been collected, that every crime charged in the last five years can be proved. Here in the teamsters' strike in Chicago a year prior, Mr. Shaw went to Chicago and threatened the common brewery workers that they would fill the places of the brewery workers if they should insist on demanding one dollar more wages. The threat was made in black and white that they would fill the places of the union men, and by that means the breweries were saved \$850,000.

It is this indictment of the pure and simple craft union movement that has brought the men and women together to fight for a better organization, to struggle for a better economic organization that will, in conjunction with all that makes for progress, bring about the desired goal where the workers will be free. (Prolonged applause.)

CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC FUND.

J. P., 23rd A. D., New York	1.00
J. Eiberger, Reno, Nev.	.60
Section Elizabeth, N. J.	2.00
James Owenroft, Brooklyn, N.Y.	1.00
A. Griger, Geabe, Ariz.	1.00
C. Singer, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.50
A. Ulberg, City	.25
Total	\$ 6.85
Previously acknowledged	\$503.70
Grand total	\$510.55

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SECTION CALENDAR.

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, 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 County—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 205 1/2 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 2nd and 4th Monday at 55 North Clark street.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307 1/2 Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) 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 workmen 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 29 1/2

South Delaware 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

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

THE COPPER INDUSTRY

Thomas Lawson, in his frenzied finance articles upon Amalgamated Copper, comes to the aid of the public—the stockholders—who have nothing whatsoever to do with any industry in general and the copper industry in particular, as far as production is concerned—and neglects the true public, the working class, who are the only producers and consequently the only party concerned.

It is not my intention to show up Mr. Lawson's hypocritical cry, the howl of a squealer who has been cut out from a nice little scheme by his partners in crime, as any intelligent working man can see through it. All I want is to give a brief sketch of the copper industry from a workingman's point of view, and show how much sweat and blood, brawn and sinew, eye, even human life, is expended under the capitalistic regime to produce that much speculated article, copper.

Through my month's stay in the copper range of the upper peninsula of the state of Michigan, I have gathered some interesting facts from personal observation, as far as I have been permitted to observe, and from trustworthy parties who related their personal experience. I said as far as I have been permitted to observe, because for an outsider to go down into any of the mines is against the companies' orders.

Copper stock is fluctuating most of the time, hence the great precaution against a possible leakage of the much advertised and well boomed copper, its big quantity and high quality. Another vital reason is, perhaps some telling will tell the people at large know and under what conditions the miners work down in the bowels of the earth endangering life and limb to enrich the stock holders. Yet although I have not been down in any of the copper mines, what I relate are nothing but facts.

Houghton County, Mich., possesses the largest copper mines in the world, among which the Quincy, Hackla and Calumet, are the biggest. These mines have been in operation for the last fifty years or more, and as the copper vein does not run strata like, but rather in an incline at an angle of thirty or forty degrees, we can imagine how deep the lowest levels are. Some of the mines are 6,000 feet deep. Another one is over 800 feet, and down there, at a depth of over one mile and a-half below the surface of the earth, in an atmosphere hot and suffocating, covered with dirt and perspiration, the flickering torch is the only light to guide the miner. Amid such surroundings and with constant danger to life or limb from loose rock, which is liable to come down any minute, the miners work from ten to twelve hours a day, and to add insult to injury, a boss slave-driver spurs and lashes them on with a string of abuses and profanity that is enough to make a Cossack blush.

Hardly a week passes without some miner being killed or crippled for life. The last week's victim was a boy of fourteen. The company pays damage only when it is due to the latter's neglect, but seldom if never is the company blame. Of course the outside world knows very little about it, and if the cat is let out of the bag once in a while surely it is not the company's fault. The division of labor in the mines also divides the laborers into so called higher

and lower stratas. The miners especially think themselves above the other laborers, such as shovelers and trammers; so much so, that they would not even condescend to go down in the same carriage with the latter, nor change their clothes and wash in the same apartment. The miners, I suppose, justify their action in being skilled laborers, but race prejudice plays an important part, as the miners are mostly English or cousin jacks, as they call them, and Cornishmen, while the laborers are mostly Finlanders or Scandinavians. Yet the latter are a clean, well-behaved people, drink little if any, and everyone with a rare exception can read and write. Their homes (the company houses, or shaks), are neat and well arranged, and give the lie to the so-called American patriots, who brand the foreign workingmen as drunks, unclean and ignorant.

The country around the mines is quite picturesque. Tree-capped hills and beautiful valleys, streams and lakes abound. Capital has not as yet blasted Nature with its destroying hand, as around the coal mines for instance, where you can't see a tree nor even a blade of grass for miles around; where nothing but smoke, coal and coal dust greets your nostrils and eyes. But it is not capital's fault that Nature is given its full sway around the copper mines. It is simply because capital could not realize any profit in defacing Nature's beauty, as all the copper ore is shipped to the stamping mills a few miles off, and there, after the copper is separated from the rock, through stamping and washing through a series of sieves, the almost pulverized stone is carried out with the water, and that dirty looking matter stuffs up lake and river and destroys everything it comes in touch with; and instead of the nice fertile land of old, a gray melancholy mass takes its place, useless for man or beast—capital's waste.

The copper dust is packed in barrels and shipped to the smelting mill, where it is moulded into copper ingots of different sizes and forms, assigned and destined to its different uses. The smelting mill reminds one of Dante's Inferno. The smelters and dippers are the demons, i. e., they are the workers who skim off the red hot slag from the fiery caldron, the men who carry that burning lava. The workers who lug the heavy scorching ingots, with sweat streaming out of every pore of their body, with faces haggard, drawn and black, are the poor souls, the sinners; the foreman is the devil, and the copper king, Satan.

After the slag is taken off the dippers pour the molten copper in the different molds, where it takes its natural color by throwing the contents of the mold in a water trough. It is taken out then and piled up in long rows, the long coveted, much desired, soaked with sweat and blood, tainted with life and limb, that marketable article, the copper ingot.

Take away avarice, greed and profit, Capitalism and wage slavery, and substitute production for use instead of profit, and the now hard and dangerous copper industry will become a safe, healthy and pleasant industry. Socialism will do it. B. Lopate.

Duluth, Minn.

SOME BRIGHT BLOSSOMS

On the Tree of Litho. Craft Autonomy—Unionism by the Grace of Capitalism.

Some bright blossoms are blooming on the tree of craft autonomy in the lithographic trade.

The L. I. P. and B. A. (litho. printers), the aristocrats of labor, who to-day are only living by the grace of Beverly A. Smith and the bosses organization, at its last convention, which was practically held under the auspices of the bosses' organization, though it cost the workmen \$12,000, adopted the following:

"We (L. I. P. and B. A.) pledge ourselves to give to all kindred branches of the trade our assistance in organizing them, to give them our moral and if necessary our financial support, but under no consideration shall the last part of the section be construed as to the formation of an alliance or affiliation."

This clause in plain term means that the printers will again try their old game of gaining advantages at the expense of the other branches of the industry, a game that the last strike compelled them to cast aside, temporarily.

This was recently accentuated by the fact that a resolution coming from the bosses limiting the wages of press apprentices to \$8 at the start, which formerly were about \$10, was passed by the apprentice board of the L. I. P. and B. A. Up to the present all of the apprentices were picked out of the ranks of the press feeders. The wages of the press feeders average about the rate of \$12 per week. It can easily be seen that the feeders by accepting a press apprenticeship reduces his wages thereby, therefore this resolution serves to bar the press feeders from press apprenticeship and in due ratio will serve to overstock the trade with labor power or workingmen. The feeders as far as their immediate loss is concerned feel the situation keenly and ever since the adoption of the resolution have waited for the chance to get even. This opportunity came recently in Toronto, where a strike of the pressmen and transferers is now on. No sooner had the pressmen of Toronto gone out than feeders from Buffalo took their places. The L. I. P. and B. A. has no right to utter one syllable against this action, for it is the good old trick which they themselves have stood by every time the opportunity offered.

Coakley, President of the Feeders was summoned to take out his feeders by Hamilton, the straw man of Pritchard, President of the L. I. P., and the bosses' good man, Friday. Coakley took in the situation and then asserted that he would allow the feeders to run the presses until he had received tangible assurance that more concessions would be made to the feeders by the L. I. P. and B. A. and that this latter organization would again become part of a trade alliance.

For the L. I. P. and B. A. to declare that it will help to organize the kindred branches of the trade, means to organize them on the lines that a farmer organizes his sheep to fleece them. It is infinitely easier for the farmer to shear them in a flock than to go looking for them and fleece them wherever and whenever found.

Every trade union in the lithographic trade, barring none, is to-day simply an employment bureau paid for solely by the workingmen and upheld solely for the benefit of the bosses.

As long as the litho workingmen continue to believe that the class of men whose work consists in manipulating the wealth out of the pockets of the men who alone create it are necessary to industry, so long will they be bamboozled. As soon as they awaken to the fact that society only needs those whose work is conducive to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, then a new star will guide them and they will work for the overthrow of the capitalist, i. e., the Grays, the Wilhelms, the Knapps, the parasites, and for the establishment of the collective ownership of the tool of production. The pressmen will then see no enemy in the feeder; the engravers will not then feel as though the L. I. P. and B. A. wanted to lower their conditions.

All workingmen will then see their common enemy, the capitalist, to whom they to-day must sell their labor power, that is, themselves, because he owns the tool of production. Let us hope that the litho workmen will soon recognize this and organize industrially under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World and politically in the Socialist Labor Party.

Sennefelder Jr.

PATERNALISM.

Cigar Store Trust to Practice It on Employees—To Build Home.

It was rumored recently that the United Cigar Stores Company will this fall begin the erection of a large apartment house on the upper west side of the city for the exclusive accommodation of its bachelor employees. According

to the report the building will be at least ten stories in height, and in architectural appearance will compare favorably with the best structures to be found in the city. The rooms, which will be arranged singly and en suite, will be rented at cost price.

The apartment will contain all the comforts of home and the accessories usually found in a club. For instance, in the basement there will be a gymnasium, containing the latest and best apparatus, and a bowling alley. On the first floor, in addition to a commodious office, restaurant and smoking room, there will be a reading room, containing files of the leading newspapers and magazines and a well selected library. This home will give the company more complete control of its employees. They will then be dependent for their home life, on the company, which will not only be employer but landlord as well. Of course the company disavows any such intentions. When asked about the project, George J. Whelan, president of the company, said:

"Plans for such a building have been drawn, but I would not want to say positively that the project will be carried out. The proposition will be submitted to our store managers and clerks and after they have given an expression of opinion, the directors of the company will be in much better position to determine whether or not the building will be erected. I do not believe the matter can be settled definitely until late in the fall."

It is not likely that any of the store managers or clerks will object. They realize who controls their jobs.

Continuing Whelan said:

"We have in our service in our New York stores about 700 managers, clerks and other employes, a large number of whom are bachelors who live in boarding houses where they are paying good prices for accommodations. Now, I do not believe that a man can do his best work unless his home surroundings are agreeable. If his home is cheerful in appearance and comfortably furnished; if the food supplied is appetizing, well cooked and well served, and if his neighbors are congenial and companionable, he is prepared to perform the duties of his employment to the best of his ability."

"It is for the purpose of furnishing our young men with such ideal surroundings that our company is considering the erection of a first class apartment house on the upper west side of the city. Should the house be built, it will not be run as a club or an association, but like a hotel. The men will enjoy the same freedom and have the same accommodations that may be found in a first class hotel, the only difference being that no one can enjoy its privileges unless he is employed by the United Cigar Stores Company."

This paternalistic solicitude, which he regards employes as animals, to be kept in a condition to work, would have been represented a decade or two ago. Then jobs were more numerous and industry less trustified. More independence prevailed as a result. Since all this has changed, such sentiments may now be boldly expressed.

"The company does not expect, or desire to make a cash profit out of its investment in this enterprise. The expense of maintenance, including taxes, insurance, light, heat, repairs and attendance, will be so proportioned that the revenue derived from the rental of the rooms will just cover the amount. The meals in the restaurant will be supplied at cost. The rooms will be let furnished or unfurnished, according to the wishes of the lessee."

"If the company does not expect to make profit out of this project, why does it go into it?" asked a reporter.

"Because," replied Mr. Whelan, "we believe that indirectly it will pay a handsome dividend. In the first place our employes will give us better service, as they will take more interest in their work. In the second, it will attract to our employ a most desirable class of young men, and in the third place it will have the effect of making our employes content to remain with us year after year. We are anxious to get hold of and retain in our service sterling young men. How better can we do this than by paying them good wages, providing them with a home in which they can find everything in the way of comfort they may desire, and taking an active and personal interest in their welfare?"

What a disinterested attitude! And it is to be expected that men who are thus employed, lodged and boarded will be "free and independent!"

"If the new apartment house is built it will be completed within a year. Next season arrangements will be made for a place at the seashore or in the country, where the employes can spend their vacations at a nominal cost."

"We have been trying for some time to make our men feel that our company really wants to help them in a substantial way. Last January we presented those employed in our New York stores with life insurance policies varying from \$1000 to \$2500, according to the salary

"MAMIE" IMPAIRED

On the Horns of His Fakir Inconsistency Exhibits Himself in Toronto.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—Mr. Max Hayes, of Cleveland, better known as "Mamie" Hayes, being in attendance at his job of delegate to the typos. convention, held during the past week in this city, was requisitioned by the "Socialist" party of Canada local to spout opposite the City Hall. He was late in starting his oration, Mr. James Simpson's efforts being required to do a little coaxing to bring him out of the congenial atmosphere of the Labor Temple. However, having started and finished, one must admit that, as a trust busting orator he is a howling success. The middle class has an ideal man in him. So far as the wage working class is concerned Mamie will never let them know anything about the class struggle, the commodity character of their labor and the way out of their misery.

Hayes had got an inkling that questions would be asked and perhaps troublesome ones, so he used Holy John of Cleveland, as a means to gain time and make it as late as possible, but it didn't matter. Comrade Warner put to him the question, "Why, when a Socialist resolution was brought before the convention, did you, calling yourself a Socialist, say that this was no time for side issues, that the eight-hour day was the thing and, furthermore, that it would if passed be used as a weapon by the capitalist and labor press to the detriment of the printers in their eight-hour struggle?"

Max replied: "I came here not as a Socialist, but as a delegate commissioned by my union to help transact the business before the convention. It is true that the capitalist and labor press would do as stated in the question. Anyway it is not a Socialist resolution but a socialistic resolution."

Comrade Warner then asked him why he had put up Kraft against Gompers at the Boston A. F. of L. convention if such tactics are a deterrent to the struggle for the eight-hour day, the A. F. of L. being hot after the eight-hour day for years past?

Mamie never answered this. Poor fellow, he lost his temper, telling Warner: "I have met your dirty crowd before. In Cleveland I have made your insignificant representatives there eat crow good and plenty. You fellows are dead," etc. This undoubtedly relieved Mamie's feelings, but it did not convince the crowd as being an answer to the question.

The writer then questioned Mamie upon the fact of the craft nature of the pure and simple unions, of the impossibility of men voting right on the 35th day whose rancour towards each other was great during the other 364.

Mamie did not answer this, but retorted: "Your Danny De Leon has had hold of every union movement and what has he made of it? You fellows have tried to disrupt the A. F. of L. Supporting the unions were disrupted tomorrow they are composed of human beings and would organize along the same lines again."

The writer thereupon demanded the platform to state the attitude of the S. L. P. as to trades union principles in denial of the speaker's statements. Despite the fact that the demand was supported by a number of the audience,

of the insured, made payable to any beneficiary they might name. Our purpose in doing this was to relieve their minds of anxiety regarding the fate of those dependent upon them in the event of their death, and to create and maintain within the ranks of our working force a spirit of loyalty that a payroll cannot measure. All premiums on these policies will be paid by the United Cigar Stores Company as long as the insured remains in its employ.

"We have been much pleased with the results that have followed the issuance of these policies. During the last quarter the changes in the personnel of the staff have been less than 25 per cent of what they were a year ago."

"Not only does the company provide life insurance for its men, but it takes care of them when they are sick. The services of a skillful physician are provided free of cost to any one who may need them. Only the best physicians are employed for this work. If it becomes necessary for a man to go to a hospital for treatment the company pays all the expenses."

"We regard the money thus spent as well invested. It is not philanthropy, but business common sense that leads us to help our employes. Every cent thus expended will come back to us in better service, greater loyalty to the company, and in a deeper devotion to its interest."

Every reader will recognize here all the features that make railroad men either submissive slaves, or rebellious men—the profitable paternalism of Capitalism.

The Twentieth Grand Picnic

WILL BE HELD BY THE
SCAND. SOCIALIST CLUB
OF BOSTON
IN ARMORY GROVE, ROXBURY
Labor Day
Monday September 4th, 1905.
FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

SPEECHES IN
Speech in Swedish by George Loke, Speech in English by W. H. Carroll, of Worcester. of Boston.
NEW COMIC PLAY WILL BE PRESENTED IN THE "IRISH JUSTICE."
PERSONS.
Judge Murphy.
Complainant Jack Gorman.
Witness Manuel.
Counsel Bert Howe.
Policeman George Lanstot.

An entirely New Summer Theatre with Swedish comic actors. Such well known Stars as Mr. Aug. Johnson, Mr. Holm and Mr. A. Hjelm will keep the crowd in good humor. Sports of all kinds: Ball Throwing, Ringing the Canes, Striking Machines, etc.
All kinds of Refreshments will be served all day.
MUSIC BY DOHERTY'S ORCHESTRA.
Take Jamaica Plain, Forest Hills, Columbus avenue and Franklin Park Columbus avenue cars to the Grounds.

Gentleman's Ticket 50 Cents
Ladies' Ticket 35 Cents
CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR PARENTS FREE.

ANNUAL PICNIC

SECTION KINGS COUNTY S. L. P.

will be held at
MORNINGSIDE PARK
HOFFMAN BOULEVARD, JAMAICA, L. I.
SEPTEMBER 3-rd 1905

MUSIC BY PARK ORCHESTRA
Dancing at 1 P. M.
All Kinds of Games and Races and Prize Bowling.

TICKETS 15 CENTS
DIRECTIONS:—Take any elevated train to Cypress Hill, transfer at Cypress Hill to Jamaica surface car. Get off at Hoffman Boulevard.

Mamie, knowing full well the result, refused to accede to it.

Comrade Warner then requested the platform to refute Hayes' statements. Again, Mamie, for the same good reasons (to him), said, No. So we told the crowd that by his action one could judge how true his statements were. This was obvious to all present.

Simpson then got up beside Hayes and started to vilify the S. L. P., stating that we had called him a fakir and challenged us to prove that he was not honest in the labor movement. Then to show how honest he is, and of what value his challenge was, the worthy gentleman refused us the platform!

This man Simpson managed to be elected as a Socialist to the Board of Education in this city, owing to the fact that he is on the Socialist horse, the church horse and trades union pure and simple horse, and received the benediction of the capitalist press of this city. He accompanies the labor fakirs to provincial and dominion capitalist parties to beg for sops, and no later than three nights ago participated in a toast to the king at the mailer's job trust banquet. This is the fellow who prates about honesty in the movement for the emancipation of the wage working class from wage slavery. The two gentlemen standing together on the small platform fitted to a nicety the quotation: "Two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one."

We unexpectedly fell in with a comrade who came from Boston and a number of sympathizers who will go to add to the party organization here.

We held meetings at the Junction on Thursday, August 10 and 17, which were successful, we disposing of Peoples and pamphlets. We held meetings every Thursday evening at Toronto Junction and Saturday night in Toronto, Delaware avenue and Blon street.

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

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

(Continued from page 1.)

places means that a supply of women is being secured for some purpose. It also means that the suffering among the poor, caused by war, is making it easier for keepers to secure girls.

Tokyo reports 890. less courtesans than in Meiji 35th, though there has been a heavy increase in the number of guests. Fukuoka reports 664 prostitutes as against 1,079 two years ago, and Shimane has only 47 as against 220 when "Free Cessation" began.

Very few places show any increase in geisha. The number for the entire country at the close of last 37th, year was 26,226. Compared with two years ago, this shows a reduction of 1,905. Licensed prostitutes are recruited now largely from geisha and women employed in eating houses. The sale of innocent young girls direct to the brothels has almost ceased. Police control of geisha has been very strict during the war and in some places they and women employed in eating houses, places of amusement, cheap hotels, etc., have been required to submit to physical examination the same as licensed women.

Reports covering vile diseases are too meagre and imperfect to be of much use, although the idea, still prevalent in official circles, that licensed prostitution causes a reduction of vile diseases is certainly not supported by the official statistics.

Taken as a whole, it is very gratifying that there has been no heavy increase in licensed women during the war. The gradual increase of visitors to licensed resorts during the past few months, however, is to be very much regretted, as it may indicate the beginning of the general moral break-down that often follows a great war. There were 52,400 prostitutes and 30,000 geisha in 32nd Meiji, when the "Free Cessation" movement began.

U. G. MURPHY.
Nagoya, June 8, 1905.

SOCIALIST SALMAGUNDI

BY A. THOMSON, IN THE SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, "PEOPLE."

Education creates ideas.

Only facts can survive. Fiction melts. Knowledge is the first necessity of a civilized existence. A free library makes knowledge accessible to all if they desire it.

Socialism, in its broadest sense, is the demand that this earth and the fullness thereof shall belong to all mankind instead of a privileged few.

Socialist thought is bound to pierce all institutions, and once the workers acquire the new conception of their rights, it is sure to take shape in action. Every time a man kicks against a custom that deprives him of the opportunity of obtaining a living, he is opening the door to a new form of society.

Religion defines our relation to the Divine being; ethics define our relation to the people around us; while science is the establishment of fact in a true methodical manner.

"Even the headless oyster," says Darwin, "seems to profit by experience." And this is the test of rational as distinguished from instinctive action. We meet a large number of workingmen with heads!

The worst kind of prostitution to-day is that of the pressmen, the hired hypocrites and conscious liars of the capitalist class. The worst of all prostitution is the prostitution of the intellect.

Rules and regulations which govern mankind, if they do not expand as the industrial system enlarges, will dwarf and cripple people, as we now see the capitalist competitive system starving multitudes amidst plenty.

To strike down the representatives of capitalism in the supreme law-making bodies of the world, and place therein the representatives of Socialism, is the kind of a strike that can ever be engaged in.

It is reported that God said to Adam: "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." An American Socialist remarks that the modern capitalist reads the text thus: "In the sweat of other men's brows shalt thou eat bread—with plenty of butter on it."

The man who believes he can represent all classes in the community is out as a candidate. The worker should give this type of individual a wide berth at the ballot box. There are only two classes in this country—the capitalist class and the working class—and their interests are diametrically opposed. One of them must go down. No man can legislate for both.

Politics to the working class mean wages; to the non-producing class, profits.

We assert that the worker can derive no benefit from legislation other than on class lines.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Socialist Vote. Rows include 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904 with corresponding vote counts.

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper—aid it, type—
Aid it, for the hour is ripe,
And our earnest must not slacken into play
Men of thought and men of action, clear the way!
—MACKAY.

THE THREE STARS.
The Emblem of the Industrial Workers of the World is surmounted by three stars—

AGITATION, EDUCATION, ORGANIZATION.

Of the three, the second or middle star holds the central, the pivotal place on the Emblem. On the one hand, Agitation is but a beating of the air if it centers not in Education; on the other hand, Organization, the wizard's wand that conjures up and compels success, is an impossibility without it is tempered in Education.

Education is pivotal. It is the mother of Knowledge and Enthusiasm—twin sisters, interdependent for Success. Enthusiasm is to Knowledge what gunpowder is to the bullet. Like the bullet, Knowledge is inert matter unless fired by the gunpowder of Enthusiasm; like the bullet, around which, when idle, spiders may weave their webs, Knowledge, unbeaten, unstirred by Enthusiasm, breeds maggots. On the other hand, Enthusiasm without Knowledge is an unloaded, bulletless shot—a flash in the pan, just so much noise, signifying nothing. Enthusiasm is the fire under the pot, Knowledge the meat within; without the fire beneath, the meat remains uncooked; without the meat above, the pot cracks.

Education is pivotal. It is the road, the only road to Organization. Without the knowledge and enthusiasm that Education imparts, Organization, like a hopeless barrel, falls to pieces. Education supports, builds up, holds together, lights the path of Organization. The Socialist Republic presupposes the Industrial Organization of the Working Class.

Wisely, in the camp of the Industrial Workers of the World, is Education raised to the prominence given to it. Not that education that the alleged "Seats of Learning" of capitalist society impart; not that education that puffs up, delights in quaint refinements of words, and breeds the "ego mania"; not that education that petrifies the brain and petrifies the heart; not, in fine, that education that, however uplifting it be to a people whose material existence is fitly provided for, is a mockery where the material foundation for a happy life is lacking; but that Education, so simple and yet so needful, that the present stage of social evolution is preeminently in need of; that Education that drills the Working Class in the knowledge of its status and fires it with the enthusiasm of its historic mission.

The Industrial Workers of the World has "hitched its chariot to the stars". Its war cry is—Agitate, Educate, Organize.

KNABENSHUE'S INVENTION.

The problem of ascending in airships or balloons never was difficult; the problem of descending was still easier, so perilously easy that it rather became a problem of how to avoid descent; the real problem ever was how to control the airship's motions. The Knabenshue's airship, exhibited in action during the last week in this city, seems to have solved this problem. If it does, then it simultaneously opens new and anxious problems.

In the latter part of the eighties Ignatius Donnelly's "Caesar's Column" foretold in thrilling language the role that was reserved for the airship in the repression, and then the accomplishment of the Social Revolution. By means of the airships, which the plutocracy at first held firmly in its clutches, the people were held in abject terror. From these airships explosions could be rained down upon any rebellion with accuracy, precision and fatal result, without the rebels being in the slightest manner able to reach the assailants above. The only

problem with the plutocracy was how to keep the crews of the airship "loyal and patriotic". For a long time they succeeded. The method was nothing new. It consisted in filling the pockets of the Airships' Navigators' Union with gold, and their heads and chests with vanity. "Caesar's Column" drops many a hint, not quite intelligible then, but perfectly intelligible to-day when we have become familiar with the performances of the "borer from within" Gompers, Socialists and "reformers" generally. Visionaries and crooks—the former stupidly believing, the latter knavishly claiming to believe that popular emancipation lay hundreds of years, aye, a thousand and odd years distant—pretended to want "something now", acted accordingly, and the airships continued to operate obedient to plutocratic interests. But an hour struck when the flood-tide of rebellion auctioned in the airships' crews, and then, the weapon, so potent until then in plutocracy's favor, became equally decisive in its downfall.

Of course, this is not the way things are going to happen. Nevertheless, Knabenshue's invention suggests the nearby possibility of the capitalist's class readjusting itself to the extent of dropping all their present "Labor" vice-presidents from the Civic Federation, and replacing them with just one, a new one—the General Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Airship Engineers.

THE CAPITALIST STATE.

Before us lies a circular just issued by the National Food Manufacturers' Association to manufacturers and distributors of food, urging affiliation for the purpose of securing, through the Congress of the United States, the passage of a proper National Food Law. The circular declares that a National Food Law is imminent, but it doubts that the law will be a good one, and it states its reasons for its doubts by emphasizing the circumstance that "the Senators and Representatives do not understand the difficulties with which the producer of food products is confronted", moreover, the circular proceeds to explain, "some of the questions involved are of a scientific nature, and difficult for anyone not familiar with the production of food to understand", hence, it concludes that "it is not reasonable to expect" a practicable and sensible law from Congress unless the Senators and Representatives be lectured upon the subject. The conclusion is correct, but little does the National Food Manufacturers' Association dream that the real import of its argument is. It is safe to say that were the Association to be told that the Capitalist State, meaning the Capitalist Government, means Political Government, and that Political Government has to-day no purpose other than a weapon of oppression by the Capitalist Class against the Working Class—it is safe to say that were the Association told that, it would bristle up in denial. And yet, it is that very tenet of Socialism that the Association's argument furnishes additional, convincing proof of.

He who says mass organization, says central directing body. The latter flows unavoidably from the former. But the "central directing body" is not identical under all circumstances and social systems. The "central directing body" is the exact shadow or reflex of social conditions. Wherever society is divided into an exploiting class and an exploited class, there is a ruling and a ruled class; and this fact is, in turn, reflected in the rise and existence of a "central directing body" whose function is not productive but oppressive, not administrative but political. Such is the Capitalist State. What has the National Food Manufacturers' Association said, touching the unfitness of the Senators and Representatives in Congress to administer the production of food, that does not equally apply to the gentlemen's qualification to administer the nation's transportation, its mining, its building, its clothing, its shoeing and all its requisite productive branches, down to the least of these? In all the other requisite productive branches of the nation there are, as in the branch of food, "difficulties", questions of "scientific nature", in short, matters of technical knowledge, with which the personnel of the Capitalist Government are unfamiliar, and upon which, accordingly, "it is not reasonable to expect" them to act with safety or intelligently. Upon all of these, everybody knows, the Senators and Representatives must regularly be coached—just the same, as the National Food Manufacturers' Association prove that those officials require coaching on the administration of the food branch. Being admittedly useless in the administration of production, what are the gentlemen there for?—to give visible body to the Capitalist State, in other words, to keep the exploited, the ruled, the Working Class by force in the condition of wage-slavery.

The National Food Manufacturers' Association has not lived in vain. Its circular is a "blabbing out of school." By illustrating the superfluosity and

even dangerousness of the Capitalist or Political State in the administration of production, it has contributed its mite to add elasticity to the step, and kindle enthusiasm in the breasts of the Revolutionary Army of Labor that is now drilling to overthrow the Political and supplant it with the Administrative State. With no subject, because no exploited, class under its banner, the "central directing body" that the Social Revolution carries in Her womb will have no Political, but only Administrative functions to perform; it will have no class to keep under, consequently, its thoughts need not turn around means and ways of oppression; its functions will be exclusively productive, consequently, it can "reasonably be expected" to act with safety, and intelligence. In short, it will consist of a representation of men, who are themselves respectively familiar with all the nation's industries, men who need no "coaching". The framework of that "central directing body" of a civilized people was set up in Chicago last June-July by the Industrial Workers of the World. "Wherever McGregor sits, there is the head." The day is at hand when the seat of that body will be the seat of the Nation's Government. On that day the seat of Political Government at Washington, together with its subsidiary props, the seats of Political Government in the several States, will crumble like a child's card-house. The Socialist Labor Party blazes the way for that new central directing body, the central directing body of the emancipated Working Class, of a civilized nation, the central directing power of the Socialist Republic.

ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT. Cartoons, as well as "special correspondences" from Oyster Bay are depicting the President in strenuous poses. The former have him grinding his teeth, stamping the ground and yelling: "WE MUST HAVE PEACE!" The latter have him "busily at work"; "unflagging in his efforts"; "giving all his thoughts to Portsmouth"; "in constant telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg and Tokio"; "uneasy, yet hopeful"; etc. It is more than likely that in this instance the cartoonists are not "indulging their crayons", nor the special correspondents the fancies for which they are known. It is quite likely that the ones and the others have caught the correct mental and physical poise of the subject of their descriptions. In all probability President Roosevelt is really on the anxious seat in the matter of the war in the Far East. He wants peace; the continuance of the war perturbs him. "Why these turps?"

In Europe turmoil in one State has ever caused uneasiness to the rulers in the other States. This has been especially the case in instances of turmoil in Italy, and more particularly in France. The eddies of political earthquakes in Paris have, for over a century, rolled rumbly over the other European States; more than once they shook and caused thrones to totter; not even the English Channel could quite stop them; many a concession, wrung from the British feudal lords by the British bourgeois radicals, was but the distant after-clap of these French "disturbances". No European ruling class contemplates "troubles" in France with equanimity. These dreaded "disturbances", however, have always been of a revolutionary temper. Foreign wars, whether France was involved or not, did not so affect the neutral States. Suddenly a startling innovation is experienced. It is brought about by the war in the Far East. The innovation is crass. For one thing, the "trouble" is not in France; for another, it is not an internal disturbance: it is a war between two States; for yet a third, the shock of arms is in a separate continent. And yet, there is not to-day—with the possible exception of ever-overconfident England—a single ruler or ruling class in Europe whom the doings in Manchuria do not disquiet. The crowning feature of the startling innovation is that the volcanic action has begun to take in its sweep the ruling class of America also, — and the rumblings commencing both under the Pacific and the Atlantic; till they reach Oyster Bay, and make the furniture on Sagamore Hill to rattle.

The war in Manchuria has had unforeseen results. The disgrace heaped upon the Russian arms has had the effect of an electric spark that struck in and exploded a powder magazine in Russia. Neither the feudal-bourgeois ruling class of Europe, leastways our own American bourgeois, who go on all fours, saw any particular objection to that; some of them, our own bourgeois in particular, even liked it: it sounded "liberal", besides giving promise of brisker business. But a powder magazine can not explode without other and contiguous powder-magazines taking the infection. The powder-magazines of Poland, of Hungary, of Germany, of France, of Italy, even of as far north as Norway—some purely political, others social, revolutionary—started to get hot. The vast American Labor powder-magazine of accumulating discontent, resentment at outrage and

waxing experience and enlightenment could not fail to respond to the touch. It did—blindly in many places, intelligently, as in Chicago, at the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World. Nor can it be doubted that the sight of a "nation", taken to be "backward" and "inferior", suddenly stepping up in all the majesty that the Japanese have done, has added temper to the revolutionary pulse. The dull scent of dull Sammy Gompers may probably not apprehend the full import of the Chicago Convention of the I. W. W.; he may scent danger only to the bread-and-cake basket of his silly self and boon companions; and that may be the cause of all his present excitement and the funny splutterings of his Social Democratic placemen and manikins. But keener far is the scent of America's plutocrat-capitalist hedgehog. Nor does the warning reach the beast through his nostrils only. Also his eyes and ears are avenues of information. He knows what is now going on in the land; and the knowledge is not conducive to sleep. He wants peace in Manchuria; he wants it earnestly. He wants it as a cessation of the cause that originally set the train on fire; he wants it because he wishes the Russian army back in Russia, where he expects that the whipped Russian officers will seek to wipe out their disgrace in the blood of the Russian workingman, as the vanquished soldiers of Napoleon III. "wiped out their disgrace" in the blood of the Parisian workingmen in 1871; he wants peace, in short, with the expectation that it will snuff out the Revolution in Russia, and with the fatuous notion that the expected acquiescence of the Russian people in the yoke of the Tsar implies the acquiescence of the American Working Class in the continued peaceful plunder by the Capitalist Class.

Aye, President Roosevelt is on the anxious seat for peace, all the more anxious seeing the Chinese boycott of American goods loom up threateningly from the West as the latest effect of the war in Manchuria. Thus caught between two fires, who is there who would not be having a "strenuous time", and feel "uneasy, yet hopeful"?

CATS OUT OF BAGS. The New York Commercial of August 21 contained the following item in a special despatch from Pittsburg, under the heading, "Stole A March Upon the Union Strikers": "An effort is being made to have the strike of the structural iron and bridge workers against the American Bridge Co. arbitrated."

"It may be said in all fairness that this is a strike, in which the union labor end will really lose, even should they win their point. They have already lost much ground. The claim has never been successfully denied that the structural people walked out without giving Lofland and his big eastern contracts much warning. But they did not catch the American Bridge Co., napping, altogether. "The American Bridge Co. made a master stroke in practically creating a corner, in what is known as 'fitters up,' a class of expert workmen in the shops, without whose services the shops would be in a bad way. These people were seen as soon as the rumor of strike became prevalent, and they were offered great inducements to remain at work. Not only did the American Bridge Co. deal thus with the fitters in their employ then, but they sent out to union shops and offered such prices as would bring to them the best of the fitters there. So when the structural people came to extend their strike by getting the fitters in line, they were met by a stonewall of well satisfied and high priced workmen, who refused to consider such a thing as strike."

"It had been hoped by the strikers to make serious trouble for the company on its work in Chicago, on the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific roads, but here again the company showed a master hand in simply laying the matter before the concerns to be affected, and asked to be released from their contracts, which was done and the Chicago elevated road and the big railroad work in the West and Southwest is now being pushed with non-union labor by the concerns themselves."

This item is an all around gem. It illustrates the tactics pursued by Capital and Labor in advancing their respective interests. Capital, as represented by the Bridge Company and the various corporations having contracts with it, stick together, while Labor is bribed by a little more pay and divided, as in the case of the fitters-up, non-union and union alike, and the structural iron workers. Some day, in the future, the fitters-up will have a grievance and then the structural iron workers will be played against them in turn. The corporations, having succeeded in dividing Labor, will carefully foster the conditions arising from it. The structural iron workers, feeling abused and desirous of revenge, will play right into their hands, to the profit of the corporations. Under the circumstances Labor will soon be brought to realize the folly of warring

against concentrated Capital, while internecine struggles are decimating its own ranks and destroying its own interests. Aided by the teachings of the Industrial Workers of the Work, it will perceive the necessity for organizing all branches of labor and fighting according to the principles of common interests that win success for concentrated Capital. Hasten the day!

The Socialist need never worry for proof of the inherent immorality of Capitalism. That is constantly being furnished by the scandals arising from the system itself. But it is not only by its vices but also its virtues that Capitalism stands condemned. A recent issue of the New York "Commercial", in which it waxes eloquent over Jacob L. Green, gives point to the fact. Green was president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, a director in numerous corporations, a trustee of many large funds, the treasurer of a dozen or more wealthy institutions, an executor of many large estates, and an influential financier in general. He died recently and his estate inventories only \$55,000. The "Commercial" sees in this comparatively insignificant sum, the poverty born of honesty and integrity, in contradistinction to the enormous fortunes arising from the abuse of great fiduciary trusts, and "the evil tendencies", "the moral obliqueness" and "the gangrene of graft" of the times—in a word, from the immorality inherent in Capitalism. With the capitalist press showing that poverty is the reward of virtue, and vast wealth the result of vice, the Socialist has a very easy case. Let him use it rightly and make the most of it.

"Don't be 'held down,'" is the urgent language a writer on Success addresses to employes who desire promotion and wages more in accord with their merits, but are "held down" by employers through the necessities of exploitation. Through this admonition is applicable to a few only (for few can "throw up" a job and seek pastures new with impunity), it is, nevertheless, one that can be adapted with good advantage by the entire Working Class. Let the entire Working Class once refuse to be "held down" by the Capitalist Class and the Revolution will ensue. What a tumbling off of the backs of the workers there would be! Not only would the Working Class promote itself from the subjugated to the dominating class, but it would also secure what it merits, namely, the full product of its toil. "Don't be 'held down.'" Arise and be men!

Postmaster Wilcox has just returned from a tour of investigation into postal methods abroad. He says, in an interview: "Man for man, our clerks and carriers do better and more work in shorter hours than do the London (considered the best by Wilcox) employes."

What Wilcox says of domestic postal employes applies to all other classes of American workmen. That is the secret of the successful competition that defies the so-called "pauper labor" of the old World. It is also the secret of our greater death and accident rate; our increasing insanity and pauperism. We are driven at a rate that taxes our physical and mental strength beyond the limits of safety, while strewing the pathway of life with thousands who are partially or wholly incapacitated and otherwise rendered unable to keep up with the race, and are thereby pauperized. Truly a beautiful civilization!

"The World" of Tuesday, Aug. 22, contained the following advertisement, in its "Help Wanted—Male" column: "DETECTIVE to work as helper with mechanics; steady position and chance to learn trade for bright young man; state age, salary. Address Confidence, 401 World, uptown."

"The World" delights in calling this a land of freedom and independence. But it passes the understanding of man to know how the industrial espionage reflected in "The World's" own ads. can be made synonymous with those civic and economic virtues.

Six Japanese are in this country studying the American railway locomotive and purchasing railway supplies. One of them said: "But in perhaps five years Japan will have her own railway supply houses, and with the improvements which I think our mechanics may be able to make, we may sell to England and the United States, instead of buying from them."

This statement is commended to those who believe the new markets in the East will open an indefinite outlet for the surplus of American manufacture, thus staying off the inevitable collapse of capitalism.

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.

HAYWOOD'S LUMINOUS THOUGHT.

In the course of the debates at the recent Chicago Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, the chairman, Wm. D. Haywood, dropped a thought, that, however incidental it was, should not be lost sight of. The passage will appear in due time in the course of the stenographic report.

The discussion being on the constitution, Haywood suggested that the several industrial Unions should be considered in the structural scheme in the same light as the several States of the United States, and the several craft organizations as the counties in the States. The thought is luminous.

"State Autonomy" cut "one time no little figure in the history of the Nation; it was a nuisance in the days of Jackson, when Calhoun attempted his "nullification" theory in South Carolina; before that it threatened the Nation's integrity when Rhode Island proposed to "go it alone", and worse yet when Vermont threatened to rejoin England; finally in 1860 it placed the very existence of the Nation in jeopardy. Time, experience, good judgment and stalwartness stripped from the theory of "State Autonomy" all the evils with which it was fraught, and left intact all the virtues inherent in it and requisite in a country of such vast dimensions and such multiplex qualities and requirements as this. Today, each State administers its own local affairs according to its own genius, while above them all the National administration harmonizes all the States into a united whole; to-day no State can exert an autonomy at variance with matters that concern the Nation, and in many respects the Nation's province is supreme. On more than one subject, notably that of divorce, the autonomous idea still prevails; but an enlightened sense is asserting itself with the view of removing existing incongruities through National legislation. As with the States, so with the counties; within their sphere the counties attend to what is properly their own concerns; and thus the wheels within wheels of the whole National mechanism move without friction towards a common end. As political demarkations, the Statehood divisions are make-shifts; the form of Government that they are the constituencies of is a political, consequently, a capitalist Government; the one and the other must pass away when Government becomes the administrative, the central directing body of an industrial, that is, the Socialist Republic. Nevertheless, the general mold may serve under the Socialist Republic, if "States" are translated into "Industrial Unions" and "Counties" into "Crafts". Moreover, the history of the mold furnishes inestimable warnings against pitfalls.

As in the framing of the American Constitution, when existing States claimed autonomous rights, existing Trades Unions are to-day likewise seen to lay claim to sovereign autonomy in the framework of that coming National Administrative, that Socialist Government, which—pure and simple though they be, but acting obedient to sociological laws that they themselves know nothing of—they instinctively gravitate towards, and tend to help erect. And again, as in the early days of the country's experience, the autonomous idea of the States occasionally ran riot to the extent that schemers sought to rip a State in twain so as to set up themselves autonomously, crafts within existing Trades Unions are to-day likewise seen to scheme after, and not infrequently succeed in secession, and setting themselves up as sovereign autonomous entities. The experience that the country went through in its political formation is an experience that this generation must profit by in the pending re-organization of society. The wisdom of this generation, firmly applied, must pull out betimes the sting of autonomous vanity. Neither may Industrial Unions of the category of States have Calhounist nullification autonomy, nor may crafts of the category of Counties presume to exercise the functions of industrial bodies. As the County has its sphere within the State and the State within the Nation, with the Nation supreme, so has the subsidiary Craft its sphere within the Industrial Union, and the Industrial Union within the Socialist Republic.

The skeleton of the constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World, drawn up at Chicago, followed the principle of Haywood's luminous thought. By doing so it may have clipped the wings of some soaring vanities, but it builded wisely for the future—who knows how near a future?

Mitchell's appeal to the deserting miners to come back to the union, requires an explanation. Having won a "victory" for them they ought to flock to, instead of running away, from him. O, ungrateful miners!

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UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I'm going to drop politics.

UNCLE SAM—That might not be a bad idea, provided the political issues, too, dropped you.

B. J.—Well, I won't let them interfere with my business.

U. S.—What is your business?

B. J.—I have a little grocery store.

U. S.—And you imagine you could run that uninterfered with, if you interfered with nobody?

B. J.—Why, of course!

U. S.—Can you get along without customers?

B. J.—How foolish you talk! Of course I need customers.

U. S.—Now, suppose that the employers of your customers reduce wages will the workers have as much to depend in groceries as before?

B. J. (with an angry look that "I have been there")—No!

U. S.—Can you prevent it?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—And, consequently, the loss of revenue of the men will interfere with your business, eh?

B. J. bites his lips.

U. S.—You know that the machine displaces workmen, don't you?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Every new machine puts workmen, and every improvement out some more, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Now, suppose the employer of your customers get new machines what becomes of customers whom machines displace? Will they have money to buy groceries from you?

B. J. (angrier still)—No, they won't!

U. S.—Consequently, the conduct of the employers interferes with your business?

B. J. grows quite red in the face.

U. S.—But that's not all. Have you not heard of the "department store"?

B. J. (walking backward and forward impatiently)—Have I heard of them—heard of them? By Jericho! I've heard of them and felt them, too!

U. S.—These larger capitalistic concerns are more attractive than the little ones?

B. J.—If that were all! They can afford to sell so much cheaper; and they file our customers away.

U. S.—Just so. These larger concentrations of capital interfere with your business?

B. J.—Yes! Yes! Yes!

U. S.—Whether you will or not?

B. J.—Yes, will I or will I!

U. S.—Thus, you see, my good that there is no such thing as run away from or dropping the political issues of the day or turning your upon them. They won't drop will hold you fast. What good do you do to run away, if they can do overtake you?

B. J.—Now, what is a man to do?

U. S.—Even a rat pursued turn bay, and shall man do less?

B. J.—What good will turning at bay do?

U. S.—The good that fighting always does. It settles the question. No question is ever settled until it is settled right. The fight will and must continue until the right cause prevails.

B. J.—But who is to tell who is right?

U. S.—The prevailing, finally prevailing, one always is the right cause.

B. J.—And in the meantime?

U. S.—Every one should fight as hard as he knows how for what he considers the right thing.

B. J.—Well, I for one know which of all these is right.

U. S.—And yet it is as easy as rolling off a log.

B. J.—I find it d—n hard.

U. S.—Look you here. Is it to you interest to live or to starve?

B. J.—Why, of course to live.

U. S.—Is life becoming easier harder?

B. J.—Harder, by thunder!

U. S.—What makes it harder for you?

B. J.—The inability of the people to buy as much as before.

U. S.—And what makes that hard?

B. J.—I'm stumped.

U. S.—Do you not realize that

(Continued on Page 6)

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

KANGAROO S. D. P. FIGHT AND METHODS AGAINST S. L. P. CARRIED TO SOUTH AFRICA.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I enclose herewith clipping from the weekly edition of the "South African News" of the 19th of this month. This page of that capitalist paper is edited by a certain Erasmus, whose name was mentioned in the Edinburg June "Socialist." I had some correspondence with him, sending him cuttings from "The People" and the Edinburg Socialist, challenging him to ask "Justice" and the American S. D. P. papers to disprove the charges made by "The People." But instead of doing so he uses the pages of the "South African News" to publish the contents of a private letter from a correspondent whom he does not name, and who admits having been only once at a Socialist Labor Party's meeting. It looks from the letter as if the writer lies even about that. And yet he claims to know all about the party. Indeed the writer shows himself to be a true S. D. P. man, with all its Kangaroo slime and Gompers Civic Federation crookedness of methods.

I would advise the Editor of "The People" to write to the Editor of the "S. A. News," and ask him for the name of the person who wrote the letter that he claims to quote from in the issue of July 19, 1905.

I. Israelstam.
Johannesburg, S. A., July 25.

(Enclosure.)

THE SOCIALIST LABOUR PARTY.

This is the seductive name of an American organization about which I have received a query. Whilst pausing to say that there must be many honest, noble, and sincere men in this, as in every organization, I do not think I can answer the query better than by quoting the following from the letter of a trusted and valued correspondent in New York:—"The S. L. P. is a disturbing element in the Socialist work. De Leon—its leader—is a German named Loeb, or Loewe, who came here and described himself as a Venezuelan, and took the Spanish name equivalent to Loewe. From the very first he seemed to have money to scatter round, and took up an antagonistic position to the labor unions instead of trying to permeate and educate them, which is the policy of the Social Democrats. Incessant abuse of every man who differed from him led to the disruption of the old S. L. P. That left De Leon with a small minority, which gets less with each succeeding election. One by one all the more honest and sincere men that had remained round him dropped away, until now what is left of the old party acts more like an anarchist group than a Socialist organization. There is more than a suspicion that the ample funds at his command to run the office and the daily paper are not of Socialist, but capitalist origin, and there are good grounds for this. The only meeting of the old S. L. P. I attended was one at which some Social Democrats challenged De Leon to explain his policy towards labor unions. His chief defender was a well-known capitalist employer of labor. I went away from it with the conviction that De Leon was simply a tool, and a conscious one, of men intent on destroying labor organizations and the power that would accrue to Socialism through capturing the unions. All his subsequent actions and policy have served to confirm this. The real Socialist party here in the United States is the Social Democratic. The S. L. P. is the impossible party, if it is not an anti-Socialist conspiracy in the disguise of a Socialist labor party."

[No, indeed! Like master, like man. Like "trusted and valued" correspondent, like truster and valuer. The person who can publish such slanderous slush must be a moral degenerate with whom the bonds of decency and truthfulness have no meaning—as little as with the writer of the stuff itself. No clean man can otherwise than sully himself by opening a correspondence with him inquiring for the name of his authority. It would be to presuppose the un-presupposable—his being capable of a manly act. Moreover, why interfere with these gentlemen in their work of laying up stores of bricks that are bound to roll down upon their own heads? That's what is happening now with the Gompers-Kangaroo-Volkszeitung crew here in America. Their campaign of unmitigated slander is now rolling over their own heads. In the meantime the Socialist Labor Party gathers strength and courage from the circumstance that its position is so sound and its foes so worthless that billingsgate is their only available weapon.—ED. THE PEOPLE]

A MACHINE THAT WILL ELIMINATE BAKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I have reliable information that at the Master Bakers' Convention, to be held at Washington, D. C., in a few days, a machine will be exhibited, which was made by the Werner and Pfeiderer Mixing Machine Company, Saginaw, Mich., and which will bake 2000 loaves of bread in six hours. It will practically eliminate hand labor, as not a thing is required to be done towards baking the bread from the time the flour is dumped into the hopper to the time it is put on the delivery wagons as finished product.

Henry Ulbricht.
Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 6.

ANDREAS' CASE TO GO TO COURT.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The readers of "The People" will remember how I, Wm. G. Andreas, was charged with calling John Mitchell a traitor and a labor fakir in a speech on the Public Square, on the ground that I violated my oath never to wrong a brother or to see him wronged. Now, that is just what I did when I upheld Robert Randell against Mitchell, and the rest of the labor fakirs in the last Indianapolis convention. The readers of "The People" will also recall my second letter, giving an account of the proceedings of the Kangaroo court that tried those charges, and how I beat them.

But that did not satisfy the Mitchell machine men, so on the strength of my second letter they brought another charge against me. The charges are that I made public news of a part of the proceedings of the local's meeting held on June 21, 1905.

Thus, the Kangaroo court reconvened on July 26. At this hearing they were after me in full force. It seemed to me as if labor fakirs Jack Greer and to me as if labor fakirs Jack Green and bean shooters on hand to bluff the wage slaves, so that there were only four or five to take my part. One, Joe Schneider, deserves mention.

One of the submissive wage slaves, by the name of Hamilton, made a motion to fine every miner caught talking to me \$10. He was hooted down.

A motion was then made to take my card from me for one year. Amended to make me a silent member for life. Rider to the amendment to expel me.

Chairman called for vote. "In favor of amendment" three; "in favor of motion," sixty-eight. Notice that there was no vote taken against either amendment or motion, so they had a sure thing of it. The rider carried.

I appealed to District No. 6, against the local's decision, on the ground: first—that according to the constitution they could only fine me five dollars for the first offense, ten dollars for the second offense, and expel me only on the third offense; second—they absolutely refused to hear my defense. The decision of the district reversed the local's decision and fined me five dollars. I refused to pay the same, and was therefore stopped by the mine committee, and no appeal was allowed me to the State Committee, until I pay the fine.

Section Belleville has decided to go to court.

Yours for the revolution,
Wm. G. Andreas.
Belleville, Ill., August 17.

SUPPRESSING FREE SPEECH.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Here as elsewhere, the police are engaged in suppressing working-class discontent and free speech. This evening, on the corner of Washington avenue and Occidental street, two religious meetings were being held simultaneously on as many corners. On the southwest corner we were discussing Socialism. Our crowd was larger than both the religious meetings. Two officers, Nos. 76 and 104, respectively, drove us off of the street onto the sidewalk.

Some one in the crowd asked "What's the matter with the meetings across the street at the other corners; why don't you drive them off?" Whereupon Officer No. 74 said: "They can talk; but you fellows can't."

After the religious meetings were over the sergeant told the officers: "Drive the — off"; but before the officers got across to our meeting another preacher started to talk and the officer went back to inform the sergeant of the fact. The sergeant told him to let the preacher talk.

Last Wednesday the mayor instructed the chief of police that all religious and other speakers should be permitted to talk on Liberty square and University street, but that no anarchist talk would be allowed. The "Times" said that this

was directed against the Socialists. I guess that was no dream.

A. C. Holmes.
Seattle, Wash., Aug. 13.

A PEN PICTURE OF MITCHELL.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has been addressing the miners of the Wyoming Valley on divers occasions, so I took advantage of the opportunity of hearing him on the 18th inst.

It was a well attended meeting, over 4000 miners listening to the address. Mayor Kirkendall spoke, telling us that he was in sympathy with organized labor and eulogized Mr. Mitchell most highly. He was followed by the Rev. Father Curran. Father Curran is a very magnetic gentleman indeed. He is a prime factor in curbing the impotent wrath of the abused miner, when in his blind rage he attempts to assault some unfortunate who, either through lack of pluck, superinduced by an empty stomach, and the living picture of a gaunt wife and hungry children, "scabs" it and "breaks" a strike, for incidentally it might be said that it would be next to impossible to "break" a strike in these regions did the miners themselves not "scab" it, for mining requires great skill; there is the "bad roof," the gas, the poor cable on the cage, so many things that are put into the hands of the men that if they would only use them sanely they would be free from the bonds that bind them to the awful lives they live.

After Curran came a "soft coal" miner from Michigan, who told us of the gains of organized labor in America during the past forty years, telling us how now the Church cajoled us where once it reviled, how the mayor of our city and the President of our country gladly took us by the hand, how now they were glad to sit cheek by jowl with Labor.

Following the Michigander came a Polish miner who spoke vehemently in his native tongue, for we have many non-English speaking people among us. Elegant specimens of physical manhood are these Slavs, Poles, Lithuanians, Hungarians; fighters to the last, the backbone of any strike. They have been known to stand out when the men, sired by nations that look down upon the Pole, crept along the streets to their work—scabbing it—protected by the counter-jumping and sop-headed militia-men.

When John Mitchell arose to speak there was a great cheering and clapping of hands. He is popular here, but, oh! his logic is so senseless; he does not fight, he temporizes: he "had nothing against the capitalist," he "never spoke in favor of trouble where trouble could be avoided," he got them "ten per cent increase in 1900," a "ten per cent increase in 1902" and the check-docking boss. That is, he got the check-docking boss where the companies sweetly willed he should have 'em. And parenthetically let me say that where a check-docking boss is employed but one car a week is turned down where once 'twas six to seven.

The great cry from all the speakers was "pay your dues" and join the union. Now let us analyze Mitchell.

Mitchell is a pure and simple unionist. He believes that "Capital is useless without Labor and that Labor is useless without Capital; that the capitalist is entitled to all he can get and the laborer to what he may get." Of scientific Socialism, he must be ignorant, for I say that with every nominal increase of wages there was an actual increase in rents and in the price of foodstuffs. The companies now charge double for coal and I want to say to the miners and all other wage workers that so long as you are satisfied with the mythical "ten per cents" the indigestible crumbs that your masters throw to you, just so long will you remain in your present bondage, just so long will your children suffer, will your wives become gaunt and haggard with worry and want, while through it all the capitalist becomes richer and stronger.

Wage worker, whatever your occupation may be, you are a slave, an economic slave. Join the Industrial Workers of the World, the only union that will advance your interests and that will lead you from the pit you are now in. Buy and read literature on Socialism. Socialism is scientific, it is inevitable, and it is right!

E. A. C.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 19.

A GOOD IDEA; HELP IT ALONG.

To the members of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance:

The Industrial Convention has come and gone and its work was well done. Nearly every one of us believes that that convention was one of the most important gatherings in the history of the Labor Movement. We also realize that the presence of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was a great factor in

organizing the Industrial Workers of the World on correct lines.

It is reasonable to suppose that most members of the Socialist Labor Party as well as of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance would like to have a photograph of our delegation. As the large pictures are somewhat costly, I have prepared to supply smaller ones. This is my plan: Next year, we in Indiana have a State campaign before us and we want to put a first class man in the field for an extended period. As cash is usually scarce we are preparing in advance.

I have reduced the large picture and will sell smaller prints and turn the entire receipts over to the Indiana State Executive Committee. The material and work I will contribute gratis. Will you help a good thing along?

The pictures are carbon finish, neatly mounted in a first class mount, and first class in every respect.

They will be mailed post paid at 25 cents each, or where twelve or more are ordered at one time, at the rate of 20 cents each. A list of the names will be sent with each picture so that all portraits can be easily identified.

Every member should have one, first to please himself and secondly to help a good thing along. Hoping to be kept busy making pictures, I remain,

Fraternally,
Frank P. Janke.
17 N. Penn street, Indianapolis, Ind.

WHO CAN ANSWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I don't think there is a member in the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, who is so perfectly convinced of the progressiveness and beneficence of the Industrial Workers of the World and whose heart beats for this form of organization as loud as does mine. If there is anything at all which points to the end of Capital's dominions over the poor, outraged and downtrodden Working Class and says to it: Capital sin de siecle, why, it is the Industrial Workers of the World. But to my mind, it is not revolutionary enough for one reason, namely, the highness of its initiation fee, its dues and charter fees.

If this organization has come to organize the unemployed as well as the employed it must also know that a workman or working woman, who found no buyer for his or her muscles, bones and mind, is not enabled to foot the initiation and dues bill required from him or her. Twenty-five dollars for a charter is too much, although it might be an improvement on the pure and simpatonian class-harmony fake. An improvement is after all a mere reform, and reform is a lux non lucret (a light that lights not)! Revolution is what we want!

If we came to organize the proletariat (that is, that portion of it whose function in society is not anti-proletarian, such as lawyers, judges, Pinkertons, policemen, soldiers, militia-men, clergy, employes of Civic Federation, Citizen's Alliance, Manufacturers' Association, anti-labor editors, etc.), we must adapt the same in pecuniary matters to the pocket book of the proletariat as a whole, not only a portion of it, which is financially able to pay high dues, initiation fees, etc. I would even be in favor of excusing the unemployed of dues and initiation fees if they are financially so pressed. We cannot succeed in dethroning the god Capital unless we organize the highest paid mechanic with the \$4 a week errand boy! Herein lies our strength! These are the hairlocks of the Industrial Workers of the World Samson!

Now, another thing: In a Jewish magazine, probably an annex of the hideous "Volkszeitung" crew, called "Zukunft" (Future!), an article "Ueber die breite Welt", appeared by a new writer named Dr. Farnberg, wherein he pours all the vial of his wrath on the Industrial Workers of the World and charges a delegate to the Chicago Convention by the name of O'Connor with being a Pinkerton detective! Who can make answer?

Henry Fuehrer.
Cincinnati, O., Aug. 14.

ANOTHER ONTO THEM!

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I wish you would send me whatever literature you have to spare for free distribution in Italian, Russian, Polish, Danish or English, as I work in a distillery where about a thousand other men work.

Before the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World I belonged to the S. P. Since then, however, I have seen the folly of my ways and dropped out from amongst a set of office-seeking politicians. As one of our brothers of the I. W. W. and who also is a member of the S. P., was hauled up before the trial board of the S. P. and charged with "scabbing" on the A. F. of L., he having joined the I. W. W., I thought it about time for me to drop out, when the S. P. acknowledges by that act that the scabby A. F. of L. is

the foundation upon which the S. P. rests.

Albert Thurston.
Chicago, Ill., August 22.

SOME LIGHT ON A FRAUD.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Henry Fuehrer, in a correspondence in the Daily People of the 24th inst., refers to an article in the Jewish magazine, "Zukunft," written by a "Dr. Farnberg," in which article the "Dr." charges a delegate to the Chicago convention, by the names of O'Connor, with being a Pinkerton detective. I want to give a little information about the "Zukunft" and its "Dr." contributor, so that all may know what to expect from those quarters.

In regards to O'Connor, I know nothing and fear nothing. If the statement is true, Mr. O'Connor will soon enough find out that the I. W. W. is no place for him. Did not the "Dr.'s" friend, Mr. Boudin, be of injunction-against-strikers fame, did he not go to the Chicago convention and did he not come back a sadder, although no wiser, man? No fear, comrades! We are all eyes and ears!

Now, as to the "Zukunft" and its "Dr." contributor. The "Zukunft" is nothing less than a monthly publication of the Jewish Kangaroo tail of the Socialist Party. Its editor, Mr. Krantz, is an ardent supporter of Gompers and his crew. On the 10th of July, 1899, he kangarooed and was subsequently expelled from the Socialist Labor Party. The "Zukunft," which he claimed to be a magazine for Socialism, preaches only Volkzeitung Socialism, the articles being translations from other languages and given as original! "Dr." F. landed in this country about a year and a half ago. He is on the pay-roll of the Jewish "Vorwaerts," with a fat salary. Let the reader recollect one Mr. Feigenbaum and they will know exactly who the "Dr." is. They are two of a kind.

The "Zukunft," with its "Dr." contribution, are of the "House of Gompers." The "Dr." pours the vials of his wrath on the I. W. W. because he gets paid for it. The editor of the "Zukunft" puts his words in the "Dr.'s" mouth, because in the I. W. W. he smells danger for himself and the "House of Gompers."

The article in the "Zukunft" is full of falsehood. In one place the "Dr." states that there was a split at the Chicago convention, and that Debs and Coates withdrew from the convention. All that is necessary for the comrades to know is where from these articles emanate. Keep in mind what is being said of the S. L. P. by its enemies, and you will know how much truth there is in what is being said about the I. W. W. by its enemies.

B. R.
New York, August 24.

SOCIALISM PERMEATES THE WORLD.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Yesterday, having a few hours off from my work, I went to "Long Beach," one of the beach resorts near Los Angeles. Arriving at the beach, I found the Italian cruiser "Umbria" anchored some distance from the shore. Visitors were allowed on board the warship and were taken out in a small steamer; and having come down for recreation I decided I could not spend the time better than by taking a trip out to her, so I paid my twenty-five cents and went with the crowd.

After having walked around for awhile on the boat, looking at the guns and other machinery for human butchery and thinking how it would look if in the hands of class conscious wage slaves, one of the Italian sailors came up to me and pointing at my red Socialist Labor Party button, said something, evidently meant to express his pleasure and satisfaction. I asked him if he knew what kind of a button it was and was agreeably surprised when he answered: "Yes, Socialism," whereupon he shook my hand in such a warm and hearty manner that I felt the hand in mine belonged to a "comrade."

I started a conversation with him, but found that he could speak but very little English. However, I learned that he knew the button from New York, where he had been on one of his trips as a sailor, and that he was very much tired and disgusted with the life aboard the "Umbria," where he worked as an electrician. I mentioned the names of Ferri and Labriola, which made him enthusiastic, and our conversation was progressing quite satisfactory when some officer announced that the last boat was about to leave for shore, so I had to say good bye to my Italian comrade, and enjoyed once more the hearty, comradely hand shake and went ashore much satisfied with my trip to the "Umbria."

Well may the capitalist class tremble as its power is being undermined by the Socialists of the world. Socialists are found in the armies and navies of the various nations and the very agencies with which the capitalists hope to maintain

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

F. J. C., BOSTON, MASS.—Eugene Sue never was a Catholic priest; never was excommunicated; but the bulk of his works has been placed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy on the Index Expurgatorius—a list of books that the faithful are forbidden to read. Sue was a Catholic by birth; but he distinguished between Catholic theology and the Roman Catholic political social system. What he held of the former we know not; the latter he opposed and exposed as incompatible with human progress. Sue was born in 1804; died in 1859; his "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages" was written in the early fifties.

F. T., TOLEDO, O.—Politics is not parliamentarism. Indeed, in America, parliamentarism is a denial of politics. The political aspect of the Labor Movement is its revolutionary character. Now, then, parliamentarism would scuttle the revolution with log-rolling, dealing, dickering and selling out. The politics of Labor preaches "No compromise!"

P. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Young man—you must be young, very young in sense—the day for you and such as you is gone by. You're wasting your efforts. Socialists are not going to allow any more fleas to be put into their ears to keep them apart.

H. M. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—We would say that the recent Russian manifesto which issued from the brain of the Rev. Pobiedonoseff for a "representative assembly" should bear the inscription: "With apologies to the A. F. of L. and its Kangaroo candle holders, who, in answer to the people's cry for bread, give them a loaf-shaped stone."

A. G., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Mandemding is sorry work—as sorry work as to pick one by one the vermin that may be destroying a tree. Manure well the soil and the vermin will drop; create healthy conditions and man will be hale.

E. H. A., LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Half a loaf is better than none? Why, man, so is a quarter of a loaf, and a tenth of a loaf. That is not the question. The question is whether one should be willing to accept as two loaves of bread two loaf-like chiseled blocks of stone.—That is the question.

L. T., READING, PA.—Read first "What Means This Strike?" then "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," then "Socialism vs. Anarchy," and then the "Two Pages from Roman History." Read in that order and the issue will become progressively clearer.

"SCHREINER," HOBOKEN, N. J.—Es ist Schindluderei was die Arbeiter-fuehrer sammt der Volkszeitung Korporation und den anderen sogenannten deutschen sozialistischen im Privatbesitz/befindlichen Blaettern mit der Arbeitersache getrieben haben. Jetz herben sie alle satt. Jetz hoert der Unfug auf.

E. A. O., BINGHAM CANYON, UTAH—Your statement: "The two, the Industrial Workers of the World and the United Socialist Party should work side by side and for the same end" fully answers all your questions, especially the question, What is the real difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party? He who understands that the party of Socialism must "work hand in hand" with the I. W. W. cannot fail to perceive that the difference is radical between the S. L. P., which does work hand in hand with the I. W. W., and the S. P., whose organs and officials sneer and vilify the I. W. W., call it the De Leonite "disrupters," as the "Worker" does, who prate about "boring from within" the A. F. of L., etc. Can there be any question as to what the difference is between two such elements?

F. S., AURORA, N. Y.—The Social Democratic or Socialist party men who were delegates at last year's San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L. either supported directly or did not vote against the anti-Japanese resolution. What else was to be expected from that quarter? Did not a bunch of them introduce at Amsterdam that heinous A. F. of L. "backward races" resolution?

D. R., NEW YORK—Have you no sense of humor? Do you not perceive that "Jerry O'Toole" is a criticism not of Socialism, but of the wisecracks who pretend to find flaws in and faults with Socialism?

L. H. Z., SAN JOSE, CAL.—Contributions to discussions on proposed amendments to Party constitution must bear full name of writer.

J. C. R., BOSTON, MASS.—Fail not to send copy of that Boston paper.

C. V., WORCESTER, MASS.—The article of Debs on Berger must not be interpreted as a "defense of Berger," but as an outburst of just indignation at the whippersnapper rag-tag crew that presume to take charge of the Socialist movement of America, and to set them selves up as its guardians.

S. M. S., COVINGTON, KY.—Let

them! Let the capitalist class allow a good Socialist Labor Party man to filter through into an important political office! Just let 'em! What would then happen is this: Either he is a good man, and like Daniel in the fiery furnace will come out unscathed; either he will be animated by that sound breath of Socialism that inspired Liebknecht to utter the maxim "Parlamentieren is Paetieren" (to "parliamentarize is to sell out," as the maxim should be translated in this country) and will use his post as the Greek horse inside of Troy,—either that or he will succumb and become a parliamentarizing fakir. If he does the former, he won't "filter through" a second time through the fingers of the capitalist returning boards; if he does the latter he will not filter through a second time through an S. L. P. nominating convention, and his name will be Denis Carey, however, filtered several times in succession through capitalist returning boards and his Socialist party conventions. The capitalists let him filter through until they had squeezed every drop of fakirism that they could use of him, and then cast him off like a squeezed lemon.

G. H. C., WINONA, MINN.—Good story. Will be preserved, and the shot fired at the opportune moment.

C. B., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—England, for instance, could join the Industrial Workers of the World. Such would be a fitting step towards the confirmation of Franklin's forecast concerning the starchy blue field of the American flag, when he expressed the hope that some day that field may embrace a star representing every nation on earth. That was the first hint we know of regarding the eventual international brotherhood of nations. The thought is all the more valuable, coming from a scientist of Franklin's caliber.

W. P., YONKERS, N. Y.—Let the Kangs go, man! While they are nagging, the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World are working and forging ahead.

S. W. T., HELENA, MONT.—Thanks for corrections. The typographical blemishes in the stenographic report of the Chicago Convention are all eliminated as fast as the matter is paged for the book.

J. F. R., DETROIT, MICH.—A new edition of the "Eighteenth Brumaire" is in contemplation by the Labor News. An invaluable production.

H. E. W., JAMAICA PLAINS, MASS.—Protests have come in from comrades

finding fault with this office for taking up the valuable and limited space of the paper with the publication of protests, not upon matters of Party principle or policy, but upon matters of journalistic propriety, in short, upon matters of taste. The protesters against the publication of such protests argue that such protests should be intended for the inside information and guidance of the editorial and reportorial departments, and that their publication can answer no purpose worth subserving; they argue, furthermore, that, should the editorial and reportorial departments remain deaf to just criticisms in matters of taste, now that the Party has a truly National Committee, with a permanent local committee selected and appointed by themselves, both of which have supervision of the contents of the paper, those committees would be the proper body before whom to take such complaint, and have them acted on. We consider the point well taken. To you and to all others, for future guidance, we wish to say that this office will, in such matters, henceforth be guided by that policy, obedient to which we began by suppressing publication of the protesters against the publication of such criticisms. Criticisms on taste are invited; they will receive courteous and earnest attention, as yours on the news matter that you raise has received; and this office hopes that there will be no occasion for you or others to carry the complaints higher.

D. M., PAWTUCKET, R. I.—If you understand German, read above answer to "Schreiner," Hoboken, N. J. If not—then the fact is that a tidal wave of revolt is gathering against the flim-flaming of the "labor-leaders" and their precious so-called Socialist, but privately owned papers, that live on the swag that they divide with Belmont's lieutenants.

E. L., TUKWILA, WASH.—Shall have article next week on that misnomer and burlesque.

J. L. L., BOISE CITY, IDA.—Fact is that the Kangaroo dose of calumny was an overdose. The gentry was and continues skillless even in their specialty.

W. G. A., BELLEVILLE, ILL.—You are on the right track. There is no other way to fight the devil than with fire. Pure and simple constitutions are

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City, on Aug. 25. Kuhn absent. Minutes accepted as read.

Communications: semi-annual report of Scandinavian Section. Read and filed. From State Organizer Rudolph Katz, 8 letters on back-down of Elmira's Mayor, information of value to the I. W. W., finances, and other matters relating to his tour; also application for charter for Section in Elmira. Action: 1. It was decided to instruct Katz to compile all information of value to the I. W. W. gathered on his tour, and forward same at once to General Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann, and to place himself in touch with the latter whenever future information warrants it.

A discussion of ways and means followed. It was decided that this committee dissolve itself into committees of one, the latter to be provided with proper credentials enabling them to solicit subscriptions to the state agitation fund. The members of these committees to be also empowered to issue credentials to party members whose co-operation may be secured in the work of soliciting.

J. Ebert.

CANADA, ATTENTION.

To all sections, members-at-large and sympathizers in Canada:

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, consider the time to place organizers in the field ripe and, in order to do so, submit the following plan: All sections, members-at-large and sympathizers are now asked to contribute a regular monthly contribution, starting at once, so that by the time spring arrives, the funds will be on hand to enable the N. E. C. to, from time to time as opportunity offers, engage the organizers of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States who, in their work, come close to the Canadian border, to do work for the Socialist Labor Party of Canada.

Get in line everybody. Don't read this and then forget it. Act at once. All monies to be sent to I. P. Courtenay, 144 Duessess Avenue, London, Ont.

TO READERS AND SYMPATHIZERS.

Of the Socialist Labor Party in the following towns in Massachusetts:—South Framingham, Natick, Saxonville, Marlboro, Holliston, Milford, Hopkinton and Ashland: Knowing there are party members-at-large and sympathizers of the S. L. P. in this district, I take these minutes of conference with them with the purpose of forming some kind of an organization for spreading S. L. P. principles and literature, and also to aid the General Committee in its work.

Please communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

Dyer Enger.

Ashland, Mass., P. O. Box 97. P. S.—Italian, German and Jewish papers please copy.

PATERSON NOMINATES.

A Complete City Ticket for the November Election.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 28.—Passaic County Section, Socialist Labor Party, held a city and county convention last Friday evening at which the following nominations were made for the November election:—

- Mayor: EDWARD GILMORE. Surrogate: OLDRICH FRUEH. Corners: ADOLPH LESSIG, GUSTAV STELSNER.

Members of General Assembly: John Kahn, Richard Berdan, Paul Col-ditz, Clements Wolff, Fred Koettgen.

Ernest Romery, Jacob H. Schmitter, John C. Butterworth, Ewald Koettgen, Emil Landgraf, Michael Dinken Chas. Beckert.

Committee on Vacancies: Joseph Riethler, Harry Galatian and Fred W. Ball.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

AROUSES NEW JERSEY.

JAGER'S AGITATION TOUR PROMISES SPLENDID RESULTS.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 26.—It is now about two weeks since I entered the State of New Jersey on an agitation tour for the Socialist Labor Party.

I spoke in Elizabeth before a large audience. Twenty-three pamphlets were sold and two names obtained of men who wanted to become more acquainted with the party. One of Gompers' men was present. He promised to buy a pamphlet providing it had a union label. I explained why we did not use the label and did so to the satisfaction of my hearers. Gompers' parrot was jeered at and he ran into the nearest saloon to drown his sorrow.

Westfield was the next stop I made. It is a small place. While I did not sell much literature at the meeting, I am informed by the Labor News Company that they received orders from that place.

New Brunswick was another place I visited. A day before I arrived an accident occurred in which, it is claimed, over fifty people were injured at a street performance. For this reason the police refused to let me speak on the main street. I spoke on Commerce Square to an audience of over four hundred people. Many pamphlets were sold. I procured some names of men that are ready to join the party. I count on going there again.

As for Trenton, the last place I spoke in, it's waking up. Night after night the size of my audience increased. The members of the Italian Federation assisted me very much. They agree with the tactics of the S. L. P. in its policy of pointing out the misleaders of the working class.

I visited the Socialist party at its headquarters and a discussion took place. All in all, I was treated courteously by them. I am sorry to say that they, most of them, although honest, are in the wrong place. I am not surprised at it, however. They do not grasp the trade union position of the S. L. P. I do not blame them. They are stuffed with Appeal to Reason instead of genuine Socialist literature.

They are under the impression that every one that calls himself a friend of labor is really so. They never read, and I would recommend that they do read "Two Pages from Roman History," by De Leon, published by the Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York. I would also advise them all to subscribe to the Weekly People.

I obtained some subscriptions for The People, one for Der Arbeiter, and sold many pamphlets.

Henry Jager.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with August 27, the following contributions have been received to the above fund:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Gus La Meere, Tacoma, Wash. \$ 1.00; H. Kloetzer, Rockville, Conn. 50; Henry O'Neil, Providence, R.I. 5.00; Chas. Singer, Pittsburg, Pa. 1.00; Thos. L. Powis, Chicago, Ill. 25; "S. L. P.," Butte, Mont. 20.00; Chas. H. Tobin, N. Attleboro, Mass. 1.00; A. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y. (on pledge) 1.00; John L. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. (on pledge) 1.00; Thos. M. Reedy, Lowell, Mass. 25.

Total \$ 31.00

Previously acknowledged \$ 1,253.93

Grand total \$ 1,284.93

Note.—Members and readers of The People generally, will please note that cards soliciting contributions to the General Agitation Fund have been and are being sent out. Contributions in any amount are welcome and will be acknowledged as above.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade St., (Box 1576), N. Y.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ATTENTION.

The Section will hold an outing Sunday, Sept. 3. Take Southern avenue car on Suburban Line. Farm on which outing will be held is ten minutes walk from end of line. Guides will be there to direct you. Tickets, including all refreshments, \$1. They can be had from any comrade at 2109 Sarah Street, S. S. Pittsburg, or E. R. Markley, 1020 Main Street, Braddock, Pa. Proceeds are for state and county campaign fund.

Now then, all together! Make this outing a success. The working class was never so ready to receive revolutionary teachings. We only lack funds to convey it to them! This is one of the ways to get them.

Committee.

BASKY'S RETURN TOUR.

August 29.—Youngstown, O. August 30.—Steubenville, O. August 31-October 6.—Pittsburg, Pa. Following this, Basky will tour the rest of the State of Pennsylvania to organize in towns where Hungarian workmen reside.

LORD BYRON'S SPEECH

Against the Bill Proposing Death Penalty for Frame-Work Smashing.

Note.—The Frame-Work Bill was introduced in order to terrorize the Ludites. The introduction of machinery then going on, following a disastrous period of war, had brought thousands of the working class to starvation.

The men rendered desperate by the hunger of themselves; their wives and children, marched about smashing the frames. The punishment on conviction for frame smashing was transportation. This, however, was not sufficient for the blood-sucking capitalist (at that time making their thousands per cent.—see "Social England," edited by H. D. Traill, articles "Commerce" and "Industry"), and a bill was introduced making frame work smashing punishable by death. The second reading of the bill came before the House of Lords on February 27, 1812, and Byron, in his first speech to the House of Lords, presented a magnificent indictment of capitalism.

Byron: To enter into any detail of the riots would be superfluous. The House is already aware that every outrage short of actual bloodshed has been perpetrated, and that the proprietors of the frames, obnoxious to the rioters, and all persons supposed to be connected with them, have been liable to insult and violence. During the short time I recently passed in Nottinghamshire, not twelve hours elapsed without some fresh act of violence; and on the day I left the county I was informed that forty frames had been broken the preceding evening; as usual, without resistance and without detection.

Such was then the state of that county, and such I have reason to believe it to be at this moment. But whilst these outrages must be admitted to exist to an alarming extent; it cannot be denied that they have arisen from circumstances of the most unparalleled distress. The perseverance of these miserable men in their proceedings tends to prove that nothing but absolute want could have driven a large and once honest and industrious body of people into the commission of excesses, so hazardous to themselves, their families, and the community. At the time to which I allude, the town and county were burdened with large detachments of military; the police were in motion, the magistrates assembled, yet all the movements, civil and military, had led to—nothing. Not a single instance had occurred of the apprehension of any real delinquent actually taken in the act, against whom there existed legal evidence sufficient for conviction. But the police, however useless, were by no means idle. Several notorious delinquents had been detected, men liable to conviction on the clearest evidence of the capital crime of poverty, men who had been nefariously guilty of law's begetting several children, whom, thanks to the times, they were unable to maintain. Considerable injury has been done to the proprietors of the improved frames. These machines were to them an advantage, inasmuch as they superseded the necessity of employing a number of workmen, who were left in consequence to starve.

By the adoption of one species of frame in particular, one man performed the work of many, and the superfluous laborers were thrown out of employment. Yet it is to be observed that the work thus executed was inferior in quality, not marketable at home, and merely hurried on with a view to exportation. It was called in the cant of the trade by the name of "spired-work." The rejected workmen, in the blindness of their ignorance, instead of rejoicing at these improvements in arts so beneficial to mankind, conceived themselves to be sacrificed to improvements in mechanism. In the foolishness of their hearts they imagined that the maintenance and well-doing of the industrious poor were objects of greater consequence than the enrichment of a few individuals by any improvement in the implements of trade, which threw the workmen out of employment, and rendered the laborer unworthy of his hire.

All this has been transacting within 130 miles of London, and yet we, 'good easy men, have deemed full sure our greatness was a ripening,' and have sat down to enjoy our foreign triumphs in the midst of domestic calamity. But all the cities you have taken, all the armies which have retreated before your leaders, are but paltry subjects of self-congratulation, if your land divides against itself, and your dragons and our executioners must be let loose against your fellow citizens. You call

these men a mob, desperate, dangerous, and ignorant; and seem to think the only way to quiet the bella mulorum capium (many-headed beast) is to lop off a few of its superfluous heads. Are we aware of our obligations to a mob? It is the mob that labor in your fields and serve in your business, that man your navy and recruit your army, that have enabled you to defy all the world, and can also defy you when neglect and calamity have driven them to despair. I have traversed the seat of war in the Peninsula. I have been in some of the most oppressed provinces of Turkey, but never under the most despotic of infidel governments did I behold such squalid wretchedness, as I have seen since my return in the very heart of a christian country.

And what are your remedies? After months of inaction, and months of action worse than inactivity, at length comes forth the grand specific, the never-failing nostrum of all state physicians, from the days of Draco to the present time. After feeling the pulse and shaking the head over the patient, prescribing the usual course of warm water and bleeding, the warm water of your mawkish police, and the lancets of your military, these convulsions must terminate in death, the sure consummation of the prescription of all political Sangrados. Are these the remedies for a starving and desperate populace? Will the famished wretch who has braved your bayonets be appalled by your gibbets?

The framers of such a bill must be content to inherit the honors of that Athenian conqueror, whose edicts were said to be written, not in ink, but in blood. But suppose it passed, suppose one of these men, as I have seen them, meagre with famine, sullen with despair, careless of a life which your lordships are perhaps about to value at something less than the price of a stocking frame, suppose this man surrounded by the children for whom he is unable to procure bread at the hazard of his existence, about to be torn forever from a family which he lately supported in peaceful industry, and which it is not his fault he can no longer so support, suppose this man—and there are ten thousand such from whom you may select victims—dragged into court to be tried for this new offence, by this new law, still there are two things wanting to convict him, and these are, in my opinion, twelve butchers for a jury, and a Jefferies for a judge!—Extracted from Galignani's edition of Byron's Works, 1835.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

machine pauperized your customers, and the large stores undersold you?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Does the machine cause less goods or more goods to be produced?

B. J.—Immensely more.

U. S.—Stick a pin there, and, taking it as a whole, which is more sensible, a lot of small stores or a few large and well-stocked ones?

B. J.—The large ones; but where would I come in?

U. S.—You realize that the machine produces infinitely more than handwork, hence you must also realize that there is something wrong somewhere, inasmuch as, despite increased production, there is increased poverty. You realize that one large store is better than many piecemeal ones, hence there must be something wrong if, despite such advantages, there would be people who suffer by it.

B. J.—That's all right, but the remedy!

U. S.—Can a gold standard or a silver standard, or protection, or free trade, or expansion or anti-expansion remove these evils?

U. S.—Don't see how they could.

U. S.—Nor does anybody else; those who shout that way least of all. Now, suppose that the machine, and the land and the factories were owned by the people and operated by them, would there be any idle capitalists to sponge up wages, throw men out of work and thereby make the whole community suffer?

B. J.—Guess not.

U. S.—That's all the milk there is in the cocoanut, and that is Socialism. And that is what you should fight for. To run away from politics is all nonsense. You must stand up and fight. Vote the straight Socialist Labor Party ticket, the ticket of the Arm and Hammer, and get every man to do the same.

ORGANIZER WILLIAMS' DATES

In the States of Montana and Idaho. Coeur d'Alene region, Idaho—August 29-30.

Missoula, Mont., and vicinity—August 31 to September 9.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY.

(Continued from page 1.)

CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS

Join I. W. W.—They Have Enough of Gompersism and Schlessingerism.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—At an enthusiastic meeting held in Porges Hall, Maxwell and Jefferson streets, last Wednesday evening, we succeeded in organizing the better part of the Garment Workers into the Industrial Workers of the World. We expect in a few days to have the entire garment trade organized. Addresses were delivered by Trautmann and Payment. They demonstrated the incompetency of the American Federation of Labor and the aims of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The general sentiment of the meeting was, "We have had enough of Gompersism and Schlessingerism. We don't want any more grafters."

The Working Class is waking up and adopting the motto: Everything to the producer; nothing for the idler.

J. S.

NEWARK MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the I. W. W. will be held in Newark, N. J., Friday, September 1, 8 p. m., at Krueger's Auditorium, Belmont Avenue and Court Street. Speakers: C. O. Sherman, W. E. Trautmann, T. J. Hagerty, D. De Leon, and others. Music by Local 141, I. W. W. All workers attend!

PATTERSON MASS MEETING.

A ratification meeting of Locals 8 and 20, of the "Industrial Workers of the World," will be held at Helvetia Hall, Sunday evening, September 3, 8 p. m. Speakers: Chas. O. Sherman, General President I. W. W., and Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer of I. W. W. Let us go at this with a will and dmake this meeting a grand success.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

NOTICES OF MEETING.

The Industrial Workers of the World, headquarters, 148 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer; Chas. O. Sherman, General President. Organizer for Eastern District, New York and vicinity, W. Shurtleff, 214 E. 41st Street, New York City.

MALLONEY TOOL SALE.

The end of the Malloney tool sale is drawing near. Included in the kit to be sold are four micrometers, a fine vernier calliper, and a costly set of block gauges, valued at \$50. Owing to a change in the price of tickets for this sale, new tickets have been issued, costing twenty-five cents instead of fifty cents each. Those who have purchased fifty cent tickets are requested to send them to the undersigned to be exchanged.

Tickets can be procured of S. Winauer, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 5.)

like capitalist laws, to be broken or enforced with an eye single to the keeping down of the working class rank and file, unless strenuously resisted. Give them a dose of Corregan and Berry.

M. A. G., WINONA, MINN.—The documents will be preserved for eventual use. For the rest, the Rev. J. F. Berry has drawn so well his mental and moral picture, that it should be superfluous to tackle him. The mentality of a man must be low if he resorts to everyday dictionaries for the terms in a science, and calling that "rational." And as to his standard of morality, it is not worth picking it up with a pair of tongs; he lines up nicely with the other clericals who have taken up the cudgels for Rockefeller.

W. N., NEW YORK—Can there be any doubt in the matter? The argument that Gompers and his satellites are now making are made mostly in whispers, and the whispers are addressed to the Belmont capitalists, and into the ears of these it is whispered: "Help us against the workingmen!"

T. P. L., SAN JOSE, CAL.—It is a wrong system of reasoning to consider a thing disconnected from its connections. The general strike is neither good, bad nor indifferent, by and of itself. It is either of these according to the lay of the land. The general strike in France is a different proposition from the general strike in America. The general strike is the culmination of the Revolution. It will be de facto a general "lock-out"—of the capitalist master. Such a course is feasible in America because here the Socialist Revolution is the next thing in order. Not so in Europe. France is in Europe.—Next questions next week. The Letter Box file is overcrowded this week.

H. H., NEW YORK—First—Fully two weeks ago Debs organized a good-sized

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A BLESSING TO BRAIN WORKERS AND NERVOUS PEOPLE.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

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SA-MU-LAH tablets are compounded from the essence of rare East Indian Plants, and are the perfected result of over 20 years of medical research. SA-MU-LAH acts promptly on the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys. These organs are directly responsible for the condition of the blood. SA-MU-LAH is a blood purifying medicine put up in tablet form, and contains nothing of an injurious nature. They are invaluable in cases of specific febrile disorders where the blood has a large excess of fibrine or uric acid. Every disease or disorder that flesh is heir to can be traced to Impure Blood. SA-MU-LAH has helped thousands of sufferers. It can help you.

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DAILY PEOPLE

We would remind readers of the Weekly People who desire to keep well abreast of events that to do so they must read the Daily People.

Through the Daily People news is obtained much earlier than is possible through any weekly paper.

A great deal of interesting and important news of the revolutionary movement and of labor matters generally, which space will not permit of being published in the Weekly, is obtainable through the Daily People.

The classics of revolutionary literature, which are likewise excluded from the Weekly People by the urgent demands upon its space are published serially in the Daily People. Some stories from "The Mysteries of the People; or, History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," by Eugene Sue, have been published and more will be published. The complete stenographic report of the Chicago Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is now running in the Daily People. Every Socialist should have this complete report.

Subscription prices: One month 40 Cents. Three months \$1.00. Six months \$2.00. One year \$3.50.

local of the I. W. W. in Terre Haute, with himself as one of the charter members.

Second—Have you not yet enough experience of the "Worker" not to bother about predicating a question upon any statement that it makes? Do you not know that the Volkszeitung Corporation, which owns the paper, cannot exist without the A. F. of L. support, and that consequently the paper must lie in favor of A. F. of L. and Civic Federation interests?—Other question next week. Too crowded this week.

D. G., NEW YORK—The announcement of the I. W. W. ratification meeting for the 31st instant, says that the Committee hopes to get Debs and Hagerty there. Whether Debs' and Hagerty's other engagements will permit them to come to that meeting or not, they are both in hearty accord with it. For the rest, as above to H. H.

F. J., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—List is being filled up with the names.

O. N., SAN ANTONIO, CAL.; T. D. CORINTH, N. Y.; E. A., PITCAIRN, PA.; T. F. G., ST. LOUIS, MO.; I. S. BROOKLYN, N. Y.; H. E. K., WATERBURY, CONN.; D. S., WILWAUKEE, WIS.; D. R., ST. JOSEPH, MO.; A. B. W., ARCADIA, WIS.; J. B., DES MOINES, IA.; F. J., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; F. D., DRESDEN, GERMANY—Matter received.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 5.)

tain their power are permeated with Socialist thoughts and knowledge. Our comrades are found all over and we know each other when we meet; and when the final call to arms is sent forth, which will mean the end of the capitalist rule and the establishment of the Socialist Republic, the workers of all countries will rally under the red banner of international Socialism and international peace will be established.

Geo. Anderson. Crompton, Cal., August 18, 1905.

AS TO SECTION 7, ARTICLE 2 OF THE S. L. P. CONSTITUTION.

I fully endorse the stand taken by C. A. Johnson and Olive M. Johnson on Section 7, Article 2 of the Socialist Labor Party constitution in regard to holding office in a pure and simple union. The time has now come when every S. L. P. man should try and be a delegate to the Building Trades Council, Federated Trades Council and all labor conventions, there to agitate for industrial unionism and expose the misleaders of the Working Class.

The editor of "The Mechanic," Joseph A. Mullaney, in the July number, says: "We dislike to write in metaphor, but we are constrained to say that it is high time that the good ship 'A. F. of L.' be drydocked. Cleared of the Socialists and other barnacles with which it is befouled it will proceed on its way, carrying a bone in its teeth, as the old salts express themselves."

Yes, with the assistance of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialists, that good ship will be drydocked; they will help to clear it of the barnacles that have befouled it, from Gompers down to the editor of "The Mechanic." The barnacles may then carry a bone in each hand and between their teeth; but there will be no more dupes to follow them; and that will be the end of the "good ship 'A. F. of L.'"

L. H. Zimmer.

San Jose, Cal., Aug. 17.

N. Y. OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Tuesday, September 5th, 8 p. m. Canal and Hudson streets, 26th Street and 8th Avenue.

Wednesday, September 6th, 8 p. m. Clinton and Broome streets; 72nd St. and Avenue A.

Thursday, September 7th, 8 p. m. 4th Street and Avenue C; 12th Street and 2nd Avenue; 79th Street and 1st Avenue; 135th Street and Willis Avenue.

Friday, September 8th 8 p. m. 40th Street and 9th Avenue; 101st Street and Amsterdam Avenue; 123rd Street and 1st Avenue.

Saturday, September 9th, 8 p. m. 138th Street and Willis Avenue; Tremont and Bathgate Avenues.

CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Local 29, Milwaukee Brewery Workers, 25.00; E. V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind., 1.00; J. J. Leahy, City, 1.00; A. Simpson, Boston, Mass., 25; W. Skrocki, Valejo, Cal., 1.00; R. Long, Newburgh, N. Y., 50; E. Gidley, Newburgh, N. Y., 50; J. McGarvey, Newburgh, N. Y., 50; S. Winek, Newburgh, N. Y., 50; J. Long, Newburgh, N. Y., 25; R. Morris, Newburgh, N. Y., 25; J. Craig, Newburgh, N. Y., 25; J. Royal, Newburgh, N. Y., 25; H. Bottger, Newburgh, N. Y., 25; W. Canedy, Newburgh, N. Y., 25; A. Curdell, Newburgh, N. Y., 50; 34th A. D., New York, 10. Total \$503.70.