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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

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## JAPS IN I. W. W.

LATTER PROVES ITS INTERNATIONALITY BY ORGANIZING THE FORMER.

The Seattle Japanese Evening Newspaper Commends Act—Truly Declares Workers Are Workers, Regardless of Color—No Excuse for Cry of Scab Where Exclusion Is Practiced.

Seattle, Wash., May 22.—I send you the following letter and translation for publication, as I deem them of interest to your wage slave readers.

J. H. Walsh,  
Organizer for I. W. W.  
Seattle, May 17, 1906.

Dear sir:—Enclosed please find the translation of an article which appeared in the local Japanese paper about the I. W. W. I ought to have sent it to you yesterday as I promised, but I have been so busy that I had only a few spare moments last night to translate the same.

I will surely attend your gathering on Sunday night.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) H. S. Tsuruhawa,  
15 Aloha street.

(Translated from the Local Japanese Evening Paper, "The North-American Times.")

## A NOTICEABLE MOVEMENT.

It is quite gratifying to note that the relations between the United States and Japan are becoming closer and more friendly year by year. The Japanese will remember the sympathy and favor which the United States extended to Japan during the time of the war with Russia. They also materially helped the famine stricken inhabitants of northern Japan, who are still suffering. When recently the great disaster occurred in San Francisco, the Japanese Government and its people contributed quite an amount of relief fund for the sufferers. Thus two nations are helping each other in distress. But, does such friendly connection exist between the American and Japanese laborers in this country? We feel sorry to notice that there are various movements on the side of the white workers to exclude the Japanese from this soil. This "exclusion business" is natural, because the American workers think when thousands of Orientals bring cheap labor here they may happen to lose their employment. Therefore, it may be called the "self-protection" of the white workers. It is very unreasonable when these union laborers say that the Japanese are satisfied with a cheaper wage and are willing to work longer hours for it. Although some Japanese work for cheaper wages, they are not satisfied with them. Indeed, they want the same amount as the others, but as they have no organization among them to fight against the capitalists, nor do the unions of the white workers allow them to join, the poor Japanese are compelled to work for cheaper pay.

If the white workers, without noticing this reason on the side of the Japanese, try to exclude them entirely from the labor market by a mere motive of jealousy of a different race, it will not only do no good to them, but may result in breaking the friendly tie which exists between the two nations.

Though there are every sort of workers here, white, yellow, brown, red and black, they are workers just the same. Should the American worker really regard everybody as a brother, they ought to think of some way to make favorable terms with the Oriental laborers and not try to repeat the vain attempt to exclude them, abusing, disputing each other.

A few days ago, two men who represent the I. W. W. called on the Times office, informing us that they are proposing to hold a mass meeting of laborers at 115 Occidental avenue on May 20, (Sunday) at 8 p. m. The special feature of the gathering is that every worker, no matter whether he is Japanese or Chinese, is invited. Here he can raise his voice and express his opinion. To promote the rights and happiness of the workers they have the intention to make the function a grand success so that the I. W. W. will finally become the most powerful labor organization in the world. In the American history of labor there has never been such a union that may contain the laborers of every nationality in its membership. It

is our hope and belief that it may rapidly grow stronger and maintain itself as a factor to promote the interests of the Industrial Workers of the World.

At this juncture we urge upon our brothers from Japan to consider the matter earnestly and those who believe in it should join it at once. This new organization does not exclude you as others do, but they heartily welcome you to join. Don't lose this chance. This is the movement by which you will establish a solid foundation on this continent.

## TRUTHFUL THOMAS.

Challenged to Debate by the Cleveland Industrial Council.

Cleveland, O., May 23.—Enclosed please find clipping from the Cleveland Citizen of March 24; also a copy of the challenge which was sent by registered mail to Harry D. Thomas, both of which speak for themselves.

Since the gentleman was not heard from up to date, it was decided to have the matter published.

We therefore respectfully ask that you cause the matter to be published in The People.

For the Committee,  
Fraternally yours,  
Fred Brown.

(Enclosure)

## THE SAME OLD TACTICS.

The individuals engaged in organizing the so-called Industrial Workers of the World have apparently adopted the disreputable methods of the S. L. P. by attempting to destroy the efforts made by the trade unions in combining the unorganized, instead of devoting their attention to organizing those outside of the labor movement. The means used by this gang is to wait until the local unions have gone to the expense of hiring halls for open or mass meetings, advertising same, etc., and then attend those meetings for the purpose of distributing their literature, and, if possible, get some sorehead among the number to point out some petty mistake that may have been made by the union in the past, and by dirty innuendoes create the impression that the union is no good now and that they and they alone are the only holy, simon pure (because they have never been tried) that can do anything to benefit the unorganized worker.

That these disreputable methods discourage the non-union man from becoming a member, not only of the trade union, but also of their own organization, these disrupters apparently cannot understand, and, as their chief advisers are the same old S. L. P. gang, there is no means of convicting them otherwise.

My advice to the local unions, when this gang appears and attempts to disturb any of their meetings, is to kick them into the street bodily, as it is about the only method by which they can be taught ordinary common sense.

H. D. Thomas.

(Copy of Challenge)

CLEVELAND INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL,  
Industrial Workers of the World,  
193 Champlain Street,  
Cleveland, O., April 13th, 1906.

Mr. Harry D. Thomas, Business Agent  
United Trades and Labor Council,  
426 Superior street, City.

Dear Sir:—Our attention has been called to a most scurrilous and unwarranted attack on the Industrial Workers of the World, which appeared over your signature in the Cleveland Citizen under the date of the 24th of March.

The assertions you make are characterized with the usual pure and simple disregard for truth, particularly where you state that we have striven to "destroy the efforts made by the trade unions in combining the unorganized instead of devoting attention to organizing those outside of the Labor Movement."

As a matter of fact we have and are now trying hard to organize that great army of workingmen who in many trades are kept outside the union because of the high initiation fees and other simple but not pure devices indulged in by you and your ilk, to make job monopolies. It is because we are organizing those outside that you are getting warm under the collar.

The working class of America is getting "next" to the assinine methods of pure and simpledom in dividing up Labor's forces into crafts and pitting one after another against the bosses to be hopelessly defeated.

Your closing sentence wherein you

## CAPITAL AND LABOR ON TRIAL

Of all headings with which capitalist papers have entitled their reports of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone outrage, none comes so near clinching the subject as the heading used by the St. Paul, Minn., "Daily News"—"Capital and Labor on Trial in Idaho." Even this heading is somewhat defective. The theater on which Capital and Labor are on trial through the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone affair is not Idaho merely, it is the whole territory of the United States. Barring this little defect, the title is perfect. Capital is on trial. The trial began on the day when the three workmen were secretly arrested upon obviously perjured papers; denied the right to be heard; denied the right of counsel; hurried to jail; taken out like the burglars' stolen goods at dark; rushed to a special train and carried out of the State. A dozen statutes were violated in the act; a dozen decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States were thereby reversed; and the Constitution of the land itself was trampled under foot. The act ranks among the roughest and most reckless of bandit acts. The circumstance is not of itself enough to put a social system on trial. The act may be the deed of individuals only. Society, like organizations, can be held responsible only for the acts of individuals that it countenances.

Capitalist society countenanced the felony; it even improved upon it. The first set of lawless acts being consummated, capitalist society throughout the land supplemented the initial felony with a further series of felonies. How solicitous of private rights is not capitalism! Whole months have just been

spent in the national Legislature on the railroad rates bill. Crime upon crime was fastened upon the railroad corporations. The crimes were shown to be not "local," but "constitutional." Yet capitalist cried: "Hurry not; justice can not be secured illegally; that will work more harm in the end than good; let the wrongdoing railroads have all the guarantees that the law offers; let them not be convicted without trial!" At the same time that these homilies were being read in behalf of Capital, and in the identical issues of the identical papers that struck such high moral notes, columns upon columns were devoted to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, convicting them offhand; pronouncing them guilty of all imaginable crimes—all upon the uncorroborated testimony of a self-confessed murderer, all at the inspiration of detectives with a reputation for perjury, all in the interest of the Mine Owners' Association, an organization convicted by its own spies of paying for the commission of crimes.—That is the case of Capital in this affair. It was, it is on trial. Every day brings from the lips of its Goodings, its McDonalds and its other political agencies themselves further cumulative evidence of its moral and intellectual rottenness. The trial has proven that capitalist government is organized crime; it has proven that there is no limit to capitalist lawlessness; it has proven that, if civilization is to be saved from a holocaust of rapine and murder, with all the bands that hold society together snapped, the savior must come from some other quarter.

Labor is on trial. That trial also began with the initial felony of the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Civilization, Progress, is evolved

through order. Chaos can not be the mother of Progress. The conduct of capitalism was an invitation to the ushering in of Chaos. Labor understood its mission, the mission of putting an end to that social system which keeps mankind in perpetual turmoil, to that code of morals whose motto is the survival of fittest brute in brute surroundings. Labor refused the bait. Though exasperated at the outrage committed against it in the person of three of its leading men, it exercised that self-control that is the mark of conscious strength, conscious ascendancy and consciousness of goal. "Light!" becomes its motto. It set its face to the spreading of correct information on the Colorado-Idaho affair. It stirred the country from end to end to mass meetings where the facts were rehearsed; it deluged the country with literature, documentary literature; it counteracted the false news published by capitalism; it raised the tone of the discussion by appealing to sense; and, from their cells, the three prisoners themselves aided in the noble work by uttering the terse sentence—"They may murder us, they can not murder the cause of the emancipation of the Working Class; there are plenty of Moyers, Haywoods and Pettibones in the camp of the proletariat to carry this fight to triumph, overthrow the capitalist political junk-shop and set up the workshop of the Working Class industrially organized."—That is the case of Labor, and that case is won now. The formal trial will soon be on. The contemplated judicial murder is frustrated. The real criminals are actually pilloried. The trial will but drive a few more nails into their ears, fastening these more firmly to the cross-beam.

## 4000 JOIN PROTEST

IN DETROIT AGAINST COLORADO-IDAHO OUTRAGES.

Eugene V. Debs Addresses Vast Audience—Big Addition to Defense Fund Realized—Resolutions Condemnatory of Mine Owners' Association and Capitalist Authorities, Adopted.

Detroit, May 23.—The demonstration held at Light Guard Armory, under the auspices of the Detroit Federation of Labor, on Thursday, May 10, to protest against the imprisonment of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, was a grand success, about 4,000 workmen and women attending. The remarks of Eugene V. Debs, the speaker of the evening, were applauded to the echo. It is expected that about \$150 will be realized on this meeting, all of which will be sent to the Western Federation of Miners. The enclosed resolutions were adopted.

Henry Kummerfeld, Secretary,  
Committee on Arrangement.

(Enclosure)

Whereas, On the night of February 15 last, Charles H. Moyer, president, William D. Haywood, secretary, and other officers of the Western Federation of Miners were arrested at their homes in Denver, Colo., placed on a special train, and hurriedly transported out of the State to Boise City, Idaho, without being allowed to notify friends or consult with

"advise" local unions "to kick them (the I. W. W. men) into the street bodily" is a bit amusing in view of your own well known lack of physical courage.

In closing we challenge you or any representative of the United Trades and Labor Council to debate the question your utterances bring forth:—

Resolved, that Industrial Unionism can alone accomplish economic solidarity of Labor and pave the way for the abolition of wage slavery.

We stand prepared to furnish a hall and will advertise debate.

Be assured we shall cause your statement and our answer to be published broadcast.

The undersigned are duly authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the Industrial Council and would be pleased to meet you or your representatives to arrange for the debate.

Yours for Revolutionary Unionism,  
Fred Brown, C. H. Altheil, and S. Fight, Committee.

counsel; and the announced conviction before trial by the governor of Idaho upon the alleged confession of one Harry Orchard, whose confessions in the Colorado cases failed to convince the juries and whose evidence, self-confessed, make him a life-long hireling of the infamous and lawless detective agency, whose record is red with crime against the working class; these features, together with history of similar acts of the lawless Mine Owners' Association, justify us in branding these arrests as a foul conspiracy, plainly revealed upon its face and lead us to the conclusion of the innocence of the imprisoned men; and

Whereas, The acts of the capitalists are breeding among the workers a contempt for law by the unscrupulous use of the machinery of the government to deprive them of their liberty, and by their ruthless attempts to crush organized labor by the issuance of injunctions and the imprisonment of their officials; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, in mass meeting assembled, condemn this last and great stroke of capitalistic anarchy by the violation of the cardinal rights guaranteed the American citizen by the constitution of the United States, and brand as traitors the chief executives of Colorado and Idaho, and base tools of that lawless corporation known as the Standard Oil Company; and, be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the Western Federation of Miners in their fight against oppression and that we call upon all workmen to use both the ballot and the strength of organized labor as the means of abolishing capitalist persecution; and, be it further

Resolved, That we do all we can to bring about the absolute unity of the working people by calling upon the wage workers of this country to strike at the ballot box in one great class conscious effort to realize justice and establish a true democratic commonwealth.

J. F. McGowan, Chairman; Henry Kummerfeld, Chas. E. Martinek, John Clarken, Chas. A. Langlois.

## ALTOONA'S UNORGANIZED

Car Shopmen Meet to Denounce Moyer-Haywood Outrage.

Altoona, Pa., May 12.—I herewith forward \$14 towards the Moyer-Haywood Defence Fund, collected among the Altoona shopmen (Penna. R. R. Co.), also a set of resolutions, to show the rest of the world that, even if we have no organization here, we are on deck ready for any emergency along the lines of the class struggle. The resolutions were also introduced at the meeting of the Socialist Party local, and adopted.

A Wage Slave.  
Whereas, Chas. Moyer, Wm. D. Hay-

## YOUNGSTOWN STRIKE

STIRRING STATEMENT THEREON BY I. W. W. OFFICERS.

Scabbing Carried On by A. F. of L. Leaders Condemned as the Latest Manifestation of a Policy to Subjugate the Working Class in the Interests of the Capitalist Class—Rank and File Repudiates Action of Sullivan, Reed and Co.

Aided and abetted by the employers, a coterie of "labor leaders," by misleading, blindfolding, and deluding the honest workers of this land, have started a war against the members of the working class who have joined the Industrial Workers of the World by their own free will. The Executive officers of several national unions, ignoring and sneering at the indignant protests of the membership, have decreed expulsions and loss of employment to those who dared to scorn the vilifications of the American Czars in the labor movement against an organization in which an enlightened working class sees their only hope. Disregarding the outcries of an honest rank and file against such arbitrary acts, the criminals have trampled down, roughshod, all ethical rules governing the labor movement of the world.

The infamous acts of one J. D. Pierce, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, cannot all be recounted here. A few years ago he made a

wood and Geo. Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, have been kidnapped from their homes in Denver, Colorado, and railroaded to the state of Idaho to answer to the charge of murder of ex-Gov. Strunenberg; and

Whereas, In the very nature of things capitalism seeks to justify its criminal existence by victimizing those who are most active and conspicuous in the revolutionary labor movement, by raising the cry of anarchists, murderers, etc., thereby hoping to deceive the working class of their own anarchistic and murderous conduct; and

Whereas, The only "crime" the officers of the Western Federation of Miners have been guilty of is to organize the working class into a class conscious, economic labor movement for the final emancipation of the working class from this horrible system known as the capitalist system of wage slavery, and to finally establish the Socialist republic or co-operative commonwealth where the workers shall enjoy the full

record as a Farley strike breaker lieutenant, when he organized men who had taken the places of striking workmen in Denver, Colo. Later on again, on May 13, 1903, when brewery workers of Columbus, O., were engaged in a fierce conflict with the employers, when the strikers had to face, every day and night, the armed thugs of the Thiel Detective Agency, it was this self-same Pierce who betrayed the workers and accepted a gift from the employers; the same J. D. Pierce, who is again trying to make a record on those lines in Chicago as representative of the scab-producing organization, the American Federation of Labor.

But as horrible as these acts of crime in the labor movement were, all are outranked by the latest occurrence during a strike of wage earners in Youngstown, O. Honest workers, in rebellion against the master class, are to be whipped into submission by these strike breaker agents of the employing class. Recently tinnars and slaters of Youngstown, O., organized under the Industrial Workers of the World. They refused to be divided in the shops, working for the same employers, into four different national unions of the American Federation of Labor. The employers immediately counteracted this move by precipitating a conflict. All employees, including drivers, laborers, apprentices and water boys, walked out. The fight was surely won. Thereupon the employers telegraphed for the scab agents of the American Federation of Labor. Four of these agents appeared immediately at the scene of battle. Tom Flynn, general organizer; M. O. Sullivan, general secretary of the A. A. of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers; P. Mulvihill, another fakir, and Stuart Reed, a priest-machinist disorganizer, appeared at the command of the employers.

In conference with these agents of the Farley strike breakers' organization, the employers SIGNED AN AGREEMENT whereby they were to pay higher wages as demanded by the strikers, providing the latter could be forced to join the American Federation of Labor, or if they refused, their positions were to be filled by the last-named organization. The national officers of the American Federation of Labor were to supply the scabs.

These "leaders" of labor immediately started to import workers, to fill the places of the strikers. AMONG THE STRIKERS ARE FIFTEEN COLORED WAGE EARNERS; but white men were brought to Youngstown by the criminals mentioned to take the places of the black men, whom the American Federation refuses to organize, yet expects of them not to take places of white men when the latter are compelled to strike. Here in this case WHITE MEN WERE EXPECTED TO SCAB AGAINST THE COLORED WORKERS.

But true to a natural instinct, to a glorious feeling of class solidarity, most of these imported workers refused to do the bidding of the fakirs; honest wage earners would not become criminals against their own people; they rebelled against being made scabs at the command of the self-appointed scab-producers, so to fill the coffers of the Farley lieutenants of the American Federation of Labor, who would sell the life blood of the unfortunate workers and grow rich and fat at the expense of the honest sons of toil. No longer are the workers going to be fooled by these criminal labor fakirs.

The strike breakers—Farley's agents—

(Continued on page 6.)

fruits of their labor; therefore, be it

Resolved by the working men of Altoona, Pa., in meeting assembled, that we denounce in most vigorous terms the illegal proceedings of the Governors of Colorado and Idaho, and the judiciary, the secret and unlawful methods applied in the extradition; the denial of the right of habeas corpus and to communicate with their lawyers and families; the special train manned by militia in readiness to hurry the unfortunate out of their state into the Idaho penitentiary; the threat that these men will never leave Idaho alive; the expressing of opinion in order to prejudice the minds of the people against them; all this before their guilt has been proven, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the local press and to the Daily and Weekly People and Socialist press in general for publication; and to the Governors of Colorado and Idaho, and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our moral and financial support in the legal defence of our imprisoned brothers.

## CANADA IN LINE

TORONTO HOLDS SUCCESSFUL MOYER-HAYWOOD PROTEST MEETING.

General President Sherman Principal Speaker—Resolutions Point Out Real Cause of Persecution, and the Organization Behind It—Canadian Authorities Denounced for Suppressing Information on Case.

Toronto, Canada, May 23.—The conference committee having in hand the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone protest meeting in this city was composed of delegates from the following bodies: Builder's Laborers, Socialist party of Canada, Jewish Branch of Socialist party of Canada, Mixed Local, Machinists' Local, Cloakmakers' Local, Metal Workers' Local, of the I. W. W.

The result of the conference's labors was a very successful meeting, held in the Majestic Theatre on Sunday afternoon, May 6, the speakers being Charles M. O'Brien, organizer of the Socialist party of Canada, Mr. Schullmann, in Jewish, and Chas. O. Sherman, general president of the I. W. W. The collection taken up, \$34.77, was insufficient to cover expenses. Steps are being taken, however, to send along a contribution to the defense fund.

The enclosed resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

James M. Reed,  
Secretary of Conference  
on Protest Meeting.  
(Other labor papers please copy.)

Whereas, Chas. H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood, George A. Pettibone, and Vincent St. John, officers and members of the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World, were illegally and unlawfully, and without any judicial power, arrested and kidnapped from their homes and families in the State of Colorado and deported into the State of Idaho on a charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg; and there detained in the jail of Caldwell against the laws of the Commonwealth and the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, The only crime that those men are implicated in is that of being true to their organization; of upholding their principles and organizing the metaliferous and other miners into a progressive union, that says, "To the worker belongs the full product of his toil"; and

Whereas, The officers of this aforesaid body were tried and found true to their unions—the gold of the Standard Oil Company and other capitalist institutions could not bribe or buy those men—and

Whereas, These men were placed at the helm to steer the ship of solidarity of the miners and the unification of the working class in general, away from the rocks of dissension and oppression that dominate society to-day; and

Whereas, It has been proven by documentary evidence that the crimes and depredations that were perpetrated in the mining regions were the work of the Pinkerton Detective Agency and Mine Owners' Association; and

Whereas, The capitalist class of Canada has, through its agents, the postal and custom departments, absolutely suppressed a paper, namely, "The Appeal to Reason," which has published the facts regarding the crimes of the capitalist class of Colorado and Idaho; and

Whereas, By this action it has been more than proven that capitalism is international; therefore, we, the wage workers of Toronto, in mass meeting assembled, are determined to show to the exploiters of labor in both the United States and Canada that the working class recognize no boundary line and know full well that an injury to one is an injury to all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the working class here assembled this 6th day of May, 1906, do strongly and emphatically condemn the outrages and dastardly acts of the international exploiting class, viz: Governor McDonald, of Colorado, Governor Gooding, of Idaho, A. B. Aylesworth, postmaster-general of Canada, and Wm. Paterson, minister of Canadian Customs, as willing tools for organized capital in such nefarious work; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the respective governors of the aforementioned States and also to the governor-general, the postmaster-general and the minister of customs of Canada.



# Albert Parson's Appeal

OPEN LETTER ISSUED TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA FROM HIS PRISON CELL—ITS BEARING ON THE MOYER-HAYWOOD CASE

[The following appeal to the people of America, issued by A. R. Parsons from his prison cell in Chicago, Ill., in 1887, is reprinted upon request, and in the belief that it will throw a historic light on the methods now being pursued to murder, with the aid of the judiciary, three innocent men, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.]

Fellow citizens: As all the world knows, I have been convicted and sentenced to die for the crime of murder, the most heinous offense that can be committed. Under the forms of law, two courts, viz., the criminal and supreme courts of the State of Illinois, have sentenced me to death as an accessory before the fact, to the murder of officer Degan on May 4, 1886. Nevertheless I am innocent of the crime charged, and to a candid and unprejudiced world I submit the proof.

In the decision affirming the sentence of death upon me, the supreme court of the State of Illinois says: "It is undisputed that the bomb was thrown that caused the death of Degan. It is conceded that no one of the defendants threw the bomb with his own hands. Plaintiffs in error are charged with being accessories before the fact."

If I did not throw the bomb myself, it becomes necessary to prove that I aided, encouraged and advised the person who did throw it. Is that fact proven? The supreme court says it. The record says it is not. I appeal to the American people to judge between them.

The supreme court quotes articles from The Alarm, the paper edited by me, and from my speeches, running back three years before the Haymarket tragedy of May 4, 1886. Upon said articles and speeches the court affirms the sentence of death as an accessory. The court says: "The articles in The Alarm were most of them written by the defendant Parsons, and some of them by the defendant Spies," and then proceeds to quote these articles. I refer to the record to prove that, of all the articles quoted, only one was shown to have been written by me. I wrote, of course, a great many articles for The Alarm, but the record will show that only one of the many quoted by the supreme court to prove my guilt as an accessory was written by me, and this article appeared in The Alarm December 6, 1884, one year and a half before the Haymarket meeting.

As to Mr. Spies, the record will show that during the three years I was editor of The Alarm, he did not write for the paper half a dozen articles. For proof as to this I appeal to the record.

The Alarm was a labor paper, and, as is well known, a labor paper is conducted as a medium through which working people can make known their grievances. The Alarm was no exception to this rule. I not only did not write "most of the articles," but wrote comparatively few of them. This the record will also show.

In referring to my Haymarket speech the court says: "To the men then listening to him he had addressed the incendiary appeals that had been appearing in The Alarm for two years." The court then quotes the "incendiary" article which I did write, and which is as follows: "One dynamite bomb properly placed will destroy a regiment of soldiers; a weapon easily made and carried with perfect safety in the pockets of one's clothing."

The record will show by referring to The Alarm that this is a garbled extract taken from a statement made by General Philip Sheridan in his annual report to congress. It was simply a reiteration of General Sheridan's statement that dynamite was easily made, perfectly safe to handle, and a very destructive weapon of warfare. The article in full as it appeared in The Alarm is as follows:

"Dynamite. The protection of the poor against the armies of the rich. In submitting his annual report November 10, 1884, General Philip Sheridan, commander of the United States Army, says: 'This nation is growing so rapidly that there are signs of other troubles which I hope will not occur, and which will probably not come upon us if both capital and labor will only be conservative. Still it should be remembered that destructive explosives are easily made, and that banks, United States sub-treasuries, public buildings, and large mercantile houses can be readily demolished, and the commerce of entire cities destroyed by an infuriated people with means carried with perfect safety to themselves in the pockets of their clothing.'"

The editorial comment upon the above, as it appeared in The Alarm, is as follows: "A hint to the wise is sufficient. Of course General Sheridan is too modest to tell us that he himself and army will

be powerless in the coming revolution between the propertied and propertyless classes. Only in foreign wars can the usual weapons of warfare be used to any advantage. One dynamite bomb properly placed will destroy a regiment of soldiers; a weapon easily made and carried with perfect safety in the pockets of one's clothing. The first regiment may as well disband, for if it should even level its guns upon the workmen of Chicago it can be totally annihilated."

Again the court says: "He (Parsons) had said to them (referring to the people assembled at the Haymarket) Saturday, April 24, 1886, just ten days before May 4, in the last issue of The Alarm that had appeared: 'Workingmen, to arms! War to the palace, peace to the cottage, and death to luxurious idleness! The wage system is the only cause of the world's misery. It is supported by the rich classes, and to destroy it they must be either made to work or die. One pound of dynamite is better than a bushel of ballots! Make your demand for eight hours with weapons in your hands to meet the capitalist bloodhounds—police and militia—in a proper manner.'"

The record will show that this article was not written by me, but was published as a news item. By referring to the columns of The Alarm the following editorial comment appears attached to the above article, viz.: "The above handbill was sent to us from Indianapolis, Ind., as having been posted all over that city last week. Our correspondent says that the police tore them down wherever they found them."

The court, continuing says: "At the close of another article in the same issue he said: 'The social war has come, and whoever is not with us is against us.' Assistant State's Attorney Walker read this article to the jury, and at its conclusion stated that it bore my initials and was my article. It is a matter within the knowledge of everyone then present, that I interrupted him and called his attention to the fact that the article did not bear my initials and that I was not its author. Mr. Walker corrected his mistake to the jury.

Now these are the three articles quoted by the supreme court as proof of my guilt as an accessory in a conspiracy to murder officer Degan. The record will prove what I say. Now as to my speeches. All of them, with one exception, purporting to be my utterances at the Haymarket are given from the excited imagination and perverted memories of newspaper reporters. Mr. English, who alone took short hand notes and swore to their correctness, reports me as saying: "It is time to raise a note of warning. There is nothing in the eight-hour movement to excite the capitalist. Don't you know that the military are under arms and a Gatling gun is ready to mow you down? Was this Germany, or Russia or Spain? [A voice: 'It looks like it.'] Whenever you make a demand for eight hours' pay, or increase of pay, the militia and deputy sheriffs and the Pinkerton men are called out, and you are shot and clubbed and murdered in the streets. I am not here for the purpose of inciting anybody, but to speak out—to tell the facts as they exist, even though it shall cost me my life before morning."

Mr. English, continuing, said: "There is another part of it [the speech] right here. 'It behooves you, as you love your wife and children, if you don't want to see them perish with hunger, killed, or cut down like dogs on the street—Americans, in the interest of your liberty and independence, to arm, arm yourselves!'"

This, be it remembered, is a garbled extract, and it is a matter of record that reporter English testified that he was instructed by the proprietor of his paper to report only the inflammatory portions of the speeches made at that meeting. Mayor Harrison, who was present and heard this speech, testified before the jury that it was simply "a violent political harangue," and did not call for his interference as a peace officer.

The speech delivered by me at the Haymarket, and which I repeated before the jury, is a matter of record and undisputed; and I challenge anyone to show therein that I incited anyone to acts of violence. The extract reported by Mr. English, when taken in connection with what preceded and what followed, can not be construed by the wildest imagination as incitement to violence.

Extracts from three other speeches alleged to have been delivered by me more than one year prior to May 4, 1886, are given. Two of these speeches were reported from the memory of the Pinkerton detective, Johnson. These are

the speeches quoted by the court as proof of my guilt as accessory to the murder of Degan. Where, then is the connection between these speeches and the murder of Degan? I am bold to declare that such connection is imperceptible to the eye of a fair and unprejudiced mind. But the honorable body, the supreme court of Illinois, has condemned me to death for speeches I never made and articles I never wrote. In the affirmation of the death sentence the court has "assumed," "supposed," "guessed," "surmised" and "presumed" that I said and did "so and so." This the record fully proves.

The court says: "Spies, Schwab, Parsons and Engel were responsible for the articles written and published by them as above shown. Spies, Schwab, Fielden, Parsons and Engel were responsible for the speeches made by them respectively, and there is evidence in the record tending to show that the death of Degan occurred during the prosecution of a conspiracy planned by the members of the International groups who read these articles and heard those speeches."

Now I defy any one to show from the record that I wrote more than one of the many articles alleged to have been written by me. Yet the supreme court says that I wrote and am responsible for all of them. Again, concerning the alleged speeches, they were reported by the Pinkerton detective, Johnson, who was, as the record shows, employed by Lyman J. Gage, vice-president of the First National bank, as the agent of the Citizens' Association, an organization composed of the millionaire employers of Chicago. I submit to a candid world if this hired spy would not make false reports to earn his blood money. Thus it is for speeches I did not make and articles I did not write I am sentenced to die, because the court "assumes" that these articles influenced some unknown and still unidentified person to throw the bomb that killed Degan. Is this law? Is this justice?

The supreme court in affirming the sentence of death upon me, proceeds to give further reasons, as follows:

"Two circumstances are to be noted: First, it can hardly be said that Parsons was absent from the Haymarket meeting when he went into Zepf's hall. It has already been stated that the latter place was only a few steps north of the speakers' wagon, and in sight from it. We do not think that the defendant Parsons could escape his share of the responsibility for the explosion at the Haymarket because he stepped into a neighboring saloon and looked at the explosion through a window. While he was speaking, men stood around him with arms in their hands. Many of these were members of the armed sections of the international groups. Among them were men who belonged to the International Rifles, an organization in which he himself was an officer, and with which he had been drilling in preparation for the events then transpiring."

The records of the trial will show that not one of the foregoing allegations is true. The facts are these: Zepf's hall is on the north-east corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, just one block north of the speakers' wagon. The court says: "It was only a few steps north of the speakers' wagon." The court says further that, "it can hardly be said that Parsons was absent from the Haymarket meeting, when he was at Zepf's hall." If this is correct logic, then I was at two different places a block apart at the same instant. Truly, the day of miracles has not yet passed. Again, the record will show that I did not "step into a neighboring saloon and looked at the explosion through a window." It will show that I went to Zepf's hall, one block distant, and across Lake street, accompanied by my wife and another lady, and my two children (a girl of five and a boy of seven years of age), they having sat upon a wagon about ten feet from the speakers' wagon throughout my speech; that it looked like rain; that we had started home, and went into Zepf's hall to wait for the meeting to adjourn, and walk home in company with a lot of friends who lived in that direction. Zepf's building is on the corner, and opens on the street with a triangular door six feet wide. Myself and ladies and children were just inside the door. Here, while waiting for our friends and looking toward the meeting, I had a fair view of the explosion. All this the record will show.

It would seem that, according to circumstances, a block is at one time "a few steps," or "a few steps" is "more than a block," as the case may suit. The logical as well as the imaginative faculties of the supreme court are further illustrated in a most striking manner by the credence of the court to the "yarn"

of a reporter, who testifies that Spies had described to him the "czar" bomb and the men who were to use them, as follows:

"He spoke of a body of tall, strong men in their organization who could throw bombs weighing five pounds 150 paces. He stated that the bombs in question were to be used in case of conflict with the police or militia."

The court gives this sort of testimony as proof of the existence of a conspiracy to murder Degan. Wonderful credulity! To throw a five-pound bomb 150 paces or yards is to throw it 450 feet or one-quarter of a mile. Gulliver, in his travels among the Brobdingnagian race, tells of the giants he met, and we have also heard of the giants of Patagonia, but we did not know until now that they were Lilliputians as compared with the "Anarchist Swedes" of Chicago. The court proceeds to say: "While the (Parsons) was speaking, men stood around him with arms in their hands." The record, as quoted by the court, shows that only one man flourished a pistol, not a number of men. Again, the court says: "Most of the men were members of the armed sections of the international groups," thus making it appear that many of these men (when there was only one who was even alleged to have exhibited a pistol) were armed.

The court says: "Among them were men who belonged to the International Rifles, an armed organization, in which he himself was an officer, and in which he had been drilling in preparation for the events then transpiring."

Now, I challenge the supreme court or any other honorable gentlemen to prove from the record that there ever existed such an organization as that armed section of the American group known as the "International Rifles." It can not be done. The record shows that some members of the American group did organize the "International Rifles," which never met but four or five times, was never armed with rifles or any other weapons, and disbanded nearly one year before May 4, 1886.

The Pinkerton man, Johnson, says that dynamite bombs were exhibited in the presence of the International Rifles. It will take corroborative testimony before the American people will credit the statements of such a man, engaged for such a purpose, and it is well known that supreme courts have decided that testimony of detectives should be taken with great caution.

I appeal to the American people in their love of justice and fair play. I submit that the record does not show my guilt of the crime of murder, but, on the contrary, it proves my innocence. Against me in this trial all the rules of law and evidence have been reversed in that I have been held as guilty until I proved my innocence.

I have been tried ostensibly for murder, in reality for Anarchism. I have been proven guilty of being an Anarchist, and condemned to die for that reason. The State's attorney said in his statement before the court and jury in the beginning of the trial: "These defendants were picked out and indicted by the grand jury, they are no more guilty than the thousands who follow them. They are picked out because they are leaders. Convict them, and our society is safe." And in their last appeal to the jury the prosecution said: "Anarchy is on trial. Hang these eight men and save our institutions. These are the leaders. Make examples of them." This is a matter of record.

So far as I have had time to examine the record I find the same fabrication and perversion of testimony against all my comrades as exists against myself. I therefore again appeal to the American people to avert the crime of judicial murder, and this appeal I have faith will not be in vain.

My ancestors partook of all the hardships incident to the establishment of this republic. They fought, bled, and some of them died, that the Declaration of Independence might live and the American flag might wave in triumph over those who claim the "divine right of kings to rule." Shall that flag now, after a century's triumph, trail in the mire of oppression, and protect the perpetration of outrages and oppression that put the older despotisms of Europe to shame?

Knowing myself innocent of crime I came forward and gave myself up for trial. I felt that it was my duty to take my chances with the rest of my comrades. I sought a fair and impartial trial before a jury of my peers, and knew that before any fair-minded jury I could with little difficulty be cleared. I preferred to be tried and take the chances of an acquittal with my friends to being hunted as a felon. Have I had a fair trial?

The lovers of justice and fair play are assiduously engaged in an effort to thwart the consummation of judicial murder by the commutation of sentence to prison. I speak for myself alone when I say that for this I thank them and appreciate their efforts, but I am an innocent man. I have violated no law; I

# Workingclass Misery

A REPLY TO TOM WATSON'S EDITORIAL ON "SOCIALISM AND ONE OF ITS GREAT BOOKS" SHOWS IT IS NOT AT ALL OVERDRAWN.

The following was submitted to Tom Watson's Magazine, and, for obvious reasons, rejected:

The novel "The Jungle," written by Upton Sinclair, may, or may not be "one of the great books on Socialism," according to who is the judge. The members of the Socialist Labor Party do not consider it so, nor do they look upon Sinclair as a fullfledged scientific Socialist. Be that as it may, my object in writing these lines is to review the criticism of "The Jungle" by the Editor of Watson's Magazine.

As stated by the Editor, Mr. Sinclair has certainly drawn up a most powerful indictment against our present wage slave system. Nor has he, in the opinion of a great majority of the producers of wealth, overdrawn the picture of misery, want and woe, so universal among the workers of the world, even in these so-called prosperous times. The life of the wage earner is sad and dreary, from one year's end to the other, with scarcely a gleam of light or even a silver lining to the ever lowering clouds to inspire a hope for the future. As you say, "dark, darker, darkest is the trend of the narrative," and I do not consider that the author is at fault in any way for not "putting in an occasional burst of sunlight." The life of a modern wage slave is many times more dreary and desolate, than was that of the American chattel slave. The latter was illiterate and had never known what it meant to work without being paid for it, but he had no care for the future. Want, and the fear of want, were unknown to him. His food, clothing and shelter, such as they were, were always supplied in abundance. Sickness and accident did not worry him, for they did not entail any loss on him, and the best of medical attendance was freely provided. In addition to this, he was of a different race, a race without a history or ancestry and but few traditions, all of which had a tendency to make him more contented with his lot.

But how is it with the wage slave of to-day? He is brought up and educated to believe that all men are born free and equal; that they have certain inalienable rights, chief among which are the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and that labor applied to land and its contents and products creates all wealth. He knows that without the skillful application of his power to natural resources there would be no capital, and that unless he had been robbed of the greater share of his product there could be no millionaires and multi-millionaires, with the billionaires almost in sight. He knows that, in this country, by the aid of labor saving machinery, the value of an average day's labor is somewhere near the ten dollar mark, but that he is permitted to retain less than one fourth of that amount for himself as wages, while the rest is appropriated by the capitalist class.

Under present conditions there are very few heads of families who can earn more than \$500 a year, which, for an average family of five, gives the magnificent sum of one hundred dollars each, with which to provide food, shelter, clothing and medical attendance. There is practically nothing left for mental development, amusement or even recreation. It is utterly impossible to lay by something to be used in case of accident, sickness or death, nor is it possible to carry life or accident insurance. In addition to this the wage worker of to-day is never sure of steady employment, so that there is scarcely ever more than two weeks between him and the poorhouse or actual

lingering death, and it is only a matter of serious consideration with me, whether I ought to accept the verdict as it stands, rather than die by inches under such conditions. I am prepared to die. I am ready, if I need be to lay down my life for my rights, and the rights of my fellow men. But I object to being killed on false and unproven accusations. Therefore I cannot countenance or accept the effort of those who would endeavor to procure a commutation of my sentence to imprisonment in the penitentiary. Neither do I approve of any further appeals to the courts of law. I believe them to be all alike—the agency of the privileged class to perpetuate their power, to oppress and plunder the toiling masses. As between capital and its legal rights and labor and its natural rights, the courts of law must side with the capitalist class. To appeal to them is vain. It is the appeal of the wage slave to his capitalist master for liberty. The answer is curses, blows, imprisonment, and death.

If I had never been an Anarchist be-

starvation. Is not this sufficient reason for making the trend of "The Jungle" story "dark, darker, darkest?"

The criticism by the Editor of that part of the book referring to the Socialist meeting is well taken, and a real Socialist worries little about outlining in detail the workings of the system to be inaugurated. His mission is to abolish wage slavery and in its place establish the co-operative commonwealth, by taking over all the means of production and distribution of the means of life.

The mission of the Abolitionist, primarily, was to abolish chattel slavery, and whenever he was asked "What are you going to do with the nigger?" he simply said: "That is none of my concern." All he knew was that chattel slavery was a crime, and all he cared about, for the time being, was how to get rid of it. The prediction that the Negro would be driven from the country or exterminated, was never verified.

The true Socialist can no more bother himself with the details of future social conditions, after wage slavery has been abolished, than could the Abolitionist with the question of what to do with the emancipated slaves. The main thing is to usher in the Socialist republic with as little friction and disturbance as possible, for it is bound to come whether we want it or not. That this will be accomplished during the first quarter of the present century will hardly be denied by any one at all familiar with the progress of modern industrialism and economic determinism.

As soon as a majority of the producing classes have arrived at the understanding that they are being robbed out, of three-fourths of what their labor produces, then they will be ready to declare in favor of collective ownership and co-operative production. The change from private to collective ownership will be somewhat radical, but perhaps not near as radical as many people may suppose. All this talk about confiscation and division is nonsense. No one who owns his home large or small, in city or country, need ever be disturbed. It may remain theirs and their heirs to the end of time, to occupy and use, but not to sell. There would not be even a law against exchanging, or trading homes without let or hindrance. One of the principal duties of society would, no doubt, be to see that every one of its members was provided with his share of the social work and was well established in a good home.

The agricultural lands, the coal and metal mines, the mills, smelters and factories along with the railroads and telegraphs as well as the express business would all be taken over by the workers and operated for the benefit of all. In cities this would be extended to the water, power, lighting and heating plants, including street cars and the livery and transfer business. All things publicly used would be publicly owned and all things privately used would be privately owned.

The most surprising statement in this editorial on "Socialism and one of its great books" is, that "Socialism has been tried and found wanting." Will the able editor kindly inform his many readers when, where and how Socialism was ever tried and found wanting? What country, state or nation has even adopted and practiced Socialism? Then, if it has never been adopted and practiced by any country, state or nation, you cannot say that it has been tried and found wanting.

Another most astonishing statement is the following: "No matter what frills and founces, laces and embroideries may be placed upon Socialism, let no man doubt for an instant that the reason why the Have-nots, the poor, embrace it is

because they understand it to mean it as equal division among all men of all kinds of property." Now as a matter of fact Socialism does not teach the equal division or any other division of any kind of property. Nor is anyone ever permitted to join the party with such a crazy notion in his head. The absurdity of such an idea should make itself manifest to any thinking being. For, suppose you could make such a division as above indicated, on the first day of the year, would it not be necessary at the end of the year to make a new division? Nay! Would it not be of the utmost importance to make a new division every month, every week, yes, every day, to prevent the reaccumulation of wealth in the hands of few? What arrant nonsense to talk about dividing up!

The capitalist class is in favor of dividing unequally what labor produces, and retaining the greater portion for itself, while Socialism opposes most emphatically a division of that kind. Were it not for this unequal division of the labor product there could not be thousands of millionaires and millions of paupers in this world. Labor power applied to one of the natural elements—land—has produced all the wealth that is now claimed by the Capitalist class, and if labor produced it, then in equity and justice it belongs to labor, and should be reclaimed by it.

Under the present system a few captains of industry decide what share of the laborers' product shall be returned to him in wages, and the time he may work or be idle without means of support. Where a man counts for little more than a wheel or cog in the machine which he operates, and where he goes and comes at the tap of a bell or the blowing of a whistle. Where the hours are long and where all labor has degenerated into drudgery instead of being a pleasant social duty. Where the exhaustion produced by this drudgery is so great that it drives many a weak man to drink, who, under proper conditions, would never think of such a thing.

The intense craving for strong drink and other stimulants is the result of our false economic system and not the cause of our poverty as you seem to think. Under Socialism all this will be reversed. Work will be a pleasure and the dispensing of strong drink will be socialized, which will abolish the saloon as we now know it, by reducing the price of liquors to the cost of production. Were it not for the immense profit there is in the liquor traffic we would have very few saloons even under present conditions. Since the agitation of the social question is world wide we may look for the universal adoption of Socialism among civilized nations, during the present century, and possibly before we write 1950. Then the world will see itself covered with millions of self-sustaining communities, utilizing their own raw material and making the very best things for themselves that can possibly be produced. Then the question regarding the manufacture of any article of commerce will be: Is it useful? and not as now, is it profitable? Then labor will be a desirable occupation and everybody will gladly do his share of the social work. Then the man with the clerkship and other nice job will have the long hours, and the man with the disagreeable work will have the short hours. Then the longest work day may not exceed six hours in the more pleasant occupations, while the man in the abattoir and among the fertilizers will work only two or three hours for the same remuneration as others would receive for five or six hours.

C. H. Wessler.  
Zvansville, Ind., May 5th, 1906.

fore, my experience with courts and the laws of the governing classes would make an Anarchist of me now. What is Anarchism? It is a state of society without any central or governing power. Upon this subject the court in its affirmation of the death sentence defines the subject of the International Working People's Association as follows:

"It is designed to bring about a social revolution. Social revolution meant the destruction of the right of private ownership of property, or the right of the individual to own property. It meant the bringing about of a state of society in which all property should be held in common."

If this definition is right, then it is very similar to that advocated by Jesus Christ, for proof of which, refer to the fourth and fifth chapters of the Acts of the Apostles; also Matthew xxi, 10 to 14; and Mark xi, 15 to 19.

No, I am not guilty; I have not been proven guilty. I leave it for you to decide from the record itself as to my guilt

(Continued on page 3.)



# "NEUTRALITY" FARCE

ENACTED BY PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST PARTY CONVENTION.

Formally Refused to Endorse A. F. of L. Scab-Herders; Actually Did So by Putting None Others on Its Ticket—An Exception That Accentuates Its Anti-Working Class Character.

Wilkesburg, Pa., May 24.—If anything were needed to make a working-man proud of being a member of the Socialist Labor Party, regardless of the size of its membership, that needful thing was a visit to, and a look at the proceedings of, the State Convention of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, which held forth May 20-22, in Allegheny City, Pa.

The proceedings of that convention demonstrated that it was a composite in character, a little bit of everything, very much mixed; in short, a sort of an intellectual hash, and may be given the definition that so accurately describes boarding house hash: "The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

The convention passed on three subjects that are uppermost in the minds of all wage slaves, at present, who call themselves revolutionists, viz., the American Federation of Labor, the Industrial Workers of the World and the Party Press, and their actions demonstrate that experience is of no value; and that the Socialists Party in Pennsylvania cannot or will not learn, as it has not budged from the position taken at the National Convention in 1904, except that it made progress like a crab (backward), in the make-up of its State ticket.

The convention declared for neutrality in regard to economic organization and refused to endorse the A. F. of L. or I. W. W. and voted against party ownership of an official organ.

From a "neutral" standpoint, the ticket nominated is "fearfully and wonderfully" made. Every candidate except one, is a member of Gompers scab-herding organization, the A. F. of L.; and the exception is from the middle class, a "farmer"; one of the "little" farmers who, when opportunity offers, skins the wage slave the same as the "little" business man.

We can afford to advertise the Socialist Party ticket in Pennsylvania and demonstrate its boasted "neutrality"; Governor, Jas. H. Mauer, Reading, Pa., member Plumbers' Union; Lieutenant-Governor, Chas. P. Gilday, Coaldale, Pa., National Board of United Mine Workers; Secretary Internal Affairs, H. W. Kane, Transfer, Pa., farmer; Auditor-General, Edward Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., member Hatters' Union.

There you are. After SAYING it would not endorse the A. F. of L., the convention, by its action in picking out A. F. of L. candidates in the strongest possible way endorsed the Belmont-Civic Federationized A. F. of L.; and, posing as a working class political organization representing class solidarity on election day, one day in the year, they ask votes for candidates who represent craft division and craft scabbery three hundred and sixty-four days in a year.

Neither was the nominating done innocently, as the A. F. of L. gouter was there, shouting out the good union (sic) record of the nominee.

The rank, rotten hypocrisy of saying they would not endorse and then giving an emphatic endorsement to organized scabbery, gives a demonstration of intellect which "boarding house hash" but faintly describes.

And its "neutrality" to the I. W. W.—compare its action towards its own members who belong to the I. W. W.—did it do with them as it did with the members of the scabby A. F. of L.?

Neutrality, if it means anything, means the same attitude to all; and were the convention honest in its professions it would have treated all alike, but even the one candidate who was not a member of any union was taken from the middle class, a farmer, and the I. W. W. members in their own party ignored entirely.

Hypocrisy also showed its cowardly face, in the manner in which the endorsement of the I. W. W. was smothered, and accompanying the cowardice was deceit, for hypocrites are both cowards and deceivers.

The convention not having the manhood to come out against the I. W. W. openly, had a clipping from the "Industrial Worker" of May, where, in answer to an "Inquirer," the Editor said the I. W. W. had not sought the endorsement of the Socialist Party and it was impressed on the delegates (and here the A. F. of L. gouter got in his work) that the I. W. W. did not want the endorsement of the Socialist Party and "in accordance with the wish of the I. W. W. as expressed in the clipping taken out of the 'Industrial Worker,' the Socialist Party would not endorse"; these are the exact words of one of the delegates.

Words fail to give adequate expression

for the contempt due such a cowardly underhand method, and any men or set of men with any mental or moral stamina would scorn as beneath their dignity, a resort to what is a cowardly subterfuge.

Truly the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania can, with satisfaction, leave the Socialist Party with its "neutrality" record, which is an endorsement of organized scabbery, and the resultant defeat of labor on the economic field.

The mental hash of the convention was also put on view, in the words of the delegate who placed the farmer in nomination. He said: "I want to place in nomination a member of a large portion of the working class who do not consider themselves workingmen, the farmer; a member of a local composed entirely of farmers." And not a word of protest from any one in the convention to that statement! Verily class lines blend here and there when a so-called Socialist convention will listen to the small farmer class called wage slaves, and such rotten economics. This of itself accounts for a large party membership, and the Socialist Labor Party is more than satisfied that there is an organization to attract such undesirable material.

In this case also "hash" just about describes the mental status of the Socialist Party convention.

However in the midst of chaos inseparable with the coming together of such a jumble of contradictions, one or two gleams of intelligence shine out like a couple of stars in a black sky, which show that the Socialist Labor Party has not lived in vain, and that, with it as a beacon light to show the way, the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania may yet move up and get in line with their party in New Jersey, Arkansas, and other States that have made and are making progress; but at present indications are not very much in evidence, thanks to the obstructive tactics of their A. F. of L. opponents.

In the matter of organization, the convention did take a step forward and centralized its organization, adopting practically the same form of organization as has been in existence in the Socialist Labor Party for the past five years, which demonstrates that the Socialist Labor Party in Pennsylvania, as everywhere else, leads the procession and is eventually followed by the Socialist Party.

The discussion on organization was amusing in the extreme. What bothered the convention was how to control the locals, as it appears that in the past there has been a sort of a local autonomy. As one delegate said, "every local had a brand of Socialism of its own," and hired any old speaker it wanted.

It didn't seem to strike any of the delegates that this condition was a miniature of the national organization, wherein every State can have any old kind of Socialism it chooses and the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party is powerless to interfere. Neither did it seem to strike the delegates that the logical development of the centralization idea in the State organization was in direct contradiction to the autonomous Socialist Party organization in the nation, or that one brand of Socialism in the nation was of more importance than in the State, for control of the State would not give the working class power, where control of the nation would.

But contradictions seemed to be a specialty of the Socialist Party convention, and didn't worry them a bit.

However, we can look on the breaking up of local autonomy as a forerunner to the breaking up of State autonomy, which will come when the "hash" has been done away with and intelligence takes its place, and contradiction be no more.

The convention done one good thing, it stopped, or that is, it resolved to stop the making of dates between individual (tramp) speakers and subordinate organizations in the State, as all speakers whether from the National Committee or otherwise must make their dates through the State Committee.

How this will go down with the numerous freaks that are now making their own dates and terms remains to be seen; and it is more than probable that it will cause trouble in the future as it savors too much of "DeLeonism"; but we shall see what we shall see.

It does not take very long sitting in a convention such as that of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania to make a member of the Socialist Labor Party take a long breath of satisfaction that he is a member of an organization that will not tolerate the contradictions, the hypocrisy, the unsound economics, or the domination of the gouters of such a scab-herding and capitalist-controlled organization as the A. F. of L. who mouth neutrality for the purpose of putting the capitalist blinders on those to whom they appeal for votes.

Live the Socialist Labor Party, which is not neutral, but stands for class solidarity three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. Jas. A. McConnell.

# THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

THIRTY-TWO SOCIALIST DEPUTIES NOW SEATED IN FRENCH CHAMBER—BRITISH S. L. P. HOLDS NATIONAL CONVENTION AND ENDORSES I. W. W.—PROCLAMATION OF RUSSIAN UNION OF UNIONS.

## FRANCE.

In the recent elections, thirty-two Socialist deputies were elected to the Chamber, as follows:

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Paul Constans        | Jean Bouveri       |
| Leon Thivrier        | Paul Brousse       |
| Elysee Lassalle      | Emmanuel Chauviere |
| Albert Poulain       | Jules Coutant      |
| —Aldy                | Victor Dejeante    |
| Bernard Cadenat      | Adrien Meslier     |
| Maximilian Carnaud   | Gustave Rouanet    |
| Jules-Louis Breton   | Arthur Rozier      |
| —Camuzet             | Marcel Sembat      |
| L. H. Roblin         | Edouard Vaillant   |
| Gustave Delory       | Albert Walter      |
| Jules Guesde         | Jean Jaures        |
| —Selle               | Maurice Allard     |
| Emile Basly          | Prosper Ferrero    |
| —Lamendin            | Octave Vigne       |
| Francis de Pressense | —Betoulle          |

The total French Socialist vote was 876,347.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fourth Annual Conference of the Socialist Labor Party was held at 6 Drummond street, Edinburgh on the 14th and 15th of April. Delegates were present from London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh and Falkirk Branches. The Conference decided to sit with open doors.

The chairman, Johnston, in formally opening the Conference, said that the S. L. P. had before it a hard and heavy task, but that during the last year signs were not wanting that the working class is awakening, which gave the members of the S. L. P. hope and confidence for the future. During the past year the party had had as heavy a strain upon it as ever previously, but the way in which the party had borne that strain was a good omen for the S. L. P.—the organization which must lead the workers to their emancipation. The S. L. P. was a united body, and it was impossible for us (as we saw the bogus Socialist parties doing) to move "unity resolutions," because there is no other Socialist party in the country to unite with. In the past year the N. E. C. had been able to make arrangements for the purchase of a printing plant, and there was no doubt about it with our own plant we would be able to accomplish a vast amount of work. There was one all-important feature that had held the attention of the S. L. P., and it was to be hoped this Conference would be able to settle this question—he referred to the question of Industrial Unionism. When a definite decision had been arrived at on that point he thought it would place the S. L. P. in a better position, and so clear the road for our march towards the Socialist Republic.

The following motion of the N. E. C. was introduced on the subject: "Considering that the task of emancipating the workers demands economic organization as well as political, the Socialist Labor Party endorses the new international union known as the Industrial Workers of the World, and urges the members and adherents of the party everywhere to set up clubs for the spread of industrial union principles as a preliminary to the definite establishment of the I. W. W. in Great Britain." The debate ended with an overwhelming vote in favor.

## RUSSIA.

The "Correspondance Russe" publishes the following resolution adopted by the Central Bureau of the Union of Unions, at the meeting last April 26:

By all sorts of humiliating proceed-

## I. W. W. REFERENDUM

On Proposition to Postpone National Convention—Call Issued Therefor.

Chicago, May 19.—A proposition having issued from the Terre Haute Local and received the endorsement of several other organizations to postpone the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, heretofore announced for June 27, your General Secretary deems it necessary to issue this special circular on the subject.

The constitution makes no provision for the submission of referendums, and in the absence of specific instruction I wish to state that the proposal to postpone the convention until after the trial of our brothers, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, has not only met with the approval of several organizations, but is endorsed by all members of the organization with whom I have opportunity to confer. The unanimous opinion is that should the convention be held in June the uncertainty that surrounds the trial of our persecuted brothers would very seriously affect the attendance, particularly from the Western

ings the government has at last succeeded in raising abroad, mainly in France, a loan of about \$425,000,000.

The autocratic bureaucracy quite willingly throws on the shoulders of the people a new burden; for the 425 million dollars the bureaucracy now possesses, thanks to this new loan, the Russian people will have to pay eventually in the neighborhood of one billion, owing to the seven and one-quarter per cent. interest.

The enormous sum they have acquired, the Witte-Durnovo ministry is applying to cancelling its old foreign debts. Besides this it is used for no one knows what other secret purposes, scrupulously hidden from the people. These transactions, by postponing the inevitable collapse of the government, enable it for a little longer to respond to the clamors of the people with bullets, bayonets, prison and exile. New cannons, new gatling guns, armored automobiles, mobilization of the Cossack regiments, new organizations of rural and city police—these are the fruits of the new Russian loan. The public money is used to arm our oppressors. Our sons will have to pay off the price of our subjugation.

The Union of Unions denounces this loan as a crime against the nation. The Union of Unions declares that this loan, raised without the sanction and control of the people, cannot be considered, as binding upon the future popular government, as has been a full year ago declared by the Peasants' Union, the Workingmen's Council, and all the Socialist parties.

Seeing that a goodly portion of the new loan, about \$90,000,000 was realized through the agency of the Russian banks, the Union of Unions declares to be an accomplice of a criminal government and a traitor to his country, any Russian citizen who subscribed to the loan. Shameful and ruinous financial deals such as this new loan will become impossible only under the regime of a popular sovereignty.

Finally, an effective popular government cannot be set up save by a constitutional Assembly, combining in itself full legislative, jurisdictional, and executive power, convoked on the basis of universal secret and equal suffrage, without distinction, as to race or sex.

## GERMANY.

At the April elections at Darmstadt, the Social Democratic candidate having obtained 13,855 votes against about 16,000 received by the two other candidates a second ballot was taken. This time he was elected by a vote of 16,656.

The May First celebration this year assumed a particularly solemn aspect. Most of the working class organizations commemorated the day by stopping work and by demonstrations.

The employers thought they could frustrate these plans by declaring several lockouts, but the workers, nothing daunted, called their bluff.

## AUSTRIA.

The party administration has decided to declare a general strike at the first intimation of the government of delaying the immediate application of the universal suffrage law.

## ITALY.

Work on the First of May came to an absolute standstill. The newspapers were taken by surprise, and not a wheel turned on the railways. The "Avanti" ran off more than 100,000 copies of its special May Day edition.

States. It is well known to all of you that the energies and resources of our entire body of local organizations are now taxed to the utmost in providing an adequate defense fund. So heavy is the drain in this respect upon the membership at the present time, that it is a matter of serious doubt whether the delegates that may be chosen from the west could attend the convention in June. Should the convention be held at that time with a small attendance it will readily be seen that our enemies would take advantage of that fact to promote what might prove to be a most serious result, not alone for the organization, but for our brothers in the meshes of an outrageous conspiracy.

Therefore, it seems wise in the face of all the circumstances to postpone the convention until the trial is ended. If Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are acquitted, the convention undoubtedly will be the most important ever held by the working class in this country, and since the proposal of the Terre Haute local seems to find general approval, no other course is open to your general secretary except to submit the matter to a vote of the members. You will find enclosed herewith blanks for a referendum vote, also credentials for delegates. The call

for the convention fixed for June 27 is also enclosed for your information. Delegates to the convention may be chosen immediately and credentials issued to them, so that should the vote be adverse to another postponement they will be ready and instructed for the convention called for June 27.

Should the capitalist class succeed in the infamous crime contemplated and a verdict of guilty be returned, it will then be necessary for us to call a convention to devise ways and means for a supreme effort to save the lives of our brothers. With this prospect before us, the only course we have is to submit a referendum, providing that as soon as practicable after the trial is ended a national convention of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be held in the City of Chicago, the exact date to be fixed in the call by the General Executive Board.

All local organizations are, therefore, urged to act immediately upon this most important matter. Delay may prove disastrous. Our duty to the general organization and to our imprisoned comrades demands prompt and intelligent action.

Wm. E. Trautmann,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.  
Chas. O. Sherman,  
General President.  
I. W. W.

Chicago, Ill., May 22, 1906.  
RESOLUTION TO BE VOTED ON.

"Whereas, The Moyer-Haywood affair is of absorbing interest to the Industrial Workers of the World, and should have precedence over all others; and

"Whereas, The annual convention of the Industrial Workers is to be held about the time that the trial of our brethren will take place; and

"Whereas, Many of our western unions could not be represented under existing circumstances, and the convention would cost a large amount of money which would better be used in this crisis for the defense of our persecuted brothers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the annual convention for this year be postponed until after the trial above referred to has been closed, subject to be called at such time thereafter as may be determined by the General Executive Board.

"Resolved, That the foregoing proceeding had by Terre Haute Local Union No. 9, of the Industrial Workers of the World, be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership for decision.

"P. K. Reinbold, Chairman,  
"Theodore Debs,  
"Eugene V. Debs,  
"Committee."

## INSTRUCTIONS.

All unions shall call a special meeting; a committee should be elected to distribute ballots and collect them as soon as the members have voted. After the count has been made and results announced at the meeting, the election committee will sign the enclosed certificate, have it verified by the president and the secretary of the union, with the seal of the union affixed, and immediately forward it to headquarters, 148 W. Madison street, Chicago, with inscription on envelope "ballots." If in favor, vote "yes," and if opposed to the proposition embodied in the above resolution, vote "no." Every member must cast his own ballot. All voting accounts must be at headquarters not later than June 11, 1906.

Chas. O. Sherman,  
General President, I. W. W.  
W. E. Trautmann,  
General Secretary-Treasurer, I. W. W.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending May 26th, we received 159 subs to the Weekly People, and 42 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 201. We must have been misunderstood when we said, a few weeks ago, that we were out for more subscriptions, because they have been growing less ever since. For the Weekly People we had on April 25th, 219, May 5th, 156; May 12th, 199; May 19th, 163 and now, 159. Comrades, it is MORE and not LESS subscriptions that we want.

We have given this matter of Weekly People subscriptions, much time, effort and thought, but it always comes back to the same thing—dependence upon comrades and sympathizers. Some comrades keep at this work persistently, others by fits and starts, and the many do nothing at all. We get suggestions galore, but even the suggesters cannot make their own suggestions work. Again one comrade says: "lower the price"; a manifest impossibility; another says: "double the price, and then you will be able to hire and pay agents," and so it goes.

Meanwhile we have sent out circular letters and subscriptions blanks to all Sections. What becomes of most of them

# A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS!

To attain a more widespread circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and thus promote Socialism—a united revolutionary economic organization no less than a united revolutionary political organization—we hereby issue a call for volunteers to help increase the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

We would particularly address those of our readers who may not be affiliated with either the economic or the political organization, but whose interest is as strong as if they did, to give a hand in this work.

No extraordinary qualification is required in order to get subscriptions, and you do not put yourself under any obligation to subscribers, as they get their money's worth. The only thing necessary is determination.

In calling upon you to help in this important work of propaganda we have no personal interests to gratify. No individual derives any profit from the press of the Socialist Labor Party. The Party has its press but for one purpose—to further the movement.

We doubt if there is one earnest reader of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, one militant Socialist, who will say that he CANNOT get at least five half yearly subscriptions for the WEEKLY PEOPLE!

The issue of the paper in which this call first appears, is dated May 5th, let us see how many volunteers will have responded between this date and the issue of June 9th.

There are no limitations of any kind. We call upon ALL of our readers to help. If you can get yearly subscriptions so much the better. You know the price. Yearly 50 cents; 6 months 25 cents.

Now, then, let us see what a united effort all over the land will produce. If every one works, knowledge of the movement will be greatly extended, and that is the real propaganda. Let there be no "ifs." Every one work. Enlist yourself for this special effort to further the movement!

WEEKLY PEOPLE P. O. BOX 1576.  
NEW YORK CITY.

## The Miners' Magazine

**R**ADICAL AND RATIONAL. A FEARLESS TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS. ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORKERS.

"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this Nation, have been lulled to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human liberty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Samson cannot break."

"The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners is with the new-born union of united men and women in the struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

The Miners' Magazine, published weekly by the Western Federation of Miners.  
Subscription, \$1.00 per year.  
**SPECIAL OFFER.**  
The Miners' Magazine and the WEEKLY PEOPLE will be sent to one address for \$1.20 per year.  
Subscribe through the office of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

is a puzzle to us, the percentage of returns being so small. Now, comrades the season for open air agitation is here, and it will give opportunity for getting in touch with workingmen who can then be brought within the influence of the S. L. P. Press. So to work everybody.

To those inquiring: Yes, the offer of any 50-cent book, advertised in The People, for \$2.50 of Weekly People subs sent in at one time, still holds good.

Roll of Honor for the week: T. C. Pope, Stamford, Tex.; F. F. Young, Indianapolis, Ind.; Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill.; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O.; J. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., 6.

Prepaid Cards sold: Theo. G. Eifelaldt, Winona, Minn.

## LABOR NEWS NOTES.

A fair business the past week. Pamphlets: Spokane, Wash., \$1.28; Minneapolis, Minn., \$5.35; Los Angeles, Cal., \$7; Youngstown, O., \$4.40; Pittsburgh, Pa., \$3; Fort Pierce, Fla., \$2; Boston, Mass., \$2.00; Thirtieth A. D., New York, \$1.75; Thirty-fourth A. D., eighty-eight cents; Newburgh, N. Y., seventy-five cents; Excelsior Literary Society, \$1.75; Fort Wayne, Ind., fifty cents; Houston, Texas, \$1.10; Belleville, Ill., \$1.00.

I. W. W. headquarters, Chicago, 20,000 leaflets; Marion, Ind., 1,000; Bridgeport, Conn., four Sue books; Ulrich Frueh, Haledon, N. J., one Ancient Society; New Brunswick, N. J., twenty-five emblem buttons; Middletown, Conn., twelve emblem buttons; A. S. Brown, \$1.25 books.

If you haven't yet secured a copy of the I. W. W. convention proceedings, you should do so at once—better to be sure than sorry. While they last, the price will be the same as originally made, \$1.50 for the cloth, and \$1.00 for the paper edition; thirty per cent. discount on orders for two or more copies.

Very soon, now, we expect to be able to announce the Iron Trevel—Sue story, ready for delivery, to be followed by The Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress. We would call attention to the book advertisements now appearing in The People. These books are selected from the best literature, and in addition to the pleasure of reading them you will derive profit in the shape of mental improvement.

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

## ALBERT PARSON'S APPEAL.

(Continued from page 2.)

or innocence. I cannot, therefore, accept a commutation to imprisonment. As for me, the utterance of Patrick Henry is so apropos that I cannot do better than to let him speak:

"Is life so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may pursue, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death."

A. R. Parsons  
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1887.  
[Prison cell No. 29.]

## GOOD LITERATURE.

A Goodly List Here to Select from for the Home. Well Printed, on Good Paper, Cloth Bound.  
75 cents Per Copy.

## WE PAY THE POSTAGE.

- Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.
- Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, O. W. Holmes.
- Confessions of An Opium Eater, De Quincey.
- Crown of Wild Olive, The, Ruskin.
- Discourses of Epictetus.
- Emerson's Essays (complete).
- Essays of Elia, Charles Lamb.
- Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World.
- Fragments of Science, Tyndall.
- French Revolution, Carlyle.
- Holy Roman Empire, Bryce.
- Last Days of Pompeii, Bulwer Lytton.
- Life of Jesus, Renan.
- Macaulay's Literary Essays.
- Meditations, Marcus Aurelius.
- Other Worlds Than Ours, Proctor.
- Plato's Dialogues.
- Representative Men, Emerson.
- Republic of Plato.
- Romance of Natural History, Gosse.
- Sartor Resartus, Carlyle.
- Schopenhauer's Essays.
- Seneca's Morals.
- Sentimental Journey, Sterne.
- Tales from Shakespeare, Charles and Mary Lamb.
- Utopia, Sir Thomas More.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Vote. Rows: 1888 (2,068), 1892 (21,157), 1896 (36,564), 1900 (34,191), 1904 (34,172)

The lust of gold succeeds the rage of conquest! The lust of gold, unfeeling and remorseless! The last corruption of degenerate man. Dr. Samuel Johnson.

THE FATALITY OF THE DOOMED.

If these were the days of Greek or German mythology, there could be no question but that the action of the Czar's Establishment, during the elections for the Duma, would be ascribed to some long-headed deity bent on befriending the people and on urging the downfall of the Czar's Establishment in the inscrutable ways that only deities know of.

When the elections were started, Revolutionary Russia dashed to the polls only to find its way intercepted by bayonets, shot-guns and Cossacks' knouts. The elections became a farce. To-day the farce must be pronounced a blessed farce, despite all previous opinions entertained to the contrary.

Even Revolutions do not "drop from the clouds"; they grow from below like everything else. Being growths, even Revolutions must connect with existing things, and gather some support from existing things, like plants do from the atmosphere.

Revolutions, like comets, have a small head—the enlightened, thinking and determined minority—and a very long tail—the sentient but cloudy majority.

Under existing circumstances, the victory of the Revolution at the polls would have been unfortunate. It was and is essential to the Revolution to gather "public sentiment" in its behalf.

That could not be done without the Czar's Establishment was first thoroughly discredited in the eye of slow "public opinion."

It was essential to the Revolution that the fact of the revolutionary sentiment in Russia—its depth and, above all, its breadth—was first established beyond peradventure, strongly enough to counteract the world's "public opinion," as created by the Josiah Flynt reporters, to the effect that the revolutionary spirit was confined to the criminal classes, the flighty intellectual and the "hopelessly dull peasantry."

The fact of the breadth and depth, intelligence and determination of the Revolution is now established. It has been established thanks to the doings of the Czar's Establishment itself.

The Duma was painfully filtered through the Czar's Janissaries. And that Duma, even that Duma, makes demands at which the Czar's Establishment gags and rears on its hind legs.

The picture now thrown upon the canvas of history places the Czar's Establishment just where the Revolution needed it to be placed—unquestionably in the wrong, incorrigibly opposed to the ways of civilization, unweapenable from the ways of barbarism, erring as a drunken man staggering in his vomit.

That point gained, the Russian Revolution will now, though it may still have to wade through blood, start on its "home run."

All honor to that fatality that pursues the doomed.

WHY ONE, AND NOT ALL THE BURTONS?

Joseph R. Burton, United States Senator from Kansas, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of \$2,500, and is deprived of the right to hereafter hold office under the Government.

The offence for which Burton is thus triply scourged—scourged physically, scourged financially and scourged morally—is the violation of the United States statute, which prohibits members of Congress from receiving compensation for services rendered before any of the Government departments in any matter in which the Government may be interested.

Burton took a fee of \$500 per month for five months from the Blatto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis for services rendered the Company in an effort to prevent the issuance of an order by the Post Office Department prohibiting the use of the mails by the company. This is an offence.

It implies moral turpitude, in that the act partakes of the nature of a breach of trust. But if Burton is punished, why are the Burtons left at large? Or is he a scapegoat for the sins of Israel, who thereby earns all the greater freedom to sin?

The Burtons are legion. They are found in and out of political office. Out of political office their generic name is Shiff, ex-trustee of the Equitable Life. As from Sinai the statutes thunder down anathema against their conduct, the essence of which is speculation by virtue of a trust imposed upon them—political, as in case of the Burtons, financial as in Shiff's case. And yet only one Burton has been kicked out, while the sub-genus Shiff goes wholly unscourged of the law.

Few if any are the Congressmen, State Legislators, Governors and others who do not offend against the moral principle that Burton transgressed. They are stockholders in mines, in railroads, in manufacturing corporations. The laws they enact are "services rendered" to a private concern "before a Government department," and the subject matter is one in which the "Government is interested," somehow or other, directly or indirectly. The benefits of the law is "compensation received" by these worthies for such work. Burton is guilty, no doubt about that. Can the Burtons be guiltless?

A wit, who once heard the complaint, "Little thieves are caught, big ones escape," turned upon the complainant and asked with mock-indignation: "Would you have ALL the thieves escape?" The wit's morality is faulty. If the punishment of the little thieves would work some relief, he might be right. The punishment, however, of the little thieves and the simultaneous glorification of the big ones can have the effect, only of an endorsement of thievery—not could practical capitalism do otherwise: it is the glorification of highway robbery.

SOCIALISM, NOT NEUTRALITY.

The below is a passage from a letter received at this office from a prominent member of the German Social Democracy. The letter is in response to receipt of a copy of the stenographic report of last year's I. W. W. convention, together with annual American addresses and other documents bearing upon the burning questions of "Unionism," "Neutrality," "Politics," etc. The passage is here reproduced in English translation, to which the original German is subjoined:

"The stenographic report of the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World has pleased me greatly. So far as I have been able to look into it, and so far as I may at all presume to form an opinion upon a manifestation of Socialism that takes place under conditions so different from the conditions under which the continental European manifestations of the Labor Movement take place, I believe I agree with your fundamental principles. This is the crucial point:—the political and the economic Labor Movement belong together, not merely in the sense of tolerantly putting up with each other's existence, or even tolerantly running beside each other, but they have to be like one soul in one bosom. Class-conscious, rigidly class-Socialist. Not Neutrality, but Socialism."

Like all other political Movements, the political Movement of the Social Democracy has a tendency towards slurring over things, toward opportunism. To counteract this, the economic Movement organized upon integral class lines, seems to me to be pre-eminently requisite. But the latter can accomplish this task under one condition only; it must ever be, and train itself to be, conscious of its ultimate goal, the abolition of class rule."

Der stenographische Kongressbericht der Industrial Workers of the World hat mich sehr erfreut und, soweit ich habe überblicken können, ist mir sehr wertvoll in einer der europäischen Kontinentalen Formen der Arbeiterbewegung doch so verschiedene Milieu-Form des Sozialismus ein Urteil anzusetzen darf, glaube ich mit Ihren Grundzügen übereinstimmen zu können. Hauptache ist das: die politische und die wirtschaftliche Arbeiterbewegung gehören nicht nur zusammen im Sinne eines lediglich vertragsmäßigen Zusammenlebens oder vielmehr Nebeneinanderstehens, sondern sie haben zu sein wie eine Seele in einem Körper. Nicht Neutralität, sondern Sozialismus. Klassenbewusstsein, klassenstrenger Sozialismus. Die politische Bewegung der Sozialdemokratie besteht—gleich jeder anderen politischen Bewegung—die Tendenz zur Überlagerung; zum politischen Zweck erheben lediglich unter klar bestimmter, nämlich dass die sich ihren Zweck, der Aufhebung jeder Klassenherrschaft, bewusst bleibt, respektive bewahrt wird."

The Movement, both in Germany and America, will sooner than later hear more from our correspondent and from the element whose opinion he voices. In the meantime the fact is here placed on record that, not "Neutrality," but "Socialism" in other words, not corruption-breeding political TWADDLE, such as the "Intellectuals" in this country stand for and seek to foist upon the American Movement, but politico-economic ACTION is the key-note and soul of the International Socialism.

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

THE GENERAL BLISTER.

Other publications may be heralded as "the sensation of the season," other publications may need glossy paper and charming illustrations to commend themselves, but the State of New York Assembly Document No. 41, of this year, should need nothing outside of its own contents to insure it a careful and widespread reading, and a place in the libraries of all militant Socialists.

The document is the report of the joint committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Life Insurance Companies. The book is 442 pages thick. From cover to cover it is interesting, a mine of facts. Here is one, as a sample.

It is the contention of Socialism that, whatever the external appearances may be to the contrary, the capitalist class is drawing closer, and ever closer together under one mantle, or, to put it in other words, the mantle of capitalism is covering more and more common interests. The industries may vary, the factories of any one industry may sail under different names, and yet, like a family of many relations, all these industries and all these factories are held by "economic kindreds." The point is important. If not true, as capitalist mouthpieces claim, then the age of economic "checks and balances" has not yet passed away; if true, then it is obvious that upon the economic field there is in America to-day a centralized economic despotism which knows no "checks and balances," and which, according to the maxims of bourgeois political institutions themselves, cannot choose but work out tyranny. Assembly Document 41 throws a mighty side-light upon the subject.

Here is the Mutual Life—an insurance company. It is chartered to do insurance business. Of course, it may and must invest in safe securities, but such securities require no lobby at Albany to protect them. Nevertheless, the Company kept an agent at the State capital, furnishing him with detailed instructions concerning bills that cover a wide range including no less than fourteen different industries—water and electric power, hotels, inns, taverns, tenement houses, street railways, transportation companies, music halls, water rights, trust companies, public places of amusement, banks, theatres. Thus this one company, whose Board of Trustees were picked men from about twenty different industries, actually controlled at least fourteen others.

A speaker, addressing the convention of the I. W. W. last July 5 upon "the state of amalgamation that capitalism had reached," said: "The capitalist system has reached a point where it is no longer a lot of little individual blisters; it is now one general blister." Under that one general blister the Working Class has to pick its individuality, "exercise its liberty to change masters, and "play one employer against the other."

Such a state of things spells REVOLUTION: it records a revolution in the saddle, it foments another revolution to unseat the class on horseback.

Mr. Baer, the God-ordained Mr. Baer, is treading on dangerous grounds. In denouncing the existence of graft on a competitive railroad, and exalting the immaculate purity of his own, he is inviting the hostility that caused the exposure of so many holier-than-thou capitalists, during the insurance investigation. In addition, it seems that he doth protest too loudly and unnecessarily; which would serve to attract attention to him and his; and hasten his downfall in the event of a corrupt condition existing on his road. Pride has preceded destruction before this.

Representative Tanney's statement that the army and navy cost this country \$376,000,000 in 1906, has caused the peace advocates to declaim against "the burdens of militarism," and demand their reduction. Vain declamation! Vain demand! As long as the workers are robbed of four-fifths of what they produce, by the capitalist class, increasing foreign markets, together with increasing army and naval expenditures, are unavoidable. It is either foreign markets, or "overproduction" and panic, with their consequent loss. With capitalism on the horns of such a dilemma, there is little hope for the peace advocate. Nothing but the abolition of Capitalism will put an end to militarism and its increasing waste of wealth.

A Pittsburg despatch states: "The recently formed association of independent coal operators of Pittsburg has added five new recruits to its membership \* \* \* This brings the annual output of coal represented by the combination up to 12,000,000 tons." This is an example of how forms linger while the substance of things changes. "Independent coal operators"; independent of what—the economic conditions that have forced them to combine, or the combination that destroys their independence in the creation of itself? Away with deceptive phrases! let us get at things as they are—by calling a spade a spade.

HUMAN NATURE.

In the opinion of the Boston "Sunday Herald" of the 13th instant, "the fundamental error of Socialism consists in thinking that human nature can be revolutionized." The "fundamental error" in the premises lies, not with Socialism for "thinking that human nature can be revolutionized," but with the "Sunday Herald" for thinking that Socialism has any such thought, and that such revolution is requisite for Socialism. Neither supposition is true. The truth lies precisely in the opposite direction. Socialism does not think that human nature can be revolutionized; Socialism does not aim at revolutionizing human nature; Socialism builds upon human nature.

Only a few years ago a Charity Fair was held in Paris. The affair was gotten up upon a large scale, so large a scale that a new building had to be hastily improvised for the bazaar and ball. In the midst of the festivities the flimsy structure took fire. The pitch, with which the joists of the roof had been fastened, melted and rained down a scalding shower upon the heads of the celebrants; what with that and the flames that leaped up and across from all directions, a panic broke out; men trampled upon women, women upon children, all upon each, each upon all. A large crowd, comporting itself a minute before in civilized and considerate manner, were turned into hyenas. Which was an exhibition of human nature? When each individual in that crowd vied with each other individual in politeness and considerateness? or when all became like wild beasts? The Boston "Sunday Herald" and the lay and clerical elements, whose opinion it utters, answer: "The latter." Socialism answers: "Both."

The posture of those who declare that human nature would have to be revolutionized before Socialism is established, and, consequently, Socialism is impossible, amounts to holding that buildings in which large crowds are congregated should be built of most inflammable material, because human beings will anyhow act as wild beasts; and that being "human nature," can not be revolutionized. The posture of Socialism amounts to holding that buildings in which large crowds are congregated should be constructed of fireproof material only, and should be designed according to all the inventions and discoveries of science, because human nature being good or bad, angelic or fiendish, kind or brutish, according to the material exigencies of its surroundings; it is the duty of the civilized architect to provide for surroundings that will not promote the bad, the fiendish, the brutish, but will promote the good, the angelic, the kind manifestations of human nature.

The illustration taken by the "Sunday Herald," as to the failure of Religion to revolutionize human nature, defeats itself and proves the Socialist contention. It is true that "after all the centuries" during which Religion has had full sway "greed and covetousness have not been abandoned." The posture of Religion during all these centuries has been the posture of the man, who, standing by that Paris bazaar on fire, would have tried to preach benevolence to the panic-stricken crowd. His words would have fallen upon deaf ears—so and for the same reason, the voice of Religion has fallen upon deaf ears during all these centuries, during which it has been and continues to be preached to a panic-stricken humanity. The material conditions for the nobler part of mankind have been absent. It is Socialism, and Socialism alone, that demands and will enforce the demand, that the social structure be not of the haphazard and deadly nature of that Paris bazaar, but that it shall be constructed according to all the revelations of science.

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THE GENERAL BLISTER.

Other publications may be heralded as "the sensation of the season," other publications may need glossy paper and charming illustrations to commend themselves, but the State of New York Assembly Document No. 41, of this year, should need nothing outside of its own contents to insure it a careful and widespread reading, and a place in the libraries of all militant Socialists.

The document is the report of the joint committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Life Insurance Companies. The book is 442 pages thick. From cover to cover it is interesting, a mine of facts. Here is one, as a sample.

It is the contention of Socialism that, whatever the external appearances may be to the contrary, the capitalist class is drawing closer, and ever closer together under one mantle, or, to put it in other words, the mantle of capitalism is covering more and more common interests. The industries may vary, the factories of any one industry may sail under different names, and yet, like a family of many relations, all these industries and all these factories are held by "economic kindreds." The point is important. If not true, as capitalist mouthpieces claim, then the age of economic "checks and balances" has not yet passed away; if true, then it is obvious that upon the economic field there is in America to-day a centralized economic despotism which knows no "checks and balances," and which, according to the maxims of bourgeois political institutions themselves, cannot choose but work out tyranny. Assembly Document 41 throws a mighty side-light upon the subject.

Here is the Mutual Life—an insurance company. It is chartered to do insurance business. Of course, it may and must invest in safe securities, but such securities require no lobby at Albany to protect them. Nevertheless, the Company kept an agent at the State capital, furnishing him with detailed instructions concerning bills that cover a wide range including no less than fourteen different industries—water and electric power, hotels, inns, taverns, tenement houses, street railways, transportation companies, music halls, water rights, trust companies, public places of amusement, banks, theatres. Thus this one company, whose Board of Trustees were picked men from about twenty different industries, actually controlled at least fourteen others.

A speaker, addressing the convention of the I. W. W. last July 5 upon "the state of amalgamation that capitalism had reached," said: "The capitalist system has reached a point where it is no longer a lot of little individual blisters; it is now one general blister." Under that one general blister the Working Class has to pick its individuality, "exercise its liberty to change masters, and "play one employer against the other."

Such a state of things spells REVOLUTION: it records a revolution in the saddle, it foments another revolution to unseat the class on horseback.

Mr. Baer, the God-ordained Mr. Baer, is treading on dangerous grounds. In denouncing the existence of graft on a competitive railroad, and exalting the immaculate purity of his own, he is inviting the hostility that caused the exposure of so many holier-than-thou capitalists, during the insurance investigation. In addition, it seems that he doth protest too loudly and unnecessarily; which would serve to attract attention to him and his; and hasten his downfall in the event of a corrupt condition existing on his road. Pride has preceded destruction before this.

Representative Tanney's statement that the army and navy cost this country \$376,000,000 in 1906, has caused the peace advocates to declaim against "the burdens of militarism," and demand their reduction. Vain declamation! Vain demand! As long as the workers are robbed of four-fifths of what they produce, by the capitalist class, increasing foreign markets, together with increasing army and naval expenditures, are unavoidable. It is either foreign markets, or "overproduction" and panic, with their consequent loss. With capitalism on the horns of such a dilemma, there is little hope for the peace advocate. Nothing but the abolition of Capitalism will put an end to militarism and its increasing waste of wealth.

A Pittsburg despatch states: "The recently formed association of independent coal operators of Pittsburg has added five new recruits to its membership \* \* \* This brings the annual output of coal represented by the combination up to 12,000,000 tons." This is an example of how forms linger while the substance of things changes. "Independent coal operators"; independent of what—the economic conditions that have forced them to combine, or the combination that destroys their independence in the creation of itself? Away with deceptive phrases! let us get at things as they are—by calling a spade a spade.

HUMAN NATURE.

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WASHINGTON SOCIALISTS

Issue Bulletin to Members Throughout the State—Undaunted Spirit Displayed.

The May Bulletin of the Washington State S. L. P., published at Seattle, Wash., contains, among other matter interesting to Party members the below two rattling good articles:

Ever since the year of 1896, in which the S. L. P. was first organized in Spokane, the conservative and freakish traits in the disposition of the inhabitants of the Inland Empire have been most painfully apparent.

For several years the expounders of the Marxian philosophy did good work against heavy odds. Citizen after citizen was prevailed upon to investigate the principles and program of the industrial revolution, and by the year 1900 Section Spokane had enrolled a goodly number of members, and prospects were looking up.

Then came the "Split" and the unstable character of the bulk of our membership was revealed, when the "large majority of us kangarooed," having listened credulously to the stories then current of czarism and an autocratic policy. Some of the stalwarts stood firmly by the colors of the revolution, made an able defence of their position. But here and elsewhere, the kangaroo organization did not seek battle but withdrew to its own sphere of activity—that of holding "propaganda" meetings in which the discussion of methods and tactics were prohibited.

There was a large contingent of old Populists, at this time, who were just getting interested in more radical discussions here and partly owing to their numbers and their "breadth" and their consequent shallowness, and also owing somewhat to their money, the kangaroo methods prevailed for several years.

Since 1900, Section Spokane has been lying low, and has shown but little activity. In the summer of 1902 a comrade came over from Seattle and succeeded in infusing much new spirit in our "penniless bunch," but things began to drop again the next winter, and there has been but little agitation since, till last fall, when there seemed to be a pent up something in the atmosphere of Spokane that demanded a reorganization of the S. L. P. Some of the members of the kangaroo local, having accidentally learned a little more than was intended, left their instructors and met with the old S. L. P. and sympathizers on Nov. 9, 1905, and decided to re-organize Section Spokane. Since that time we have had a healthy growth and have won a favorable consideration in the minds of the Spokane working class as well as a dreaded reputation among the kangaroo leaders.

We have 51 members at present, and open headquarters and reading-room at 217 Front Avenue. All Welcome.

C. H. D.

What's That?

The days and weeks now passing are in every sense the most remarkable yet experienced by the Social Revolutionists of America. A number of history-making events have brought us with furious pace toward a crisis in the career of our class. The S. L. P., small in numbers, but mighty in spirit and purpose, had been for fifteen years clinging to right principle. Beside that it had nothing, not even the inspiration which comes with increasing membership. In a trice we are hurled into the thick of the surging masses of the proletariat. On the industrial field our principles of class solidarity have been received by a hundred thousand men.

On the political field, the outlook, while promising, has not yet clarified. Gompers is Sick Unto Death. Bergerism, its political counterpart, is still abroad in the land, though hard pressed.

Last year we centered agitation and education upon the matter of Industrial Unionism. It was the battle of the time and it was won. This year the struggle is toward political unity of the Revolutionists, and that upon right principle. S. L. P. members should direct their personal work to that end. The pamphlets to be used should be "Reform or Revolution," "Two Pages from Roman History" and those of Kautsky.

"Value Price and Profit" should be read by every S. L. P. member and pressed upon every unclear member of the S. P.

"The Proceedings of New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference" is a document of great value—an education in socialistic tactics and organization for every beginner in socialist studies. Every S. L. P. man should distribute at least 25 copies among Socialist students and sympathizers.

Above all the S. L. P. must place in the field at least a dozen competent organizers to press the work of education.

The I. W. W. can take care of its own propaganda. But without neglecting it, S. L. P. members can perform the peculiar duty of the hour—that of education in political and economic science—the essential preliminary to the political unity of the proletariat.

F. B.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—You can't imagine what I heard an Industrial Workers of the World organizer say the other night.

UNCLE SAM—Something worth while listening to, I'll warrant.

B. J.—Quite the contrary! He was trying to make his audience believe that under the present system we were all slaves—wage slaves, I think he called us; that we were sold in the market like pork, beef, and shoes; and a lot more such rot. Now, you don't believe all that stuff and nonsense, do you?

U. S.—Why, certainly, I do. Every fact in economics bears it out.

B. J.—What, YOU believe that YOU are a slave; that YOU are bought and sold?

U. S.—Yes, my man, let's be sensible and not allow our vanities to blind us to our own undoing. We ARE merchandise, just as pork and beef; we ARE sold in the market just as shoes and stockings;—we ARE ENSLAVED. Look as you may into the works of our Revolutionary Fathers, and never once will you come across the term: "Labor Market." The workingman was not then merchandise. Opportunities—natural and social—were then open to all; each man could be, and was, the architect of his own fortune, or misfortune. In those days had any one used the term: "Labor Market," he would have been understood as little as if he had used the word "kinetograph"; neither of the two was yet in existence. As the latter, so is the term "Labor Market" a subsequent development, and that development is indicated by the pregnant expression: "Labor Market."—WE ARE ENSLAVED!

B. J.—Then, all that was gained by the Revolutionary and Civil Wars is lost again?

U. S.—But not beyond recall. Our slavery a hundred and odd years ago arose from our political DEPENDENCE upon a foreign power; accordingly, our freedom at that time had to be gained by our asserting our INDEPENDENCE. Now, then, to-day, our slavery arises from the circumstances of our being merchandise lying on the shelves of the market—along with beef and pork, and potatoes; accordingly, our freedom from this new bondage must be gained by our stripping ourselves from the disgraceful condition of merchandise; we must pull ourselves away from the economic companionship of pork and beef, and shoes and leather, and all other merchandise; we must dare to stand erect; we must dare to claim our rights and perform our duties as MEN, as HUMAN BEINGS. To do that now, we must overthrow the present tyrant class—the capitalist class—the present tyrant system—the Capitalist or Wage Slavery system, and set up the Socialist Republic where the instruments of production shall be owned by all; and thus all who work may be free. Fall to, Jonathan.

The Italian anarchist hunt at Baltimore is taking place in the wrong locality. To hunt down the anarchist successfully one must destroy the social conditions that create him. Italian social conditions are such, especially among the peasantry, and in the cities that are experiencing the impulse of capitalist development, that the wonder is not that anarchists are evolved, but that brigandage and criminality do not exist in a greater degree than they actually do. The Italian government should be informed to look to its household, before inviting other governments to overcome the results of its neglect to do so. But then King Humbert might point out that "there are others"; which would be embarrassing. So this country, the asylum of the political refugee, is perforce compelled to engage in his persecution.

Frank C. Watts, paying teller of the American Exchange National Bank, at a meeting last Tuesday was promoted from paying teller to assistant cashier. Mr. Watts has been with the bank for forty-one years and during that period millions of dollars have passed through his hands. His salary will now be \$4,000 as against \$3,000 paid him in his old position.

Watts was told when he entered the services of the institution that promotion would depend absolutely upon his own conduct in his dealings with the bank; and yet, five years ago, Louis Clarke, son of the president, Dumont Clarke, was taken from college and given the position of assistant cashier over Watts and the other employees of the bank.

Nevertheless, there are people who tell us that promotion comes to him who displays a desire to serve his master, whether in a shop, mill, mine or bank. Pill is ninety per cent. of the battle to-day, and the remaining ten per cent. can be divided between hard work, honesty and pluck—of the proletarian kind, of course.

The "Sun," in contending that the endowments of millionaires do not affect the economies taught in the institutions of learning enriched thereby, appears to have deliberately forgotten the celebrated cases of Bemis, Andrews, and the professor in the California University, who was compelled to resign on account of his free silver ideas. Likewise has it calmly overlooked the more recent sociological and economic performances of one Chancellor Day of the University of Syracuse, a beneficiary of the Standard Oil Company. The "Sun" may play the ostrich act, if it wishes, but there are increasing numbers, especially among the working class, who refuse to follow its lead.

"The Independent" commenting on the membership of the Duma says: "In the Duma the peasants and workingmen together have nearly half the membership. . . . In the United States Congress, on the contrary, the laboring population has not one class representative." The comparison is not a bad one. It should cause the "progressive" "intelligent" workingmen who have permitted the capitalist to represent them to their undoing, under the tutelage of Gompers and Co., to sit up and think how backward they really are. "The barbarians of despotic Russia" more alive to their political interests than the "enlightened sovereign citizens of this great Republic"—perish the thought!

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year . . . . . \$5.00

Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year . . . . . \$3.50

Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y. per year . . . . . 1.50

Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year . . . . . 50

Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 193 Columbus st., Cleveland, O., per year . . . . . 1.00

Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year . . . . . 1.80

Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year . . . . . 25



**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.

**THE MINERS' SIDE REACHING LIGHT.**

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have received seventy-five of the Western Federation of Miners' illustrated posters: "Their Only Crime Loyalty to the Working Class"; also forty of the posters entitled: "Read and Reflect." I have distributed them in all the barber shops in Dover, Somersworth, Berwick, South Berwick, Samon Falls, and Portsmouth, and in public houses. I made them go as far as I could. I know, by the way they talk, it is news to many persons, to get the miners' side of the story.

With victory for the miners,  
Frank D. Tebbets.  
Dover, New Hampshire, May 20.

**PROFOUND AND POETIC PASSAGES FROM GORKY'S LECTURE.**

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Among the many brilliant and poetic passages contained in Maxim Gorky's lecture at Carnegie Hall, on May 19, 1906, on the Czar, the Duma and the People, the following are some that have impressed themselves upon the writer's mind.

The Russian government may continue to kill, kill and kill the people of Russia, but they will never kill its spirit.

During the year 1905 Russia was flooded with millions of revolutionary pamphlets and proclamations. They covered the Russian soil like snow flakes, but their effect was that of sparks which kindled into a flame.

The Russian people, thirsting for liberty imbibed the new gospel of freedom preached to it, like the parched earth drinks in the rain that falls upon it.

The Duma now voices the demands of the whole people. It is now a power. The people have raised it to the height of their own temper. Liberals have been transformed into Radicals.

No sooner had the Duma responded to the people's will than it began to take root in the Russian soil like the oaks of the centuries. It is nourished by the best sap of the nation.

If the Duma stands firm and does not yield to the Czar, he will disperse it at the point of the bayonet. If it does yield, the people will abandon it and throw themselves into the Revolution.

Russia thus stands on the threshold of a Revolution. Beyond this threshold freedom waits. If blood is shed, the guilt must rest upon the head of the Czar.

W. T.

Brooklyn, N. Y. May 20.

**AS TO THE PAST AND TOWARDS FUTURE HISTORY.**

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We of the Socialist Labor Party and some of the Socialist Party members (who are also members of the "mixed" local Industrial Workers of the World here in Washington, D. C.), had a sort of a conference last Sunday to find ways and means to work in co-operation for the advancement of the I. W. W. in this locality, which conference was encouraging in every way. But the Socialist Party side made a statement which is of interest, because, they say that they have it from high authority, but did not give away the name from whom they got it.

Statement: The comrades, Daniel De Leon and Eugene V. Debs, held a secret meeting a day or so previous of the I. W. W. convention last June in Chicago. At this supposed secret meeting E. V. Debs demanded of D. De Leon to stop mud slinging as Editor of the People and also as S. L. P. Delegate to this I. W. W. convention, and if De Leon can promise that then he, Debs, is enabled to come out in a decided way to work in all possible ways in co-operation with De Leon, where to Comrade De Leon agreed and promised to be a sort of a good boy in the future.

Therefore they said: It was not Debs who changed but it was De Leon who changed and enabled thereby Debs to come out the way he came.

Now, I want to ask the following questions through the People's letter-box:

1. Did the comrades, Daniel De Leon and Eugene V. Debs, have a secret meeting a day or so previous to the I. W. W. convention, last June in Chicago?

2. And if this secret meeting was

ever held, did Comrade De Leon agree and promise to stop mud slinging as Editor of the People and as S. L. P. Delegate to the I. W. W. convention in the said convention as demanded of him (if true) by E. V. Debs? or was Comrade De Leon influenced in any way through this supposed secret meeting to change his ideas or position he formerly held?

Fraternally yours,  
W. HAMMERLINDL.  
117 E. street, N. W.

Washington, D. C., May 22.

[1st. On Monday, June 26, 1906, the day before the opening of the I. W. W. convention, Daniel De Leon and Eugene V. Debs met in Chicago by appointment, at 10 a. m., in the office of Chas. O. Sherman, the now President of the I. W. W. There was nothing "secret" about the meeting, although it was not announced either by posters on the streets, or insertions in the papers, nor yet were tickets of admission sold, nor the public invited under a "Come one, come all."

2d. At that meeting neither did Debs demand pledges from De Leon, nor did De Leon demand pledges from Debs, nor yet did either volunteer any. The meeting was merely a friendly meeting, where a friendly exchange of views was had—made possible by the clarified atmosphere brought on by the approach of the I. W. W. The substance of question No. 2 is purely a figment of some small man's smaller brain, and must be as amusing to Debs as it is to De Leon himself.

As to whether De Leon "changed in any way" his "ideas of position" that is for the public to decide. He maintains that he is heaving close to the line, as close as ever. The howl of the grafters, the increased viciousness of the snarls of the politicians, and the higher pitch of the buzz of the busybody gossips rather beat out his contention.—Ed. The People.]

**STANDARD OIL VS. PUBLICITY.**

To the Daily and Weekly People:—J. I. C. Clarke, the newly-appointed press agent of the Standard Oil Company, furnishes us with another illustration as to how the trust gradually gets rid of its foes. Clarke was editor of McClure's when Miss Ida Tarbell began her series of articles on the great industrial combination and Wall Street financiers understand that he rendered Miss Tarbell every encouragement in her attacks on John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Daniel O'Day, and H. M. Flagler, the big men in the oil combine.

Clarke is a very brilliant journalist, and too dangerous to remain outside of the Rockefeller influence in these days of graft, secret rebates and other means of violating the Inter-State Commerce law—and so he has been taken in under the beneficent wings of the oil combine, where, for a stipend of \$20,000 annually, he will defend with his pen the men and methods he urged Miss Tarbell to expose a few years ago.

'Tis an old story with the Rockefellers, this snuffing out of opposition. S. C. T. Dodd, for years the general solicitor of the company, and one of the ablest corporation lawyers in the United States, fought them until they were forced to employ him at \$50,000 per annum, thus ridding themselves of a formidable opponent.

John D. Archbold fought them at the age of twenty so successfully that at thirty he was in their employ at a big salary, afterwards becoming one of the directors, and a factor of the greatest kind in the councils of the trust. The motto of the magnates at No. 26 Broadway is, if you can't beat an enemy, buy him in; always, to them, a cheap investment, even if the salary foots up \$50,000, as it does in the case of Mr. Dodd, who, at the moment, is a hopeless paralytic, whose illness was brought on by overwork in the interests of his employers; and whose death is expected at any time.

There is at this time only Miss Tarbell outside of the oil breastworks, and right here it may interest Weekly People readers to know that Herbert N. Casson, one-time editor of the "Coming Nation," would-be editor of Golden Rule Jones' paper, and the erstwhile Socialist, is a frequent visitor to the Standard Oil headquarters. It puzzles the writer to know whether Casson has any use value to the financial brigands, headed by H. H. Rogers, or whether he is trying to "butt in." "Bide a wee—and we shall see," says Claudius.

Jamaica, L. I., May 19.

**FAVORABLE IMPRESSIONS OF THE PATERSON STRIKE.**

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I was out to Paterson, N. J., yesterday, and saw some of the silk workers

who are on strike at Arohnson and Bloom's mill. No one could go there and learn at first hand what is being done without being strongly impressed. That they are at the disadvantage of striking in a dull season in the business, is true; but, as the strike was forced upon them, the time was not of their choosing, so that is no fault of theirs. Whatever resources or opportunities there are, the strikers have the genius to take advantage of them. The methods they have developed for effective picketing and bringing pressure to bear upon the strike breakers prove that. Besides they have a grasp of the situation such as striking pure and simple never have.

When the firm of Arohnson & Bloom began their attempt to crush the I. W. W. by weeding out the active workers in their employ, they thought they were pretty smooth; and then, when the strike was declared, Bloom called up some of the Jewish workers and told them he was only trying to get rid of the gentiles so as to hire nobody but Jews in the shop, while Arohnson in a similar way made love to some of the gentiles. These stories about preference for Jews and for gentiles were both soon current in the I. W. W.; the trick was seen through and so they got nobody, neither Jew nor gentile. The firm also reminded the workers of their previous strike experiences, for it is a fact that the silk workers of Paterson in the past have gone out on strike, led by the pure and simple unions, and stayed out on promises, received no support and been forced to go back, knocked out. The bosses tried to make capital of this. The strike didn't collapse, however, as the firm had hoped.

Published statements that the shop is working full-handed, and big advertisements for help, all at the same time, were of no avail; so, during the early part of last week, the firm began having the pickets arrested. Still the strike didn't collapse.

Another circumstance worth mentioning is the fact that a few months since the firm bought and had installed a large amount of new machinery and equipment. Payments are falling due on it, and it seems that this also has a way of causing the firm's anxiety to increase in the measure that the strike is prolonged. These circumstances are such that the firm has even gone to working men to try to raise small loans. Again, the situation as to the few scabs they do have is not altogether of a nature to inspire confidence. The bosses are doing their best, even straining their small diplomacy to keep the situation in hand. They now condescend to take a seat on a packing case, and congenially talk with a scab, or they even take him out in their automobile. Still they felt it necessary to rake together \$50 and give it to a strike breaker to blow the bunch, the latter part of last week. This seems to indicate the position of the bosses.

With the strikers it stands somewhat differently. From the first of May until last Saturday, they had held their forces together solidly without a cent's worth of strike benefits being paid. On Saturday a strike benefit was issued to an amount well toward what the strikers would have received as wages if they had worked during the period. Some of the strikers were able to decline their strike benefits, thereby leaving the organization to stand so much stronger financially. Before now, the payment of that strike benefit is known to every silk worker in Paterson; and the strikers no doubt feel even firmer than before. Arohnson and Bloom are no doubt still more anxious. The I. W. W. ought now to continue to support that strike right heartily. The I. W. W. of Paterson has a fine foundation laid for rapidly building up a powerful organization, and support given now to that strike will be of invaluable benefit to that organization.

C. H. C.

New York May 21.

**MITCHELL STARVING MINERS INTO SUBJUGATION.**

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I feel a great necessity to express my indignation against the United Mine Workers of America, of which I am unfortunately a member, and, as such, have always worked for the realization of its objects. As an advocate of revolutionary principles, I have always had a different conception of a genuine organization than that of the grafters and fakirs, who have entered the camp for no other reasons than those of personal gain. These are not my ten years' dream of organization. My conception of organization is based on the necessity to struggle for existence, and that, as a consequence, organization is inevitable. But, alas! the idols, such as Mitchell and his satellites, those great economists, à la mode, they do not admit the necessity for this struggle; for they say, Mitchell in particular, that the interests of the slaves of the mines are

identical with those of the mine masters. Naturally, the masters laugh! Oh, the immoral hypocrites; these have been their tactics! But now it is realized, even by the most ignorant, that those economists are nothing but traitors to the poor miners. Here I propose to show their dishonest acts, which are the cause of the misery and starvation into which thousands of families, whom they have misled and disappointed, have been plunged.

The United Mine Workers of America has been working hard for many years to bring all the different competitive fields upon one field; that is, to have their different contracts expire on the same date. And this work was accomplished! At the national convention held in Indianapolis, on Jan. 16, 1906, no less than 28 states were representing their local unions. At that moment the slaves of the mines felt that the coal industry of this great country could have been paralyzed if necessary to realize their point; and the understanding was unanimous that conditions should be changed. But they poor slaves did not know, at the time, that the greatest obstacle in their way was their leaders!

After three weeks' discussion at that convention, the immortal Mitchell (sic), issued his encyclical and declared the great farce, called strike, would destroy the coal operators if they did not accept his demands. War was on, and 1,300 delegates left that convention under the impression that they would stand by one another from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In order to substantiate the great farce (pardon, "strike"), Mr. W. D. Ryan, Mitchell's right arm, introduced his famous resolution that no agreements should be signed unless the same would be signed for the 28 states; in other words, for all the coal industry. A few weeks after a second convention was called, the first act on the program was to rescind Ryan's resolution. That meant to disrupt the results of ten years' sacrifice to the Mine Workers' Union. It meant defeat to the greatest union in America, just when its success seemed assured.

But that was not enough; for not only have they disrupted the movement, but they have created a division among the miners and the mine laborers, by passing a resolution stating that the mine properties must be respected and protected; and providing that the pump men, firemen and engineers be allowed to work, on condition they receive the 1903 scale. (It was not necessary to have this agreement signed as agreed by the convention; that is, by all the competitive fields at once, and the national executive board was empowered to dictate to the different state executive boards on the matter, so as to best serve the interests of the capitalists). The above constituted the second act in the great farce!

But with only two acts, the farce would have been rather short; a third one was needed; here it is! The operators are at liberty to sign the agreement as they want to. That meant that F. C. Robbins could run his mines while the other competitive fields were on strike. The fakirs, to give color to their transactions, told the delegates that they were not on strike, merely suspending work; and that about 50 per cent of the operators were ready to sign the agreement; and, within a couple of weeks the balance of the operators would also sign. Now comes the best part of it. We are idle since the first of April, and the operators still refuse to sign the scale.

The Illinois State Executive Board has sent a circular to all the locals in the state, requesting the miners to allow all the laborers to work at CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRING IN AND OUT OF THE MINES. Naturally, the greatest part of the Northern Illinois locals has rejected the circular; and, as a consequence, the state executive board has refused to send us any financial aid. (The miners of Illinois have a strike fund amounting to a million dollars). Now, 51 days after we quit work, misery is raging at nearly every door.

This locality has called a special sub-district convention to see what action should be taken toward the despotism of those who are supposed to be our servants instead of our rulers. They have the power to subjugate and starve us to death.

I hope the day is not very far off when the fakirs will be swept into oblivion and the people will organize themselves into the union which makes an injury to one an injury to all; that union which declares war against the expropriators of the fruits of labor, and the system of expropriation which creates the two classes of oppressor and oppressed. Down with fakirism! For the Social Revolution!

JOS. CORNA.

Spring Valley, Ill., May 21.

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.

**BELMONT EMPLOYEES**

Very Much Dissatisfied—Old Men Mistreated, Wages Indirectly Reduced and Labor Displaced.

The railroad workers in this city are very much discontented with their conditions. Discussing the matter recently one of them said to a representative of The People:

"The Belmont-Ryan company's yell to their hired slave drivers for more dividends is heard and felt by their wage slaves now as they never felt and heard it before. The old hands, with their two to four yellow stripes on the sleeves of their high-priced shoddy uniform (a yellow stripe means five years' employment, or slavery, by the company), who always expected their burden to be lightened later on, who thought they could save enough money to buy a lot or a house or go into some business or get "on the cops" (as they call it)—are beginning to find out that the reverse is true; that the longer they work the harder the work becomes; that a wage worker is condemned to remain a wage slave; that all dividends are stolen wealth produced by labor. Worse yet, the company doesn't want the old men at all, and they tell them so. A standing advertisement in the capitalist newspapers reads: "Wanted—Only able-bodied men as motormen and conductors from twenty-one to forty years old." Needless to say, if you have any premature gray hair you better get them dyed before asking for work from the would-be Sherlock Holmes of the New York City railroad companies."

The railroad worker then continued: "I have heard of the treatment accorded a good many, but I know of two old twenty-year employees who were told that they were too old and would have to resign their jobs as motormen at \$2.50 per day. They being poor, like all wage workers necessarily must be after paying high rents and prices for the necessities of life, had to re-apply to the Metropolitan Railway Company for a job. One was given an unsteady position as mud wagon driver at \$2.00 per day; the other got a switchman's job at \$1.50 for twelve hours' work. Such is the reward for all who have served the company faithful and well."

Regarding the future plans of the Belmont-Ryan combination, the railroad worker said: "The New York City Railway Company is planning, especially so since the Belmont-Ryan merger, to cut down its labor force; and I have heard it rumored that soon a direct cut in wages will be made. How true this is remains to be seen. I for one believe such an attempt will not be made: it would arouse the already too much abused men to the boiling point, and would show too plainly the antagonism of interests between the capitalist and the laborer."

"I have, however, noticed how wages have been indirectly reduced within the last six months on nearly all divisions, with the exception of during the rush hours—two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening—where both the day and night crews are concentrated to carry the passengers. One crew has to cover as much ground now as it formerly took two crews. This cuts down mileage, or increases headway, making it harder, and taking a crew longer to make the trip (by the way, motormen and conductors are not paid by the day but by the trip or mile.) The more stops, or being held by strikers or inspectors or swings at depots, the longer it takes you to make the required number of trips, for which you receive \$2.00 or \$2.50, according to seniority of service."

"On one division I know positively that two trips have been added, and where men formerly worked eleven to twelve hours they are now working thirteen to fifteen hours for the same wages. On that same division thirty runs or cars have been taken off within the last six months, making a total of sixty motormen and conductors forever jobless on that division."

Speaking of conditions affected by labor-displacing devices, The People man's companion said: "About 500 switchmen lost their jobs through the introduction of the automatic electric switch. The rest of the switchmen's and a good many flagmen's wages were reduced from \$2.00 and \$2.25 to \$1.75 and \$1.50 per day of twelve hours. Even the register inspectors, with the exception of a few, are entirely eliminated, increasing the work of the conductor. And so on; numerous instances may be cited."

Asked what remedy he had to offer, the railway worker replied: "The railroad workers must wake up before it is too late!!! They must thwart the attempt of the capitalists to gradually sink them down to a coolie level. I would say to them, as a means to this end: 'Don't run for advice, when you are ground down, to the capitalist or his agents; from preacher or priest,

**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.

W. M. K., CONNELLSVILLE, PA.—Certainly funds are needed NOW for the Moyer-Haywood defense fund.

F. D., KANSAS CITY, MO.—A paper that needs advertisements to live is a paper that will turn its policy to the interests of its advertisers. Advertisements are a sort of bribe, or hushmoney with which capitalist concerns corrupt corruptible papers.

N. M. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—"Macauley's Prophecy" is not at all bad. It boils down to this: Not statutes but material conditions will control man—unless the ruling class has its "Black Hundred" to counteract the law of gravitation and keep the idle rich on top.

F. B. F., NEW YORK.—The Detroit capmakers strike took place in the Detroit Cap Manufacturing Co.

B. McC., KANSAS CITY, MO.—We know of no case in which a Socialist organization sued for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with their meetings.

P. R. S., WASHINGTON, D. C.—SENATOR Tillman has the virtues of his class, and the vices of his virtues.

J. A. McC., Wilkesburg, PA.—First. It would be improper to publish an article sent to another paper before that paper has had a chance to publish or reject the proffered communication. If the paper in question publishes the article we shall be glad to reproduce it. If it rejects the article, notify us; we shall then publish it.

Second. Hustle and write up the report.

"AN ANXIOUS SUBSCRIBER," DENVER, COLO.—The very fact that the name of the capitalist, who was reported to have died of "appendicitis," when the fact is he died of a bullet fired by an enraged husband, was not given in these columns is evidence that this paper is not ready just yet, to raise that hornet's nest around its head. That the facts are correct appears clearly enough from the capitalist professor's article to which The People's article referred. Names and all will come in due time.

F. C. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—"Labor-power" is merchandise, the "laborer" is the owner and seller of the merchandise. If one wishes to be technically correct he should always say the "price of labor-power," the "value of labor-power," etc., and not the "price of labor," the "value of labor," etc. Nevertheless, it so happens that the merchandise in this instance is part and parcel of the seller. Hence it is correct to say "the price of the workingman," the "value of the workingman." Marx himself says expressly that the process of capitalism is "to cheapen the laborer himself." Excessive technicality, like the "letter of the law," killeth.

J. J. L., NEW YORK.—First. Have no idea what strike you refer to.

Second. 160 U. S. Reports, page 306, declaring the 8-hour law valid makes the point of the inequality between employer and employee.

T. T. S., COLLINGSVILLE, ILL.—The performances of Mitchell in this year's coal imbroglio "beats the Dutch." The only thing that beats even that is the patience of the rank and file under such antics. But the consolation remains that the Russian rank and file, which put up much longer with even worse antics, finally ROSE. So will it be with the miners and other workers also, and in

down, or up, to the ward heeler of some capitalist political party. Think and study for yourself and act for your class interests as the capitalist and his agents do for theirs. Let the railway workers of Greater New York and vicinity study, understand and join Local No. 19, United Railway Workers, affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World. Then conditions will improve like magic and the day of emancipation from wage slavery will be near at hand."

The Attention of Workingmen is Called to the  
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**THE DAILY PEOPLE,**

2-6 New Beade St., New York, N. Y.

less time than it took the Russians to do so.

H. H., WORCESTER, MASS.—Can not tell when the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case will come up for trial. A report from Idaho was to the effect that the Judge before whom the case is to come up said it could be manifestly improper to try the men while the habeas corpus proceeding was still pending before the U. S. Supreme Court. Then the report came that the case before the Supreme Court could not be argued before October. If these two reports are correct, the trial will not be on for some time yet.

A. V. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—What lawyer Tommy Morgan meant when, as the reason for his objections to the I. W. W., he referred to his "38 years' experience (sic) as a factory hand" and his "25 years experience (sic) in Unions" was that his "experience" (sic) caused him to drop the idea that "the emancipation of the working class must the work of the working class itself." It means that, with his change of class surroundings, he has changed his opinion and has become a bourgeois politician. In other words, it has happened to Tommy the ex-factory hand and now lawyer, what happened to the ex-working girl and now wife of capitalist Stokes, who, when a working girl realized the necessity of strikes, and now, when a lady, decries strikes. It is all natural. Only, these metamorphosed working people, should not give their "experience" as working people as argument for their subsequent capitalist class convictions.

B. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It happened with a member of the British Social Democratic Federation. He was expelled because an article, that he sent to "Justice" and was rejected, was sent by him to The People and published here. "Justice" is a privately-owned paper. But disrespect to a privately-owned paper in a party that tolerates such papers to the exclusion of a party-owned press is construed as "treason" to the party itself—on the same principle that an assault upon bourgeois property is treason to capitalist society. Privately-owned papers, in a party that considers party-ownership wicked, means the despotism of the clique within the party which owns the private paper. It despotes the members. Whosoever finds fault with them and their private concern is hounded out. Watch and you will see the thing working here.

D. D. F., NEWARK, N. J.—Can accept no such logic. The readiness of some Socialist party organizations to plant themselves with the Socialist Labor Party upon the I. W. W. cannot and may not be construed as having a white-washing effect upon those S. P. organizations, which, being dominated by pure and simple political Socialists, keep up their record as bruisers for the A. F. of Hell. Quite the contrary.

W. J., COLUMBUS, O.—Why, man, there is nothing on earth more lacking in individuality than the capitalist stockholders of minority stock. They are a large majority of the stockholders in any concern, the stock they hold is, however, a minority. They dare not call their souls their own. They bend and cringe and fawn and say amen like jelly-fishes.

L. F., TIENSIN, CHINA; R. F., NEW YORK; "A SOCIALIST," MILWAUKEE, WIS.; B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.; W. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; S. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; T. T., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; D. J., NEW YORK CITY; D. D., NEW YORK CITY; W. R. P., FRENCHTOWN, MONT.; C. H., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Matter received.

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OFFICIAL

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

Regular meeting at headquarters,
Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade
street, New York City, on May 25.

Communications: Two from Organ-
izer Samuel L. Brooks, on tours of Katz
and Jackson, and industrial conditions
in Binghamton.

Section Cleveland, O., S. L. P., will
hold its city and county convention on
Sunday, June 3, at Section hall, 350
Ontario street, top floor.

Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor
Party, urges all friends and sympathizers
to attend this meeting and help make it
a success.

Special meeting of Section Union
County, Socialist Labor Party, will be
held on FRIDAY, June 1, 8 p. m., at
445 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

Section Erie County has opened new
headquarters at 550 Broadway, near Jef-
ferson street, Buffalo.

Previously acknowledged \$461.76
George Ott, New York \$ .50
C. Leino, New York 1.00
Peter Faber, Kent, Ohio 1.00

Grand total \$517.51
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS'
FUND.

The following contributions were re-
ceived to this fund during the week
ending with Saturday, May 19:

Total \$ 11.00
Previously acknowledged .. \$2645.50

INDIANAPOLIS DEBATE.

On Tuesday evening June 5, a debate
between Theodore Bernine and Frank F.
Young will take place at headquarters
of the Section Indianapolis, 29 South
Delaware street.

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

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-
day, May 19, the following contributions
were received to the above fund:

Total \$ 9.60
Previously acknowledged .. \$2645.11

CLEVELAND, ATTENTION!

Section Cleveland, O., S. L. P., will
hold its city and county convention on
Sunday, June 3, at Section hall, 350
Ontario street, top floor.

CINCINNATI, ATTENTION.

Gregory Maxim will address a mass
meeting at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine
street, on June 4, under the auspices of
the Bund.

UNION COUNTY, N. J., TAKE NO-
TICE.

Special meeting of Section Union
County, Socialist Labor Party, will be
held on FRIDAY, June 1, 8 p. m., at
445 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

OF INTEREST TO ERIE COUNTY.

Section Erie County has opened new
headquarters at 550 Broadway, near Jef-
ferson street, Buffalo.

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$461.76
George Ott, New York \$ .50
C. Leino, New York 1.00
Peter Faber, Kent, Ohio 1.00
H. W. Bodholdt, Sturgeon Lake,
Minn. 1.00
E. Hoepfner, Metuchen, N. J. 1.00
James Walsh, Aberdeen, Wash. 5.00
E. Coleman, Winnipeg, Canada \$ 1.00
Mrs. William H. Randell, New
York 2.00
Chas. Fischer, Salt Lake City,
Utah 10.00
Geo. Ferch, Fairfield, Wash. \$ 2.00

Received by Olive M. Johnson,
Fruitvale, Cal., from: J. A.
Leach, Tucson, Ariz., \$5; Wm.
Stewart, Tucson, Ariz., \$1; A.
S. Dowler, Finlay, Tex., \$2;
Frank Bohn, Seattle, Wash.,
\$15; Jas. Flynn, St. Paul,
Minn., \$2; Frank Crossman,
Seattle, Wash., \$2 27.00

D. Weiman, Canada 1.00
F. Miller, Providence, R. I. .50
M. Miller, Mapleville, R. I. .25
A. Hugo, Nasonville, R. I. .50
Wm. H. Bishop, Cudahy, Wis. 2.00

Grand total \$517.51
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EARTHQUAKE NOTES

THE WAY AUSTRALIAN CLASS-CONSCIOUS WORKINGMEN SEE THE
CATASTROPHE AND CAPITALIST NATURE
AS REVEALED BY IT.

(From the Sydney, Australia, People.)

The appalling horror of the 'Frisco
earthquake has "staggered humanity,"
and the usual pseudo-scientific reasons
have been paraded and sentimentalism
and cheap philosophy indulged in by the
daily opinion manufacturers.

America is the land of "big things,"
and styled by the modest Yankees who
own that part of the planet, "God's
footstool"; and now part of it is kicked
over.

Socialists know that all the wit and
genius of man cannot prevent convul-
sions of nature, which are beyond human
control. But when they occur, provision
could be made to minimize their effects,
and collective human action come to the
rescue of the sufferers.

"One touch of nature makes the whole
world akin" is a truth always quoted
in times of calamity, but is not acted
upon—a mere passing spasm, that's all.
If all are akin, why the hostility to-
wards Socialism—the only form of hu-
man society and well-being to practically
establish that kinship?

Socialists are accused of being dwell-
ers in cloudland, and visionaries; but,
strange to say, they are always cynical
when the "world is shocked" or over-
flowing with temporary sympathy—as it
is now over the 'Frisco upheaval. And
why? Well, here are a few reasons:
Says the cable: "The rich are flying
to the Bay cities. The poor remain,
being unable to meet the exorbitant de-
mands of the boatmen." Of course the
poor remain—they always do. For hath
it not been said: "The poor ye have al-
ways with you?"

The poor are the workers, whose labor

built 'Frisco and produced its wealth.
So all are not kin, then, are they? The
two nations show themselves always.
The workers ownerless, the capitalists
owners.

Here's another: "Two lady million-
aires, leaders of New York society, have
been ruined, their property in San Fran-
cisco having been uninsured." Now,
how did those ladies become million-
aires? By the labor of the workers and
the collective action of society. Now
they "are ruined," because this social
effort, which they did not, the slight-
est fraction towards creating, is de-
stroyed. "Leaders of society in New
York"—spending there what was wrung
from labor in 'Frisco.

Rockefeller has given \$100,000 to the
relief fund. Last year his "income," or
feecings, came to forty million dollars.
He is said to be "worth" one hundred
millions. If the workers of the world
gave one-hundredth part of a farthing
it would be more than the saintly Rocke-
feller gave out of his social stealings.

Carnegie, of the Steel Trust, and other
philanthropists of America, are also con-
tributing their fractions.

As has been said, the capitalists steal
wholesale and return retail in the form
of "charity."

American Congress voted the enorm-
ous sum of \$2,000,000—not \$5 each to
the stranded workers. Why, the plut-
ocrats who run that legislative machine
would spend that much in a picnic.

In a Socialist State all its resources
would be used to help the victims of a
similar catastrophe, as a national duty.
How is it for the workers now?

PATERSON I. W. W.

ORGANIZES DYE HOUSE WORKERS
AND METAL TRADES.

Mass Meeting Addressed by Speakers in
Four Languages—Aronsohn and Bloom
Pickett Persecution to Be Dropped—
Strikers Are Receiving Liberal Finan-
cial Aid and Encouragement.

Paterson, N. J., May 28.—A mass
meeting of dye house workers was held
in Helvetia Hall last Friday evening, in
four languages. The meeting was
opened in English by John Vaughan,

The meeting was well attended; the
object was to organize the whole dyeing
industry. Shop meetings will be called
in the respective languages, to form lan-
guage branches. The Italians have a
local at present; the French will organ-
ize next Sunday; they, combined under
the supervision of the district council,
will organize the whole industry.

A mass meeting of the metal workers
is announced for next Friday evening at
Helvetia Hall. There is a local here
now 100 strong. With their co-operation
an attempt will be made to organize the
whole metal industry, the same as is
being done in the silk industry.

The strike at Aronsohn and Bloom
silk mill is still on in full force; not a
deserter, but, on the contrary, strike
breakers are being pulled out every few
days. The arrested pickets' trial has
been postponed, and a local newspaper,
friendly to the employing class, states
that it seems very probable that the mat-
ter will be dropped and nothing come of
it. This is not a strike breakers' town,
as instanced by the fact that this is the
dull season and many hundred workers
are out of employment, and the firm is
allowing any kind of work to be done,
and hours to be made and any pay given
even to free carefree, hunch and beer
can be had, according to rumor; yet they
can secure no strike breakers. The
writer has been in a position to meet
many strangers and has been asked if
he knew where any work could be ob-
tained, any kind of work, canvassing or
at anything. I will relate two incidents:
A father and mother are supported by a
son, a broadsilk weaver, who has been
idle two months. When I called their
attention to the mill on strike, the mother
said: "If he goes to work as a scab I
will cripple him so he cannot work."
Another man said: "A prison cell for
mine before scabbery." This is the gen-
eral sentiment in Paterson.

The voluntary contributions are sub-
stantially coming in, notwithstanding
Aronsohn and Bloom have instructed the
few strike breakers that they have, to
report that the I. W. W. is a new and
weak organization and can't pay more
than a dollar or two, and are saying so
themselves. When confronted with the
fact that the support enables the local
to pay married men \$15.00 and single
men and women, \$10.00, they stand
"aghast"; and every meeting of silk

locals witnesses large additions to mem-
bership. At least forty applications, to
the writer's knowledge, are to be pre-
sented at to-night's meeting of Broad
Silk Local 214. The financial secretary
informs me that nearly every list that
comes in states: "this is our fight and
Paterson must win; if you need more
than we are doing, let us know. Peo-
ple can't fight when they are hungry."

Keep the stream running this way a
little longer. Then we will win hands
down, and every silk worker will see
the benefit of being correctly organized,
and not only the silk, but the whole
working class, will catch the inspiration
and control their own destiny.

W. F. OF M. IN CONVENTION.

Mayer and Haywood Will Probably Be
Re-elected—Executive Board Sends
Cheering Word to Imprisoned Mem-
bers on Change of Venue.

Denver, Colo., May 28.—One hundred
and fifty delegates were in attendance
at the opening session here to-day of the
annual convention of the Western Fed-
eration of Miners. J. C. Williams, of
Gross Valley, Cal., acting president,
called the convention to order. The ses-
sions will be executive.

This is the most important conven-
tion of the federation since it was
organized at Butte, Mont., thirteen years
ago. It is tacitly agreed among the
members that Charles H. Mayer, presi-
dent, and William D. Haywood, secre-
tary and treasurer, who are in prison in
Idaho awaiting trial on the charge of
complicity in the murder of former
Governor Steunenberg, will be re-elected.
No other candidates for these offices
have been mentioned.

Caldwell, Idaho, May 28.—A motion
for a change of venue is set for argu-
ment here to-morrow in the case of
President Charles H. Mayer, Secretary-
Treasurer W. D. Haywood, and Execu-
tive Committeeman G. A. Pettibone of
the Western Federation of Miners. The
trials of the three as at present arranged
are to begin June 8 to 11.

The "Miner's Magazine" of May 24
contains the following:

The first official act of the executive
board of the Western Federation of
Miners, when convening Monday morn-
ing, was to send the following telegram
to Mayer, Haywood and Pettibone:
Denver, Colo., May 21, 1906.
To Chas. Mayer, Wm. D. Haywood and
George A. Pettibone, Ada County Jail,
Boise Idaho:
Executive Board now in session extend
fraternal greetings; regret your absence,
but assure you of our individual support
and confidence in your innocence.

James Kirwan, Acting Sec.-Treas.
Vincent St. John was appointed a
member of the board to act as the tem-
porary representative of District No. 2.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION.

The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Nine-
teenth Wards will be organized into the
Socialist Labor Party, at a meeting to be
held SATURDAY, June 2, 8 p. m., at
Newman's Hall, 224 Blue Island avenue,
between Twelfth and Taylor streets.
Come early. Jac. Billow.

LEAVES THE A. F. OF L.

WICHITA, KANSAS, BAKERS' LOCAL
JOINS I. W. W.

Central Labor Union Misleaders Visit
Employers to Coach Them In Methods
to Drive Workers Back, Without Suc-
cess—Bosses Hasten to Grant Demands

Wichita, Kansas, May 26.—Enclosed is
a copy of the wage agreement reached
by the Baker Workers' Local No. 224,
I. W. W., to supplant the old yearly
contract of the Bakers' and Confection-
ers' International Union, which we with-
drew from last January. By the way, we
think our local is the pioneer bakers'
local in the I. W. W. as well as the
first local to withdraw from the B. C.
W., I. T. U., denouncing it as a Gom-
perized bunch of scab herders with which
we refused to longer be associated.

The Central Labor Union of this place
has fought us ever since and has sent
delegates around to the boss bakers, in-
structing them not to recognize us as a
trades union; because we did not recog-
nize craft lines and could not therefore
control any particular craft. The bosses
were jubilant over this and were con-
fident that they had at last found a
weapon with which the bakers' union
could be destroyed. They refused to sign
the enclosed agreement when we present-
ed it to them for their inspection. Upon
our telling them however that they
would not be allowed to sign it if they
wanted to, that we didn't consider their
word worth a contract, that our organ-
ization did not allow its members to tie
themselves up with contracts they were
nonplused but hastened to assure us that
they didn't want any trouble and would
grant any of the demands we requested.

Wichita, Kansas, May 15, 1906.

To the Boss Bakers of Wichita, Kansas:
The following is the agreement under
which the Bakers' Union of The Indus-
trial Workers of the World of Wichita,
Kansas, have decided to work for the
ensuing year.

Clause 1. Only members in good
standing in the Industrial Workers of
the World shall be employed in the recog-
nized union bakeries of Wichita.

Clause 2. Wages for foremen shall be
not less than \$15 per week; wages for
second hands not less than \$11 per
week. No helper shall receive less than
\$4 per week. Jobbers shall receive not
less than \$2.50 for 10 hours' work.

Clause 3. Only one helper shall be
allowed to each shift.

Clause 4. 10 hours shall constitute a
day's work; 6 days shall constitute a
working week, and there shall be an in-
termission of not less than 36 hours be-
tween the end of one week and the
beginning of the next week.

Clause 5. All over-time shall be paid
at the regular rate of wages for all
hands.

Clause 6. Shop delegates bearing the
proper credentials of this union shall be
admitted to any shop during working
hours.

By order of Local Union 224, Indus-
trial Workers of the World.

A GALA DAY

Such Will Be the Fourth of July at
Cypress Hills Park.

Pursuant to a call of the Organize
of Section New York County, Socialist
Labor Party, the entertainment com-
mittee met for the purpose of making
preliminary arrangements for the coming
Fourth of July picnic at Cypress Hills
Park, celebrating the Sixth Anniversary
of the existence of the Daily People. The
price was decided upon at 15 cents a per-
son, children free. A committee consist-
ing of Traurig and Northrop was elected
to take charge of printing and distribut-
ing tickets. Tickets can also be obtained
from office of Organizer Abelson, 2-6
New Reade street. As 20 per cent of the
net proceeds of this picnic will go to-
wards the State Campaign Fund, in
accordance with a decision of the General
Committee, it is to be expected that
members everywhere in Greater New
York will make an effort to sell an un-
usual number of tickets.

Cypress Hills Park is one of the most
picturesque parks in Greater New York,
in size it is one of the largest. It has
beautiful cozy nooks and cool shady
spots. It is surrounded by beautiful
lakes where rowing may be indulged in.
It is within easy reach. Altogether it
is a grand place. A day spent in it
will afford much pleasure to all.

The committee will arrange games for
the young and old, man and woman, thin
and stout. The bowling alley will also
be at the disposal of patrons. But aside
from all this, don't forget the good cause
for which part of these proceeds are
to go. This at the same time, being the
Sixth Anniversary Celebration of the
Daily People, this picnic should be made
a record breaker. Make it one!

A. Orange, Secretary.

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known to all Socialists, requests that all
interested help in circulating the pam-
phlet.

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of 25 or more 4 cents each.

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S. P. comrades send orders to:
James M. Reilly,
285 Barrow street,
Jersey City, N. J.

THE YOUNGSTOWN STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1).

The American Federation of Labor na-
tional officers, are backed by the millions
of the corporations, deaf to the protesta-
tions of an honest rank and file, they
show the open adhesion with the feeceers
of labor—the mask has once more been
torn off.

But it is time now for the workers of
this land to speak out in unmistakable
language—and show by actions stronger
than words that the fakir can no longer
sell them at the auction block to the
master, and bargain away men and wo-
men to scab against those who are near-
est to their hearts—the members of their
own class.

The fight of the wage workers of
Youngstown against the agents of the
capitalists will be won, if members and
supporters of the Industrial Workers
of the World give additional support to
what the general office of the Industrial
Workers of the World is doing.

The Haywood local of the Industrial
Workers of the World at Youngstown
has been selected by the masters and
their plant tools, the labor lieutenants,
to face the brunt of the most severe
battle. The victory there means the
downfall of corruption, the defeat of the
American Federation of Labor scab-pro-
ducers. Support must be given—not
one will desert if they know that behind
them stands the growing might of the
awakening working class. On and for-
ward. Contributions should be sent to
Lewis L. Seem, 147 Oak Hill avenue,
Youngstown, O., and notify A. C. Ray,
549 McKinney street, Youngstown, O.

FELLOW WORKERS, RESPOND
TO THE CALL AS SO MANY
TIMES BEFORE!

Chas. O. Sherman,
General President.
Wm. E. Trautmann,
General Secretary-Treasurer, I. W. W.

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standing advertisements of Section head-
quarters, or other permanent announce-
ments. The charge will be five dollars a
year for five lines.

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

General Committee, New York Coun-
ty—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, Cal., Headquarters and
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quarters and free reading room, No. 280
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All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and
Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m.
at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

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.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets
every second and fourth Friday of each
month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st
and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S.
L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Com-
mittee meets every 2nd and 4th Thurs-
day. German, Jewish and Hungarian edu-
cational meetings every Wednesday and
Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st.,
room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8,
2nd and 4th regular business, others de-
voted to lectures. Science class Wednes-
day nights.

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