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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.

# THE SOCIAL UNREST

SOME PHASES THAT REFRESH THE MEMORY AND POINT A MORAL.

The Conflict in Russia-A Child Labor Paradise-The Modern Hannibal's Fate-"Making Something Out of Nothing"-"Law and Order" Stroebel -Earth ' Earthy Russel Sage-The -"Bumper Crops," and the Steel Trust.

. The conflict in Russia is, if nothing else, a memory-refresher of the origin of government founded on class rule People might forget that behind and at bottom of the "divine right of Kings," or the "Law and Order" of the capitalists, there is nothing but Organized Brutality—with the Christianity and the morality set up for window-dressing.

A charming story is published in the New York "Times" by Miss Gertrude Beeks on child labor in the South. Miss Beeks demolishes the "sensational reports of conditions of labor in the southern cotton mills," especially with regard to the "grewsome stories about child-Particularly emphatic is the kind soul of Miss Beeks to give the lie to the yarns about there being "hundreds of children of 8 years of age losing their fingers." She says the contrary is the ease. The contrary being the case, one expects to hear that the children have, on the contrary, 11 fingers; but that paragraph breaks off just where the int was about to be made. Safety, she shows, is the special thought of the mill owners. Indeed, they sit up at night and lose sleep to scheme how insure the safety of their employes. Miss Breks must have made a slip when thereupon she dilates upon the "emergency hospitals" that are appendages to these safety-refuges of the mills. With that exception, it is evident that the southern cotten mills differ little, if at all, from pleasure resorts. And yet all the time slanderers are telling a different tale!

Here is William White-a commo brakeman, an everyday horny-handed brakeman, a type of the industrious workingman-who has fallen heir to the snug sum of \$500,000. The instance should not be lost on Depew for his next speech on his favorite theme that any workingman can wind-up a millionaire.

When Hannibal saw his brother's head rolled into his camp he said he saw in that the fate of Carthage scaled. So may the Czar say of his own dynasty and regime when he looks upon the body of his suicide aide-de-camp, Prince Ineretinsky. It matters not that Hannibal's brother was killed by a Roman and the Czar's aide-de-camp by his own hands. In either case it was a powerful movement that set the deadly weapon in motion. If anything the portent is more marked in the instances of sui-cide. The scorpion is turning its sting but unprofitable crops. upon itself.

Other despatches from Russia are to the effect that "bandits are agitating in Moscow and among the mujiks." The second half of these despatches must have been lost in transmission Siants are agitating in Peterhot."

It is not the Czar alone who is in tribulation. Vampiredom the world over are solely beset. Deep with meaning is the circumstance that Gompers's pet and perpetual candidate of the Volkazeitung Corporation party, Mr. Morris Braun, of the Gompers' Cigarmakers' Union, was hooted out of a digarmakers' strikers' meeting. There is worse in store for him and his.

To"making something out of nothing." Ruskin observed some time ago, is the ideal of modern society. Samuel Beyeroit of making \$10,000, on his d for \$5,000,000 of the Panama Canal loan, with no more outlay than a two cent stamp, and the admiration which he is now looked upon in street, furnish an illustration in heuit. To make something out of nothing to live without work-lo the morality that capitalist society incites, nourishes and

The Glasgow despatch to the effect that the municipal telephone plant was found unprofitable and had to be given olete. It should have stated means by which the private tele-ne companies managed to have the cipal government run the telephone its benefits.

Every club in St. Petersburg, the despatches announce, has been closed, EXCEPT THE GAMBLING INSTITU Order" is but a gigantic fare bank.

not a cent of his large estate to be colhad deeded it all away to his relatives in anticipation of death, and in that way cheated his own Government of the 3 per cent coming to it. After having enout to his Protector, just before dying. A cheat cheating a cheat.

From numerous towns in Russia tidings come of the assassination of Gov ernment officials. That's what comes of it. Government by assassination can be

at least, Bibles were his favorite presents to people. Despite the biblical com mand, to return to the earth what is earthy the body is to be placed in a swimming." But then the gentleman's body may not be of the earth earthy, any more than his ideals.

80-cents gas would be confiscatory of the Company's funds, it may develop that even \$1.80 gas would be rank confiscation. It turns out from the hearing that the Company makes little, very little. It has a way, several ways, of reducing its "earnings" that are decidedly clever. One way is to keep a triple set of officers. These are company pets, sons-in-law, etc.: they consume so much in salarie that the "earnings" are vastly reduced Another and additional way is to set aside big lumps of money \$19,857,000 at a clip, for the alleged purpose of "improvements," the "improvements" consisting in purchases of Government and other bends which are distributed among the stockholders. Thus the company has but a pittance left, which to reduce by 80-cents gas would be "cutting into the quick," "confiscation," etc.—Score another

growers, in seasons of superabundant

The news despatches from Pittsburg, Pa., state the coming quarterly statement of the Steel Trust will "establish a new high record, not only for the quarter, but for any quarter in the company's history." It is estimated that the net earnings will be from \$38,500,000 to \$39,000,000. This stupendous showing will furnish small comfort to those French bourgeois economists, and their American echoes, who regard the trust as a transition, doomed to wane and perish. With such evidences as unparalleled net earnings, even these keen, "practical" gentlemen cannot fail to be convinced of trust permanency; though the average man was convinced long ago.

It would be interesting if, in connec tion with the estimates of the increased net earnings of the Steel Trust, the readers of the daily press were also given an estimate of the conditions and wages obtaining among its employes. It would be interesting to know, for instance, in how far the intensification of labor, has increased the list of killed and injured among the trust's 175,000 workers; also to what extent the persistent destruction of action. Then, as the unsurpassed net earnings show the capitalist side of the ledger, so also would these exhibit the working class side. Then would it be made obvious once more, that the trust is a good thing for the capitalists who own the trust collectively will they reap

## **CLADWELL**\*BIALYSTOK

Recently The People had an account | upon that fabrication, proceed against | to pelson public sentiment against them of a distinguished Montana capitalist who went to Russia on a pilgrimage to learn the fashion of the Moscovite towards the working class. The distinguished pilgrim, one W. R. Van Lieu, wrote home jubilantly about the Russian style of declaring "Strike Law," a term that-meant the summary hanging, shootng or beating of any workingman who refused to work under whatever conditions and for whatever wage the employer chose to dictate. Mr. Van Lieu, it was evident, meant to import the system into the United States; he talked all the more jaunty on the matter seeing he felt sure the import could pass the Custom House without payment of duty. To judge by the despatches from Russia giving details about the Bialystok outrages upon the Jews, some Russian pillar "Law and Order" must have got ahead of the Van Lieu scheme, and, with keener sense than Van Lieu, pilgrimaged to America, saw how things were done here, and hastened back home, where he proceeded without delay to apply the "trick." That trick is as simple as sim plicity itself. It consists in simply claiming that the particular workingman, whom the capitalist class wishes to ge

a crime and thrust in prison as a preliminary for hanging. Having witnessed such a fine trick he must have returned post-haste to Russia and applied the trick in Bialystok.

Civilization stands aghast before the Bialystok outrage. It is doubly an outrage. It is the assassination of the body and it is the assassination of character, ' Inoffensive Jews are slaughtered mercilessly, and the slaughter is ordered upon the allegation that a Jew threw a bomb at a church procession, in other words, their charac ter is first assassinated as a pretext for the subsequent assassination of the body. The difference between the tragedy consummated at Bialystok and the one frustated at Caldwell is a difference for which the American capitalist class must not be blamed. The intent was the same here that it was in Russia. The scheme was as devilish here as it was there. The American capitalist class did. its best to assassipate the character of Mover, Haywood and Pettibone. Delib- impossible, the terroristic reign of capi-

him. The Russian Van Lieu saw Moyer, by calumniously charging them with a Haywood and Pettibone, three decent crime that it is now well known they workingmen, kidnapped from one State, neither did nor could have committed dragged to another, falsely charged with That part of the "trick" was carried out here as perfectly as it was in Russia. Beyond that the trikk broke down. Here the campaign of defamation could and was promptly checked. Through the Socialist press the lie was rammed down the throats of the liars; the tables were turned upon them; the facts were made public convicting them, as the Russian ruling class could be convicted, of being the real criminals; in short, the bottom was knocked from under the "trick" and the triple murder schemed for Caldwell did not, will not, shall not materialize.

Bialystok and Caldwell-how the American capitalist class must envy the Russian! How anxious it must be to be so situated as to be able to do as well! Yet should not the Russian ruling class glory. Its successful Bialystoks illumin ate our Caldwells; our frustrated Caldwells reflect back upon the Bialystoks. The one and the other, each in its own way, is fuel under the social pot that keeps the pot boiling. With the ballot wherever possible, without it wherever erately the American capital' t class lied talism is about to be made an end of about the men; deliberately it sought the world over.

IN THIS LAND OF MUCH VAUNTED FREEDOM.

Ill Treated Man Escapes From Florida Camp and Brings Charges Against Labor Agent Here-Tells Story of Shocking Brutality and Robbery-Bishop Broderick Again Mentioned In Connection With Outrages.

That peonage still flourishes, despite laws to the contrary, was revealed recently when S. S. Schwartz, the proprietor of the S. S. Schwartz Emplyoment Agency, at 113-115 First street and Bowery, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on the complaint of Bennie Wilenski, a Russian Jew, charged with violating Section 5535 of the revised Statutes, which deals with

Wilenski, who came to America thre years ago, says that Schwartz promised him splendid work at \$1.50 a day in a good place where living was cheap.

Schwartz agreed to pay the passage money-\$13-to be deducted from Wilenski's wages at the rate of 50 cents a week. Wilenski says in his affidavit that with forty-one other men he embarked on a Clyde Line steamer and that as soon as they got outside the harbor Schwartz's agent came around to each of the men and forced them to sign a paper stating they would pay \$16 for transportation ..

hard matresses spread out on the decks and got food so bad that they declined to eat it.

When the boat reached Jacksonville, after a trip of three and a half days, they were met by the superintendent of Hodges Milling Company and another official who was generaly referred to as the "boss."

Despite the protests of the men that they were famished they were hustled on board a train and had to ride for a day and a half before reaching. Maytown, Fla. All the time on the train they had scarcely anything to eat.

Wilenski's affidavit goes on to say that the men were forced to live in huts known as 'dog houses' and outrageous prices for food were charged against their pay. It was a turpentine camp and the work was hard. If a man paused for a minute to rest, one of the foremen rushed for the offender swearing and cursing and lashed his bare back with switches. No water was given the men unless they paid for it.

On one occasion, Wilenski, says, a young boy named Jake Leonard, who lived at 115-117 Essex street, New York, and was one of the men who went with Wilenski to Florida, dropped from exhaustion in the swamp. Wilenski rushed will also search the country districts to throw some water over him, in order to revive him, when one of the foremen rushed at them and beat Leonard into insensibility. He then turned around and beat Wilenski cruelly.

When the men got back to their cabins late at night, they had to eat off the the cobwebs from the minds of the matresses, in the "dog houses," which workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

were watched over every night by negroes armed with guns and pistols.

After working ten days Wilenski received a money order for \$30 from his family in New York, whom he had been able in some way to notify. One of the foremen intercepted the order and held it for a day. Then he handed over \$10 to Wilenski, saying that the latter owed the company \$20 for food and water. Then he was discharged. Wilenski made his way to Jacksonville, where he borrowed enough money from a Jewish relief soceity to get back to New York.

When he reached this city he was a ervous and physical wreck as the result of his experiences. His wife took him to Dr. J. Schlansky of 192 Madison street who found that Wilenski's back was shockingly lacerated from the daily whippings he had received.

The People's Law Firm was notified through its East Side branch, and Mrs. Mary J. Quackenbos of the firm made the investigation which resulted in Schwartz's arrest. Wilenski says that of the forty-two men who went with him to Florida only he has succeeded in escaping from Maytown, and that there vere about fifty other men at Maytown when Schwartz's consignment arrived

Schwartz pleaded not gulity to the charges and was held in \$3,000 bail for examination Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 2. United States Assistant District Attor ney Carmody said that the offence with which Schwartz is charged is punishable by a \$5,000 fine and five years imprison-

Schwartz told the court that he knew nothing of the conditions in the labor camp. He furnished laborers at so much a head and had employed Wilenski at the instance of Bishop Banaventure F Broderick, president of the Italian-American Agricultural Society, Schwartz said that J. Francis de Lauzieres, acting for a concern known as the Southern Agricultural Colonization Society, had come to him and arranged for the securing of laborers. Bishop Broderick, ac cording to a letter sent to Schwartz on May 10 by De Laurieres, acted as trea surer of the organization and would be responsible for all laborers forwarded to Florida by Schwartz.

It was only on the 8th of July that three men, Nathan Mayberger, Morris Karretten and Edward Johnson made a similar charge in Florida in which this same Bishop Broderick was implicated.

Pensacola, Fla., July 28.-Officers sent out by the United States Court Comnissioner are now searching for some of the bosses and foremen of the Jeckson Lumber Company. They are armed with warrants charging the men with peonage and kidnapping, and their arrest and trials are expected to bring out some of the most sensational stories of cruelty and ill treatment of laborers that have vet been told

According to the affidavits of half a dozen persons on which the warrants are based, conditions in the Florida nine belt are worse than were recorded in the old slave driving days. The affidavits company are tied to trees lashed with rawhides, chased with bloodhounds half starved, and forced to work by armed guards when hardly able to stand up because of their treatment.

It is alleged that the "foreigners," about one hundred in number, are treated worse than the Americans. They can not speak the language, and when the woods' bosses get out of patience with them they strap them to a tree and ply the lash. To attempt to escape calls for worse beating, while the men are alleged to be half-starved, as they eat at the second table, and if the latter contains nothing they go hungry.

Henry Rodenbeck, an American, o Fort Wayne, Ind., but who prior to coming to Pensacola, worked in Chamers street New York, for the Pike Manufacturing Company, was the first to report the condition at Florida, but they were not believed. Later a party arrived who said they had escaped and the same tales were told.

Three more men reached here to-day two Americans and one foreigner and their story, if true, pales in insignificance the treatment once accorded the serfs of Russia. All three are in the hospital here. Harry Lyman, a young American who came South from New York, related his story before the Court Commissioner, saying that he attempted to escape on the night of July 21, from

The People is a good broom to brush by.

## IN LOUISVILLE

MOVEMENT PREPARING TO DE BATE WITH METHODIST MINISTER

Subject, "What the Working Class Needs

to Improve Its Condition or Achieve

Its Just Rights Is the Church and Religion and Not a Political and Economic Organization of Its Own." Louisville, Ky., July 22 .- As nothing

has appeared in The People from Louisville for some time, and since the comrades elsewhere will, no doubt, be pleased to hear from the metropolis of the "Dark and Bloody Ground" occasionally, I wil jot down some items of interest. The Industrial Workers of the World

is holding meetings now on the street every second and fourth Saturday evenings; and the Socialist Labor Parts every first, third and fifth Saturday evenings. We are selling more booklets in this campaign than ever before. We are slowly, but surely, making an impression on the members of our class and favorable one, too.

'At Saturday evening's meeting, July 14th, we were favored by the attendance of a Rev. Mr. Nordeman of the Methodist Church. While I was speaking I noticed when an utterance seemed to ge home to the minds of the workingmer present, and especially when the utter ance was sharp and clear in its revolutionary character, the Reverend would shake his head disapprovingly. And after the speaking was over he sailed into our boys in the fashion of a thorough-paced exhorter. He thought we needed religion, and especially the kind he had to impart. He thought many of our teachings revolutionary and danger ous. He, however, invited us to attent his church, where we should be made welcome and to feel at home, with ice water free and abundant. And he ever

of his church in which to present the argument in behalf of our cause. He said they (his people) had ofter discussed in church the reason for work ingmen absenting themselves from religious services; and that he had learner much by attending our meeting, and that many of our complaints were only too well founded, and with much of our

promised us we might have the free use

propaganda he heartily sympathized. When asked if he would consent to public debate before the wage workers of the city on the proposition that, "What the working class needs to enable it to improve its condition or achieve its just rights is the church and religion and not a political and economic organization of its own," he replied that he would be only too glad to do so.

Arrangements will shortly be made for a public meeting, and we expect to have something interesting to relate before

At last night's meeting, at Third and Market streets, we had a fairly audience; and the fact that we sold five copies of "Governor Altgeld's Pardon" at 10 cents each, and 15 five cent pamphlets most of them "John Mitchell Exposed," is good evidence that the audience was interested and in sympathy with our speakers.

We have just had painted and placed n position over our Industrial Workers of the World headquarters a big sign 16 feet long, 3 feet wide, with the following in big alternate red and black lines that can be read across the street

"One Union! One Label! One Enemy Headquarters Local No. 73, Industria Workers of the World. Meetings every first, third and fifth Wednesday nights Open to all Workers. No red tape. Come Labor is entitled to all it produces."

The proprietor of our hall agreed that re could put this sign in position. Now unless we are mistaken in ou

estimate of the Louisville Labor fakire they will threaten Zimmerman with a ovcott if he permits that sign to stay But whether our sign stays or not, the I. W. W. proposes to stay, and stay until it has the scalp of every labor fakir in Louisville, dangling at its belt.

Again, I would like to urge upon the comrades the importance of being out in force at our open air speakings. Wher a good and telling point is made by any of our speakers let us not be stingy with our applause. Occasional applause en courages a speaker wonderfully, and attracts and gets the attention of passers-

James H. Arnold,

Secretary, No. 73, I. W. W.

# plant so as to furnish the pretext for

TIONS." Naturally enough. "Iaw and

Waterbury, Conn., "Pillar of Law and Order," Christian Stroebel, died leaving lected under the inheritance tax law. He oyed and profited by the protection of that 'very Government, without which protection he could not have plundered the Working Class, he sticks his tongue

met by assassination only.

Russell Sage was a "devout Christian" steel grave weighing three tons, and into which the earth has less chance to enter than the ocean waves have a chance to reach the bodies of the belles who "go in Before the hearing is over on whether

for Confiscation. The "bumper crops," of which so much is heard in connection with "prosperity," may prove as disastrous to the farmers as did the unrestricted cultivation of cotton to the planters a few years ago. A Kansas banker, discussing the wheat outlook, says, according to a financial journal, "The wheat is of the best quality, and THE ONLY THING TO KEEP BACK THE MOVEMENT TO MARKET IS THE LOW PRICE." Which would indicate that arson is just as likely among wheat, as it is among cotton,

of unionism among them by the strust, has decreased their wages and liberty own it; and that not until the workers

CAPITALISM IS BUSY AT WORK IN-CULCATING "NEW IDEAS,"

rid of, committed some crime, and, based

Newport News Chamber of Commerc Sets the Mill Agoing in Order to Furnish the American Tobacco Company with Cheap Wage Slaves-The Clergy Ably Seconds the Effort.

Newport News, Va., July 26 .- A few notes taken in a chamber of commerce may interest the readers of our Party organ-The People. A branch of the American Tobacco Company (the tobacco trust) is in difficulty; it cannot get a sufficient supply of wage slaves. The company has schemed, the chamber of commerce has schemed in unison, the local clergymen of all denominations have become lackeys of the company, and are booming the plant as a desirable place where boys and girls may find "lucrative employment," but, up to the present, to no purpose. Certain obstacles stand between the capitalist and profits. The chamber of commerce advertised special meeting for July 20; the min-

isters were invited, as were "all citizens interested in the welfare of our city." Accompanied by a fellow wage slave the writer of this attended the meeting. The local parasites assembled-about twenty-were not, in some respects, what we might term a representative gathering of their class. Most of ther were young enough to yet see their chamber a pandemonium of disorder when the revolt of labor grows to forde but a slight acquaintance men have me with the ordinary rules of parliamentary procedure. The president would bound up like a rubber ball to interrupt a member who had the floor, and the memhers at times seemed to forget that they had a presiding officer. The meeting opened. Manager Lambert of the tobacc plant was introduced. He told them tale of woe. He had done all in his power to make the shop comfortable for the workers, a model workshop, "paid good wages" yet he failed to get "the one thing needful," slaves. Mr. Lambert having explained his difficulties sat down with looks of petulance and disgust. A member then proceeded to fire some questions at the manager. He would ike to know what Mr. Lambert paid the "nigger girls," \$2.50 to \$3 (not so much per day, dear reader; oh, no! per week of 60 hours while learning to roll the cigars, after which, with intense application to work they might reach the exceptional figure of \$10 on piece work.)

same wages. The manager evidently anticipated questions arising out of his last answer same wages" and proceeded to give the local financiers a little information which they could not have relished although they did attempt to laugh. "Well, I'M tell you, the colored girls come to us and demand \$3 and we have to give it to get them, we're simply up against its

and this condition obtains throughout the South generally." Here is a power ready to be awakened

to an intelligent activity. This "inferior race" that the stupid pure and simple 'unionist" contemptuously ignores will not work unless the American Tobacco Co. "cough up" the money demanded. What a force they will be when they get the discipline and solidarity that springs from I. W. W. organization.

The next speaker was a preacher, R. E. T. Wellford, whose brutal frankness seemed to surprise even the financiers. 'The people of Newport News," he said, were too prosperous. They may not be able to save money, but at any rate were fairly comfortable and didn't have to send their families to work." He then proceeded to give the remedy for this prosperity" that keeps the people away from the factory. We must "educate the people" to a proper appreciation of the dignity of work. They must be taught that everyone should work "whether he needs to or not." This sentiment tickled the parasites, they snickered and moved in their seats. The short speech that this sycophant delivered was to the point, and that point was unmistakable. Before they could get the plentiful supply of youthful labor power desired, the workingmen of Newport News must be sufficiently pauperized that the children must work also

The priest was followed by an individual whose mind also reflected modern capitalism in its up-to-date viciousness. Speaking on education he thought the system of same should be changed, and there was nothing to be gained by "appealing to the grown up people, we must trial education"; part of the taxation that goes to the schools should be utilized to instruct the children in "those branches of trade in the locality. For instance, here is a shipyard; the boys should be taught something about ships." (To this vulgar mind all energy was lost that didn't go to profit making for capitalists.) The people of Virginia had "aristocratic ideas"; and seemed to think they should live on reputations. He agreed with Mr. Wellford "they must be taught that something more substantial

than reputation is necessary." A rather jovial looking parasite followed, whose florid face and bulging stomach indicated that he supped at the real table of prosperity. He claimed that at almost every house in the city a rent agent on collection of some sort appeared every week, at which they laughed. It was a pleasing reflection to these spongers to know that almost the entire population were their debtors. He thought the collectors could be used to get labor power, and he would give \$25 to the person who secured the greatest number of "hands." A motion was then passed unanimous

"And what do you pay the white ones" v to "canvas the city" for the cigar factory. The person who brings a boy or girl to work gets 50 cents. They The indorsement of the factory by the clergy has failed so far, instead they are

on to the clergy." Staryation wages and bad conditions generally at the (Continued on Page 6.)

# LEANING ON A BROKEN REED

APPOLL D. WRIGHT SEES SAFETY FOR CAPITALISM IN THE ANTHRA CITE TRADE AGREEMENTS, DESPITE THE GROWING DISCONTENT AMONG THE MINERS

rk," has a three page article on The ne of Strikes. If it had been the ne of of the pure and simple striker, ould be nearer the truth. The proof the article is that the Union now rec es the agreement and the Anthra-Coal Commission as the end all and be all of strikes in the anthracite bituminous coal fields. I think that Wright's self-congratulatory article just a little bit too previous. No as he says, the Unions are just ere the operators want them-at their ey; just as surely as the spawn in th of the whole But the mere mouth of the whale. But the mere set is that the Gompers-Mitchell pot is simmering its discontent. With he divinely appointed Baer as chief and seething.

The signed contract is a myth, a snare, at a delusion, a fomenter instead of an layer of discontent. "Everything is vely and the goose honks high," says employer of the Mitchell brand of sunionized mine workers. To "the man ho works for wages under the trade come of collective sining." with the agreement signed aled and delivered, everything is voveand a beautiful peace pervades the mosphere of the United Mine Worker; man who signs the agreement bea party to the great operations of What a noble partnership; that a beautiful well drawn-out conset; a three years, unalloyed, cordial, ul, honorable relation. And this is hat the anthracite miners have been n, a "collective bargaining between representatives and the anthracite " Could rank exploitation go ther than this? It amounts to this was good enough for the ers in 1903 is good enough for 1906. In heaven's name, what brand of m is this that signs away the is taken away from him and he apon is taken away from all the set on the dung hill of impotence: the potency of any such unionism is here ated to a certainty.

representatives of the two great g-and rapidly too-the vogue in in-strial affairs," says Wright. What great parties in heaven's name? A. F. of L. cannot be one of the ties, surely not; that brand of Gom-sanic Unionism surely cannot be by nner of names be called a great y. It cannot mean the great party bor, for labor signs no contracts nor it yet in any partnership with indus-

I production. Not yet my friend. But wait my noble expounder of capi upon which you are banking your hwayman tactics is going to collapse, surely as contracts, intrigues and conexist. Commissions will disrupt and fall to pieces. To use your own d no morality on the part of the opertors will stem that rupture if not suitit ceases to be a Union for the ng, and becomes a party to the agreement is not broken, but as regards tracy exists to drag the Unions down the last point of absolute impotence. in of the Union indeed, with proviso, that you have no kick ing about wages, and we will let work for another three years! What of an intelligence is guiding the anition of the men is most pitiful

arroll D. Wright says that the "con ct will do away with labor troubles." , that is certainly the idea as far as erators are concerned, but the is not eliminated. The worker is till in the toils, the coils of contracts d the victim, commissions and aras that don't arbitrate deeper which has for its motto Unity: for its the barb into the quivering flesh of ker. The peaceful, honorable ngratulations, of the ies are full of co has no contracts to sign, no wage scale m of a Baer, who bares the for its essence, no partnerships in indusor while he steeps the rod in pickle. A no representative to fake and mislead; no truckling; no banqueting; no chicanno representative to fake and mislead ery. "No wage slavery; no compromise,"

great concerns in the United is its slogan. To this union the miners fifteen years have followed are now turning. Witness the letters ntract and they have never r. Wright, and why not in the anthra-Unionism must give place to Industrial Unionism; no politics in the Union must ad a Gompers making contracts by are n of employers and you can we it for the next generation; but that give place to legislative representation; and buried long before that will to industrial unionism, production for

Carroll D. Wright in the July "World's potency enwraps its fading and attenuated form and it is hastening to the dead sea of extinction, wrapped in the folds of an unalloyed capitalistic combination. We will soon see its death bed in the maw of the exploiter. All opinions to the contrary notwithstanding the worker will not down; there can be no truce with the capitalistic exploiter.

Carroll D. Wright is the High-Apostl of capitalistic economics and like all apostles his utterances are dogmatic Hear this-(1) "We say the workingman has the right now to make free contracts." (2) "The free contract idea is the essence of the wage system. (3) "And the man who works for wage under the trade agreement becomes party to the great operations of indus-(1) The right to make free contracts must be in writing, otherwise, a Wright says, it is purely fiction. It must be the work of a conference. How car a right exist unless you are able to exercise that right? How can you have a free contract when that contract binds you on the instant you sign it? How then is a signed contract a free contract This may be capitalistic logic but I can't see it for the life of me, who can? Un less you fulfill the binding agreement on that bond you are not free and in this contract it is virtually a binding bond on your labor for the fulfillment of your contract, in this particular case, three years labor. (2) "The free contract idea is the essence of the wage system." As the essence of the wage system is slavery it needs no contract to make that slav ery any the more complete. Then as the ence is slavery so also is the agree ment; so also the contract; the sum total is peaceful, abject, servile, bonded slavery. Carroll D. Wright goes on to show that (3) "the man who works for wages-under the trade agreement- be comes a party to the great operations of industry." We are not told of the standing of the worker before that trade agreement was signed; but under the signed agreement he becomes part and parcel of the great coal industry, Wright then goes on to show how that has worked out so beautifully in England, that land of fossilized and decadent in The day of collective bargaining of dustries. "It has now been working for generation," says Mr. Wright. We can quite believe it. It needs no apostle to point out the impotence and the apathy and the utter uselessness of the trades craft-unionism of the British Isles, as it now exists. The same thing will happen in Industrial America. The signed agree ment here is the the death sentence the craft unions. The "safe and sane" have destroyed the Unions by a docu

ment which signs away any rights that

the Unions ever possessed. May Day, the day of hope for the strikers, is to

be a thing of the past to be remembered only, buried fathoms deep. May Day

olds no terrors for the operators on the

one hand, and no hope for the workers

on the other; for mark this, a contract

has been signed, whereby we renounce

our right to strike, although we are not

so sure that we will not be locked out

when it suits. As Wright says again,

"an agreement may be broken." For the

recognition of your Union we demand a

"free contract" from you: on our par

we will not lock you out as long as the

the demands which provoke quarrels

agreement will prevent open rupture

"Our agreement has the actual welfare of

the employers and employes." "The trade

agreement brings about steadiness, sta-

bility, uniformity, helping business in

every way"-"and it brings about a state of affairs in the labor Unions that cannot

When a mad dog has been muzzled

lubbed, and killed and buried, we feel

greement with an operator the operator

But here, my smug capitalistic eco

omic enumerator of the exploiting class

a Union is springing up in the industries,

goal, the social ownership of the means

of production and distribution; which

tries, no restriction in output or intake;

sent to the Western Federation of Min

ers convention. The outcome then is

this: that the Gompers-Mitchell craft

be secured by any other means."

Second:-Industrial Unionism hold that there should be one union for all several trades or crafts become united

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM—WHAT IS IT?

A new movement has sprung up in the junder the sway of one capitalist master own collective property, all the means of way satisfies the growing desire by workers for a closer unity, and for a sterner fight against capital in the industrial field. On every hand, trade unionists and workers generally are beginning to realize, not only that trade unionism lias utterly failed to successfully organize the working class, but that it is proving itself a stumbling block to a successful campaign against the despotic rule of the aploying class. Something better than Trade uniquism has long been called for, and we believe. Industrial Unionism is destined to be the form of working-class combination which will bring an end to the suffering of the toiling millions.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM. WHAT IS IT?

It Has Four Cardinal Points

First:-It accepts the principle that the interests of the working class and of the employing class are irreconcilably opposed. In accepting the principle, the Industrial Unionist gives the lie to the notion which dominates the ordinary trade or craft union, namely, that the interests of the two classes are harmonious.

That the poverty of the working class is due to the fact of labor power being a commodity is becoming increasingly evident. The workingman's wage is simply the price of the commodity he must sell to the employers in order to live, and this price represents only a very small portion of the wealth produced by him n the service of the capitalist class. odern society is made up of wage workers, who perform all the necessary labor, and capitalist owners of the means of life, who appropriate the bulk of Labor's product. The interests of the two sections are not the same. The one receives wages enough only to enable it to work, the other pays wages out of previous surplus produce, and gets them back again a hundred-fold. The one has no means of production, the other has all the means of production. The working class alone is necessary and should rule society and industry, the capitalist class unnecessary, and should, therefore be abolished. Between the two there exists a Class Struggle, continuous and bitter. Capital is organized to maintain and extend its sway, while Labor's ranks present the appearence of a disorganized rabble, trade unionism helping the confusion by keeping the workers divided along craft lines. Industrial Unionism seeks to organize and unite all wageearners in order to pursue the class struggle to an end intelligently and reentlessly.

workers. Only by this means can the encroachments of the capitalist class upon the subsistence of the workers be met. The necessity for a single union is renered imperative by the economic conditions of our time. Modern industry has given rise to a set of conditions wherein

ranks of labor, a movement that in every or group of masters. A large industrial production. Capitalism, even for the plant may be owned by one man, but where such a plant involves the work of differen sorts of craftsmen, these craftsmen (where unions exist) are divided, not united. It is a common thing for half-a-dozen unions to be represented in one establishment. Furthermore, throughout the departments production to-day it will generally

e found that where different groups of men are arranged, or rather, divided in different unions, each union enters into an agreement that conflicts with the agreement entered into by almost evey other union. One trade signs an agreement that will expire in January, another union will accept one binding them until March, while another body will tie itself up until November, and so on. Thus unionism of the old style has brought about a state of almost inextri cable confusion. Whenever one trade section goes upon strike, the other sections in the same industrial department remain at work, and thus help the employers to defeat the efforts of their fellows on the street. Under the banner of trade unionism wholesale blacklegging takes place. We could fill this leafle (and many others,) with instances to prove this. When, for example patternmakers are on strike in one town, the patternmakers remain at work in other owns, and produce patterns which can easily be transported to the scene of the strike to enable the moulders to black-

leg as well. Industrial Unionism seeks to organize the workers into a union which is designed to embrace every industry in the land. What we aim at is not a Trade but a Class union; not a loose federation of craft unions, but a single union under single constitution and composed of Industrial departments, each of which shall include many and closely related grades of labor. This is the only real mbodiment of the idea of the solidar ity of labor. Under such a form of organitation an injury to one would be regarded as an injury to all and rightly so. The Capitalists strive to drive the wages of the workers down to the standard of the lowest paid man, and strive to depress the wages of the lowest man still ower. The cost of female labor be comes the standard to which the cost of male labor continually tends, just as the st of a Chinese proletarian or wage-

slave becomes the level to which the cost of the European worker's subsistence gradually falls. The Industrial Union would permit of and promote the strike of a whole industry, embracing many erafts, or, if necessary, the strike of a whole series of industries, in order to defend the workers, or to promote their interests. The Industrial Union is

Third:-The advocates of Industrial Unionism hold that the ultimate and never to be forgotten object of the working men's industrial movement

highest paid worker, is a system of robbery and a social crime. Its main feature, private or class ownership of the materials and instruments of production is the outcome of successive acts of theft by the ruling class of the past, and is the means whereby the capitalists force the workers to hand over their labor power for a pittance. Capitalism condemns the worker to the life of a slave, whose burden becomes heavier, and whose reward grows ever smaller. Never will the workers he masters of their products until they are masters of the tools. To that consummation society must move. Rapidly and inevitably the industries of the land are becoming centralized in fewer and fewer hands while the iabor of the wage slave in field and factory, in workshop, mill, and mine becomes more co-operative and interlinked than ever. Industrial unionism prepares the way for and lays the sure foundation of the Socialist Republic, by producing a working class industrially organized throughout the length and breadth of the land and round the globe. Industrial Unionism combines the workers that they may run the plants themselves. that they may directly control the various industries under the truest form of democracy. Under the new economic regime, the central directing authority will be a Parliament of Industry, composed of representatives of the various departments of production, and will be elected from below. It is the historic work of

to rear that Parliament of Industry. Fourth:-Industrial Unionism, based as it is on the fact of the class struggle, promotes the Political Unity of Labor by achieving Labor's Industrial Unity, The new union will establish itself simply as the economic organization of the working class, it will proclaim the necessity for political as well as industrial unity, it will marshall the workers on the field of industry, and, by that means, raise their ability for unified action against capital in the arena of politics.

the industrial union of the working class

In order to spread the foregoing principles, a transitory movement, The Advocates of Industrial Unionism, has been set up. The advocates press forward their work to the end that a union be established in Great Britian. Already, in the United States the "Industrial Workers of the World" number over 100,000 Let the British workers fall in line and respond to the growing army across the Atlantic. The workers' cause is international because wage-slavery, capitalist robbery, and capitalist organization are international. Cast aside the false ideas underlying trade divisionism! Throw overboard that faternity of "leaders," who derive benefit from keeping you split in groups, that the capitalists may easily decimate your ranks on the field of battle. Set up at once the British section of the "Industrial Workers of must be to seize, and to hold as their the World."-Edinburgh "Socialist."

## THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

What Is Being Done for the Socialist Labor Party in New York.

The State Executive Committee of the New York Socialist Labor Party, has four canvassers actively at work in various counties gathering signatures for the hum of a myriad insects in a garden in State nominating petitions. These canvassers report considerable success during the past week. Their work will be far-reaching. They are penetrating fields hereotfore untouched by the Socialist Labor Party, delivering addresses, distributing leaslets, selling literature, making friends and establishing connections that will prove of lasting benefit to the cause of revolutionary Socialism in the Empire State. That this work is being done without any blare of trumpets does not detract from its value; but rather testifies to its thoroughness and soundness. The New York State Executive Committee, not only desires to sustain this canvass until its completion, but also prepare for the subsequent tours of the State by State Organizer Rudolph Katz and Gubernatorial Candidate Thomas Jackson. To these ends it urges the generous and continued support of all comrades. Circulate subscription lists, arrange regular monthly and weekly collections of small sums, get up an outing or package party or two, and otherwise add your mite to the total amount required. Send all contributions to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

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## MATTHEWS DISSECTED

HIS ANTI-WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS ARTICLE SHOWN TO BE WITHOUT PROOF, AND AN INGENUOUS STRETCH OF THE IMAG-INATION.

say, I find myself short of words. I am unable to apply the proper terms to the article, "Murder as a Labor Weapon. The Crimes That Are Laid at the Door of Organized Labor in the Mining Regions of the West," in Harper's Weekly of June 2, 1906, and to the writer thereof, Franklin Matthews.

Matthews writes of the Colorado-Idaho outrages. He attempts to act as a historian in giving his dates and numbers of the crimes, yet offers no proof. He tries to convince his readers with the fact that because he (Matthews) believes Orchard, then what Orchard says is so: and, mind you, he did not see, nor get his statements from Orchard himself, he got them from James McParland, Matthews' "famous detective who unearthed the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania." Matthews evidently has not read the 'American Law Review"; or he would prefix an "in" to the "famous."

Matthews begins his article with sweeping statements about "the safety of free institutions"; statements that are outworn because abused by men who undermine that safety. Under the circumstances his appeal for their preservation is truly heartrending! Then Matthews savs: "Five men are

on trial for killing solely for revenge the ex-governor Steunenberg, a plain honestminded citizen, farmer and banker, because he did his duty and displeased organized labor, so far as the indictment reads." But Matthews does not seem satisfied with that reading. Too bad the indictment was not drawn up by him, for he says: "But in reality the men are on trial for as dastardly and farreaching a murder and conspiracy as any civilized country ever knew-a conspiracy to kill not in the name of liberty, nor to rid the earth of tyrannical rulers, nor for loot nor plunder such as pirates and robbers bands have formed and carried; a conspiracy not the outgrowth of family or personal quarrels such as have characterized the Mafia along the Mediterranean and the mountains feuds of this country: no such conspiracy as these, but a conspiracy to murder by wholesale those who have been guilty of assisting officially and otherwise, men to work when and where and for whom they chose without the consent of organized labor-in other words a conspiracy to murder for industrial reasons. And that in the land of a free people." Great! how nobly said; Shakespeare could do no better. In short, Matthews lays almost two score murders at the feet of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in hope of giving organized labor a solar plexus blow, Poo Matthews; wrapped up in his own con-

talking about and was telling the truth. Like the rest of his ilk that don't know and those that do know, but hold their knowledge covered by the gold that crossed their palms, Matthews ascribes all the bloodshed, riots, arsons and dynamitings that occur in strikes to the strikers instead of to the real actors, the capitalists, as shown in Senate document 122, 58th Congress, 3rd session, dealing

ceit like a cocoon in its web, he fails to

give proof of his statements. To unravel

his web would mean a disastrous end to

this foolish insect. And yet an ignoram-

us reading that article might learn to

believe that Matthews knows what he is

Matthews claims Gorky was induced to send a message to the arrested men, as if he (Matthews) had been there and knows about it. He puts his ingenuous imagination down as fact; not only here

but all through his article. How it must gnaw the hearts of the Matthews to know that the organized miners are, so they allege, able to raise \$1,000,000 for the defense of their officers He makes no comment on this enormous proof of belief in the men's innocence, but mentions the contributions to show that all organized labor holds sympathy for what he calls, in quotation marks, the "Inner Circle." Any student of the labor movement knows how bitterly Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are hated by Gompers, et al.

After saying all that a man without conscience can dare to say, without getting into trouble. Matthews has the brazen nerve to say "This is not the place to try the men." Of course not: but it is the place to prejudice as far as possible those that may be unprejudiced and sympathetic; and thus help along damnable conspiracy to destroy the miners' organization. Unsophisticated Matthews! Lover of fair play!!

Further Matthews says: "A Socialist orator at the May Day meeting in Grand Central Palace, New York, said that it was not Moyer and Haywood and the others who would really be placed on trial in Idaho; he said it would be the The People is a good broom to brusi United States and its free institutions." This, too, hurt him quite a little. Mat- workers. Buy a copy and pass it around

For the first time in years, I might | thews would not have said it. Why Because it was true? Would he have said it if it was plainly imaginative?

At last Matthews ends with: "Ne matter how the trial ends the God-given right heretofore fostered under the free (he's stuck on the word "free" in the abstract, but not in its acualization) institutions of this country, of a man to work for whom and for what wage he pleases will undoubtedly be strengethened. Farreaching murder conspiracy hereafter will dread to interfere with it." So ends the most judicial and noble scientific treatise ever produced by-Matthews, who believes in "free" American institutions, but overthrows them all by presuming men guilty before trial. A supporter of liberty, for fair! Now a few questions to the gentle-

man: Has he no higher aspirations then

to be a penny-a-liner in a capitalistic sheet? If he has, is he so ignorant that he doesn't know what a battle it is, in these days of concentration, to earn a living single-handed? As to the individual worker working for whom he choses, how absurd! Picture a potato choosing the party that shall cook it, the pot in which it shall be cooked, and whether the pot shall be placed over a gas or a coal fire! The laborer, without capital and property, is like the potato, a commodity in the labor market, an article of merchandise to be bought and sold according to supply and demand, and in a worse position than the potato, in that he, a sentient being, is compelled, for the sake of a livelihood for himself and family, to submit to conditions of whick the potato is never cognizant. Hungry and cold, ill-clad and propertiless, with those dependent on him clamoring for sustenance, alone he offers choice pickings to his combined employers, who manipulate the labor market to his detriment; but, united with his fellows he is able to resist and secure a portion of that which is stolen from him in the shape of profits and dividends. The right of the individual to work! Bah! Matthews means the right of the combined capitalists to pluck the "free" individual worker without any working class restraints. Noble Matthews! Upholder of labor's rights! !

Why does Matthews take the word of Orchard in preference to thousands of honest men who know the prisoners and know them to be innocent? If Orchard could commit so many crimes for money is it not possible that he is now committing another crime for the same object, the crime of perjury? Oh, discreet Mat-

Now let Matthews take this little advice: He had better put on spectacles if he can't see that no matter how the trial ends, it will add great strength to the Industrial Workers of the World. with which the Western Federation of Miners is affiliated. Already this crime against justice and innocent men has opened the eyes of thousands of honest people and will yet open the eyes of every honest person with a genuine spirit for freedom, till the now bitterly waged battle twixt the laborer and capitalist be won by the former. "Truth crushed to earth shall rise apain."

Three cheers for the I. W. W. and its honest, imprisoned workers, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Wilby Heard. Brooklyn, N. Y., July, 1906.

## **FLASH-LIGHTS** of the

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the cobwebs from the minds of th

its place. Capitalistic exploitation will cease to be under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World. Otherwise Proven by the Foreman, E. M. Crawford.

Vancouver, B. C.

CLOAKMAKERS WIN.

wage Increases in Three Shops -To Organize Industry.

The Cloakmakers' Local No. 61, Indus trial Workers of the World, have won complete victory in their first strike, and they will now proceed to organize the entire industry in this city. The strikers gain an increase in prices ranging from 30 to 100 per cent, also better shop conditions. The shops affected will now be secure; ergo when a Union signs an straight out union shops.

Over one hundred employes were or strike in the establishment of Hindes, Silver & Stutz, 123 and 125 Bleecke street, and in the shops of Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, occupying sixth and seventh floors of 158 and 160 Greene street. The strike began on July 6th and was settled by the employers coming to terms on Monday, July 23rd.

The workers in the trade have watched the strike closely, and its successful outme has gained their respect for the young and vigorous organization, Local To. 61. The strikers celebrated their victory with a jollification at which plans were perfected to push out and organize the entire trade in this city. Economic organization that will make a clean and clear cut fight for the workers is badly needed in the cloak trade and the mem hers of No. 61 believe that the way is clear for bona fide unionism.

the workers; fake representation must Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, anian" smiled a smole. ppen. Even now the shroud of Im- profit will cease, and that for use take second, the day, third, the year-

LIBERTY. Documentarily Asserted by Jones, But

There was in the workshop a low subdued, and merry hum of voices, like the summer time, distinctly audible abov the dull whirr of work, Jack Jones between the strokes of his work; quietly resumed the task which he had temporarily dropped, as the whistle blew to begin work, of proving to the sceptical fellow at the next bench, that every man under the American flag was really and actually free, "But you are a leatherheaded Lithuanian anyhow," he said in derision, "or you would know that the highest documentary authority in this here United States guarantees to every citizen free speech, and if you were anything but an ignorant alien, you would know that the declaration of indepen dence acknowledges that every individual has the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness: and there ain't no bluff about that neither."

Just then like a deadly pestilence an unnamed and vicious presence softly steals into the shop. The subdued and merry hum of happy life is silenced, is crushed. Even Jack Jones postpones indefinitely the conclusion of his spread

What has happened? The dull whirl of work intensified the gloomy silence left by the hush of the voices. Was it something awful and unusual that had thus in an instant paralyzed every tongue in the shop? No! nothing unusual! The foreman had been out a fev minutes for a schooner of beer, and had that moment returned. But the Lithu-

eagle harrangue.

## STIAPING

By Maxim Gorky, on the Dissolution of the Duma.

Maxim Gorky, the celebrated Russian reliet and revolutionist, has issued a sifesto to the American people on the solution of the Duma. The statement is in part as follows:

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

"The Cuar has dispersed the Duma "This small man, trembling on his e for his life and power like an spen leaf, has with one stroke of the with a convulsive movement of his bard, destroyed all semblance of law in Russia, and called into life a new series of murders, robberies and outrages.

"The Russian Government will nov naugurate a policy of brutal and bestial

"His hangmen and thieves surrounding the throne and supporting it with blood stained hands have of late heard many litter and insulting truths from the lips of courageous and honest men. They will avenge themselves for it, and their venreance will be severe. Embittered, ac med to shed blood, and encouraged by the reign of lawlesaness they will once more appail the world by their deeds. They will commence to annihilate and destroy the leaders of the people, and having destroyed the leaders they will sain declare war on the people, the unarmed and defenseless people, who are Seaming of peace and civilization, and who had been so impatiently hoping for the triumph of justice.

"The black, blood soaked wings of death will flutter over the country for onths. The exhausted earth will swalw thousands of corpses of men whose sly crime was the desire to live a rill perish from bullets, swords and abs. Many crying outrages will be pertrated. The world will be seized with por and indignation. Here and there blic meetings will be held, at which se char and his hand of savages. The seakers will be rewarded by applause at the public will leave the meetings in he proud conviction that they have resople of a foreign land and thus dis-narged their duty to humanity. At he same time the blood of the Russians ill flow in wide streams.

"Are we civilized people, or are we

"I think we are not. We only pretend wand to abhor criminals. If my neightheir houses, and I hear the groans of he victims and, though I pity them, I a not run to their aid—am I a civilized on! If I live in a town where count less murders, robberies, and outrages be-cur every day, and I am familiar with these occurrences, but do nothing to pream I a civilized person?

"If on the earth on which I live and ar my children, such deeds of horror sness are enacted as in Russia ad Turkey, and I, while condemning myself with the thought that in my country life is easier, and better, and, thus consoled, live led in my hole—am I truly a civiled person? People whose hearts are evoid of the consciousness of the brothhood of nations are not ivilized; they

People who live quietly when every around them is soaked in blood led in violence, are not civilized; are simply satiated animals. People have children and allow them to up smidst wild anarchy and lawness and to poison their hearts with sight of all the corruption which dethe world-no, such people are not ly has a right to its joys. Whoever that will not suffer himself to omain a passive witness to the torture of his fellow-men. Men are brothers. ever feels that will not remain ar ent spectator at the murder of his ther, be the latter Anglo-Saxon, Jew, ian. More love and consideration skind! That is what makes a

leavor to increase in life the sumber of conscious, wise, and honest scople, people believing in the good of shele kind, this is the most important ure of true civilization. All truly persons must help the suffering rtyred people of Russia. This is their ty, this should be their pleasure.

"For to help a human being to live a an life, in this help men must find marives the consciousness of their ce in the world, the proud nal is senseless, the life of the of mankind is to help mankind. stig is the life of the beaver and and will they hear me?"

## THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

BRITISH S. L. P. NOW OWNS ITS OWN PLANT-THOROUGH GOING I W. W. LEAFLET ISSUED-NOTES IN PASSING FROM THE MOVEMENT ON THE CONTINENT.

ENGLAND.

With the current issue of the Edinburgh "Socialist," the British S. L. P., through its ownership of the plant with which the "Socialist" is produced, carries to its logical conclusion the principle of Party ownership of its Press. This latest practical step on the part

of the S. L. P. in the organization of the working class for its emancipation, represents a long stride forward in the Party's onward march. Possibilities are now open for the spread of S. L. P. literature, of which every advantage will be taken by the Britsh members, Not only is this so, but it is at the same time a step; which in a still more brilliant light than ever, shows up the fakirs and their capitalistically owned papers, which they use to buildoze the rank The letters that are pouring into the Socialist's" office show, however, that the fakirs are "being got on to."

The Industrial Union Movement progressing stendily. Agitation meetings are being held in London and other cities, which promise well for the movement The "Advocates of Industrial Unionism" a temporary agitational and educational body, has issued the Leaflet on "Industrial Unionism" which is published elswhere in these columns, and for which the demand is great.

The daily organ of the Labor party will call itself the "The Majority." I will be presided over, as editor-in-chief by Mortimer Holden, a candidate at the last parliamentary elections, and for 17 vears manager of the "Workman's Journal" of Lancastershire. Doubts are already rearing their heads as to the object and origin of the daily. Some openly declare it is a trap set for the working men, by the capitalists, who are anxious to create favor for their views on the tax reform.

At the conclusion of the debate in the hamber on the subject of the use of the troops in the recent May Day strikes, the Socialist group proposed the following resolution, which was defeated: "The Chamber disapproves of the

arbitrary measures directed, on the occasion of the recent strikes, toward the working class

"It declares that the only means of bringing social conflicts to an end, and realizing social justice, is to substitute collective ownership of the means of production for capitalist production.

"It is ready to discuss and pass all reforms which will ameliorate the condition of the workers, and it is of the opinion that the declaration of the government, incomplete, vague and ineffica-cious as it is, in no way answers to the certain will of the democracy, especially in the matter of the reversion to the nation of the railroads and the mines."

The only votes cast for this resolution were those of the fifty Socialist members.

## BELGIUM.

The Trades Union Commission puroses to organize for the 15th of August giant dei monstration in favor of a reduction of the hours of labor. In accordance with its intention, it is sending out to all organizations a call which says in part:

According to Graux and Beernaert the wealth of Belguim, i. e., the fruits of the toil of the present and of past generaamount to over35,000 million francs (7 billion dollars), of which the workers possess but the merest fraction Are the workers going to allow themselves to perpetuate this system of spoliation and expropriation of their labor power for the benefit of a wealthsnatching minority?

According to the figures of the census of 1896, among the 500,000 workingmen, (exclusive of coal miners), whose hours of labor could be determined, 550,000 (a little over 1-10th) work less than 10 irs: 170,000 (about 1-3rd), work 10 hours; 75,000 (about 1-7th) work 1014 hours; 90,000 (about 1-6th), work 11 hours; 110,000 (about 1-5th), work over

Half of the men who are worked more

other animals who live in the warn darkness of their underground holes. Mer should take life in a wider and deeper sense. The world is my house, and noth ing that happens in it should pass by me without touching my heart. And if such crying horrors occur as those which we now witness in Russia true men women cannot remain quiet at their sight. To help the people of Russia to conquer their freedom is humane and is noble. To help the people of Russia is necessary for everybody who considers himself a civilized person and truly desires to be such. Help those people of Russia to free its body from the paraon of their own lives. The life sites which suck its lifeblood. The duty

"Are there in this country

than eleven hours belong to the textile

## ITALY.

The new Socialist group in the Chamber has unanimously decided to adopt a policy of energetic opposition to the Giolitti ministry. Two Socialist members, who declined to add their votes to the others, for some reason, will have to answer for it at the next national con-

The Party, composed of 1,400 sections with a total membership of 40,000, is taking the usual referendum vote on the seat of the convention. The contest is between Rome and Bologna.

The matters to come up at the conver tion, are as so far decided upon, the following: 1-The policy of the Party; 2-The attitude of the Party toward Trade Unions; 3-The Party and the parliamentary group; 4-the Party and the Socialist press; 5-Anti-militarism; 6-Universal suffrage.

The debates on the relations of the Party and the parliamentary group bearing on the autonomy of the latter, are looked forward to with interest.

### SWITZERLAND.

At Zurich, the great majority of work ers in the building and the book trades have secured the nine hour day, after an ctive contest of several weeks.

The Berne "Ingwacht," a bi-weekly Socialist organ, is about to begin daily publication. The French speaking cantons will soon have their organ also, "Le Peuple Swisse," formed by the consolidation of four local Socialist papers.

### GERMANY

To head off the calumnies which might rapidly be spread about, the Socialist press is printing the following notice: 'A certain cigarette factory at Charlotenburg has christened its output the Bebel' cigarètte. Herr Bebel deposes and says that he has refused all requ manufacturersfor the use of his name, even when they have offered in return to turn over a part of their profits to the Party treasury."

## AUSTRIA

The administration of the Party preparing to declare a general strike in one, if the government persists in its delays, and exhibits a desire to put over the discussion on the universal suffrage law till the next session of the Chambers If need be, the strike may be carried into other localities also.

## HOLLAND.

Vliegen has just been elected in the third district of Amsterdam to succeed Pelak, president-elect of the Holland Federation of Labor, and officer of the Diamond Cutters' Union. The same day an election in the little town of Wees resulted in the return of a Social-Democrat-the first one-to the muni-

## FINLAND.

The Finnish parliament has recognized the political equality of all citizens by ecording women the right to vote. The country is divided into 16 districts, represented by 200 deputies, The Social Democrats are calculating on 50 seats

The "Fuire y Libertad" of Madrid ias been confiscated for publishing a letter signed by 80 prisoners, declaring that the torture was still practiced in their prison. Many innocent persons, arrested during the last few years as anarchists youch for the truth of the letter. They declare it is the anarchy higher up which produces anarchy below

## "DER ARREITER" OUTING.

August Fifth, the date for the postponed "Arbeiter" outing is fast approaching, and articles for the bazaas which will be run at the picnic ground should be pouring in faster and faster Any attractive article for whatever purpose will be gratefully accepted.

The outing will be held at Liberty Park, Evergreen, L. I. To reach the Park from the old bridge, take Myrtle ave. "L" to Ridgewood and transfer to trol ley. From new bridge take Bushwick ave. trolley, and transfer to trolley a Ridgewood. Fare either way, 5 cents.

Tickets, Gentlemen, 25 cents, Ladies,

MOYER-HAYWOOD BUTTONS The Der Arbeiter has a large supply of buttons, with photographs of Brothers Moyer and Haywood, which they will supply at the rate of \$3.50 per 100. gle buttons five cents.

Address orders: "Der Arbeiter, New Reade street, New York-

# THE PARTY PRESS

- to ruspell and the New Funds Necessary to Their Realization.

To The Socialist Labor Party, Its Sympathizers And Supporters .--

We wish to announce that, since the machinery debt of the Socialist Labor Party has now been paid, the "funds' that served to make the payment of that debt possible will be discontinued.

We acknowledge, with appreciation that the contributors to those funds are largely to be credited with having sustained the Press of the S T. P

For certain new purposes, new funds have been opened. The Moving Fund for instance, was established by the Press Security League, to accumulate the necessary money to cover the moving expense, when moving shall become necessary. That fund should be supported, so that it may accomplish its purpose.

Then there is the Party Press Sinking Fund, established by the National Executive Committee, for the payment o the loans due to Party members. With this you are already familiar. Besides those two specific purposes for

the raising of money, there are a numbe of temporary, changing needs of the Party Press. First, there is need of some new publications for the Labor News. and we will also soon need a new edition of "Women Under Socialism" and some other titles of our old stock of literature Any reasonably good management would nsist that these should be printed now, the machinery thus being kept busy dur ing the dull season, in order that, when activity in the general printing business again begins, we can then have our own work practically out of the way and our presses open for the acceptance of profitable work from the trade. Otherwise the machinery and the space for which we pay rent will stand unused much of the time in the near furture, and then, when the active printing season opens we won't be able to run on commercia jobs as we ought, for we shall be overloaded with our own work. Second and bearing upon this same matter, is our general financial situation. When we finished with the payments of the machinery indebtedness, we were left very much cramped financially, due to the fact that a goodly portion of these payments had to be met by the office contributions being insufficient. Our accounts payable were at a figure about as high as we could possibly run them. Our cash on hand was nothing to speak of And our situation is just so yet, business having been not very active during the summer, naturally we could not get ahead much from the receipts from that source; and, comrades, it means the suffering of constant trouble and aggravation, as well as a decreased effective ness, to continuously operate an institution such as this without any working fund. For these reasons we need badly some money for general purposes, to be applied wherever necessary for the benefit of the Party's plant. Contribu-

tions made to overcome this situation we will acknowledge under the heading: "Party Press Operating Fund." Now, while we do not want to se other good ends and purposes ignored o neglected, it is a fact that the mone contributed to this Party Press Operat ing Fund will, at least until we have gotten out of our present state of financial ringency, be able to accomplish results often doubling its value a few times over. We therefore urge you, comrades, who have accomplished so much (now that the Party's machinery debt has been completely liquidated and it is for the first time possible to overcome the evil of a constant financial stringency here). to unite your efforts for a short time in contributions to the Party Press Operating Fund, that the affairs in our Party plant may be placed upon the proper, solid, economical footing.

The People & Labor News., C. H. Chase, Mgr. Endorsed by N. E. C. Sub-Com., Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. New York, July 28, 1906.

ORDERS SOLICITED. The new Jetsey Socialist Unity Con-ference proceedings, in pamphlet form s now out.

The Conference, realizing the importince of its labors being made generally nown to all Socialists, requests that all interested help in circulating the pam-

The price is 5 cents per copy. In lots of a5 or more 4 cents each. S. L. P. comrades send orders to: John Hossack,

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

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

## DEMAND THEIR LIBERATION!

Mr. Frank J. Smith, Judge of the County Court, Boise, Idaho.

Sir:-Chas. H. Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood, present, and Geo. A. Pettibone, past officials of the Western Federation of Miners, (the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World) are incarcerated in the Ada County Idaho, jail, charged with the assassination of former Governor Frank Steunen-

They were kidnapped from their home in Colorado and carried into the State of Idaho in defiance of all law and

They have repeatedly demanded the right of a speedy trial by jury which is guaranteed by the constitution to every citizen of the United States.

The prosecution, realizing the flimsy character of their evidence against these defendants, and realizing the bearing the affair will have upon the coming election in Idaho, are throwing every possible obstacle in the way of a speedy trial.

The conspirators, desiring to succee themselves to office, deem it necessary to pause long enough in their attempt to take the lives of these tried and true representatives of the working class; to insure the continued rule of the capitalist class. Therefore, we, the members of Local

178, Industrial Workers of the World, of Seattle, Wash., echoing the expressed sentiments of the millions of workers throughout the land do demand the immediate trial of Moyer, Haywood and that if this heinous conspiracy to murder McBratney, Geo. J. Hillier."

Seattle, Wash., July 15, 1906. | these members of the working class suc ceeds, in spite of the efforts of the work ing class to prevent it, the capitalist class of America will pay the most awful penalty a ruling class ever paid for the perpetration of such an outrage.

Respectfully. By order of Local 178, L. W. W.

Anna Tewksbury, Rec. and Cor. Secy.

### GOODING CONDEMNED BY REPUB-LICANS.

The Republicans of Weiser, Idaho have addressed a circular "To the Republicans of Washington County," in which they condenin the administration of Gov Gooding on various counts, the seventh and last of which is as follows:

"7. We condemn the efforts of Gov ernor Gooding, his friends and press to make a political issue out of the prose cution of those accused of the foul murder of one of the State's foremost citizens, and deem it a reflection upon the manhood and citizenship of the State to assert that it is necessary to nominate any particular person by reason of "Many other reasons may be advanced

but we deem the above, which can not be successfully refuted, amply sufficient to justify our action.

"Dated at Weiser, Idaho, this 23rd day of June, 1906. "George V. Nesbit, E. A. Paddock, I. F.

Smith, B. S. Varian, J. W. Hubbard, Alex. Johnston, N. F. Kimball, John H. Sater, H. W. Wulff, J. M. Snider, Norman Jackson, John D. Robertson, A. G. Pettibone, and the indignation of the Butterfield, R. L. Badger, W. B. Burrows, working class already expressed indicates A. J. Hopkins, Wm. P. Lynch, William

## SECTION CALENDAR.

BUSINESS DEPART-MENT NOTES -

For the week ending July 28th, we received 157 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and 18 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 175.

Those sending five or more were: H. J. Friedman, Chicago, 13; O. M. Held, 10five from Peebles and five from Lucasville, Ohio; J. H. Arnold, Lousiville, K., 6: L. H. Zimmer, San Jose, Cal., 6; J. M. Francis, Du Quoin, Ill., 6; R. Thuman, Cincinnati, O., 5; J. M. Wunderle, Rock-- 1912 | 会議会 | 直接

Prepaid cards sold: P. Ludgard, Bisbee, Ariz., 85; H. Schrader, Albany, N. Y., \$4.75; K. Georgewitch, Schenectady, N.

## LABOR NEWS NOTES

We had some good orders the past week. Washington S. E. C. \$17.75 for pamphlets; I. W. W. Seattle, Wash. \$8.50 for pamphlets; Section Seattle, \$1.50 for emblem buttons; I. W. W. Los Angeles, Cal., \$7 for pamphlets; Chicago headquarters I, W. W., 20,000 leaflets and 500 pamphlets; Section Minneapolis, Minn., \$6.34 for books and pamphlets; H. J. Friedman, Chicago, \$3.50 for pamphlets; and the following namphlets: St Louis Mo., \$2: Organizer B. H. Williams at Los Angeles, Cal., \$18; Boston, Mass., \$1.75; Bisbee Ariz., \$1.75; San Francisco, Calif., \$7.83; Rockford, Ill., \$1.65; Richmond, Va. \$1.05; B. Reinstein, Jamestown, N. Y. \$1.75; Cincinnati, O., \$1; 5th and 9th A., D., New York \$1.28; Hamilton, Ont., \$23, New Orleans, La., \$3.

SOMETHING FOR YOU TO DO. Socialism-there is perhaps no subject nore generally talked about in this country to-day. All kinds of ideas as to what it is or what it is not, may be beard on every side, and the capitalist press has taken a hand in the discussion in order to befuddle the minds of the people upon the subject. At such a time it behooves the mili-

tant socialist to jump in and circulate the bona fide literature of the movement, That it is not being done at the present time the Business Department Notes show. There should be no such word as lag-

gard in the Socialist Labor Party vocabulary. If the workers are to be educated and drilled along the economic and political lines of the bona fide movement it depends upon each and every one of ns buckling down to the work of spreading the light. If the workers are to be properly organized, educate them NOW. If you would have them vote right on election day, educate them NOW. In a word, NOW is the time to prepare the way for ending the system of economic slavery. Wake up to do something. There is something you can do.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars year for five lines.

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

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

at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reads

street, Manhattan. Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited

to our rooms and meetings. 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 second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 P. M.

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

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S . P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational 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 devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights, New Jersey State Executive Commit-

tee, S. L. P .. J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson,

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS. Weekly People, 2-0 New Reads st., 

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

man Weekly), 193 Columbus st., Cleveland, O., per year ...... 1.00 Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st, N. Y., per year.... A.80

Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (Ger-

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

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upor request. Address each paper as per address given above.

## "The People"

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Erinciples and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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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 Pompeil, 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

Seneca's Morals. Sentimental Journey, Sterne. Tales from Shakespeare, Charles and Mary Lamb.

Sartor Resartus, Carlyle.

Schopenhauer's Essays.

Utopia, Sir Thomas More. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York.

ECONOMIC DISCONTENT By Thomas J. Hagerty.

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National Secretary, S. L. P. s-6 New Reade Street,

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n 1888 n 1892 n 1896 n 1900			206 21,15 36,56
n 1900 n 1904		101111	34,19

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six

When the corporations and the capitalists understand that you are organised for the express purpose of placing the supervision of industry in the hands se who do the work, you are going to be harassed and you are going to be ambjected to every indignity and cruelty that their minds can invent. -WM. D. HAYWOOD.

[On opening the Convention of the L. W. W., Chicago, June 27, 1905.]

### STILL IN FORMING.

The proclamation of the Duma to the people is probably the best that done under the circumstancesbut that best shows that the Russian lution is still in forming.

"Not a kopek to the Government not a soldier to the Army" is the language of a strike. The strike against an employer, or even against the employclass, is not a method of revolution it is a method of warfare within existing conditions. It is a tacit recognition of the existing social order. It is more, it in the nature of a declaration of layalty to the system in force. The kingman who goes on strike does first of all leave in the hands of the capitalist the plant of production. By ployer is rightful owner, at least as much lied. The revolutionary act of the Working Class-should that act become ry by the attempt of the Capitalist Class of America to thwart the fist of the ballot-will not be a strike. It will be the proclamation-issued by central authority of the integrally organized industrial proletariat-locking out the Capitalist Class from the Nation's industries, pronouncing itself the Government. "Not a kopek to the Govnt and not a soldier to the Army' is tantamount to the acceptance of the Czar's camarilla as the recognized center and source of authority.

Nevertheless, though a strike is not a revolution, it may lead directly thereto. So likewise, though the political strike, leclared by the late Duma, would seem from the theory of allegiance rhof, it may be, it probably is, that is to follow close upon its heels. That hurricane will be signaled, not by a warning of "not a kopek to the Governent and not a soldier to the Army," but by a summons of the national resources in funds and men, in wealth and arms, enforce the lock-out pronounced upon the Czar's Regime .. It will be the manifesto not of subjects regarding their ereign, but of the Sovereign ople deposing the Despot and his rule,

## **GOMPERS'S "INDEPENDENT" PARTY**

Hardly has the Gompers "Independent" en launched than it is giving unakable signs of the unsteady banana-peel footing that A. F. of Hellfurnishes. Impossible to get any put to its god-mothers. It is all flourishes, windy aspirations, lurid hints, vague demands. The only thing that sticks out and leaks out is the hint to endorse, or allow endorsements from, the very parties whose misconduct the "Independent" Gompers concern gives as its excuse for setting up shop. Somehow the tune is familiar. When was it last heard?

It was the other day in Brooklyn The occasion was a hearing on the charges against Mr. Coler for promises of patronage alleged to have been made by him during his campaign for Bofough ident. At the hearing, a gentleman whom we would take for a brother of muel Gompers, and may be, for all we h his name is Albert Keck. ed that his organization, the Ger--American League, would have enme other candidate than Coler had he not promised them patronage. Being more closely interrogated, the following dialogue took place between Mr. Keek and the Committee:

Your organization is in the game for

"That's it. We're not in it for fun." "So you would just as soon vote for a n or a Hottentot as

sromise of patronage?

That's it. We're INDEPENDENT." The question forces itself upon one's mind, For what reason does Mr. Gompers call his affair the "Independent" party! The story is told of an affected mother who was given to reading dime novels, flying off in a rage one day at her tenyear hopeful and saving: "I shall give you a vapulation." When the brat recovered his breath after being operated on, he remarked in a tone of disappointment: "What a big word for a common licking!"

What a big, four-syllabled, Latin-bred ord-In-de-pen-dent-for the short, enosyllabic, Anglo Saxon "Sell-out"!

### CHILD LABOR IN GEORGIA.

Another skirmish has been fought in the South between Fancy and Facts. The Assembly of the State of Georgia has put through a child-labor bill limit-ing the ages to fourteen for night-work twelve for factory work for children in general, and ten for orphans and chilren supporting aged or disabled parents. Seeing that similar worthless bills have been enacted into law by other cotton raising and now manufacturing States to hang in their respective capitols like rusty mail in monument. mockery for flies to roost upon, it is quite probabl that the Georgia Assembly bill will also pass the Senate, that the Governor will ign it, and that it will become law. The Georgia Assembly bill marks the latest compromise in the struggle in the South between unbalanced Morality and on-allfours Materialism, such as capitalism

The struggle of the capitalist class in the South to get its "sea legs" has reenacted during this generation in America the grewsome scenes depicted by Marx in his sketch of the rise of capitalism in England. The child was the most pitiful of the many pitiful victims in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Magistrates and front-pew holders vied with one another in the effort to capitalize the blood of infants. It was so in the American Northern mill towns and continued to be so, openly, brazenly, until wealth enough was gathered to somewhat let up and to put on the external appearance of some degree of decency. The South, long held back, has since the Civil War entered the field of manufac ture. With her appearance on the field, the scenes, once enacted in the North and before then in England, have re-appared on her sunny territory. Magistrates and front-pew holders have there also been in a race that tramples under foot the most defenceless of all capitalist victims-the child.

During this period the Moral Ser has asserted itself, as it did everywhere else, only to butt its head against the material needs of the capitalist. Attempts at establishing child-labor regulations were made time and again, only to be rebuffed, not infrequently with quotations from the Bible, usually with political stump speeches. Finally the Carolinas passed a bill of the futile nature of the present one in Georgia other Southern States imitated the example finding it a harmless concession to

sentiment, and now Georgia falls in line. The enactment of these bills in the South-for that matter it is not materi. ally different in the North- is not a "move out of the wilderness." These hills are but candles burned to the St. Michael of Morality, and intended only to afford vaster opportunities for the worship of his Dragon. Capitalism needs-its "thrift," its "industry," its "cleverness"-compel the ethics of cannicalism. The latest proof of the is found in the Georgia Assembly bill which patentizes child-labor in the year 1906, said to be "of grace," and in which wealth is producible in such vast quantities that the child could, at last, enjoy a vacation

## MAJOR DREYFUS.

The Dreyfus Case having done its work, and done it well, in tearing down the false pretenses of "military honor" under which the general staff of the French army has strutted, its aftermath is now beginning to perform s vastly more important function—the exhibition of capitalist internationality.

Papers and magazines are now teeming

with pictures of Dreyfus and his family, and with biographies of the long-suffering victim. The biographies are interesting. The Dreyfus family is an Elsass family of manufacturers, owning large mills in the industrial center of Muchlhausen in Elsass. There were three brothers. Two attended to business, one, Alfred, took to the army. The Franco Prussian war broke out and resulted in the annexation of Elsass to the German Empire. Was Alfred to give up his military career? Not necessarily. A way was found to secure his revenues from the Muchibausen mills and at the sam time keep his place in the French army. This was done by himself and one brother remaining French, while the third swore allegiance to Germany, and thus safeguarded the Mushlhausen interests

for the family. From these ample rev-

derived from the labor of Germans.

for a Democrat, so long as you get a the two French brothers, one of them an army officer, lived in affluence, and still continue to draw fat dividends. This is matter to pause at, and ponder over.

> German labor, performed on German territory, and squeezed out of its esnce under the protecting wings of the German Eagle, went toward keeping in trim a captain of the French army. Thereupon, when the Gallic conspiracy swooped down upon the devoted head of the French army officer, it still was German labor, performed on German territory, and squeezed out of its essence under the protecting wings of the German Eagle, that furnished a goodly contingent of the funds needed in order to expose the Gallic conspirators and clip their crest. Finally, the Gallic conspirators being worsted, and Dreyfus vindicated, he is promoted to the rank of Major of Twelfth Artillery, a crack regiment of Paris, in which position,-with muzzles of guns trained upon Germany, as all patriotic French guns must be dutifully trained-it is again German labor, performed on German territory, and squeezed out of its essence under the protecting wings of the German Eagle, that surrounds the present Major Dreyfus with the amenities of life, including Veuve Cliquot champagne, with which to wash down good round military execrations against Germany!

Dreyfus is no exception in this matter. He is the rule. Not Christianity, by breaking through the trammels of tribal gods, but Capitalism has made of the world one nation. It is now for Socialism to perfect the cycle by making of Mankind one Brotherhood.

Col. (?) W. C. Greene has broken into print, just to say that the recent riots at Cananea, Mexico, were brought about by the Western Federation of Miners. As yet the W. F. M. have not been charged with the famine in Japan, the riots in Russia, the impoverishment of China, nor the death of the premier of New Zealand, although they are doubtless guilty of all these and a fund placed with the Pinkerton detective agency would speedily bring forth the neces evidence. Give McParland and Orchard a chance.—The Mountain Pine.

Before Russel Sage was laid to rest his grave his relatives have hastened to disprove a leading tenet of capitalism They are going to try to have the courts break the will, because they were ignored. Thus Sage's mission is at last covered. He lived a fanatic upholder of capitalism, as alone capable to insure the "sacredness of property." Barely is he dead when his "life's work," the acumulation of millions, gives opportunity publicly to stave in the head of the myth on which he builded.

A "state of extraordinary security" is the name given by the Czar's Government for the extraordinary state of seige in which it has placed St. Petersburg, Moscow and other leading cities against even the fractional will of the people which the Government allowed to heard through the Dums. When Stolen-Goodsdom, whatever its form of government, whether autocratic or republican, finds itself endangered, it proceeds to place itself in "a state of extraordinary ecurity." It was so in Idaho when Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kidnapped and continue to be held without trial: it is so now in Russia when the Duma is dissolved.

The Dums sums up well and graphlukase-its insistance upon the justifiable program of expropriating out of idle hands for the benefit of the working peasants the lands now held by usurpers. The Duma has learned, its mission was to teach those who stood in need of the lesson, that "Law and Order" never did, does not know and never will consent to the methods of law and order for its own decapitation

The Republican party could travel further and fare worse than to make this year's campaign on a stand-pat platform and the shout of "Prosperity." What are the Democrats to do? Deny prosperity? That is a two-edged sword for any capitalist to wield. Admit prosperity? Then "stand-pattism" is the only sensible thing. Either way the Democrats are in a pickle.

Whoever wishes to contemplate the vents now transpiring in Russia with the perspective offered by the past should read Eugene Sue's story "The Iron Whoever would understand the events now transpiring in this country should follow closely the story that is being written by Czar, Duma and People in Russia

That Countess Hercolani of Italy, who is suing the royal family for the support of her son, an illegitimate child of "Sainted King Humbert," should treated summarily. What will become of the "sanctity of the family" if its secrets claim, or ever claimed, that there was are revealed?

## MORE SCIENCE IN CAP AND BELLS.

An epidemic of "scientists," "philosophers" and "historians" seems to have broken out in New Jersey. It is break ing out over the Socialist party like the rash over a baby. A short time ago we had Lewelling; now we have Oswaldand the English organ of the Volkszeitung Corporation, "The Worker," is driven to such straits for copy and argument that it has the cruelty to afford the gentleman more than two columns' space in which to expose himself, and the heedessness to render Socialist thought ridiculous by the publication of such twaddle

Mr. Walter L. Oswald dashes into the rena against the resolutions adopted by the New Jersey Unity Conference. He as no use for any of them. They are "unscientific," they are "unphilosophic," they are "unhistorical." Even the "shade of Aristotle" are invoked to give testimony against them. To this perambulating compound of "science," "philoso-"history." the most objectionable of all the principles laid down by the Unity Conference is the principle that, without a properly constructed economc organization, ready to take and hold and conduct the productive powers of the land, and thereby ready and able to enforce, if need be and when need be, the fiat of the Socialist ballot of the working class, the Socialist political movement will be but a flash in the pan." It will not do to merely summarize, or "report," the critic's argument against the principle. We would be expesed to the charge of caricaturing, by garbling, the argument. It would not be believed ossible that such balderdash could really e palmed off as "philosophy, science and story"; the doubt as to the correctness of the summary would materially interfere with the only object one can have in tackling such "arguments"-to teach Socialism and history by contrast. We therefore shall reproduce the passage in full, paragraph by paragraph. The first

Was there a "properly constituted" organization when feudalism emerged from slavery, or capitalism from feudalism? If so, under what name were they organized and under what date? These are interesting questions and our fusionist friends will be adding to the sum total of historical knowledge by giving the information.

paragraph reads:

When Socialism says "capitalism merged from feudalism" it means the mancipation of a previously subject class (the bourgeois) from the d tion of a previously ruling class (the eudal lord). When Socialism says capitalism succeeded feudalism" neans that a previous dominant social system (feudalism) was supplanted by another social system (capitalism). The expression "one system emerges from another' implies necessarily the overthrow of a previous system, together with its carriers, by another system, together with its carriers. Thus the Soialist says that "Socialism will emerge from capitalism" meaning expressly that the social system of capitalism, together with its carriers, the capitalist class will go down, thrown down by the Working Class, whose class triumph will set up the reign of Labor, or the Socialist Republic. Applying these indisputable historic, etc., facts to the clause with which Mr. Oswald introduces the above passage-"was there a 'properly consti tuted' organization when FEUDALISM EMERGED FROM SLAVERY"-it must follow, first, that before the social system of "feudalism" there was a social ": secondly, that un der the reign of the social system of "slavery" the future feudal lords were held as a subject class; thirdly, that the said subjects overthrew the social system of "slavery" which dominated them, and established a new social system, feudal ism, with themselves as the ruling class. Either Mr. Oswald's language means that, or it is a mere jumble of words. If he means that, he means balderdashnonsense in either case. It is the merest balderdash to refer to a social system of "slavery" as the precursor of the social system of "feudalism"; it is triple alderdash to refer to the lords of trium phant feudalism as the subject class of ts precursor, the social system of "slavery."-Who were the ruling class, under the Oswaldian social system of "slavery," whom the prospective feudal ruling class overthrew? Obviously the "scientist." 'philosopher" and professor of "history' has been slinging about a sentence that is not only meaningless, not only absurd, but calculated to inspire awe for his bogus learning by confusing the read-

With such a performance as prelude of that first part of the argument one is almost prepared for the second and closing portion of the paragraph quoted above.

The "fusionist friends"-the militant Socialists who are striving for Socialist Unity-would, indeed, be following the Oswaldian footsteps by "adding to the sum total of historical knowledge" some choice chunks of balderdash if they

a "properly constituted" organization men remaining at work when the compo

was needed. It is a point upon which classic Socialist literature is emphatic that previous social revolutions were accomplished so soon as the subject class in the immediately preceding social system became equipped with the ECONOM-IC POWER wherewith to enforce the revolution. It is a point, which the literature of the militant Socialists who are striving for Socialist Unity in America, has demonstrated exhaustively that, for the first time in the recorded history of class struggles, the Working Class. the revolutionary class called upon to overthrow the present class rule, is WHOLLY STRIPPED OF ECONOMIC POWER. The facts have been adduced, the point has been emphasized, that, whereas the badge of former revolutionary classes was WEALTH, the badge of the Working Class is POVERTY, Finally, planted upon the principle that RIGHT without MIGHT to back it with is futile, the militant Socialists who strive for Unity in America have proved that, being deprived of the ac power which enabled previous class revolutions to enforce their demands, the proletariat must seek for the needed power elsewhere. Their numbers alone will not do it: the larger a mob, the weaker the lump and the more general the rout. Numbers, however, crystallized and drilled into organization, are omnipotent. The power, needed by the proletariat is the "properly constituted" economic organization. Without that all else is time wasted. Upon these two points-the difference between the bourgeois and the proletariat as a revolutionary class, and the consequent need of the "properly constituted" economie organization of Labor to safeguard the flat of the Socialist ballot-upon these points is pivoted the Burning Question of Unionism, around these points the dis-cussion has centered. If Mr. Oswald's prelude was balderdash, this portion of his argument betrays his utter lack of familiarity with the subject upon which he presumes to lecture the "fusionist friends." To deny the need of "properly constituted" economic organization in order to insure the emerging of Socialism from capitalism, and to place such denial upon the fact that capitalism had no such organization in the days of its revofution, is at this late date, either unpardonable ignorance, or unpardonable presumption on the part of one who ventures to hold so untenable a position. In war, he who dares hold a position not militarily tenable receives no quarter: he is considered a reckless waster of human life. No quarter does he deserve who recklessly wastes the energies of

ready to man the machinery of govern-

ment when "capitalism emerged from

feudalism." There was none such; none

The second and closing paragraph Mr. Oswald's argument is literally as

the Labor Movement in such foolbardy

warfare as the Oswalds.

But aside from history indicating th But aside from history indicating contrary, is there any reason to believe it industrial clubs are essential to transit from capitalism to Socialism? Remem that the workers will be organized in factory anyway. They are already orgized for purposes of production, some ing this, others that, and all working harmonious relationship. How will fact that they are also organized outs the factory for the purpose of forchigher wages from the capitalists—all passed issue—add to the smoothness which we change ownership?

Although the halderdash of the clave with which the first paragraph opened, somewhat prepared one for the jabber with which the paragraph closed, neithe opening nor close, monumentally vicious though they are, can match this second paragraph. As thick as mosquitoes over a swamp do the downright stupidities hover of the above chunk of "philosophy," "science" and "history,"

For one thing, Mr. Oswald does not know that the I. W. W. is not organizing "clubs" but "Unions";

For another thing, he does not know that two Unions of the same trade, no more than two political parties for identical aims, can live together. One or the other has to go down in the end;

For a third thing he does not know that the I. W. W. is not organizing bodies on the "outside of the factories," but on the INSIDE:

For a fourth, he seems to imagine tha the I. W. W. "clubs" are a sort of handmaid to the Belmont-Gompers craft Unions:

For a fifth, he is blissfully ignorant, (or does he affect ignorance?) of the fact that the craft Unions in a factory are doing everything except "working in harmonious relationship" together. The deluge of facts proving the contrary has fallen upon him like dew-drops on a duck's back. That molders remain at work when machinists are on strike; that machinists remain at work when packers strike; that motormen and conductors of the identical international Union remain at work, aye, carry the militia against their own fellow Union motermen and conductors when on strike; that only the other day a Belmontist pure and simple high dignitary of the International Typograpical Unio whined in print at the sight of the press

recently struck in this city, and thereby broke the backbone of the printers strike of all these facts, proving how "harmonious" the relationship is of the Craft Unions, the dapper New Jersey "scientist," "philosopher" and "historical" critic has no inkling.

For a sixth and last thing, he does not know that what he takes for granted is the very bone of contention. The militant Socialists who are striving for Unity in America have heaped mountain-high the proofs that under Craft Unionism the Working Class is not organized, but that it is fatedly ruptured, hence impotent for deliverance. Honorable and inteligent criticism either disproves allegations of fact, or disproves the conclusion, drawn from them. Anyone with sense enough to rattle in a tobacco seed knows that the Working Class are not to-day ormanized, and never will be, or can be, under Craft Unionism for the simple reason that the gallon-measure of the Labor Movement can never be contained in the pint-measure of craftism.

Finally, Mr. Oswald seems to believe that he clinches his aroument with an unsupported reference to the "despotic tactics of Daniel DeLeon." If, as actually happened, a national officer of Mr. Os wald's own party writes to The People stating the place where, the time when, and the witnesses before whom the employe of the Volkszeitung Corporation, Algernon Lee, stated the Editor of The People was a Bismarck spy and asks for an answer, and the Editor of The People thereunon staves in the head of the stanid slander,-then he is an "intolerable tyrant." If a man denies that 2 plus 2 are four and maintains that they are 22, and you argue to show him that addition is not a serial, and that 2 plus 2 are not the same as two 2's one after the other-then you are "narrow and intolerant"; if you therupon take two peas, place them before him, and take two other peas, and also place them before him, and compel him to admit that there are no 22 peas but just 4 under his nose-then your tactics are "despot-

Mr. Oswald's "argument" is typical of his species. Such is the caliber of the "history," the "science" and the "philoso phy," such is the mental integrity of the element that opposes Socialist Unity in America.

Among the "workingmen" who availed themselves of the opportunity offered by Secretary Shaw to subscribe for the \$30,000,000 Panama loan under "equal opportunity for all" is the banking firm f Fisk and Robinson which made six bids of \$5,000,000 each. On the principle that the safe deposits of the capitalists and the middle class traders in the Savings Banks of the Nation, these banks being the "banks of the poor," are the deposits of workingmen, we may now expect to hear that the six bids of Fisk and Robinson for \$5,000,000, are, "equal opportunity for all" having been declared the bids of workingmen.

The Court eircles of St. Petersburg are reported to be jubilant over the seeming set-back received by the revolutionary plan of the Duma to issue an address to the people. So did the Court of Charles I jubilate when for a moment Parliament seemed to recede; so did the Court of Louis XVI jubilate when the States General halted for a second; so did George III jubilate when the American Revolution seemed to flag shortly before July 4, 1776; so did the Southern cabal of slave holders jubilate after the first Bull Run; and so has the American capitalist class been jubilating for these

Acting Mayor James W. McCarthy of Jersey City is acting in the usual quack doctors style. Marriages are declining on account of declining opportunities to make a living. In sight of the declining number of marriages the Mayor propose to stimulate the number by offering to marry free of charge. If, instead of marrying people free of charge, the Mayor gave every would-be couple an assured means of earning a decent livelihood the chances are he would have nothing else to do but marry people all day long in a steady stream. It is not "cheap marriages," any more than cheap anything else that will solve the social problem or any of its secondary manifes-

Bryan's visit to Croker is proof posiive of his "conservatism." Capitalism will be perfectly safe in the hands of a President "O.Ked" by the retired boss of Tammany.

Beit, the backer of the Jameson raid, n giving \$6,000,000 in public bequests, illustrates once more Lafargue's pointed truth, "Philanthropy means to steal wholesale, and give away retail."

The agitation of the English aero nauts over the ownership of the air is timely. They had better move to make it common property before the capitalists lay exclusive claims to it, as they surely will. A new system of property will be evolved with the perfection of aeronautics.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-What's at this talk flying around, about the "class struggle." I'd like to know?

UNCLE SAM-The class struggle means the struggle of the economic necessities of one class against the economic privileges of another class." Would you deny that the capitalist class is enjoying privileges which the economic necessities of the class of the proletariat cannot tolerate?

B. J.-I guess that's so.

U. S .- That being so, the class strugtle between the two exists-the one struggling to preserve its privileges, the other compelled to struggle to overthrow its foe or go down.

B. J. (pensive)-Yes, there is a class struggle, no mistake about that, but-

U. S .- What now?

B. J.-But it is not absolutely necessary that the cause of the proletariat be upheld by the proletarians, nor that the cause of the capitalists be upheld by the capitalists You know how some non-proleterious are chainpioning the cause of the proletariat; can't you conceive of the reverse, of proletarians upholding the cause of the capitalists?

U. S .- Most assuredly I can; the "pure and simple" labor misleadersthe Gompers, the O'Connels, the 'Mahons and such others-are doing so right along.

B. J.-Then, I say, it is senseless to judge a movement from the element that runs it.

U. S .- Even so, you err. Your prenises are right, but your conclusions are wrong. The theory of the class struggle begins and ends with the demonstration of the fact that the present social movement involves the struggle between the economic class interests of the class that is stripped of property, and the class privileges of the class that has sponged up all property. If a member of the capitalist class upholds the economic interests of the proletariat, he stands squarely upon the class struggle against capitalism: vice versa, if a member of the proletariat upholds the economic interests of the eapitalist class, he stands upon the principle of capitalism. The test in each case is: what principles does a man maintain?

B J.-That's so.

U. S .- Now, then, the movement that avs stress upon the tax question, the expansion question; the China question, etc., is a capitalist and not a proletarian movement. It gives thought to the wage question. mind is taken up with capitalist economics. Will you deny that?

B. J .- Guess I can't.

U. S .- That's the reason I pronounce none of these movements are a wage worker's movement. The non-wars worker who talks capitalist economics and is busied about capitalist issues is not on the side of the workers. The question is not whether certain Socialist leaders such as Lafargue, Bebel Ferri and others are of the proletariat or not. The question is whether the doctrines these men preach are profetarian or capitalist doctrines. Thes preach proletarian doctrines, and that places them and their movement fully on the side of the proletariat.

B. J.-Y-e-s.

U. S .- The facts, then, are these: First-The presence of two or three or more people of non-proletariat extraction in the movement of the proletarians does not change its character. Second-The character of a class

movement depends upon the principles it stands on. If the principles are capitalist, it is a capitalist; if they are proletarian, it is a proletarian movement.

The Socialist Movement is strictly proletarian.

B. J. goes off feeling his head, where the new knowledge entered in

Tom Watsen is announced as having eturned to the fold of the Democratic party. With hardly any exception thither is where the ashbarrel refuse of freak reform parties invariably land.

## CORRESPONDENCE

1-25-B

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

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL UNITY. ; as well spent as could possibly be expect To the Daily and Weekly People There are too many Socialists and non Socialists, who are not conversant with the reasons why there are two political parties of Socialism, therefore the disination of the proceedings of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference should be furthered in every possible manner by all those who realize that the enemy must be met by a unified economi

and political movement. Militant Socialists have no other alternative but to build up the Industrial Workers of the World and when they do this there is no essential difference tween Socialist party and Socialist Labor Party militants. It logically follows, that with the workers united on the eco nomic field, there can be but one political party of the working class.

San Jose, Cal., July 11.

## SELF-EXPLANATORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People: In scanning over my Daily People of July 20, I noticed a communication from Section London Socialist Labor Party of Canada, and one from the Canadian National Secretary Thomas Maxwell, under the heading, "Self-Explanatory."

Now, as one of the former S. L. P. comrades (as Maxwell puts it), whose name appears in The People once in a while, I feel as though a reply is in order, especially to the readers of The People. Some of us are just as loyal to cause as ever: and. don't worry: when the time is opportune to organize a section of the Socialist Labor Party in Toronto, you will find your humble servant on the firing line, as he has been in the past, is at present, and will continue to be in the future.

I certainly would like to hit out from the shoulder with regards to the National Executive Committees that have been in power in the past up at London; but to oid friction I will simply say that it was a ruling of the National Executive Committee of London that wiped out old Section Toronto, Socialist Labor Party, when they made the decision that s quorum was seven, when the constitution ays seven men can form a section.

Now, men of Section London, reason this out and think of our past trouble and we will not have to start washing

up a lot more dirty linen.

Fraternally, Chas. A. V. Kemp. Toronto, Canada, July 21.

## A SUNDAY WELL SPENT.

To the Daily and Weekly Peo Last Sunday I found myself in Ports mouth, Ohio. Having nothing to do for the day, and being in a strange city, I ight the matter over: how it would be best to spend the day. Early that morning I decided to call a meeting of one to discuss ways and means. After the meeting had been opened and the purpose of it explained, several suggeswere proposed, and the following nded and carried unanimously:

elved. That the best way to spen nday is to hustle subs for the Daily and Weekly People, the best and most arless defender of the great Working Class in its struggle for emancipation. Resolved, further, That the audience and the chairman constitute themselves

on embodied in this resolution. his being done, the committee at gace set to work. At first it was the ntion to go to the residence district of workingmen, and make a house to me canves; but this plan had to be ed to fall nearly all morning. Another

given up on account of rain, that continplan suggested itself then; it was to try and find some material that had already had an inkling of the labor movement and thus get the workmen in "bunches." that followed, brought out the fact that there was quite a number of list Party members in the city; and that they were to have a meeting that afternoon at 2. in a certain hall. The committee lost no time in finding the hall and was there long before 2

Under the head of good and welfare amittee, constituted that morning for the purpose of getting subs for the Daily and Weekly People, was kindly ed to the floor, by one of the men es; and asked to speak upon the merits of the official organs of the Socialist Labor Party. While the audience was mall, on account of the rain, it was attentive to the remarks of the ter and greeted his little speech with y applause. Five six months' subs. weekly People were taken. Since than 10 members were in atthe self-constituted committee atisfied that the Sunday had been

ed under the circumstance.

Up to date, the committee was not discharged and more subs will be forth

A Workingman. Cincinnati, O., July 23.

PLATFORM OF THE ARMENIAN SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA.

To the Daily and Weekly People: The following synopsis of the platform of the Armenian Socialist Labor Party of America is sent to The People, so that our English speaking comrades may know the aims and objects of the Arme nian S. L. P. of U. S. of America.

I have no intention to write exten sively of the platform, but will try as nearly as possible to present it concisely. It begins by describing under what con ditons property was held in ancient times. It says that in the early times preperty had not a private but a collec-

The main cause of modern private wnership is the owner's OWN USE of the indespensably useful things; and we read in the platform as follows-THE OWN USE of the things (com modity) required is the cause of unlimited private ownership." The ownership of the fruits and lands is held to comparatively a phenomenon of nodern time. It obtained its complete character in France in the revolution of 1789. During the centuries it grew little by little, naturaly as a danger; and because of the prejudice to collectice own ership, actuated by oppression and dirty means

After this the platform describes the existing modern capitalistic system, its meaning; and shows us how capitalists rob the working class, getting all of the products that they produce. It explains to us what is meant by proetarian and the conditions under he lives, and advocates vigorously the rights of workingmen and decisively pos tulates the ultimate expropriation of the capitalist class. The platform demands the return of

all the means of the production to the working class, and says as follows-"as long as destitution and hunger are the portions to the working class, all hope and enjoyment are for the capitalist class. There can be no peace between these two classes. All the links by which we were tied together in the ancient time are ultimately destroyed. If it is possible to think that there can be peaceful relations between wolfs and sheep then at is possible to think that there is something in common between the capitalist and the workers. We must dig more profoundly day by day with all our energy, the fearful abyss that separates the working class from the capitalist class. And we will never cease in our difficult paths till the working class erects upon the ruins of the rotten capitalistic system its own revival of socialistic life. Standing upon the principles of the class struggle, we declare decisively that in extreme and very exceptional circumsatness, when danger menaces and threatens ultimate annihilaromise, no concession, not a single drop of blood will be given on the part of the working class to protect the life and the mmittee of one to carry out the interests of the ruling fakirs, but will be applied to self-preservation and obstinate resistance.

"The Armenian Socialist Labor Party of America is an organization formed on behalf of the Armenian workingmen in America; and its aim and duty are characterized by the struggle against American capitalism. Being in America its action is co-extensive with U. S. political boundries. We, the Armenian Socialit Labor Party of America declare nomic, political and social war against the capitalist system."

For my part, it is exceedingly deplor able when we see that our Armenian brothers, here as elsewhere, are used during working time as milk cows, and at election time, as voting cattle, for the benefit and interests of the capital-

Gabriel Rshtouny.

Lynn, Mass., July 23.

FROM A DAUGHTER OF THE REVO-LUTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People Acting according to the suggestions of G. F. Carnahan of Houston, Texas, and Poor Richard" of Long Island City, N. Y. I have found a good place to put

the pennies I save from day to day. Owing to the high prices of the ne saries of life, the penny has lost its usefulness and in this Western country is

Bad Penny, being almost a novelty when it does turn up.

I have long been in the habit of saving the Penny as he turned up and placing him away in a pretty little cup or box in some cozy corner until a day came when I could expend it, generally in some things that go to satisfy the small wishes of a young woman.

Enclosed please find twenty-five pen nies, my savings for the last few week which I herewith send to start or keep the ball a-rolling. Please place this is the. "General Agitation Fund."

I consider this simple suggestion very good and a means whereby much mone may be raised without breaking you up

May we all, that are interested in doing away with this damnable system of capitalism, commence this penny collection at once. Now everybody, nobody exempt!

Fraternally,

A Daughter of the Revolution. (Miss) Jennie T. Brandborg. Underwood North Dakota July 17

THE ASSERTIONS OF MR. ROSEN To the Daily and Weekly Peoplerepresentative of the Socialist Party addressed a small audience on the Packet Dock last night, under the auspices o the local organization. His name was Alexander Rosen, a public school teacher in New York. He seemed to be a new man in the Socialist party, for he dis played great ignorance of the past and present history of his party. He made several statements that were very start ling to any one at all acquainted with the present development of the working class movement. For instance, he said that "August Bebel of Germany has de clared that the Socialist Labor Party in America is only a disrupting organiza tion pouring forth its vile wrath on the true labor movement." Chas. H. Corregar stepped forward and called for Rosen' proof. This he could not produce, but like the old time "Kangaroo," he becam ery excited.

When asked what was his party's at titude towards the trade union, Rosen admitted he knew nothing about "the Trades Union's question and then pro eeded to show the Socialist Labor Party destroys the trades union by building up the Industrial Workers of the World while his party believed in "boring from within." The writer asked him if Eugene V. Debs was not also fighting the Ameri can Federation of Labor and building up the Industrial Workers of the World He answered by saving, "When the I. W W. was a young organization on paper they needed speakers, so Debs spoke for them, but, Debs believes now as he, the speaker, did, that the I. W. W. was wrong, and didn't speak for them any nore." This was very remarkable, in the face of the recent article in the "Industrial Worker." entitled "The Duty of the Hour"; and the much-advertised speech to be given by Debs at New Castle, Pa., on Labor Day, under I. W. W. auspices

When asked what he thought of the action of Sieverman and Martindale, two members of his party, in furnishing strike breakers in Lynn during the Knights of Labor strike, he positively declared that he never heard of thos two men being in the party. He said he did not believe me when I said they had been, but a total stranger in the gathering stepped forward and said he was from Rochester, N. Y., the residence of the two men, and that what I said about Sieverman was true. This floored Mr Rosen completely. Finally, Mr. Streble a local "Kang," who, in one of his recent Socialist, removed the speaker from the box as he was fiddled out; his supply (of Rosin) was all in.

I think the local papers made a mis take in saying Rosen is from New York. He rattled off "Socialism" as if he came from Dreamland, Coney Island. James Trainor.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 29.

## CONVINCING EVIDENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly Peop The Socialist generally finds it a difficult task to convince the average person of the thoroughly bad nature of the capitalist press; but the present day doings of capitalism, is day by day making more easy the educational work of the militant Socialist.

The "Boston Herald" of July 18, (morning edition), contains a six or seven column "report" of their "special ommission" to investigate "Packingtown," in which, after discrediting the Government Commission's report, and ridiculing Sinclair's book, they vouch for the purity and wholesomeness of the beef trust's product. Armour appears in a thick coat of whitewash, clumsily applied. The whole article, the very paper smells. Shake it and Armour's noney is heard to jingle.

Although every page of the "Jungle' tells of the brutal and inhuman treatment of the workers, by their holy "benefactors," the "Herald" puts the gifus eye on that side and merely comments to the effect that, "One might

exist on the wages named in the 'Jungle'," but for an ignorant workingman who never had more, the "Herald" thinks that, "Jurgis should have been very happy and SAVED MONEY." "Nat- 5,000,000 from this total in order to be ural ignorance, you know," thanks to the absolutely conservative. There still re-"Heralds", "always was, always will be mains, 10,000,000 persons having such so. Amen."

There are times when the canitalist class just cannot help showing its claws and fangs against the workers as a class. and this is one of them. No intelligent workingman will look to these literary mouthpieces of capitalism for trust worthy information on any subject.

J. C. Ross. Boston, July 18.

## KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People as those who read the Daily People will have noticed, the New York State Executive Committee has a standing notice in the paper, to the effect that the work of gathering signatures to our State ticket is now being vigorously pushed and calling attention to the fact that in order to keep the matter on the go funds are needed. The responses which the notice has elicited are very meagre and if the work now under way is to be hampered in its last stages by this lack of interest, it does not augur well for the party, when we shall have even more trying periods to go through.

You will therefore find enclosed anoth er dollar to help keep our, men on the road, and I hereby pledge myself to pay at least a dollar per month until the close of the year for the purpose stated Fraternally.

E. Moonelis New York, July 27.

### MORE ABOUT THE TYPO STRIKE. To the Daily and Weekly People:-

few words would not be amiss in re viewing the Typographical Union strike. for 8 hours in this city, which was inaugurated on the 1st day January. Six months have passed, and as yet no

This strike teaches the lesson, that the new trades union movement and its methods are correct; namely, that no single craft should inaugurate a strike, but that all strikes of these crafts should be called by the Allied Printing Trades

What excuse for existence has this ouncil, if it cannot help all its members n securing the shorter workday, and

In this typo 8 hour strike, we find the ob compositors, pressmen, and press eeders out. The bookbinders, woman assistants, stereotypers, photo-engraver and mailers are continuing to handle scab work, which is virtually assisting the bosses to break the strike.

The Typographical Union has always osed as a safe and conservative o ganization. Last September it instructed its delegates to the state federation convention, to father the resolution against all political action.

The strike of the 1st of January ot proving a hands down victory, we find these officers forming anti-citizens alliance, government ownership leagues and threatening all kinds of political action against the citizens' alliance, ably assisted by such Socialist Party men a Harriman, Corey, Editor of "Common Sense," Roch, infamous for his secretaryship of the party with a past. Resultmeetings, circulars, threats, more circuars; strike still on.

Not one strike has been wholly success ful in this city, nor will it be with such methods. The rank and file must adopt independent political action, and strikes must be controlled only by allied councils of one craft, such as advocated by th Industrial Workers.

As long as such men as Hay, the \$1500 a year artist; Fennesay, the roughider friend of President Roosevelt; Drake, the one-time political actionist, but now silent as a tombstone, guide the destiny of this organization, so long will these workers be striking in the

Call this strike off! Organize stronge on new lines, strengthen your organization! Organize at the ballot-box; and then, at them men! at them!!

Los Angeles, Cal., July 21.

### WALL STREET'S ANTI-SOCIALIST "FORCES." To the Daily and Weekly People

"The Wall Street Journal" published an editorial on the 27th inst., headed, "Forces Against Socialism"; and, in the course of nearly a column summed them up as follows: National bank stockholders, 318,735;

stockholders in other banks, 300,000 stockholders in railroads, 327,000; stock holders in industrial companies, 500,000; owners of farms, 5.739.657; manufacturers, 500,000; wholesale merchants, 42, 000; bankers and brokers, 73,000; savings bank depositors, 7,696,229; total, 15.496.621.

"There are, of course," the article goes on to say, "many duplications in this list." (You bet; it's a regular stage army duplication; that is, a few are con tinuously represented as the many.) ming as scarce as the Proverbial pity a Harry Thaw were he forced to I "For instance, many owners of farms am

also depositors in savings banks and many merchants and bankers are stockholders in railroads and the like," "But." it proceeds, "SUPPOSE we deduct property interests, large and small, in this country that they could be depended upon to oppose any scheme striking at the right of private property. Now these 10,000,000 people represent families, and if the average family be estimated as consisting of five persons, it is well within the bounds of reason to say that at least 50,000,000 people, or more than 60 per cent of the population of the country are opposed to Socialism in its radical form, because they are personally interested in preserving the right of private property. Then we must take another item into consideration. Religious and moral influences. Of the population of the United States 40,000,000 are females and while some of the Socialist orators are women, it is the absolute truth to say that, as a class, women would oppose Socialism with all the influence at their command. There are 39,000,000 church communicants in the United States who must, as a class, be counted against Socialism. The Roman Catholic church as an organization, has taken the strongest possible ground against it, and there are at least 10,000,000 communicants of that faith in this country. It is also significant that the main trade union representing millions of workers, is also

Of course, these figures are admittedly suppositious estimates and therefore unworthy of forming a serious basis of criticism. But for all that let us pen a reicinder.

opposed to it."

To the Socialist the picture painted by the Wall street organ does not loom up as well when we take into account a few estimates that can be contrasted for rebuttal.

First. It is estimated that there are 30,000,000 million working people in this country, who are what the Socialist calls wage slaves, i. e., workingmen who are without capital, and dependent for their livelihood on the wages received for the sale of their labor. That army has nothing in common with the 50,000,000women and children included—that are alleged to be arrayed against Socialism, according to the suppositions of "the Wall Street Journal,"

Second, of the 30,000,000 million work ing people in this country it is estimated that 20,000,000 are males and potential voters: and as such can be induced to east their ballots against capitalism, in contradistinction to the millions of wo men and children who cannot do so.

Third, as to the 30,000,000 religious communicants: they "a force." when the clergy are continually bemoaning their apathy and decline in numbers? As to the 10,000,000 communicants of the Roman Catholic church being a unit against Socialism, that is greatly overestimated, because the bulk of the church's membership consists of women and childrennon-voters; while the Catholic males take their religion but not their economics from Rome. Look at the stupendous growth of Socialism in Catholic Italy. for instance. Look at its immense strides in Spain, and all the other countries, including this, where the Pope launches his anti-Socialist encyclicals The Catholic church an anti-Socialist unit? "Rata"

This reduces quite materially the Catholic opposition daimed by "The Wall Street Journal."

As to the concluding "force'-that of mionism-it falls to the ground when the organization of workers in the A. F. of L foots up less than 2,000,000, out of total male working, class of about 20,000,000; and when one also considers the growing discontent against that organization, together with the magnificent progress of the Industrial Workers of the World The class conscious worker knows that

while the bulk of the population is a working class one, whose very existence is threatened by trustification, the introduction of machinery, increased cost of living, intensification of toil, panics, and other causes that are at work to labor's undoing, the class that "The Wall Street Journal" is sponsor for will need something more than the "FORCES against Socialism" of which its review treats. The duplicated and manifolded stockholders, the "holy" church, Gompers' "Unionism," the farming element, etc. cannot avail against the Industrial-Political evolution that is producing the revolt of the workingmen, in the direction of securing the social ownership of the land and machinery of production and distribution for use by their own class. Socialism is therefore invincible and inevitable.

Jamaica, L. I., July 27.

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

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS ADDRESS.

Now for your second question-

Bryan, as a statesman, is no better and now worse than any bourgeois politician. His claim, even to-day, that with two legs to walk on (the double standard) the country could walk better, reveals crass bourgeois ignorance of economics.

Next question next week.

E. G., NEW HAVEN, Ct.-The best that can be said of the Laborite delegation in the British Parliament is that the position it takes is such that it is bound to be drawn into the eddy of the continental revolution; whereas, if the British Labor Movement had not matured to the point of at least having s delegation in Parliament, it would be less exposed to be suctioned up by the continental Revolution. That is all. That may be a good deal, in the sense of rather something than nothing. Such position is, however, mainly passive; it is not aggressive, least of all creative. L T. U., MUNCIE, IND.-Now to your second question-

When China and Japan were opened by the allied powers, they enforced the principle of extra-territorial jurisdiction Thereby subjects or citizens of those powers were tried before their respective consuls. This practice was waived in the case of Japan. The United States waived it in 1894. It is still in force in China

C. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- There is yet to appear the first argument, made by the defenders of a privately-ownd press, that is not a lame echo of the bourreois defence of private industry against "the tyranny of Socialism." The bourgeois argument, that, under Socialism the State will dictate even the color of the handkerchiefs in which we are to blow our noses, has not yet been echoed, by the opposers of a party-owned press, with the argument that under a party owned press we shall be dictated even oncerning the color of the covers of the books that we read. But that argument will yet come. It is the fate of nonsense to run itself into the ground.

T. R., PROVIDENCE, R. I.-Jesuits nay be, probably are, ordered not to interfere in politics. That is not to say that the head of the Order does not. The whole Jesuit plan is essentially political. It contemplates a system of universal terrestrial government, with blind obedlence demanded from subalterns and

from the masses. Next question next week.

J. I., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- The man who says that the political movement of Labor is all sufficient is, if a working man, a visionary; if an "intellectual," a political schemer, scheming after stage strutting and-pennies.

A. H. E., NEW ALBANY, IND,-All anti-blacklisting laws are so much humbug. The capitalist can not be forced by law to employ a man he does not want. He can always explain his action by claiming the man is unsatisfactory at his work. Who is to decide?

F. S. M., WASHINGTON, D. C .- Now for your sixth question-

The persons and classes most ready to ccept Socialism are the members of the working class. Socialism being a class movement, just as capitalism was, it is readiest accepted by the class-conscious ism to the capitalist class-just as the bourgeois, or oncoming capitalist, was the class that most readily realized his class antagonism to the then ruling feudal class, and clubbed to club that class. At the same time, many a person, not of the working class, but whose intellect and information raise him above his own class interests, is seen to day to embrace Socialism-just as, during the uprising of the capitalist class many a member of the feudal class embraced the cause of the bourgeois. Next question next week

J. O. J., PITTSBURG, PA.-We hardy think it was an accident that led Carnegie to choose Bethlehem as the site of one of his armor plants. It is so much in keeping with the hypocrisy of the capitalist's religion to hail from town with such a name. Armor forged in a place that bears the name of the birthplace of the Prince of Peace would be a typical Carnegian manoeuvre. T. D. C., CHICAGO, ILL.-Yes, in this

city also there are Belmont-Gompers pure and simple Unionists who strut about confident that the I. W. W. will not amount to anything. These folks but ape the posture struck by the Belmont capitalists towards Socialismthey also feel confident that Socialism will collapse.

O. McC., KENDALL, MONT .- If we can't get a loaf we should accept and not reject half a loaf, or even a quarter of s loaf. It happens, however, with these helf and quarter loawes

First, that they are not loaves at all,

F. J. F., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH .- | but imitation loaves made of stone; Secondly, that if they are really parts of loaves they are available not by the

workingman but by the capitalists. An instance of the first kind is the initiative and referendum. The workingman who is so uninformed as to vote Democratic or Republican will vote equally wrong on referendum. Workingmen who would vote right on referendum would also vote against Democrats and Republicans, and thereby elect their own law-givers.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.-Now for your third question-

The headquarters of the I. W. W. has had no opportunity to state the present membership of the organization. A general vote was recently taken in which the bulk of the body did not participate. The vote being a foregone conclusionthe postponement of the conventionthere was no interest. Not quite 10,000 votes were cast. From the hundreds of new locals chartered and the general increase of the membership, we should judge the number is now around 100,000, Next question next week.

E. D. V. S., HOUSTON, TEX .- No, no! The violence of an adversary is no objection. In fact, it is delectable to contend with a strong and aggressive foe, provided there is no reason to doubt his integrity. In such contests there is no sense of injustice done and suffered. No bad blood is made. The abomination is a struggle with foes whose integrity is absent. Bad blood is inevitable in such

W. E. H., CAMBRIDGE, MASS .- Mr. Dooley is a wicked fellow. He has for the "Socialists for a show" the keen nose of a ferret for rats. He relates somewhere, for instance, of a meetin' that was addrssed by "th' well-known Socialist leader J. Clarence Lumley, heir to the Lumley millyons," and how that "well-known prolytariat said he had become a Socialist through studyin' his father." That dart also sticks firmly.

L. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- A politcal party of labor that is not the reflex of and is not backed by a proper economic organization regularly side-steps the issues that it upholds at election.

R. O. W., READING, PA .- The idea is false that capitalism could or might, under favorable conditions, be clean. Look at it in England. No sooner did they set up the cry about American immorality anent the packing houses when their own meats are discovered to be

R. R., YOUNGSTOWN, O .- Such thing as a publication giving "the exact number of wage workers employed and unemployed" in the United States does not exist; and in the nature of things can not exist. All that one can do is to estimate the number of the unemployed; the data for this must be garnered from the Federal and the States reports. From the same sources only an estimate is possible on the number of the employed. Official statistics on these heads are

studiously dark, as it is. . F. B. G., NEW YORK .- The speeches of Beecher in England during the Civil War have been published in a book. In those speeches frequent allusion is made to the hostile attitude of the church towards abolitionism. Often details are given. Then also Greelev's "The Conflict Between the States" has extensive passages on the same subject. Foot notes and other things give hints upon further sources of information upon the subject.

Both works are reliable. Next question next week.

W. W., NEW YORK.-Endorsement may mean a variety of things. Judging from the circumstances under which the New Orleans Socialist Party resolutions were adopted the conclusion is justified that what they mean is to repudiate the "neutrality' prinicple as a fraud, a snare and a delusion. H. B., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-The

passage on the misconduct of certain Guesdists, in the article from France on the Labor Movement there speaks for itself. If the facts are correctly stated it would appear that there are some "ballot maniaes" among the Guesdists. The passage does not detract from the idea that the Guesdist branch of the political Socialist Movement in France is the best rounded. What the passage would indicate is, first, that the field in France is still greatly disturbed; secondly, that under such disturbed conditions, political one-sidedness can not be wholly eliminated from the minds of some individuals. Next question next week.

"DAILY SUBSCRIBER," NEW YORK -First, A native can vote whether his father was a citizen or not. Second, An alien who arrives in the

country under age cer wate on his father's papers

(Concluded on page 6.)

Mational Secretary, Thus. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice-For technical reasons no party ments can go in that are no in this office by Tuesday, to p. m.

PARTY PRESS SINKING FUND. Anent the final liquidation of the rtgaged debt on the machinery of the Party plant, the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., at its meeting held on July 1, 1906, decided to create the above fund for the purpose of gradually discharging ALL the indebtedness resting upon the Party's plant by taking up, as fast as funds can be collected, the loans due to Party members.

The principle to be emphasized is that behind every dollar loaned to the Party by its members stands the entire Party as a living guarantee.

Collect where you can and send all contributions to the National Secretary who will make regular acknowledgments is the Daily and Weekly People.

Received during the week ending Saturday, July 28: 20th A. D. New York ..... \$ Paterson, N. J., Ernest Romary,

\$1; P. Colditz, \$1; J. J. Roth, 25c.; Otto Koettgen, \$1; R. Frahenhof, \$1 ..... Section Passaic County, N. Y., surrendered loan certificate .. Thomas Walsh, Paterson, N. J., surrendered loan certificate .. Francis Tiddy, Westernport, Md.

surrendered loan certificate ..

Total for the week ..... \$ 66.00 Acknowledged on July 22.... 40.50

20.00

Grand total on July 28.... \$166.50 Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

Westernport, Md., July 25, 1906. Henry, Kuhn, National Secretary. Dear Comrade:-I inclose herewith Daily People Certificate which I wish to present as an offering to the Party

Press Sinking Fund. While not cash, its surrender reduces the Party's indebtedness the amount named thereon. I hope to see many other comrades d the same thing and the necessity of soliciting for the Sinking Fund soon ter-The debt once cancelled, the

more resources will there be available for pushing and extending the work of propaganda. Fraternally, Francis Tiddy.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held on Friday, July 27, at 2-6 New Reade street. W. Teichlauf the chair. Present were: Moren, Teichlauf, Schwenk, Jacobson, Heyman Walsh, Crawford, Olson and Zolot. Absent with excuse: Katz, Coddington Without excuse: Schmidt, Vaughan and Anderson. One vacancy not yet filled. The financial report for the week end-

ing July 21, showed receipts, \$80.83; exditures, \$40.65. Communications: From D. E. Gilch rist, Pittsburg, Pa., in answer to letter of Secretary dealing with Sinking Fund, stating that Pittsburg will first discharge ebtedness to Labor News before taking up the Sinking Fund matter. From International Socialist Bureau. Brussells, in answer to an inquiry made behalf of Section Kansas City, Mo., From Wis., S. E. C., urging that No E. C. assist in agitation in that state by ng organizer. Secretary stated that Veal's itinerary includes Wisconsin and that he is to go there after winding up in Michigan. From Jerome, Ariz., on question of furnishing organizer for Aron hand from organizers Gillhaus and Veal as to their work in their respective fields. From Conn. S. E. C. ing that an organizer is wanted in that state for two months and asking for suggestions. From Nepakarat relative to Hungarian literature on hand, stating that "What Means this Strike?" "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism' have been translated and can be had for \$3 per 100 copies; also the Party platand that 1,000 copies of the Party stitution in Hungarian would cost \$12. From Salt Lake City, Utah, a general report on the local situation. From Cleveland, Ohio, remitting \$50 for the Sinking Fund and sending itemization acknowledgment in the amount of 50, the other items to follow later Mass. S. E. C. stating that N. E. C. member Brennan made report of N. E. C. session and that literature and fund will be supported. From enix, Ariz., a complaint against organizer Williams. Resolved refer same to California. S. E. C., the dy in charge of Pacific coast circuit

for investigation and report. From Bra-

tions for the purpose of sending tickets. Secretary instructed to reply. From Ind.

le. Ont. a request for list of Sec-

has been started on his work and is State Agitation Fund, etc., must be admeeting with good success. From St. Louis, Mo., to the effect that Section is growing and that unity conference has been arranged with revolutionary S. P. men. From Francis Tiddy, Westernport, Md., a letter enclosing laon certificate and saying that the writer wishes to surrender same for the benefit of the Party Press Sinking Fund.

Perry Law and W. T. Pulliam, both of Topeka, Kans., made application for membership at large (proposed by A. Gillhaus) and were upon motion admit-

The manager of the Party Press submitted draft of a circular letter to the Party Sections and sympathizers appealing for funds. Approved with some

Sections Cipcinnatti, Ohio, and Red Lake Falls, Minn., reported the election of a new organizer. Election of full se of officers reported by Sections Denver, Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Chicago, Ill. Tacmoa, Wash, and St. Louis, Mo., the latter Section also reporting the election of a new State Executive Committee. Adpournment followed.

Timothy Walsh. Recording Secretary.

SECTIONS TAKE NOTICE.

Sections and members of the Socialist Labor Party will please take note that on and after August 1, all mail matter intended for National Executive Committee, S. L. P., should be addressed to the temporary National Secretary, Frank Bohn, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City (P. O. Box 1576). Henry Kuhn, retiring National Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reads street, New York City, Friday, July 27. All present. Deutsch in chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications, 2 from Emil Hauk organizer Section Erie County, requesting the issuance of an appeal for speech fight; and bearing on question of ominating county ticket. Secretary was instructed to write for information on which to frame appeal; also to inquire what action was taken on a previous suggestion, made by the secretary, ooking toward the maintenance of the right of free speech; further to diss-arppove of the determination not to nominate a county ticket, as the gathering of signatures on lists necessary to file same, is not dependent on street meetings. From State Organizer Rudolph Kats, Boris Reinstein, James Mahoney and Wm. McCormack, numerous letters also telegrams and bills, showing work done in securing signatures to nomina-ting petitions, holding meetings, selling literature, etc. The results showed nine additional counties covered, with three others under way. An I. W. W. recruit ing local was organized by Mahoney and Reinstein at Jamestown, N. Y. ordered paid; letters and telegrams filed.

New York City, bid of \$10 for Daily

Fund by Joseph Harkow of Brooklyn,

N. Y. Secretary reported having com-municated same to Harkow, From Harry

Keller, Niagara Falls, New York, re-

quest for subscription lists, and on se-

Organizer Lazarus Abelson, on signa-

the quota alloted to it); and Cooper

Union ratification meeting to be held in

October. Filed; and Secretary instructed

to write Gubernatorial Candidate

the Cooper Union ratification meeting

From Frank Brannick, Auburn, N. Y.

more signatures for Cayuga county From Section Oneida County, (Utica)

on getting signatures in Herkimer

The Correspondence Bureau gave

with the canvassing for signatures to

state nominating petitions. Repor

complete report of counties covered at

Committee on special campaign edition

received and bureau ordered to sub

report of the work done in conne

County. Suggestion adopted.

the next meeting.

curing signatures. Lists sent; matter of

People files donated to State Agitatio

During the week ending Saturday, From Section Schenectady, regular June 23 the following contributions monthly collection (\$6.30) for state vere received for the General Asita agitation fund. From Section Jamestown tion Fund: weekly pledge collection for state agi-tation fund (\$2.05). From A. J. Francis,

from: Emil Ehlers, John Henry, Will Richter and Geo. Richter ..... \$ Val. Ludwig, Chicago, Ill. .... Harry Keller, Niagara Palls, Brooklyn, N. Y., J. Shankman, 50c.; A. Good, 25c. ..... McClosky, Wilmerding, Pa. signatures referred to Reinstein. From Thos. L. Povis, Chicago, Ill. . . Ole Karlson, Boston, Mass. .. Newport News, Va., Whipkey, 25c.; Lassman, 25c. ...... So. Boston, Mass., A. Jakobson, \$1; Astrom, 25c. ..... Dorchester, Mass., Fred Sven-

Thomas Jackson, to ascertain on what date he can begin a tour of the State, A. Goranson, 50c. ...... the same to be so arranged as to include Roxbury, Mass., Edwin Lags Total for the week ..... \$ 10.50 Previously acknowledged .. 2,785.45 Grand total ...... \$2,795.95

FUND.

Received during the week ending with Saturday, July 28, the following contri-16-18 A. D., New York ..... \$ 1.10

of Weekly People was instructed to request De Leon to write editorials suitable for campaign leaflet. N. Y. ..... Section Richmond Co., aje fists .. . Section Albany, ale lists ...... The offices of financial secretary and "Poor Richard," Long Island City J. J. Donehue, New York..... reasurer, were combined, in order to facilitate financial matters during the campaign. Henry Kuhn was elected to E. Moonelis, New York ...... Chas. Zolot, Brooklyn ..... A. Holstein, Syracuse, per R.

A plan of campaign to be taken up as soon as the work of securing sign tures is completed, was discussed. Ad-journment fellowed. J. Ebert, Sec'y.

NEW YORK SECTIONS, ATTENTION! New York state S. L. P. Sections will rve that all financial matters please observe that all manners intended for the N. Y. State Executive S. E. C. reporting that organizer Young | Committee, remittances for dues stamps,

dressed as heretofore to the undersigned. To avoid having such mail matter con fused with N. E. C. mail, which may cause delay, it is well to mark the outside of the envelope "Fin. Sec'y., S. E.

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Secly, treas., New York State Executive Committee.

PENNA. S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the 2100 Sarah st., Pittsburg, on July 22.

Kephart in chair. Present, Male, Web r, Gray, Drugmond, Clever, Kephart and homas. Absent Herrington, Staley, Closs Markley and Rager. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications: from J. Laepple, in reference to due card; E. M. Orr, enclosing one dollar as first assessment to state agitation fund; S. Hinkel, matter pertaining to party literature; D. E. Gilchrist, matter pertaining to Party Press Sinking Fund; F. Weilding, enclosing nomination paper filled and attested; also one dollar as first assessment to state agitation fund; J. A. McConnell. matter pertaining to campaign leaflet.

Communications were received, filed and acted upon under the proper head. The secretary was instructed to purchase the neccessary literature and forward the same to somrade S. Hinkel. The secretary was instructed to forward to the Labor News Co., \$39.24, balance of S. E. C. of Pa., debt. It was decided to dispense with a campaign leaflet for the coming state election. The secretary was instructed to send out copies of the communication received from D. E. Gilchrist, N. E. C. member, pertaining to Party Press Sinking Fund, to sections

and members at large in this state.

A warrant for \$67.65 expense for month of July, was ordered drawn.

Financial Report: Receipts: Alleghany Co. section, 50 due stamps \$7.50; F Weilding, state agitation fund, 1.00; E. M. Orr, state agitation fund, \$1.00; Literature 10c; Total receipts \$0.60 Previous balance \$73.03; Cash balance \$82.63.

Expenditures: Labor News Co., \$39.24; . E. C. member trip to N. E. C. meeting \$25.00; F. Weilding, attesting nomina tion paper, \$1.25: Stencil paper for mimeograph 90c; Literature 35c; Postage \$1.03; Total Expense \$67.77.

Cash Balance July 22nd, 06. \$82.63; Total expense for July, \$67.77; Cash on hand July 22nd, 06, \$14.86.

David F. Lentz State Secretary.

TEXAS STATE CONVENTION. Of the Socialist Labor Party will be eld at headquarters of Section San Anonio, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906, 8

Sections will elect delegates forthwith and notify the undersigned. Membersat-large are urgently requested to attend. Frank Leitner, Secretary. State Ex. Com., S. L. P.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Middletown, Conn., 50c. each

son, \$1; Carl Svenson,, 50c.;

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

Harry Keller, Niagara Falls, Kats ..... P. H. Campbell, Oswego, per R.

Tetal ..... \$ 24.10 Previously acknowledged ..... 873.41 Grand total on July 28..., \$397.51 Henry Kuhn, Fin. Secy.

New York State Executive Committee,

AGITATIONAL ACTIVITY

BIG YORKVILLE MEETING

Of the Socialist Labor Party Addressed Miss Elizabeth Flynn.

On Thursday evening, July 26, the (wentieth Assembly District (old 28th) held a very good open air meeting on the corner of 81st street and Second avenue. The chairman, Max Rosenberg, opened the meeting by reviewing the ampaign of persecution and misrepresentation that the Socialist Labor Party had received at the hands of the capi talist class from the time of its incep tion until the present date He concluded by introducing James T. Hunter.

Hunter in his usual masterly manner ripped up the various capitalist fake remedies for the existing evils, showing, for example, that the so-called meat inspection law would serve no other purpose than to create a few more political obs for some political bums. The meat workers would certainly not profit from t. Hunter went on to show that the only remedy would be to make the meat

industry, as well as all other industries the collective property of the entire nation. Then every employe would be a government meat inspector, in receipt of the full product of his labor; and that could only be accomplished by organizing both politically and economically into the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World.

After Hunter had finished, Miss Eliza beth Flynn, who happened to be in the audience, was offered the platform, which she accepted ; and though she had not been prepared to speak, made an excellent address. Taking the trade union question for her subject, Miss Flynn showed how the American Federation of Labor had been causing one set of its nembers to scab on another set. She cited the late Interborough strike as ar instance of A. F. of L. scabbery; and called attention to the fact that while the men were on strike, Mr. Gompers dined with Mr. Belmont at the Civic Federation banquets, and, after having broken up their organizations, Gompere offered to again organize them, saying that he had Belmont's permission to do o. Miss Flynn went on to show that the American Federation of Labor was nothing but a capitalist organization, and that the working class can only improve their condition by organizing into industrial organization such as the Industrial Workers of the World. In fact, her speech was a clear cut I. W. W. speech from start to finish, and was well eceived by the audience.

The next and last speaker was A. Orange. He showed that the capitalist class performed no useful function in society, and that they were therefore not entitled to own or receive any of the products of society. Orange cited several instances of how the capitalists are sojourning in Europe and elsewhere while the workers are producing the wealth; and that the capitalists only went to their factories or places of business to collect the profits. This elicited several questions from the audience as to how we would deal with the capitalist class in inaugurating Socialism, all of which Orange answered to the entire satisfaction of all.

Thirteen pamphlets were sold, severa of which were on the "Proceedings of the New Jersey Unity Conference." Fifteen signatures were collected. A large amount of leaflets were distributed.

1.00 ANOTHER GOOD MEETING

Held in the Yerkville District-Hot Shot for Capitalism.

The 22nd A. D. held a meeting at 86th street and Third avenue, on July 27, which is considered to be a record break-Edmund Seidel, pointed out how the working class produces all wealth; and very concisely explained the final aims of Socialism, "that all product of labor, all conquests of science, all applications of industry should go to the equal and general benefit of mankind, in order to engender true brotherhood, and give to them the assurance of a life worthy of human creatures, not of animals or chattel slaves." Seidel masterly pointed out the corruption of the various political parties, all of which stand for wageslavery. He stung the Trust and pointed the way out of them. The next speaker, Party. Wm. Walters, was up to his standard

Miss Elizabeth Flynn followed. She treated Socialism from a scietnific standpoint, she explained how it is the neces-1.00 sary outcome of progress, and whatever does not harm it, but helps to its ultimate triumph. With ofatorical force and admirable force of conscience she ripped the A. F. of L. and pointed out the crookedness of its leader, Gompers who "does not take sides" in the political

Thirty signatures were gathered wenty-four pamphlets were sold, and to the spread of the literature issued by the Socialist Labor Party we should devote our best energies.

TONOPAH, NEVADA, Western Town That Is Throbbing With the New Trades Unionism.

Tonopah, Nev., July 24.-Last fall a few of us here determined to see what could be done in the way of organizing the Industrial Workers of the World The first thing we did was to sow the seed-literature, then we organized. To-day with several hundred members we can rejoice in work well done, work in which there will be no let up until every wage slave here is in the organi-

Once we were well started the local merchants, and other business interests, got scared, and the A. F. of L. was requisitioned to organize the stores and the trades. The retail dry goods and clothing clerks, and the bartenders, lacking the spirit of class consciousness, felt tehmselves too good to join with us and were stampeded into the A. F. of L. We, however, refuse to recognize as union any place that does not have the Industrial Workers of the World card, and the Western Federation of Miners being strong here the merchants who wanted the A. F. of L organization, are kept guessing. Those of them was have branches in Goldfield and Manhattan, where the miners are Western Federation of Miners men to a man, and where the Industrial Workers of the World is also organized, will have more guessing to

The interests of all wage workers being identical, it is clear that no genuine union of workingmen can stand idly by, let alone help the bosses by working while another set of union men are being crushed, as is the way with A. F. of L. organization. Class organization, the I. W. W., is at once recognized as the correct form of working class organization. The work ers here are lining up rapidly. We held a big open air meeting to-night. The news boys are organized in the 1 W. W. and our papers are sold in the streets. Industrialist.

LONDON AROUSED.

Brick Socialist Agitation in Canadian Industrial Center.

London, Ont., July 29,-Since sending in last report, Section London has been hoding regular propaganda Saturday evening meetings, on the market square, which have developed into greater and grander proportions than ever, both as to attendance and interest shown, as well as literature sold.

At last week's meeting our complete stock of "John Mitchell Exposed," thirty-five in all, were asked for. Several others were solo instead. The speakers dealing with conditions, past and present, and the possibilities of the future along the lines of unionism, in the coal mines of America created the interest in "John Mitchell Exposed."

The meeting held last night was a greater success than the previous one. Between four and five hundred being present, the great part of whom came to hear the speakers deal with the present street railway strike in this city.

It may be remembered by readers of The People that a street car strike that the men organized under A. F. of L. went down to utter defeat. Not profiting by the experience of seven years ago, the street car men got back their same old charter, organized in the same old way and went down er. The chairman, before introducing to the same old defeat. All of these facts were dealt with by the speakers of that night and the lessons taught were so vivid that the two pamphlets 'What Means This Strike?" and "Beform or Revolution" were in such demand that comrades had to go to the assistance of the literature agent to prevent him being mobbed. After the close of the meeting a large

part of the audience stood around in groups discussing the "signs of the times" as illustrated by the speakers from the stand, and several asked for application cards of the Socialist Labor

POLICE INTERFERENCE

With Free Speech Meets a Set-Back in Cleveland, O. Cleveland, O., July 30 .- On Saturday

evening July 21st, Section Cleveland held its usual meeting at Marshall's corner on the Public Square, i. e., the meeting was started and had continued some time when the police interefered. They requested our speakers to move from the street onto the square and orate from the stone rostrums erected thereon. Not being prepared for trouble the speaker complied. Those in charge of the meeting reported the incident at the next meeting of the Sec- Press Committee, Section Cleveland.

SECOND

GRAND PICNIC will be held by the ARM AND HAMMER CLUB of Boston IN AMORY GROVE,

Roxbury, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906. Music by the Berkeley Orchestra. Speech by THOS. F. BRENNAN of Salem, Mass. Subject: "Naitnel Corruption: Its Cause and Remedy." Dancing 4.10 P. M.Grove opens at 1 o'clock. Singing by Seandinavian Singing Choruses. TICKETS 25 CEN'S.

Children under, 12 years, with parents, free, COME ALL AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS. A Good Time Guaranteed to Everybody.

NNUAL

The Miners' Magazine

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ADICAL AND RATIONAL A FEARLESS TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS. ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND PO-LITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORK-"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 lib-erty 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' Megazine and the WEEKLY PEOPLE will be sent to one address for \$1.20 per year. Subscribe through the office of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. and the second second

tion the following Tuesday evening A

discussion followed regarding the ac-

tion of those in charge of the square

meeting submitting to the police and

many felt like censuring them for mov-

ing at Fred Kohler's orders. However,

we decided to hold our square meeting

as per schedule on the Saturday even-

ing following, and the committee in

charge was ordered to keen the speaker

on the stand until he was pulled off by

the police. We were determined to fight

the case and show the Board of Public

Safety and the Police Department that

we were not going to have our rights

As the Section meeting adjourned, a

number of Industrial Workers of the

World and Socialist Party men came

into the hall, and wanted to confer

Their meetings, for Tuesday and Fri-

day evenings, were in danger also

They met our legal defense committee

and after conferring requested the

privilege of immolating a speaker

apiece on the altar of free speech. It

was decided then to have one Socialist

Labor Party speaker, one Socialist

Party man, and one Industrial Worker

of the World orator arrested, at a

Meantime the Socialist Party, fear-

ing the prestige of the Socialist Labor

Party would get from the joint meet-

ing, wrote to the city officials regarding

free speech. The rotund mayor of

Cleveland, "smiling Tom" Johnson, re-

plied through the public press. Kohler

and Excell, two of the city's guardians

of morals and safety, were for sup-

pressing all street gatherings, being

same old shrewd politician, ordered the

police to leave us free to speak at any

place providing our crowds were order-

ly. He, at the same time, sprung s

brand new idea, much fresher than

three cent fare; nothing less than that

the police finding the sidewalk block-

aded should "disperse the crowd and

leave the speaker address the empty

Our meeting, held as per schedule

was attended by the largest crowd

we've had this summer. Many were

disappointed, having been at the pre-

vious meeting and expecting trouble

they had come afound looking for

same. Bert Rugg and John Kircher

spoke for the Bocialist Labor Party

and E. R. Markley and Wm. Glover for

the Industrial Workers of the World.

We didn't forget to show up the pres-

ent system of society and incidentally

its local upholders, while the crowd

readily caught on, yelling its apprecia-

tion as we showed that nothing but the

abolition of the wage system would

help the working class. Quite a quan-

tity of literature, in the shape of pam-

phlets and Weekly Peoples were sold

while the Industrial Workers of the

World men distributed a number of

cards advertising their meetings. All

in all we had a most successful meet-

ing and look for some sousing ones in

the future. Incidentally the local So-

cialist Party men in the I. W. W. were

brought in closer touch with the fight-

ing Socialist Labor Party.

oune in the art of diplomacy.

abridged.

joint meeting.

PITTSBURG DISTRICT EXCURSION. The Industrial Workers of the World will run an excursion to the Tri-Statz

Protest Meeting at Cascade Park, New Castle, Labor Day; Sept. 3rd. Trains leave B. & O. station, Smithfield and Water St., Pittsburg, at 8:30 a. m. Fare 85 cents. Speakers, Eugene V. Debs, Vincent St.

John, Daniel De Leon and C. O. Sherman.

IN OLD VIRGINIA.

(Continued from Page 1.)

plant are not likely to bring forth the "hands' wanted, just at present, especially as the competition for jobs here is not by any means so keen as in the about holding meetings on the square.

more congested industrial centres. These parasites had talked for two hours without giving utterance to one noble thought, and the two wage slaves departed, satisfied that a chamber of commerce is an excellene place in which to study the vulgar capitalist mind.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from Page 5.)

OTHER CORRESPONDENTS .- Next R. C., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; F. U., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; M. H. S., CHAM-PAIGN, ILL.; H. R. E., NEW YORK CITY; C. C. G. PLEASANTVILLE. N. Y.; S. P. G., TUCSON, ARIZ.; N. R.,

CHICAGO, ILL.; H. L. CHICAGO, ILL.; A. V. K., TORONTO, CAN.; R. T. N. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; P. L., BISBEE, ARIZ.; J. McC., PITTSBURG, PA.; J. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; F. S., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; H. W. M., NEW YORK .-Matter received.

WHY THIS FRIENDLINESS? To the Daily and Weekly People-

The "Buffalo Herald," official organ of the local Socialist party, of yesterday, contains the following, under the heading, "Open Air Meetings": "Sunday morning a committee of three went to see Regan. We were received very friendly by the Chief and made arrangements to hold our meeting that night on Main and Mohawk streets, and also our Monday night meeting, at which J. C. Chase spoke, and after that we were to hold our Wednesday and Saturday night meetings on the corner of Church and Main st., and our Sunday night meetings at Genessee and Main st." Why this friendliness between the Police Superintendent and the Socialist party, while the Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Workers of the World are not permitted the right of free speech?

Buffalo, N. Y., July 22.

I. W. W. CIGARS H. D. DEUTSCH. Mfr. 121 EAST 113TH STREET. NEW YORK.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.