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VJL. XVI No. 19.

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 "grievous stories about child-labor." 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 case. 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 point 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 to insure the safety of their employes. Miss Beeks 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 cotton 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 common brakeman, an everyday horny-handed workman—who has fallen heir to the snug sum of \$300,000. The instance should not be lost on Dewey for his next speech on his favorite theme that any workman 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 sealed. So may the Czar say of his own dynasty and regime when he looks upon the body of his suicide aide-de-camp, Prince Ineretsky. 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 suicide. The scorpion is turning its sting 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—"and Siants are agitating in Peterhof."

It is not the Czar alone who is in tribulation. Vampirism the world over are solely beset. Deep with meaning is the circumstance that Gompers' pet and perpetual candidate of the Volkszeitung Corporation party, Mr. Morris Braun, of the Gompers' Cigarmakers' Union, was hooted out of a cigarmakers' 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 Beysler's exploit of making \$10,000, on his bid for \$5,000,000 of the Panama Canal loan, with no more outlay than a two-cent stamp, and the admiration with which he is now looked upon in Wall Street, furnish an illustration in point. To make something out of nothing, to live without work—to the morality that capitalist society incites, nourishes and foment.

The Glasgow despatch to the effect that the municipal telephone plant was found unprofitable and had to be given up is incomplete. It should have stated the means by which the private telephone companies managed to have the municipal government run the telephone

plant so as to furnish the pretext for parting with it.

Every club in St. Petersburg, the despatches announce, has been closed, "EXCEPT THE GAMBLING INSTITUTIONS." Naturally enough. "Law and Order" is but a gigantic faro bank.

Waterbury, Conn., "Pillar of Law and Order," Christian Stroebel, died leaving not a cent of his large estate to be collected under the inheritance tax law. He had decided 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 enjoyed and profited by the protection of that very Government, without which protection he could not have plundered the Working Class, he sticks his tongue out to his Protector, just before dying. A cheat cheating a cheat.

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

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

Before the hearing is over on whether 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 salaries 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 bonds 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 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, growers, in seasons of superabundant but unprofitable crops.

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 connection 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 unionism among them by the trust, has decreased their wages and liberty 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 it; and that not until the workers own the trust collectively will they reap its benefits.

Recently The People had an account of a distinguished Montana capitalist who went to Russia on a pilgrimage to learn the fashion of the Moscowite 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, shooting or beating of any workman 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 jauntily 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 of "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 simplicity itself. It consists in simply claiming that the particular workman, whom the capitalist class wishes to get rid of, committed some crime, and, based

upon that fabrication, proceed against him. The Russian Van Lieu saw Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, three decent workmen, kidnapped from one State, dragged to another, falsely charged with 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 the 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 character is first assassinated as a pretext for the subsequent assassination of the body. The difference between the tragedy consummated at Bialystok and the one frustrated 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 assassinate the character of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Deliberately the American capitalist class lied about the men; deliberately it sought

to poison public sentiment against them by calumniously charging them with a crime that it is now well known they neither did nor could have committed. That part of the "trick" was carried out here as perfectly as it was in Russia. Beyond that the trick 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 scheme of 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 Bialystok illuminate our Caldwell's; our frustrated Caldwell's 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 impossible, the terrorist reign of capitalism is about to be made an end of the world over.

IN OLD VIRGINIA

CAPITALISM IS BUSY AT WORK INCULCATING "NEW IDEAS."

Newport News Chamber of Commerce Sets the Mill Agoing in Order to Furnish the American Tobacco Company with Cheap Wage Slaves—The Clergy Aily 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 a special meeting for July 20; the ministers 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 them were young enough to yet see their chamber a pandemonium of disorder when the revolt of labor grows to formidable proportions. These business men have made but a slight acquaintance with the ordinary rules of parliamentary procedure. The president would bounce up like a rubber ball to interrupt a member who had the floor, and the members at times seemed to forget that they had a presiding officer. The meeting opened. Manager Lambert of the tobacco plant was introduced. He told them a 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 like to know what Mr. Lambert paid the "nigger girls," \$2.50 to \$3 (not so much per day, dear reader; oh, not 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.) "And what do you pay the white ones"—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'll 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 it

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 workmen 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 get the children." He believed in "industrial 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 unanimously to "canvas the city" for the cigar factory. The person who brings a boy or girl to work gets 50 cents. They will also search the country districts for slaves.

The indorsement of the factory by the clergy has failed so far, instead they are "on to the clergy." Starvation wages and bad conditions generally at the

(Continued on Page 6.)

CLADWELL-BIALYSTOK

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 society to get back to New York.

When he reached this city he was a nervous 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 were about fifty other men at Maytown when Schwartz's consignment arrived there.

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

Schwartz told the court that he knew nothing of the conditions in the labor camp. He furnished laborers as such 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, according to a letter sent to Schwartz on May 10 by De Lauzieres, acted as treasurer 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 Commissioner are now searching for some of the bosses and foremen of the Jackson 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 yet been told.

According to the affidavits of half a dozen persons on which the warrants are based, conditions in the Florida pine belt are worse than were recorded in the old slave driving days. The affidavits asserts that men working for the lumber 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 cannot 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 a 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, of Fort Wayne, Ind., but who prior to coming to Pensacola, worked in Chambers 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 camp.

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

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PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

IN LOUISVILLE

MOVEMENT PREPARING TO DEBATE 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 will jot down some items of interest.

The Industrial Workers of the World is holding meetings now on the street every second and fourth Saturday evening; and the Socialist Labor Party 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 a favorable one, too.

At Saturday evening's meeting, July 14th, we were favored by the attendance of a Rev. Mr. Nordeeman of the Methodist Church. While I was speaking I noticed when an utterance seemed to go home to the minds of the workmen present, and especially when the utterance 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 dangerous. He, however, invited us to attend his church, where we should be made welcome and to feel at home, with ice water free and abundant. And he ever promised us we might have the free use of his church in which to present the argument in behalf of our cause.

He said they (his people) had often discussed in church the reason for workmen absenting themselves from religious services; and that he had learned much by attending our meeting, and that many of our complaints were only too well founded, and with much of our propaganda he heartily sympathized.

When asked if he would consent to a 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 long.

At last night's meeting, at Third and Market streets, we had a fairly good audience; and the fact that we sold five copies of "Governor Altgeld's Pardon" at 10 cents each, and 15 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 in 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, Industrial 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 we could put this sign in position. Now, unless we are mistaken in our estimate of the Louisville Labor fakir they will threaten Zimmerman with a boycott 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. What a good and telling point is made by any of our speakers let us not be stingy with our applause. Occasional applause encourages a speaker wonderfully, and attracts and gets the attention of passers-by.

James H. Arnold, Secretary, No. 73, I. W. W.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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When the corporations and the capitalists understand that you are organized for the express purpose of placing the supervision of industry in the hands of those who do the work, you are going to be harassed and you are going to be subjected to every indignity and cruelty that their minds can invent.

WM. D. HAYWOOD. [On opening the Convention of the I. W. W., Chicago, June 27, 1905.]

STILL IN FORMING. The proclamation of the Duma to the Russian people is probably the best that could be done under the circumstances—but that best shows that the Russian Revolution is still in forming.

Not a kopek to the Government and not a soldier to the Army is the language of a strike. The strike against an employer, or even against the employing class, 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 is in the nature of a declaration of loyalty to the system in force. The workingman who goes on strike does first of all leave in the hands of the capitalist the plant of production. By that mere fact he admits that the employer is rightful owner, at least as much as implied. The revolutionary act of the Working Class—should that act become necessary by the attempt of the Capitalist Class of America to thwart the fiat of the ballot—will not be a strike. It will be the proclamation—issued by the 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 Government 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, declared by the late Duma, would seem to proceed from the theory of allegiance to Peterhof, it may be, it probably is, the forerunning whistle of the hurricane that is to follow close upon its heels. That hurricane will be signaled, not by a warning of "not a kopek to the Government and not a soldier to the Army," but by a summons of the national resources in funds and men, in wealth and arms, to enforce the lock-out pronounced upon the Czar's Regime. It will be the manifesto not of subjects regarding their Sovereign, but of the Sovereign People deposing the Despot and his rule, and themselves asserting supremacy.

COMPERS'S "INDEPENDENT" PARTY. Hardly has the Gompers "Independent" party been launched than it is giving unmistakable signs of the unsteady banana-peel footing that A. F. of Helliam furnishes. Impossible to get any definite answer to any concrete questions put to its god-mothers. It is all flourish, 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? Oh, yes—

It was the other day in Brooklyn. The occasion was a hearing on the charges against Mr. Coley for promises of patronage alleged to have been made by him during his campaign for Borough President. At the hearing, a gentleman whom we would take for a brother of Samuel Gompers, and may be, for all we know, although his name is Albert Keck, testified that his organization, the German-American League, would have endorsed some other candidate than Coley had he not promised them patronage. Being more closely interrogated, the following dialogue took place between Mr. Keck and the Committee:

"Your organization is in the game for what it is worth?" "That's it. We're not in it for fun." "So you would just as soon vote for a Republican or a Hottentot as you would for a Democrat, so long as you get a promise 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 ten-year hopeful and saying: "I shall give you a vulgation." When the brat recovered his breath after being operated on, he remarked in a tone of disappointment: "What a big word for a common licker!" What a big, four-syllabled, Latin-bred word—in-de-pen-dent—for the short, monosyllabic, Anglo Saxon "Sell-out"!

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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 limiting the ages to fourteen for night-work, twelve for factory work for children in general, and ten for orphans and children 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 probable that the Georgia Assembly bill will also pass the Senate, that the Governor will sign 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-all-fours Materialism, such as capitalism breeds and demands.

The struggle of the capitalist class in the South to get its "sea legs" has been enacted during this generation in America the greysome 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 manufacture. With her appearance on the field, the scenes, once enacted in the North and before then in England, have re-appeared 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 Sense 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 Carolina 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 materially different in the North—is not a "move out of the wilderness." These bills 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 cannibalism. The latest proof of the pudding 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 a 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 Elsas family of manufacturers, owning large mills in the industrial center of Muehlhausen 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 Muehlhausen mills and at the same 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 Muehlhausen interests for the family. From these ample revenues derived from the labor of Germans,

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 essence 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 excretions 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 necessary evidence. Give McParland and Orchard a chance.—The Mountain Pine.

Before Russel Sage was laid to rest in 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 discovered. 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 accumulation 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 siege 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 be heard through the Duma. When Stolens-Goodsom, whatever its form of government, whether autocratic or republican, finds itself endangered, it proceeds to place itself in "a state of extraordinary security." 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 Duma sums up well and graphically the cause of its dissolution by ukase—its insistence upon the justifiable program of expropriating out of idle hands for the benefit of the working peasants the lands now held by usurers. 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-pat" is the only sensible thing. Either way the Democrats are in a pickle.

Whoever wishes to contemplate the events now transpiring in Russia with the perspective offered by the past should read Eugene Sue's story "The Iron Trevas." 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 the "Sainted King Humbert," should be treated summarily. What will become of the "sanctity of the family" if its secrets 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 breaking out over the Socialist party like the rash over a baby. A short time ago we had Lewelling; now we have Oswald—and 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 heedlessness to render Socialist thought ridiculous by the publication of such twaddle.

Mr. Walter L. Oswald dashes into the arena against the resolutions adopted by the New Jersey Unity Conference. He has no use for any of them. They are "unscientific," they are "unphilosophic," they are "unhistorical." Even the "shades of Aristotle" are invoked to give testimony against them. To this perambulating compound of "science," "philosophy," "history," the most objectionable of all the principles laid down by the Unity Conference is the principle that, "without a properly constituted economic 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 exposed to the charge of caricaturing, by garbling, the argument. It would not be believed possible that such balderdash could really be palmed off as "philosophy, science and history"; 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 paragraph reads:

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.

When Socialism says "capitalism emerged from feudalism" it means the emancipation of a previously subject class (the bourgeois) from the domination of a previously ruling class (the feudal lord). When Socialism says "capitalism succeeded feudalism" it means 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 Socialist 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 constituted' organization when FEUDALISM EMERGED FROM SLAVERY?"—it must follow, first, that before the social system of "feudalism," there was a social system of "slavery"; secondly, that under 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, feudalism, with themselves as the ruling class. Either Mr. Oswald's language means that, or it is a mere bubble of words. If he means that, he means balderdash—nonsense 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 balderdash to refer to the lords of triumphant feudalism as the subject class of its 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 readers.

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 claim, or ever claimed, that there was a "properly constituted" organization

ready to man the machinery of government when "capitalism emerged from feudalism." There was none such; none 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 ECONOMIC 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 economic 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" economic organization of Labor to safeguard the fiat of the Socialist ballot—upon these points is pivoted the Burning Question of Unionism, around these points the discussion 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 revolution, 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 the Labor Movement in such foolhardy warfare as the Oswalds.

The second and closing paragraph of Mr. Oswald's argument is literally as follows: But aside from history indicating the contrary, is there any reason to believe that industrial clubs are essential to transition from capitalism to Socialism? Remember that the workers will be organized in the factory anyway. They are already organized for purposes of production, some doing this, others that, and all working in harmonious relationship. How will the fact that they are also organized outside the factory for the purpose of forcing higher wages from the capitalists—a then passed issue—add to the smoothness with which we change ownership?

Although the balderdash of the clause, with which the first paragraph opened, somewhat prepared one for the jabber with which the paragraph closed, neither 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 that 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 motormen and conductors when on strike; that only the other day a Belmontist pure and simple high dignitary of the International Typographical Union whined in print at the sight of the pressmen remaining at work when the composes

recently struck in this city, and thereby broke the backbone of the printers' strike—all these facts, proving how "harmonious" the relationship is of the Craft Unions, the dapper New Jersey "scientist," "philosopher" and "historical" critic has no inking. 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 intelligent 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 organized, 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 argument with an unsupported reference to the "despotic tactics of Daniel DeLeon." If, as actually happened, a national officer of Mr. Oswald'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 thereupon staves in the head of the stupid 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 "despotic."

Mr. Oswald's "argument" is typical of his species. Such is the caliber of the "history," the "science" and the "philosophy," 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 of 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 circles 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 many years.

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 proposes 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 manifestations.

Bryan's visit to Croker is proof positive 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, in giving \$8,000,000 in public bequests, illustrates one more Lafargue's pointed truth, "Philanthropy means to steal wholesale, and give away retail."

The agitation of the English aeronautes 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.

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



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What's all 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 struggle 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 capitalists, nor that the cause of the capitalists be upheld by the proletariat. You know how some non-proletarians are championing 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 misleaders—the Gompers, the O'Connells, 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 premises 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 capitalist 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 lays stress upon the tax question, the expansion question, the China question, etc., is a capitalist and not a proletarian movement. It gives no thought to the wage question. Its 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-wage worker who talks capitalist economics and is bustled 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 proletarian or capitalist doctrines. They 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.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL UNITY.

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 dissemination 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 economic 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 between Socialist party and Socialist Labor Party militants. It logically follows, that with the workers united on the economic field, there can be but one political party of the working class.

E. B. M.
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 the 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 avoid 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 a quorum was seven, when the constitution says seven men can form a section.

Now, men of Section London, reason this out and think of our past troubles, 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 People—Last Sunday I found myself in Portsmouth, Ohio. Having nothing to do for the day, and being in a strange city, I thought 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 suggestions were proposed, and the following resolution was pushed to the front, seconded and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the best way to spend Sunday is to hustle subs for the Daily and Weekly People, the best and most fearless defender of the great Working Class in its struggle for emancipation.

Resolved, further, That the audience and the chairman constitute themselves a committee of one to carry out the suggestion embodied in this resolution.

This being done, the committee at once set to work. At first it was the intention to go to the residence district of workingmen, and make a house to house canvass; but this plan had to be given up on account of rain, that continued to fall nearly all morning. Another plan 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." Inquiries that followed, brought out the fact that there was quite a number of Socialist 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 o'clock struck.

Under the head of good and welfare, the committee, constituted that morning for the purpose of getting subs for the Daily and Weekly People, was kindly invited to the floor, by one of the members; and asked to speak upon the merits of the official organs of the Socialist Labor Party. While the audience was small, on account of the rain, it was very attentive to the remarks of the speaker and greeted his little speech with hearty applause. Five six months' subs. to the Weekly People were taken. Since not more than 10 members were in attendance the self-constituted committee felt satisfied that the Sunday had been

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 pennies, my savings for the last few weeks, which I herewith send to start or keep the ball a-rolling. Please place this in the "General Agitation Fund."

I consider this simple suggestion very good and a means whereby much money may be raised without breaking you up in business.

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 People—A representative of the Socialist Party addressed a small audience on the Packet Dock last night, under the auspices of 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 displayed great ignorance of the past and present history of his party. He made several statements that were very startling 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 declared that the Socialist Labor Party in America is only a disrupting organization pouring forth its vile wrath on the true labor movement." Chas. H. Corrgan stepped forward and called for Rosen's proof. This he could not produce, but, like the old time "Kangaroo," he became very excited.

When asked what was his party's attitude towards the trade union, Rosen admitted he knew nothing about "the Trades Union" question and then proceeded 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 within."

The writer asked him if Eugene V. Debs was not also fighting the American Federation of Labor and building up the Industrial Workers of the World? He answered by saying, "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 more." 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 those 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 utterances said that Jesus Christ was a 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 mistake 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 People—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 commission" to investigate "Packing-town," 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 money 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 glass eye on that side and merely comments to the effect that, "One might pity a Harry Thaw were he forced to

exist on the wages named in the "Jungle," but for an ignorant workman who never had more, the "Herald" thinks that, "Jurgis should have been very happy and SAVED MONEY." "Natural ignorance, you know," thanks to the "Heralds," "always was, always will be so. Amen."

There are times when the capitalist class just cannot help showing its claws and fangs against the workers as a class, and this is one of them. No intelligent workman will look to these literary mouthpieces of capitalism for trustworthy 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 another 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 above.

Fraternally,
E. Moonelis.
New York, July 27.

MORE ABOUT THE TYPO STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—A few words would not be amiss in reviewing 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 result.

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 Council.

What excuse for existence has this council, if it cannot help all its members in securing the shorter workday, and better conditions?

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

The Typographical Union has always posed as a safe and conservative organization. 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 not 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 as Harriman, Corey, Editor of "Common Sense," Roch, infamous for his secretaryship of the party with a past. Result—meetings, circulars, threats, more circulars; strike still on.

Not one strike has been wholly successful 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 the Industrial Workers.

As long as such men as Hay, the \$1500 a year artist; Fennessy, the rough-rider 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 dark.

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

Allied.
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; stockholders in industrial companies, 500,000; owners of farms, 5,739,557; 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 continuously represented as the many.) "For instance, many owners of farms are

also depositors in savings banks and many merchants and bankers are stockholders in railroads and the like." "But," it proceeds, "SUPPOSE we deduct 5,000,000 from this total in order to be absolutely conservative. There still remains 10,000,000 persons having such 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 30,000,000 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 opposed to it."

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

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., workmen 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 50,000,000—women 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 working people in this country it is estimated that 20,000,000 are males—and potential voters; and as such can be induced to cast their ballots against capitalism, in contradistinction to the millions of women 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 children—non-voters; while the Catholic males take their religion but not their enemies 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? "Rats."

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

As to the concluding "force"—that of unionism—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 a 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 justification, 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 manifold 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.

Claudius.
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, third, the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

F. J. F., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—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 a 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 a 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-owned press, that is not a lame echo of the bourgeois 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 concerning 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 may 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 obedience 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 workingman, 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 accept 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 workers, who realize their class antagonism 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 today 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 hardly 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 a 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 Carnegie 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 had the posture struck by the Belmont capitalists towards Socialism—they 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 a loaf. It happens, however, with these half and quarter loaves
First, that they are not loaves at all,

but imitation loaves made of stone; Secondly, that if they are really parts of loaves they are available not by the workman but by the capitalists.

An instance of the first kind is the initiative and referendum. The workman who is so uninformed as to vote Democratic or Republican will vote equally wrong on referendum. Workmen 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 conclusion—the postponement of the convention—there 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, not! 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 cases.

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 meeting that was addressed by "th' well-known Socialist leader J. Clarence Lumley, heir to the Lumley millions," and how that "well-known proletariat said he had become a Socialist through studyin' his father." That dart also sticks firmly.

L. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A political 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 ament the packing houses when their own meats are discovered to be no better.

R. R., YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Such a 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 Greeley'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" principle 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 "hallot maniacs" 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 can't vote on his father's papers.

(Concluded on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, Acting Secretary 2-6 New
Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. 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
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

PARTY PRESS SINKING FUND.
Amort the final liquidation of the
mortgaged 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 rest-
ing 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 in
the Daily and Weekly People.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes entries for 20th A. D., New York; Paterson, N. J.; P. Colditz; Otis Koettgen; Frahenhof; Section Passaic County, N. Y.; Thomas Walsh; Francis Tiddy; Total for the week; Acknowledged on July 22.

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 do
the same thing and the necessity of
soliciting for the Sinking Fund soon termi-
nate. 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 com-
mittee was held on Friday, July 27, at
2-6 New Reade street. W. Teichlauf
in 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; ex-
penditures, \$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
its indebtedness to Labor News before
taking up the Sinking Fund matter.

From International Socialist Bureau,
Brussels, in answer to an inquiry made
on behalf of Section Kansas City, Mo.,
From Wis., S. E. C., urging that N. E.
C. assist in agitation in that state by
sending 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 Ariz-
ona Territory. A number of letters
were on hand from organizers Gillhaus
and Veal as to their work in their re-
spective fields.

has been started on his work and is
meeting 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, Western-
port, Md., a letter enclosing loan certifi-
cate 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-
ted.

The manager of the Party Press sub-
mitted draft of a circular letter to the
Party Sections and sympathizers ap-
pealing for funds. Approved with some
modifications.

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

Adjourment 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 Com-
mittee, 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 Reade
street, New York City, Friday, July 27.

All present. Deutsch in chair. Minutes
of previous meeting approved.

Communications, 2 from Emil Hank,
organizer Section Erie County, re-
questing the issuance of an appeal for
funds wherewith to conduct Buffalo free
speech fight; and bearing on question of
nominating 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,
looking toward the maintenance of the
right of free speech; further to dis-
approve of the determination not to
nominating a county ticket, as the gather-
ing of signatures on lists necessary to
file same, is not dependent on street
meetings.

From State Organizer Rudolph
Katz, Boris Reinstein, James Mahoney,
and Wm. McCormack, numerous letters,
also telegrams and bills, showing work
done in securing signatures to nominat-
ing 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. Bills
ordered paid; letters and telegrams filed.

From Section Schenectady, regular
monthly collection (\$8.90) for state
agitation fund. From Section Jamestown
weekly pledge collection for state agita-
tion fund (\$2.05). From A. J. Francis,
New York City, bid of \$10 for Daily
People files donated to State Agitation
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 secur-
ing signatures. Lists sent; matter of
signatures referred to Reinstein. From
Organizer Lazarus Abelson, on signa-
tures for New York County (will secure
the quota allotted to it); and Cooper
Union ratification meeting to be held in
October. Filed; and Secretary instructed
to write gubernatorial Candidate
Thomas Jackson, to ascertain on what
date he can begin a tour of the State,
the same to be so arranged as to include
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
County. Suggestion adopted.

The Correspondence Bureau gave a
report of the work done in connection
with the canvassing for signatures to
state nominating petitions. Report
received and bureau ordered to submit
complete report of counties covered at
the next meeting.

Committee on special campaign edition
of Weekly People was instructed to re-
quest De Leon to write editorials suit-
able for campaign leaflet.

The offices of financial secretary and
treasurer were combined, in order to
facilitate financial matters during the
campaign. Henry Kuhn was elected to
fill combined office.

A plan of campaign to be taken up
as soon as the work of securing signa-
tures is completed, was discussed. Ad-
jourment followed.

J. Ebert, Sec'y.

NEW YORK SECTIONS, ATTENTION!

New York state S. L. P. Sections will
please observe that all financial matters
intended for the N. Y. State Executive
Committee, remittances for dues stamps,

State Agitation Fund, etc., must be ad-
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 out-
side of the envelope "Fin. Sec'y., S. E.
C."

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y-treas., New
York State Executive Committee.

PENNA. S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the
S. L. P. of Pennsylvania, met at No.
2100 Sarah st., Pittsburg, on July 22.

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

Communications: from J. Laepple, in
reference to due card; E. M. Orr, enclos-
ing 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, enclos-
ing 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 necessary literature and forward the
same to comrade S. Hinkel. The secretary
was instructed to forward to the
Labor News Co., \$30.84, balance of S. E.
C. of Pa., debt. It was decided to dis-
pense with a campaign leaflet for the
coming state election. The secretary
was instructed to send out copies of the
communication received from D. E. Gil-
christ, 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: Allegheny
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 \$9.60. Pre-
vious balance \$73.63; Cash balance \$32.63.
Expenditures: Labor News Co., \$30.24;
N. E. C. member trip to N. E. C. meeting
\$25.00; F. Weilding, attesting nomina-
tion paper, \$1.25; Stencil paper for mim-
iograph 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
held at headquarters of Section San An-
tonio, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906, 8
p. m.

Sections will elect delegates forthwith
and notify the undersigned. Members
at-large are urgently requested to attend.

Frank Leitner, Secretary.

State Ex. Com., S. L. P.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending Saturday,
June 23, the following contributions
were received for the General Agita-
tion Fund:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes entries for Middletown, Conn.; Emil Ehlers; John Henry; Will Richter; Geo. Richter; Val Ludwig; Harry Keller; Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. Good; R. McClosky; Thos. L. Povis; Ole Karlsen; Newport News, Va.; So. Boston, Mass.; Dorchester, Mass.; Carl Svenson; A. Goranson; Roxbury, Mass. Total for the week \$10.50.

Grand total \$2,795.95

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

Received during the week ending with
Saturday, July 28, the following contri-
butions:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes entries for 16-18 A. D., New York; Harry Keller; Section Richmond Co., sje Hsts.; Section Albany, sje lists; Poor Richard, Long Island City; J. J. Donohue; E. Moonelis; Chas. Zolot; A. Holstein; P. H. Campbell; Katz. Total \$24.10.

Grand total on July 28... \$397.51

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y.

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
Twentieth 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
campaign of persecution and misrepres-
entation that the Socialist Labor Party
had received at the hands of the capiti-
list 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 shaw,
remedies for the existing evils, showing,
for example, that the so-called meat
inspection law would serve no other pur-
pose than to create a few more political
jobs for some political bums. The meat
workers would certainly not profit from
it. 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 na-
tion. 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 organiz-
ing 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 excel-
lent 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
members to scab on another set. She
cited the late Interborough strike as an
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
Federated banquets, and after having
broken up their organizations, Gompers
offered to again organize them, saying
that he had Belmont's permission to do
so. 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 im-
prove their condition by organizing into
an 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
received 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 au-
dience as to how we would deal with
the capitalist class in inaugurating So-
cialism, all of which Orange answered
to the entire satisfaction of all.

ANOTHER GOOD MEETING

Held in the Yorkville 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-
er. The chairman, before introducing
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 chat-
tel slaves." Seidel masterly pointed out
the corruption of the various political
parties, all of which stand for wage-
slavery. He stung the Trust and pointed
the way out of them. The next speaker,
Wm. Walters, was up to his standard.

Miss Elizabeth Flynn followed. She
treated Socialism from a scientific stand-
point, she explained how it is the neces-
sary outcome of progress, and whatever
the capitalists may do to check its growth
does not harm it, but helps to its ulti-
mate triumph. With oratorical 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
movement.

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

SECOND ANNUAL

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: "Naiinol Corruption; Its Cause and Remedy."
Dancing 4:10 P. M. G. Groves opens at 1 o'clock.
Singing by Scandinavian Singing Chorus.
Children under 12 years, with parents, free.

TICKETS 25 CENTS. COME ALL AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.
A Good Time Guaranteed to Everybody.

The Miners' Magazine
RADICAL AND RATIONAL. A FEARLESS
TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS.
ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND POL-
ITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORK-
ERS.
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.
Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year.
SPECIAL OFFER.
The Miners' Magazine and the WEEKLY PEOPLE will
be sent to one address for \$1.20 per year.
Subscribe through the office of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

London, Ont., July 28.—Since sending
in last report, Section London has been
holding 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.

LONDON AROUSED.

Brisk Socialist Agitation in Canadian
Industrial Center.

London, Ont., July 28.—Since sending
in last report, Section London has been
holding 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," thir-
ty-five in all, were asked for. Several
others were sold 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
took place here seven years ago, and
that the men organized under the
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
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
"Who Means This Strike?" and "Re-
form or Revolution" were in such de-
mand 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
Party.

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 interfered.
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 in-
cident at the next meeting of the Sec-

OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.—Next
week.

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.;
C. 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 head-
ing, "Open Air Meetings": "Sunday
morning a committee of three went to
see Regan. We were received very
friendly by the Chief and made arrange-
ments 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 Genesee and Main st." Why this
friendliness between the Police Superin-
tendent 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.