

Agents sending in subscriptions with-
out remittance must state distinctly how
long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with
and held responsible for unpaid subscrip-
tions sent in by them.

VOL. XVI NO. 46.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1907.

Watch the label on your paper. That
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.
The paper will be stopped on that day
unless previously renewed.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

CAPITALISM

IN BRIEF—BULL'S-EYE SHOTS AT
ITS PASSING PHASES.

**A Russian Adaptation of the Civic
Federation—A Rhetorical Figure That
is a Grim Reality—The Itching Palm
in Panama—"Emotional Insanity,"
As Applied to the Capitalist Class—
Might and Right, and Japan.**

It looks as if the next session of the
Civic Federation will be held in the
parlors of Premier Stolypin's wife in
St. Petersburg, with the Premier as
gentleman usher. Premier Stolypin
has just issued a Russian translation
of a Belmont-Gompers-Mitchell placard.
The American production expresses the
underlying devotion of the Civic Fed-
eration to Unionism—only it must not
be revolutionary Unionism. The Rus-
sian translation reads: "There shall be
full freedom of election propaganda—
only the propaganda must not be
revolutionary."

Is it a figure of rhetoric that class
rule is brigand rule? "Hands up!" is
the familiar cry on the highwayman's
lips when he is about to indulge in a
hold-up. "Hands up!" is the order just
issued by the Russian Governor Gen-
eral Davidoff to the people who meet
him on the streets. That cry—"Hands
up!"—may be confidently expected to
resound on the streets of American
cities, thundered by the brigand capi-
talist class, unless the working class
hastens to overthrow capitalism.

Well may contractors, itching for a
contract; capitalists with daughters
that pant for foreign titles; idlers of the
"gilded youth" hankering after
shicure; broken down political hacks
"entitled to a living"; manufacturers
who need a market to dump their junk
into, and a dump to pay them their
prices; talented scribblers who want
lucrative berths from which to mold
public opinion a la Roosevelt's chum
Bishop;—well may these, and all others
of their ilk, make hay while the Pan-
ama Canal sun shines. An additional
appropriation of \$2,000,000 is soon to be
demanded. Hurry up, that sun is
bound to sink amidst the heavy clouds
of an American variation to the French
Panama Canal Scandal.

"Emotional insanity" may or may not
be good ground to save a manslayer
from capital punishment. And Harry
Thaw may or may not be entitled to
the benefit of the plea. On the same
plea, however, the capitalist class, tho'
entitled to escape death, would be en-
titled to a life lock-up in an asylum for
irresponsible maniacs. "Emotional in-
sanity" and "degeneracy" are invertible
terms.

President Eliot of Harvard and Chan-
cellor Day of Syracuse should not fail
to take note of what has happened to
Mrs. Sarah Conklin. Once a leading
society woman in New Rochelle, where
she wallowed in wealth, the lady has
just been found in abject destitution in
this city. Mrs. Conklin's experience
will serve as an illustration of the contention
of the above named illustrious econo-
mists that wealth does not concentrate
but scatter—especially if the selfsame
illustriousness conceal the fact that
Mrs. Conklin's former wealth has not
been "partitioned" among the Working
Class but has "remained in the family,"
the Capitalist Class, the surviving mem-
bers of which gobbled it up.

Welcome must be the announcement,
made by the New York State Superin-
tendent of Prisons, to the breed of re-
formers who delight in cropping the
surface. Among these reformers are the
set who leave untouched the reeking
tenement houses, and strike the war-pat
against tuberculosis. The State Superin-
tendent of Prisons declares "there is no
class among whom the struggle against
tuberculosis can be so successfully waged
as a prison population." Here you have
it, ye anti-tuberculosists. Just let the
tenements reek: that implies letting un-
touch the cause of popular poverty;
that breeds inmates for the prisons; and
there tuberculosis can be best fought and
prevented—Eureka!

The favorite question, Where are you
to get the money from, with which to
buy out the corporations? has just re-
ceived a stunning practical blow in this
city. Of course, there is no thought of

"buying out." The question is one that
implies a false theory. One "buys out"
only him who has a right to sell. The
American Revolutionary Fathers did
not "buy out" King George. The
North did not "buy out" the slave
holders. At the same time the question
implies a false state of facts. It im-
plies that the corporations actually are
the creditors of the Nation. Fact is they
are its debtors, away above their eye-
brows. An inkling of the fact trans-
pired in this city with the Manhattan
and Interborough Companies. They
are proven to owe over \$19,000,000 for
franchise taxes alone, and they have
just been made to disgorge a \$3,170,-
141.71 installment. There is not a cor-
poration in the land that has not crim-
inally dodged its taxes by perjury and
other practices; there is not a cor-
poration in the land that could not be
fined millions upon millions for other
criminal violations of the statute. Sub-
tract from the alleged "value" of these
corporations the taxes they owe and
the fines they should pay, and bring
out the water—there may be a nickle
left. The Social Revolution would not
stickle at that figure. It may be
chivalrous (sarcastic?) enough to re-
turn the said nickle with a hole bored
through it, and a pink bow tied through
the hole for a memento.

The selection by the President of
Raif Tyler, an Ohio negro, for the \$5,-
000 job of surveyor of the port of Cin-
cinnati, is as far from being an evi-
dence of impartiality towards the ne-
groes, as his selection of Sargent of the
Brotherhood of Firemen and of Clark
of the Brotherhood of Conductors to
equally fat jobs was an evidence of his
love for Labor. It was "politics" in
both cases, and, as such, the selections
are to the injury, rather than to the
benefit of the race or class from which
they are made. In the instance of Tyler
the selection is meant as a blow to the
Presidential competitor Foraker,
surely on the whole, a better friend
of the negro than Roosevelt; in the
instance of Sargent and Clark the se-
lection was made on the principle that
bell-wethers are chosen—to lead the
working class whither the Roosevelt
class needs them.

The Volkzeitung Corporation police
spies are at work. Having hitherto
failed to draw recruits in this city for
the Sherman, McCabe Detective Co.,
they are now approaching I. W. W.
men with the poisonous insinuation
conveyed in the following question:
"Say, with a wink of the left eye,
"how comes it that St. John has been
set free, and Moyer, Haywood and Pet-
tibone are kept under lock and key?"

That Right without Might is power-
less, while Right plus Might is omni-
potent, or, at least, can perform mira-
cles is a Verity that is now being
exemplified in plain view of all peo-
ples, upon an international stage, and
with truly Wagnerian scenic mountings.
The Chinese have been treated with un-
qualified injustice by our Government.
Being Might-less they remained impo-
tent. The identical injustice was at-
tempted upon the Japanese. Japan
being Might-ful a different song is
being carolled in Washington. The
Washington despatches narrate that,
the California delegation in Congress,
being invited to a conference by the
President on the Japanese affair and
urged to assist "giving Japan further
cause for irritation," the former sug-
gested "that Japan's resources would
not permit her to make serious trou-
ble," whereupon "the President gave
the delegation some surprising infor-
mation calculated to undeceive them
on that point." The despatches close
with the observation that "the Cali-
formians left the White House con-
vinced that they are facing a danger-
ous situation."

CHICAGO, ATTENTION!
Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party
is going into the Spring campaign
and has nominated a city ticket as fol-
lows: Mayor, J. Billow; City Clerk,
M. Ellow; City Treasurer, T. M. Davis.
In order to have a place on the ballot
it will be necessary to secure seven
thousand signatures, which means that
all our friends will have to set to work.
We call upon all comrades and sym-
pathizers to help us along in securing
these signatures. The time is short,
for the petitions must be in by the
25th of February. To get them we must
set to work at once.
All those wishing to get petitions
can do so by writing to the undersigned
who will forward them promptly.
T. M. Davis, 142 Potomac Ave.

A RED-HOT "WHY."

The constitution of the country and the
constitutions of the several States, the
constitution of Idaho included, guaran-
tee a speedy trial to prisoners.

It is now nearly a year since Moyer,
Haywood and Pettibone were kidnaped
from their Colorado home and trans-
ported to Idaho, there to answer the
imaginary charge of having been
privy to and, therefore, guilty of the
murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg. One
of the reasons, or excuses, or apologies
for the kidnapping was the great anx-
iety of the kidnapers for a speedy
trial. A year has passed, the trial is
not yet—WHY?

When the "anxious-for-a-trial"
prosecution (read persecution) began
putting off the trial the excuse given
was that the delay was due to "man-
oeuvres on the part of the defence,"
which, having appealed to the Supreme
Court of the U. S. from the decisions
of the Courts below in the habeas cor-
pus proceedings, thereby estopped the
Idaho Court from getting into motion.
Anybody who knows anything of law

knows the reasoning is false. Never-
theless, the persecution faced it
through; having the power, it put off
the trial "until the U. S. Supreme
Court shall have rendered its decision."
The Supreme Court has rendered its
decision, and yet no trial—WHY?

When the U. S. Supreme Court de-
cided to legalize kidnapping, all pretext
for further postponements of the trial
was removed. The persecution ap-
peared in lengthy interviews in all its
subsidized papers of the land saying
they now were going to start the trial—
soon, immediately, if not sooner; and
they availed themselves of the courtesy
of their subsidized press to inform the
public that "the murderers would have
a fair trial," besides a speedy one; and
that the evidence was overwhelming
and convincing. Two months, almost,
have elapsed since the U. S. Court
decision, and since these rhapsodies
against "the murderers," and yet no
trial—WHY?

Can it be that the persecution has
not a shred of evidence—so little evi-

dence that it is now resorting to arson,
in order to account for the destruction
of "evidence" that never existed—
against the men whom it has sought
to convict at the bar of public opinion
through deliberate falsehood woven out
of the whole cloth, by having them de-
scribed as "murderers"?

Can it be the persecution is mortally
afraid that its own witnesses will break
down, turn upon the persecution, and
give away the conspiracy, as happened
in Colorado with their precious
Sterlings, Beckmans and Scotts?

Or can it be that, headed by the
Governor of Idaho, the Capitalist Class
of the land is bent upon re-rearing the
institution of the Bastille, whither per-
sons, displeasing to the powers that
be, could, and henceforth again shall,
be indefinitely held in durance, and
thus virtually convicted, and sentenced
to an indefinite period of confinement
WITHOUT A TRIAL?

Whatever the answer to the WHY,
it is a WHY that is rapidly growing
red-hot.

WOMAN

A PRIZE ESSAY, WITH CONTEST OPEN TO ALL, CALLED FOR BY THE SOCIALIST WOMEN OF GREATER
NEW YORK.

WOMEN, ordinarily, are easily in-
terested in anything which pertains to
social reform. So it is all the more
remarkable that, in general the SOCIAL-
IST REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT is
treated by WOMEN with such profound
disregard. Of men, only the workers are
enslaved. But all WOMEN are in bon-
dage. Perhaps too little has been done
by those conducting Socialist propaganda
work to arouse WOMANKIND to a
sense of their obligation to themselves
and to the race. Therefore, having in
mind the education and organization of
our sisters, we, the Socialist Women of
Greater New York, OFFER A PRIZE OF
\$100 (ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS) FOR
THE BEST ESSAY ON THE GENERAL
SUBJECT OF "WOMAN AND THE SOCIAL-
IST MOVEMENT."

The conditions governing the contest
are as follows:

- (1) The Essay shall contain not less
than 15,000 and not more than 25,000
words.
- (2) It shall be submitted in typewrit-
ten form, not later than December 31,
1907.
- (3) It shall contain no partisan refer-
ence to any particular political or eco-
nomic organization, nor shall its contents
be designed to benefit any particular
organization.
- (4) THE ARGUMENT SHALL HAVE
FOR A BASIS the social thesis of the
modern scientific Socialist movement. It
must briefly and concisely trace the eco-
nomic and social evolution of woman,
with especial reference to her place in
the industrial history of capitalist so-
ciety. It must describe her present posi-
tion and prove that only through the
abolition of capitalism and the develop-
ment of Socialism, can she be emancipat-
ed.
- (5) Where authorities are referred to

or statistics are quoted, EXACT DATA
as to sources must be included. The es-
say, being designed for the widest pos-
sible distribution, must stand the most
rigid tests as to LOGIC OF ARGUMENT
and SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY.

Three competent judges, to be an-
nounced within a few days, will pass
upon the manuscripts submitted.

The urgent need of the work here un-
dertaken need not be emphasized. It is
intended that the essay, upon publica-
tion in pamphlet form, shall be distrib-
uted by the hundred thousands. Funds are
needed for this purpose. Cherishing the
hope that very marked results may
follow this effort, the Socialist Women
of Greater New York invite the coopera-
tion of all Socialists.

All Socialist and Labor papers are
requested to copy.
Address all communications to the
Secretary, Anna B. Touroff, 598 St.
Mary Street, New York City.

GOOD FOR ARKANSAS!

S. P. "DESERTERS" AND "TRAITORS" READY TO ORGANIZE THE STATE FOR THE S. L. P. AND THE WORK-
ING CLASS.

Pine Bluff, Ark., January 12.—In view
of the fact that Arkansas claims to
"lead the Socialist movement of the
world" as a revolutionary party, I find
that my own and Peter Winter's with-
drawal together with several other
members (enough to form a Section
of the S. L. P.), has demonstrated the
futility of trying to reconcile two ir-
reconcilables. Traitoral Deserters!!
is the yell of rage emanating from
these quasi-revolutionary leaders of the
Socialist party.

It seems strange to me that after
taking the privilege of adopting the So-
cialist Labor Party's platform in State
convention last May, and endorsing the
I. W. W., they should be ashamed of
acknowledging the position and in rage
yell "Deserters"! at one who has
acknowledged the theft, and makes
reparation by withdrawal in order to
place himself on revolutionary ground.
Our withdrawals in Arkansas prove
the distinction between the S. L. P.,
I. W. W. and the S. P.-A. F. of L. ir-
reconcilable.

The S. P. of Arkansas can make no
logical claims to a revolutionary posi-
tion in the class struggle while its
membership is an integral part of the
national S. P. Based upon State au-
tonomy, the S. P. becomes a mere po-
litical machine, hand in glove with the
A. F. of L. on the economic field, for
the division of the working class, not
its solidarity. It is the political off-
spring of A. F. of L. craft, trade union-
ism and is ashamed, or afraid, to
acknowledge its parent.

How can Arkansas assume a proletar-
ian, revolutionary position while af-
filiated with a national party claiming
neutral ground or repudiating the only
revolutionary program in economic or-
ganization for the solidarity of the
working class? Their assumption will

not bear the light of reason. While
Arkansas is affiliated with the national
Socialist party, her revolutionary S. L. P.
platform and endorsement of the
I. W. W., but gives the lie to her ac-
tions, and commits the double sin of
betraying both State autonomy or no
State autonomy; in the last analysis,
Arkansas is as responsible for the So-
cialist national party as bourgeois Wis-
consin and as much a part of its sin of
having about two hundred platforms
and innumerable constitutions, as any
other State.

But they hope to reform the party
from within. Its reformation is its
destruction. The moment it takes revo-
lutionary ground in unity convention
with the S. L. P. that party (S. P.)
can make no apology for its existence.
The New Jersey State Unity Con-
vention has proven that already. A unity
convention can only result in the de-
struction of the Socialist party as at
present organized. There is no point
upon which capitalist institutions
(and I recognize the Socialist party as
nothing else, with pseudo reform plat-
forms on the political field alone), can
find a common ground to unite with a
revolutionary movement.

We demand, and the question is too
serious to be trifled with, the uncondi-
tional surrender of the capitalist class.
No compromise or trucking to the
American Federation of Labor to catch
votes or to harmonize two irrecon-
cillable positions can result in anything
good for the working class. The S. P.
cannot be both a revolutionary and re-
form party at the same time. It will
have to come to S. L. P.-I. W. W. or go
to the bourgeois reform element. If
it comes to a revolutionary position it
can come only to the S. L. P. as the
only revolutionary political movement
representing the economic solidarity of
the working class.
Comrades: We have delayed long

enough! We are revolutionists with
all that the term implies, or we are not.
Scientifically, our position can be de-
termined only on the ground of the
class struggle. To which class do you
belong? No capitalist-class-endorsed
A. F. of L. or S. P. as its political off-
spring, can delegate to you your eman-
cipation from wage slavery. None are
capable of delegating to you your liberty.
You must take it for yourself. The
struggle is to the death. Either the
capitalist class must go or your slavery
will intensify with ever increasing
power. The capitalist class have shown
you they never will yield and it is up
to you to force the issue. Economic
solidarity, backed by your brain in
manipulating the tools of production,
makes a more powerful weapon for the
overthrow of your enemies than the
very guns which your brain and brawn
is manufacturing to place in the hands
of enemies to kill you with.

Your emancipation will be no child's
play of make believe. It is a deadly
conflict between you and the capitalist
class, as bitter and deep as hell itself.
Arkansas will have to choose as well
as Wisconsin, and the division will be
upon the same revolutionary program
of the I. W. W.-S. L. P. REVOLU-
TIONARY, or the A. F. of L.-S. P.
CAPITALIST REFORM. What will
you do?

We want to organize, we revolution-
ists. "We must get active," and I am
requested to ask you for the necessary
authority and material to start the
revolutionary party in Arkansas. We
are strong enough here to start the
first Section of the S. L. P. in this
State. The fight has begun and we
might as well get off our coats. Once
started, just watch us "traitors" and
"deserters" smoke.

Yours for the revolution,
Clinton Simonton,
Station No. 1, Pine Bluff.

BOHN IN BROOKLYN

Addresses an Appreciative Audience in
S. P. Hotbed.

Frank Bohn's lecture on Revolution-
ary Ideals and Tactics was well re-
ceived by an appreciative audience Jan.
26 at Mausehart's Hall, Har-
mon street and Hamburg avenue,
Brooklyn. This is a hotbed of
S. P.-ism.

Bohn explained the utter uselessness
of reforms as a means of establishing
justice and pointed out that in order to
overthrow capitalism and rear the So-
cialist Republic the working class must
be properly equipped. Class conscious
political action by the working class,
he declared, was an absolutely neces-
sary course, but he also emphasized
the great importance of industrial or-
ganization, so that the working class
will be fully prepared to carry out its
programme of taking over the machin-
ery of production and operating it for
the benefit of all the people who are
willing to work.

When the chairman called for ques-
tions one of the audience rose and in-
quired why the two Socialist parties do
not unite. The speaker replied that the
S. L. P. would appoint a committee at
any time to meet a committee of the
S. P. for the purpose of effecting unity.
He called attention to the New Jersey
Unity Conference pamphlets which, to-
gether with other booklets, were for
sale at the rear of the hall. About
twenty pamphlets were sold. The col-
lection netted \$3.80. The chairman
called attention to the Socialist lec-
tures to be held at Ormer's Hall, 574
Broadway, Brooklyn, February 9, also
at Turn Hall, 16th street, on February
10.

EBERT'S LECTURE

"Early American Labor Organizations"
Closely Followed by Large Audience.

The lecture on Early American Labor
Organizations by Justus Ebert January 30
at Arlington Hall, 23 East 8th street,
was well attended, and was followed by
many interesting and well answered
questions.

Ebert traced the growth of the trade
unions from the opening of the nineteenth
century to 1870-80, and showed
how they had, by severe struggles, won
the right to organize, and also reduced
the work day from 14 and 16 hours to
10, in many industries; besides inaugu-
rating the eight-hour movement, and
increasing wages. He characterized early
labor organization as formative; proceed-
ing in its evolution from an undeveloped
industrialism to an undeveloped craftism.
On February 13 the supplementary lec-
ture, Modern American Labor Organiza-
tions will trace the later developments
of these tendencies, and the growth of
trades unionism since the decade 1870-80.
The collection amounted to \$6.50.
Frank Bohn delivered the second of his
lectures "The Commodity Labor Power"
on February 6.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

Owing to the circumstances that, if
the De Leon lecture on "Industrialism,"
announced to take place on next Feb.
3 in the afternoon at Parson's Theatre,
were held on that date, it would become
impossible for the Russian revolutionist,
Gregory Gerschouni, now in this country
on a short tour, to address the people of
Hartford, the De Leon meeting stands
postponed for two weeks by mutual ar-
rangement.

Accordingly, the address by Daniel De
Leon on "Industrialism" will be deliv-
ered on Sunday, February 17th, at 3 p. m.,
Parson's Theatre.

The tickets sold for February 3 will
remain good. Ticket sellers should make
it their business to notify their customers
of the changed date.

GOODING BACKING DOWN.

"Proofs" That Never Existed Alleged
To Have Been Destroyed by Fire.

Cripple Creek, Col., February 1.—
Through a fire yesterday, alleged to have
been caused by a combustible liquid, the
persecutors of Moyer, Haywood and Pet-
tibone now pretend that certain "docu-
mentary evidence, photographs, and other
valuable papers," that they expected to
use against Moyer, Haywood and Pet-
tibone, officers of the Western Federation
of Miners, charged with complicity in the
murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho,
are reported to have been destroyed. The
combination lock on the safe has been
affected by the heat, and it is impossible
to open it and ascertain the extent of the
damage.

The fire is as mysterious as the train-
wreckings which the agents of the Mine
Owners' Association perpetrated in order
to involve the W. F. of M., and which
those agents confessed on the trials was
their own work.

CONGRESSIONAL

A QUEER DEBATE AND VOTE ON
FREE EVENING LECTURES.

Of the Men Who Have Made Lavish
Appropriations at the Dictation of
Railroads for Railroad Stockholders
Benefit, One Set Offers and Another
Begrudges a \$1,500 Appropriation for
Public Lectures.

On last January 28th a spirited de-
bate, quite a little breeze, sprang up in
the House on a bill authorizing the
Board of Education of the District of
Columbia, to maintain a series of free
evening lectures. The provision for the
free lectures had been offered before as
an amendment to the appropriation bill.
On a point of order the amendment had
been thrown out. Now the matter came
up directly, and the proposition was
finally adopted. The objections raised to
the bill as well as the arguments ad-
vanced in its favor are of interest be-
yond the District of Columbia. In a
nutshell, "general enlightenment" was ad-
vanced as a reason for, while, as reason
against, the argument was that these
lectures were meant "simply to create a
place to give employment to somebody,"
and that that was the only "good meant
to be accomplished." As is obvious, the
economic question was really the ques-
tion on the tapis. How was it handled?

The attacks of the opposition—con-
ducted mainly by Madden of Illinois,
Shackelford of Pennsylvania, James of
Kentucky and Sims of Tennessee—drew
from those in favor of the bill the fol-
lowing admissions:—the free lectures
had been given, not in any public school
building, where, at least theoretically,
poor school children and their parents
would be attracted, but were given in the
Carnegie Library; the preponderant
element in the audience was not made
up of youths whose education was to be
rounded up, but of adults in search of
diversion, amounting to 20,000; the sub-
jects were not of a post graduate nature,
but were of the elite salon nature intend-
ed to promote the superficial conversa-
tion of such circles: among the subjects
mentioned were "Spanish architecture,"
"Tone and tone producing qualities,"
"Bird notes," "A night in the nether
world," etc. In other words, the posture
of those who favored the bill—besides not
denying the charge of the opposition that
what they were after was to furnish
places for placement—was the posture of
the Roman politicians who furnished the
Roman! plebs! with? panem! et? circen-
ceses," bread and circus exhibitions,
with this marked difference, however,
that the Roman prototype of the modern
politician defrayed out of his own
pockets the costs of his demagoguery,
whereas the modern politician sought
popularity at the expense of the public
treasury. This point was hinted at quite
sharply by Stephens of Texas.

While the advocates of the bill came
out much damaged from the thumpings
of their opponents, these opponents came
out in even worse plight—from their own
thumpings administered to themselves
by themselves in expressions that shame-
lessly betrayed the narrow horizon that
bounded their minds. This set was typi-
fied by Sims of Tennessee. Sims closed
his speech of grotesque witticism with this
tirade:

"Take this entire list of subjects from
one end to the other and I could beat any
man in my district who would run for
office and claim to be a laboring man who
would favor the expenditure of money for
such purposes as this. One-half of this
comes from the people of your State and
mine, where they learn the bird notes
from their own birds and at their own
expense, and I think the amendment is a
just one. If the people of the District
of Columbia and the laboring people here
want these lectures, let them pay for
them, because we in our country do not
need to know anything about nights in
the nether world, about Spanish architec-
ture, about bird notes, about vacation
days in Scotland, about how to go around
the world in forty minutes, or anything
else covered by these lectures here."

When it is considered that the whole
amount involved amounted to only
\$1,500, one knows not which side to
award the palm of niggardliness to. This
curious episode closed with a significant
vote. The bill was carried by 112 yeas
against 104 nays—153 not voting.

W. W. Cox, National Organizer for
the Industrial Workers of the World,
is now located in Springfield. For in-
formation, making arrangements for
meetings, addressing organizations, and
the procuring of literature, call or ad-
dress Room 16, Fortune's Hotel, Sixth
and Jefferson streets.

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

SOCIALIST REMINISCENCES

[Note.—Contributions under this head are invited from old-time Party members. Aside from their historic value such articles will serve to instruct and consequently warn against future pitfalls in the path of the Labor Movement.]

By M. D. Fitzgerald, New York.

The New York City daily newspapers viciously denounced the men who had assembled at the meeting in Tompkins Square in the year 1873 to commemorate the anniversary of the Paris Commune. I being a very youthful member of the old Fenian Brotherhood in Ireland, and having so often heard the fierce denunciations hurled against the brotherhood by leading members of the Catholic hierarchy, notably Cardinal Cullen of the Dublin archdiocese, that at once a feeling of sympathy with the so-called Communists or Socialists of the 1873 period was aroused within me. The fact that I was yet in 1873, a minor, accounted for my miraculous escapes from one or all of the many bourgeois societies into which nearly all young Irishmen were seduced, mainly to boost up some one or more of their countrymen to political office, all in the name of patriotism. Very often men have thus been forced upon the suffrages of the Irish people that were in no sense representative of the dignity and aspirations of our race as represented by Wolfe Tone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Robert Emmet, and the grand galaxy of brilliant Irishmen who formed that grand organization of United Irishmen in 1798, whose object was to establish in Ireland a Republic in form of government guaranteeing civil and religious liberty to all her inhabitants. The Fenian Brotherhood was the lineal successor of this magnificent body of men, who now stand out in the light of history as great men, in comparison with the political trimmers and compromisers of to-day who prate of "Irish Freedom" and "Irish Liberty" while supporting, here, where we have a Republic, a form of industrial slavery that bodes the destruction of the Republic that has been founded at the cost of great human sacrifice, and in opposition to an almost world wide hatred of its fundamental principles.

On making the acquaintance of Justice Schwab, John Swinton, P. J. McGuire and a number of other Socialists of the 1873 period, I found that the word-pictures of them and the movement they were supposed to represent, as portrayed by the New York Press, were malicious, misleading and entirely false. Whatever may now be said of the very many so-called militant Socialists who formed the embryonic nucleus of the "Socialist Labor Party," that had a merely local existence on the "East Side" of New York, in a few assembly districts, at this time, I must say of my friend Justice H. Schwab that he was then a fearless, honest, and zealous advocate of Socialism as he understood it. He was a handsome man, very much devoted to his wife and children. He and his associates evidently had the French Revolution and its phases constantly in their minds. Anyhow Justice always warmly greeted me with the title "Citizen Fitzgerald." "There," said he as he laid his hand on the handsome granite balustrade that led into the then new Post Office building (1878), to Newmaster James's private room, where it was being held the first public meeting of the first Congressional Labor Committee, appointed by the United States Congress to consider the Labor Problem. "There, Citizen Fitzgerald, is a sample of the buildings we shall erect and maintain in the Socialist Commonwealth."

We appeared with Doctor Doual, of New Jersey, as Socialistic Labor delegates. I appeared in behalf of the Bartenders and Hotel Help of New York City. Abraham S. Hewitt, Peter Cooper's son-in-law, was chairman of the Congressional Committee. The manner in which he put the pretty trick questions to that well educated old man (Dr. Doual) whose honesty of purpose was clearly evident, led me to form a disgust for Democratic and Republican political leaders, that seems to grow stronger with me as the evidence of their duplicity and chicanery become more apparent as the years roll by.

My departure from New York for Connecticut in the year 1879, and the launching of the "New Departure" movement, the Irish National League, enlisted my entire efforts and energy outside of those necessary to obtain a living. This fact, and the lack of organization of the Socialist Movement withdrew me from active participation in the Socialist Movement until it entered the political field in Massachusetts, where I had gone from Connecticut. The Lynn comrades, George R. Pease, Charles N. Wentworth, Charles Bohn, Fred Oelcher, and very many

other comrades whose names I cannot at this writing recall, were then very militant Socialists, and are to this day. From them and a study of "Capital" by Karl Marx, aided by The People, I became as I now remain, a firm adherent of the Socialist Labor Party, and its Trade Union policy.

In looking back over the early period of Socialist activity, I am at a loss to find satisfactory reasons for the falling away of so many stalwart Socialists and their organizing a rival party to the tried and true Socialist Labor Party. I can account for Justus Schwab leaving the Socialist Movement and joining the Anarchist movement—if there is such a thing as an organized movement of Anarchy, outside of that created by the small capitalists—from the fact that there was in his time no Socialist organization.

My maiden vote, cast in 1878, was for the Greenback ticket, headed by Cooper and Carey. Excepting those votes, I always cast my vote for the nominees of the Socialist Labor Party—the latter was not then a unit for political action; this and subsequent periods have been so concisely and truthfully stated in Justus Ebert's latest contribution to modern Socialist literature under the title of "American Industrial Evolution," that it is not necessary for me to go over the ground.

Justice Schwab, like the present day "borers from within" believed that the rising intelligence (?) of the Trade Union movement would develop a phalanx of Socialist Apostles. (The very opposite has resulted, and every labor fakir from Powderly down to Gompers and Mitchell are irreconcilable enemies of the true Socialist movement, and will continue so as long as the Trades Union movement remains a job trust.)

Schwab and a few more of his time became discouraged, because their propaganda, chiefly conducted in his lager beer saloon, produced little or no results. Yet, perhaps, they did the best they could with the scanty funds and scantier literature at their disposal.

Christianity, not Capitalism, seemed with them to be an objective point of attack. On the side wall of the saloon at 50 First street a black crayon picture was drawn showing the "Globe" or earth. An Apostle of Liberty (?) had surmounted the apex bearing a flag on the top of the staff a Phrygian cap of Liberty was blown backward by the breeze that expanded the black flag. That is the entire crayon was in black carbon on a yellow painted wall; the figure stood upon a fallen cross, emblematic, I suppose of a triumph of Socialism over Christianity.

Perhaps it is this portrayal of the vagaries and idiosyncrasies of individuals in the old Socialist Movement, that leads to so much misunderstanding of the scientific principles of Socialism by its present opponents. Can any one tell me the precise reasons why men of known probity and high intelligence like T. C. Brophy, P. F. O'Neill, Squire E. Putney, David Taylor, and John H. Finn, who formed the first English speaking Section of the S. L. P. in Haverhill, Mass., left the Socialist Movement, and either by their apathy, or aggressive attitude against the S. L. P., have become enemies of the movement? None of these men are vote catchers or office seekers in the sense of the Hillquits, Malloys, Careys, et al., of the S. P.

That the hostile attitude of the S. L. P. to Capitalist Trade Unionism is in a measure responsible for their falling by the wayside cannot be doubted. But it is not the real reason. Would it not be a good idea to open the columns of the Party Press, S. L. P. and S. P., and let these men state, for the benefit of correct future estimation of their judgment, just what in their opinion should be now done in the way of organizing and preparing the way for the establishment of the Socialist Republic?

Personally I believe that the hedging policy adopted by the Socialist party, and endorsed by some members of the Socialist Labor Party, is a very pusillanimous one, and can never win the respect or confidence of any self-respecting body of the working-class. The drilling and disciplining that the wage earners and salaried class are now subject to by Capitalism is an immense stride toward the formation of the Socialist Republic. What I mean by this will be better understood by those who have studied and understand that small but very instructive pamphlet published by the New York Labor News Co., "Socialism Reduced from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels, translated from the German by Daniel De Leon. The recapitulation showing the transit or evolution from the handmade or artisan method of production to the factory system and the organization of the latter into the immense State, National, and International Trusts, and syndicates, that are finally to be taken over by the or-

ganized proletariat, is a prophetic vision, that is even now partially realized.

But, I ask, can the proletariat be scientifically organized by men having the knowledge, honesty, and ability necessary for the task, if they, the organizers, persist in trying to reform a Feudalistic, Monarchistic and Capitalistic form of Trades Unionism such as is represented by the American Federation of Labor and its kindred associations? The men who talk of doing this remind me of the Pastor, trustees, and congregation of the Southern Methodist Church who "Resolved to build a new church out of the bricks in the old one, and to worship in the old church until the new one was built."

A quarter of a century ago, when the S. L. P. movement was wrecked, or rather its formation prevented, by the Greenback, Henry George, "Single Tax," and the pure and simple trades union movement, if the Schwabites and Druryites, et al., had the courage and honesty, and intelligence necessary to have laid the foundation for a Trades Union, based upon the foundations of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that virile youngster that aroused the cream of the American proletariat and has helped in the establishment of the Industrial Workers of the World, we would not now be confronted by a so-called Trades Union movement that the capitalist class and press with its instinctive perception recognize as "A bulwark against Socialism."

It may be laid down as an axiom that you cannot approach an object by walking away from it, therefore, if there is sufficient intelligence to be found in the American proletariat, who to-day represent the working class of the entire world, and I believe there is, the first step toward the object, the establishment of the Socialist Republic is an organization, political and economic in its aspect, bringing together the best talent procurable in the various arts, sciences and industries, forming them into a solid phalanx, casting their ballots for Socialism in the political field, while solidifying and preparing to assume the reins of industry when the latter can no longer be held by a class representative of a system that is fast approaching its own dissolution, caused by the inherent contradictions of its wage-system upon which it is resting like an inverted pyramid.

Two thousand men organized for political propaganda, on the lines laid down and followed by the Socialist Labor Party, can do more effective work in enlightening the main body of the working class, than if forty times that number were organized in a kind of an india-rubber organization like that of the party of many names and many tactics, the Socialist party.

Just before I went to Washington, D. C., from Boston Common, Mass., with the "Massachusetts Industrial Delegation" bearing a petition of the unemployed in that memorable year or years 1893-94, a vast amount of agitation was carried on by the organization of a small body composed of S. L. P. men, silverites, Single Taxers, and some so-called Anarchists. The S. L. P. men did all the work and contributed most of the funds to the Headquarters, a house at No. 26 Oak street, Boston. Here Morrison I. Swift was "nursed" by the S. L. P., here every freak from Maine to California exhausted his or her hot air bag, with the result that the agitation carried on made much of the discontent springing from lack of employment, but brought forth no fruit of use in building for the Socialist Republic. The last time I met its centre piece, Morrison I. Swift, in Boston he was busy getting his book on "The Marriage Question" placed on the market. In reply to my question, "Where do you now stand politically?" He said: "Nowhere. We must first destroy the Church and Christianity." Mr. Swift is a scholar, a gentleman, an irreconcilable agitator, his lurid literature would consume a vast mental prairie, and leave not a stubble for any one or anything to fasten an idea on. Yet Mr. Swift is a fair type of some of the men who figured pyrotechnically in the Massachusetts Socialist Movement from the early 90's up to the celebrated fiasco of 1899.

The S. L. P. organization wasted much energy upon material of this kind. I once asked P. F. O'Neill if Mr. Swift belonged to the party. "No," said Pat, "we are nursing him."

One year later I asked him why does not Mr. I. Swift join our party. Pat replied: "Swift says he does not want to put his head in a bag." I never understood what Swift meant by this.

H. N. Casson and his Labor Church was another "powerful auxiliary" "nursed" by the Massachusetts S. L. P. Some of the comrades taught Catholicism (?) in the Church—the Church, that was like the mustard seed, destined to spread and spread until the

Pope of Rome, Capitalism, and everything except itself was knocked sky-high. The grocery store, and boot and shoe store emanations from the Church, were to spread, and spread, until they commercialized the whole world. Members of the Lynn Section who pointed out the fallacy of these undertakings were scoffed at by the Churchites and Co-operationists, Keir Hardie addressed the Churchites in Lynn. I did not hear him. It was said that the Pope would not allow me to attend the Church. They meant the Pope at Rome; Daniel De Leon was not yet, at that time, exalted by these gentlemen to the Popedom of the S. L. P.

The Lynn Section provided a printing press for H. N. Casson who was a brilliant writer, and a very enthusiastic Socialist, until the Church theory got possession of his gray matter. In a short time the press destined to print S. L. P. propaganda was run on the 16 to 1 principle, 16 words for all kinds of idiosyncrasies and one word for straight Socialism. One of his own pamphlets circulated was to show how any Lynn shoemaker could become "Greater than Jesus Christ." He and Mr. James Carey of Haverhill became self-elected editors of that powerful (?) labor press that furnished papers to the East from St. Louis under Sanderson. The People was taboed in Lynn and Haverhill while the S. L. P. got the blame for all the lurid journalism that was being floated skyward.

About this time I visited Haverhill. I think Comrade McDonald, who was one of the belligerents in the protest meeting held in Dublin to protest against "The Queen's Jubilee" being celebrated there, was with me. We had 1,000 or more copies of The People for distribution in Haverhill. Mr. Carey had his "Haverhill Labor" paper, and after I had stayed till 4 o'clock in the morning talking with him trying to make him clear on what Socialism really meant, I failed. He said The People was a "scurrilous sheet, and not fit to be circulated." I finally compelled him to admit that this opinion was based upon a letter sent to The People by T. C. Brophy, in which he alluded to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Lease as one of the demi-monde. Brophy having met the lady in New York City was qualified to write about the celebrated "Mary Ellen" who was another meteoric Socialist (?) who at this time threatened to eclipse another nursing of the S. L. P. the renowned Martha Moore Avery, who recently joined her "intellectual forces" in union with the "philosophical" cigarmaker David Goldstein.

One of the celebrated questions of Mrs. M. M. A. whenever she heard of a novice appearing on the S. L. P. lecture platform was: "Are you quite sure he knows his doctrine?" On one occasion at a public meeting of the S. L. P. in Lynn Laster's Hall, I stated from the platform that the members of the Socialist Labor Party freely gave their time and also their money for the furtherance of the cause of the abolition of wage slavery, and that if the working class paid less heed to paid orators it would be better for them. Mrs. M. M. A. rebuked me for this statement saying "my regular price for all lectures is three dollars, this or nothing."

Looking back over this period a feeling of regret fills my mind that these forces have all been lost to the Socialist Movement. Of course many comrades may say it was the tares growing amid the wheat. If this is true great care should be used in admitting persons to a guiding position in the S. L. P. or I. W. W. movement who have any pet hobby or patented panacea to usher out the capitalist system and usher in the Socialist Republic. If the energy that was wasted in Massachusetts alone, from 1890 to 1900, had been concentrated on the Socialist Movement and not diverted by sentimentalists and intellectuals the Party and Party Press would have been placed in an even better position than it is now. However I never felt more satisfied than now with the general aspect of Party affairs, or more confident of final success.

DE LEON TOUR.

Arrangements for the tour of Daniel De Leon are now so far advanced as to permit the announcement that the opening address will be made Sunday, March 3, at New Castle, Pa. The tour will take from six to eight weeks and all important cities west of St. Louis will be visited. Most of the important points have been heard from, invariably requesting a date. Some slow sections, however, are urged to send answers to my late letter without further delay, so that dates may be assigned.

Frank Bohn,

National Secretary, S. L. P.

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.

AS TO POLITICS, ONCE MORE

By H. B. Hoffman, N. Y.

Whether the debate on the political situation is closed or not it is up to the editor of the Daily People to reply to the following trite questions and answers. And as no comment can be made without presenting the matter from which the argument is drawn I would be pleased to see this contribution printed in full:

The questions are addressed to an S. L. P. man:

1. "Are you a 'revolutionary' body?"
"We are and decidedly so."
2. "Very well. If, then, you are a political party you are organized to enforce or evolve legislative enactments?" (Hesitatingly). "Yes we are organized for legislative purposes."
3. "And yet you call yourself revolutionary. Legislation within the capitalist state, in order to be declared valid, must be of a mild constitutional nature. It must partake of the capitalists' notion of validity. It must harmonize with the existing order of things, does it not?"
"Yes."

"So that if you harmonize with the capitalist state you can effect reforms, radical or ultra radical but such reforms are drawn within the boundary lines of private property. In fact you succeed in palating rotten conditions you ease the lot of the workingman and make him able to bear up. You unconsciously harmonize the workingman to existing conditions because you build up a hope in him that you are there to help him, and that through legislation. You are in fact doing the work of the reformer which he as a useful lieutenant of the capitalist can better do himself. Hearst can bring about more reforms through legislation in a shorter time than can five revolutionary parties."

"You furthermore build up a false hope which the working class will not forgive you, when they realize the emptiness of it. As a conscious Socialist you know that the capitalist is well entrenched; legislatures, courts and police, make up his armaments of war, all effective legislation can be nullified by the courts which are generally not of an elective nature. You know the helplessness of your situation and yet you would goad the workers on and make them believe in the strength of legislation."

"No! No! We are in politics for agitational purposes," answers the disturbed S. L. P. man.

"Ha! ha! in politics for agitational purposes! Were I not fully conscious of your extreme honesty I would call you a knave. As it is I am content to think you are in the wrong."

"A political party means something. It has its classical mission which is popularly understood. A political party is a body either in office or trying to get in office. It nominates men for special offices. In coming before the electors it makes certain specific promises which it also promises to enforce if elected. Absurd is it not to imagine that it can masquerade as a political party with no political party with no political intentions. Absurd is it not to simply spread agitational propaganda and yet go to the trouble of organizing a political body. It is misrepresentation, culminating in a farcical tragedy. And how absurd would it be to practice both politics and agitational propaganda thro' a political party and yet sustain its revolutionary character of the body. It is a reformers carnival with the fitting mask of the masquerader."—H. B. Hoffman, 7 W. 116th St., N. Y. City.

[Again let, first of all, the significant fact be recorded that, along with his predecessors, this week's opponent of the S. L. P. position also leaves unanswered the question put by The People at the beginning of this discussion—how can the ranks of the I. W. W., of the revolutionary army, intended to take and hold the means of production, etc., recruit the necessary forces for that eventual and final act of the revolution if it starts by rejecting the civilized method of settling social disputes, offered by the political platform, and plants itself instead upon the principle of physical force only?

Surely none can claim the question to be a trick, or unfair. Men who aim at the overthrow of the capitalist system; men who recognize the necessity of a revolutionary economic organization of the working class to accomplish the revolution; finally men who reject the civilized method of social warfare, political action;—such men certainly owe to the public, the working class public, an answer to the question put above—how do you expect to recruit your forces?

The persistent avoidance to answer this question justifies the conclusion that it is unanswerable; that it knocks the bottom from under the notion of rejecting political action; that indeed, the question needs but to be put in order to expose the error of the notion. Nor is the evasion at all concealed by an answer which puts other questions and, as Hoffman does this week, himself furnishes a series of answers unwarranted, in the main, by the exhaustive answers

given by The People to previous correspondents on the subject, and the well known posture of the S. L. P. in the premises.

The facts in the case are simply these: The Socialist party asserts that political action is all-sufficient to emancipate the Working Class. "Elect us to office," it says, "and we will emancipate you."

Whatever there is intellectually clear and clean in the Labor Movement readily sees through the error; it even sees deeper and perceives that such a body, if it does not start corrupt, must inevitably degenerate into a fraud upon the proletariat. The emancipation of the proletariat, that is, the Socialist Republic, can not be the result of legislative enactment. No bunch of office holders will emancipate the proletariat. The emancipation of the proletariat can only be the mass-action of the proletariat itself, "moving in," taking possession of the productive powers of the land.

This correct, this indisputable position leads directly to the principle that the revolutionary proletariat can not fulfill its historic mission unless it is so organized economically, that it can take possession integrally, shed the slough of the capitalist political State, and assume the reigns of industrial administration of the country. The industrially organized revolutionary Union, in short, the I. W. W., was the product of this insight into things.

This position, by reason of its very purity, brought its leas along with it. An element there arose, which—whether nauseated by the unavoidable corruption in the pure and simple political Socialist party; or whether, dazzled by the very brilliancy of the position itself, disabled them from seeing aught but that—contends that political action should be wholly discarded; accordingly, that the I. W. W. should drop the political clause from its preamble where it expresses the necessity of uniting the working class "on the political as well as on the industrial field."

The I. W. W. denies the soundness of such a position. It goes further; it points to the fatal error involved in the same. The rejection of political action would throw the I. W. W. back upon the methods of barbarism—physical force exclusively. Where, as in Russia, no other method exists, none other can be taken up. Where, however, as in the rest of the Western Civilization, especially in America, the civilized method exists of public agitation, and of peaceful submission to the counting of the ballots that express the contending views;—where such methods exist, the man or organization that rejects them does so at his or its peril. This is especially the case in the capitalist America of to-day. The capitalist class, however powerful is not omnipotent. It feels constrained to render at least external homage to the Genius of the Age. The Genius of the Age demands free speech and a free vote. So soon, however, as a Labor Organization were to reject the peaceful trial of strength, the capitalist class would be but too delighted to apply the system of Russian Terrorism. The long and short of it all is that the physical force organization of the revolution could not gather the necessary recruits. On the other hand, clad in the vestments of civilized, fully civilized conflict, the I. W. W. recognizes the indispensable usefulness of "political agitation whereby it may demand the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class; whereby it may preach and teach the reasons therefor; whereby it may express its willingness to abide by the fiat of the ballot, that is, by the peaceful trial of strength; and by reason of such conduct, recruit, drill and organize the physical force which it may need in order to safeguard the civilized because peaceful victory that it has striven to win. Putting the matter in a nut-shell—without the revolutionary economic organization of the Working Class the day of Socialist political victory would be the day of its defeat; without the revolutionary political action of Socialism, the revolutionary economic organization of the Working Class can not be fully shaped for action.

The Socialist Labor Party represents this view. Though recognizing its preponderatingly economic importance, it perceives its incidental political necessity. "Ha!" cries out Hoffman, our this week's opponent. "A masquerade!" The ways of civilization are no mask on the face of civilized man. The ways of civilization are part and parcel of the civilized man's being: they sharply mark the profile of his face. For the same reason, and by the identical principle, that Sherman's defeat in the I. W. W. could be encompassed only by the policy of those delegates who went to last September's convention sincerely believing, not masked with the belief, that the man was honest, but who soon as they found him out a scoundrel, grabbed him by the slack of his reputation and threw him out of the Convention and the I. W. W.—for the same reason

son, and by the identical principle, the overthrow of the Capitalist Class will be the work of those men only with whom the ways of civilization are, not a mask but part of their nature; men who insist upon exhausting the ways of civilization, and who, when Capitalism shall have dropped its mask, will be found ready to resort to the ways of barbarism,—all the more determinedly so because the method is repellent to the civilized cause that they are the apostles of.

For the same reason, and by the identical principle, that Sherman would have remained in possession of both the convention and the I. W. W. if the policy of those delegates had prevailed who went to the convention convinced in advance of the man's scoundrelism, and who wanted to throw him out from the start,—for the same reason, and by the identical principle, the Capitalist Class would remain enthroned if the policy were to prevail of that impatient and angry element who reject in advance, the expectation of a peaceful trial of strength, and would start with resort to physical force.

The S. L. P. ballot demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class. The S. L. P., accordingly preaches the Revolution, teaches the Revolution, and thereby enables the recruiting and organizing of the physical force element requisite to enforce the Revolution. The S. L. P. does all this, including the latter, because it strikes the posture of holding the Ruling Class to the civilized method of a peaceful trial of strength.

May be the S. L. P. will triumph at the hustings, that is, win out and be rightly counted. In this case the S. L. P. would forthwith dissolve; the political State would be ipso facto abolished; the industrially and integrally organized proletariat will without hindrance assume the administration of the productive powers of the land. Is this impossible? We admit it is highly improbable.

More likely is the event of S. L. P. triumph at the polls, but defeat by the election inspectors, or resistance, as the Southern slave-holders did at the election of Lincoln. In that case also the S. L. P. would forthwith dissolve into its economic organization. That body, having had the opportunity to recruit and organize its forces, and the civilized method of peaceful trial of strength having been abandoned, the Might of the proletariat will then be there, free to resort to the last resort, and physically mop the earth with the barbarian Capitalist Class.

Most likely, however, the political expression of the I. W. W. will not be afforded the time for triumph at the polls. Most likely the necessities of capitalism will, before then, drive it to some lawless act that will call forth resistance. A strike will break out; capitalist brutality will cause the strike to spread; physical, besides moral support, will pour in from other and not immediately concerned branches of the Working Class. A condition of things—economic, political, social-atmospheric—will set in, akin to the condition of things in 1902, at the time of the great coal miners strike, or in 1894, at the time of the Pullman-A. R. U. strike. What then? The issue will then depend wholly upon the degree, in point of quality and in point of quantity, that the organization of the I. W. W. will have reached. If it has reached the requisite minimum, then, that class-instinct of the proletariat that Marx teaches the Socialist to rely upon, and the chord of which the Capitalist Class instinctively seeks, through its labor fakirs, to keep the Socialist from touching, will readily crystallize around that requisite I. W. W. minimum of organization. The Working Class would then be organically consolidated. Further efforts for a peaceful measuring of strength would then have been rendered superfluous by Capitalist barbarism. Capitalism would be swept aside forthwith. For this consummation, however, in the eventuality under consideration, be it remembered, the I. W. W. must have reached the requisite quantitative and qualitative minimum of perfection, AND THAT IN TURN WILL DEPEND UPON THE FREQUENTNESS OF ITS PREVIOUS AGITATIONAL WORK. A FREEDOM THAT IT NEVER COULD ENJOY EXCEPT IT PLANTS ITSELF UPON THE PRINCIPLE THAT RECOGNIZES THE CIVILIZED METHOD OF PEACEFUL TRIAL OF STRENGTH—THE POLITICAL BALLOT.

Accordingly it all comes back and boils down to the question, How is the I. W. W. to recruit and organize its forces if it starts with the absolute rejection of the political ballot?

All talk concerning the thorns that beset the political stalk are beside the question. Such talk our opponents should reserve for the pure and simple political Socialist party men. Addressed to the S. L. P. men, such talk is superfluous and inconsequential—as inconsequential as would be extensive dissertations on the stench that periodically is felt in dissecting rooms, and of the diseases such

TRADES UNIONISM

ITS CAUSE AND EVOLUTION—FROM CRAFT TO INDUSTRIALISM—ITS RELATION TO SOCIALISM.

To the capitalists, trades unionism is an important subject. They regard it both as a danger and a safeguard; a danger when animated by working class motives and principles; a safeguard when controlled by their own ideas and lieutenants.

To some workmen, trades unionism is of no importance; to others, it is the very breath of life. The first regard trades unionism as incapable of doing any good, and consequently unworthy of support. The second consider it one of the great forces making for a higher civilization—a framework of Socialism—and therefore worthy of the greatest sacrifice.

With employers unanimous in their views of the importance of trades unionism, and the workmen divided thereon, a little consideration may aid in winning over those workmen who fall to appreciate the deep significance of the subject, and transform them from indifferent or hostile opponents into able and zealous advocates.

To understand trades unionism, we must understand Capitalism. Capitalism is the system under which we live at present. The chief feature of capitalism is the production of wealth for the profit of private individuals called capitalists, and known collectively as the capitalist class. The capitalists own the capital of this country—its land and machinery—which the inhabitants thereof need to feed, clothe, and shelter themselves; and which the capitalists employ not for the use of those inhabitants, but their own class enrichment and entrenchment. Shakespeare makes one of his characters say: He controls my life who controls the means whereby I live. The capitalists control the means by which the working class of this country live. The working class are only allowed to use or have access to the means of livelihood after they permit the capitalist to exploit them through wages and profit. Like highwaymen the capitalists use the ownership of the combined natural and social forces to wring from us our wealth or our lives, always taking the first, and often taking both. Such is capitalism.

Capitalism has not always existed in this country. In the earlier years of this nation, especially in the Northern States, the inhabitants thereof largely controlled their own means of livelihood. They owned the land and in their own households manufactured the raw material cultivated thereon into the commodities required by them to live. The surplus of these commodities were bartered for other commodities or sold for such currency as could be obtained therefor at the time. With the advent of fishing, lumbering and commerce, a change occurred. Then towns and cities sprang up, and men set up small shops, carrying on handicraft, distinct and separate from farming, in which they employed and exploited others. This system of small production continued until the beginning of the last century, when the introduction of machine industry, compelled the creation of the factory system and the joint stock company and corporation. The corporation unites small capitals. It is conducted by men who either are not wealthy enough to sustain an enterprise alone, or find it safer and more profitable to combine with others for the purpose. The corporation was the only means that could be devised to raise the huge capital required by the invention of machinery and the factory system. The corporation was succeeded by the trust. Just as the corporation unites small capitals, the trust unites large corporations. These get together to prevent their own competition in competition, while, at the same time, making that of their competitors possible by monopoly. The trusts, in their turn, are uniting into a form of organization which combines them all, and which is called "community of interests" by some, "integralism" by others. Thus has capitalism grown up in this country, from small individual to large integralized production—away from isolation to integralism.

Trades unionism is an outgrowth of capitalism. It is the labor counterpart of capitalist evolution, and tends in the same general direction. When the early inhabitants of this country worked their own farms and manufactured their own commodities, there were no trades unions for there were no trades, with their antagonistic masters and journeymen, capitalists and workmen. When, however, the small shops sprang up in the towns and cities, there came masters and journeymen—the first distinctive division of ownership by the means of production and the separation of those concerned in it. For

cessive defeat before the capitalist class, both in the shop and on the political field. The American Federation of Labor has been able to raise wages and improve conditions in certain strategic trades, that are favored by a low supply of labor and are strengthened by the sacrifice of the less important crafts. But on the whole, neither its membership nor the great working class of which it is a very small part, have received wage increases or reductions in the hours of labor, equal to the increase in the cost of living and the intensification of labor. While the American Federation of Labor boasts of its increased strength and friendship with the Civic Federation, child labor increases, the age limit is reduced, the list of killed and wounded in industrial activity grows to tremendous proportions, adulteration of the food and clothing of the working class develops beyond bounds, while the right to organize and strike are practically nullified by the injunction, the personal record, the spy system, employers' associations, and a thousand and one other legal, repressive and disruptive devices. Under the American Federation of Labor, the working class toils more intensely, produces more abundantly and receives less in wealth and life relatively than ever before. To the existence of the billionaire at one of the social poles, and the starved, stunted, or slaughtered wage slave at the other, the American Federation of Labor's system of organization has greatly contributed. This system has well been termed by Daniel De Leon, "the systematic organization of disorganization," in that, while it organizes the working class, it organizes them into small crafts, with jurisdictional quarrels and warring interests. This provokes mutual scabbery, one trade organization either filling the place of the striking organization or remaining at work with scabs hired for the purpose; in any and almost all events playing into the hands of the bosses, who, through these causes, are enabled to defeat them one by one.

But this will not long endure. Though the A. F. of L. bitterly opposed the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which sought to organize the working class more in accord with the economic and political requirements of its interests, as shaped by capitalist evolution, the working men and women are again beginning to assert themselves. They are once more organizing on the industrial union plan demanded by integralized and trustified industry, in opposition to the trade federation plan of odious memory. They see that specialization in labor organization is not, as in industry itself, rendered beneficial by a positive co-operation of all the specialized crafts. They realize that in place of specialization and federation, there must come organization according to industries for the mutual interests of all the workers, just as the trusts organize the industries for the benefit of the capitalist "community of interests." As a consequence they are turning to a new union called the Industrial Workers of the World, which embodies these principles. The slogan of the Industrial Workers is "Join the union of your class," in contradistinction to the A. F. of L. cry, "Join the union of your craft." It aims, not merely to improve the condition of labor, but to abolish capitalism by organizing the working class on nearly the same lines as will prevail in the Socialist Republic, as it is at present possible to do. In other words, Industrial Unionism, as exemplified in the Industrial Workers is not only abreast of capitalism, but runs ahead of it, in anticipation of Capitalism's inevitable ending in Socialism. Unlike craft unionism, which is short-sighted and reactionary, industrial unionism is far-sighted and revolutionary. Instead of being for capitalism; it is for Socialism.

Some may here ask, what is Socialism? Why should trades unionism terminate in Socialism by way of industrial unionism? Socialism is the reverse of capitalism. Capitalism is the production of wealth for the profit of private individuals called capitalists, and known collectively as the capitalist class. Capitalism involves the private ownership of capital and the exploitation of society, i. e., the great working class, by means of it. Socialism is the production of wealth for the use of society. Socialism involves the abolition of capital and the capitalist class, through the social ownership of land and machinery. Socialism is the American theory of government by, for and of the people applied to economics. Socialism is production and ownership by for and of the people. Like trusts and trades unions, Socialism is an outgrowth of capitalism. Socialism will combine the constructive tendencies of both, while eliminating the clash of interests between capital and labor, thereby abolishing classes and transforming civilization into a higher form of society.

The Knights of Labor was succeeded in the years 1880-1890 by the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor organizes the working according to trades presumably able to stand alone. Its underlying principle is craft specialization and selfishness, instead of working class concentration and solidarity, such as the K. of L. strove to inaugurate, and the same demand. As a result, the great working class go down in suc-

cessive defeat before the capitalist class, both in the shop and on the political field. The American Federation of Labor has been able to raise wages and improve conditions in certain strategic trades, that are favored by a low supply of labor and are strengthened by the sacrifice of the less important crafts. But on the whole, neither its membership nor the great working class of which it is a very small part, have received wage increases or reductions in the hours of labor, equal to the increase in the cost of living and the intensification of labor. While the American Federation of Labor boasts of its increased strength and friendship with the Civic Federation, child labor increases, the age limit is reduced, the list of killed and wounded in industrial activity grows to tremendous proportions, adulteration of the food and clothing of the working class develops beyond bounds, while the right to organize and strike are practically nullified by the injunction, the personal record, the spy system, employers' associations, and a thousand and one other legal, repressive and disruptive devices. Under the American Federation of Labor, the working class toils more intensely, produces more abundantly and receives less in wealth and life relatively than ever before. To the existence of the billionaire at one of the social poles, and the starved, stunted, or slaughtered wage slave at the other, the American Federation of Labor's system of organization has greatly contributed. This system has well been termed by Daniel De Leon, "the systematic organization of disorganization," in that, while it organizes the working class, it organizes them into small crafts, with jurisdictional quarrels and warring interests. This provokes mutual scabbery, one trade organization either filling the place of the striking organization or remaining at work with scabs hired for the purpose; in any and almost all events playing into the hands of the bosses, who, through these causes, are enabled to defeat them one by one.

But this will not long endure. Though the A. F. of L. bitterly opposed the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which sought to organize the working class more in accord with the economic and political requirements of its interests, as shaped by capitalist evolution, the working men and women are again beginning to assert themselves. They are once more organizing on the industrial union plan demanded by integralized and trustified industry, in opposition to the trade federation plan of odious memory. They see that specialization in labor organization is not, as in industry itself, rendered beneficial by a positive co-operation of all the specialized crafts. They realize that in place of specialization and federation, there must come organization according to industries for the mutual interests of all the workers, just as the trusts organize the industries for the benefit of the capitalist "community of interests." As a consequence they are turning to a new union called the Industrial Workers of the World, which embodies these principles. The slogan of the Industrial Workers is "Join the union of your class," in contradistinction to the A. F. of L. cry, "Join the union of your craft." It aims, not merely to improve the condition of labor, but to abolish capitalism by organizing the working class on nearly the same lines as will prevail in the Socialist Republic, as it is at present possible to do. In other words, Industrial Unionism, as exemplified in the Industrial Workers is not only abreast of capitalism, but runs ahead of it, in anticipation of Capitalism's inevitable ending in Socialism. Unlike craft unionism, which is short-sighted and reactionary, industrial unionism is far-sighted and revolutionary. Instead of being for capitalism; it is for Socialism.

Some may here ask, what is Socialism? Why should trades unionism terminate in Socialism by way of industrial unionism? Socialism is the reverse of capitalism. Capitalism is the production of wealth for the profit of private individuals called capitalists, and known collectively as the capitalist class. Capitalism involves the private ownership of capital and the exploitation of society, i. e., the great working class, by means of it. Socialism is the production of wealth for the use of society. Socialism involves the abolition of capital and the capitalist class, through the social ownership of land and machinery. Socialism is the American theory of government by, for and of the people applied to economics. Socialism is production and ownership by for and of the people. Like trusts and trades unions, Socialism is an outgrowth of capitalism. Socialism will combine the constructive tendencies of both, while eliminating the clash of interests between capital and labor, thereby abolishing classes and transforming civilization into a higher form of society.

The Knights of Labor was succeeded in the years 1880-1890 by the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor organizes the working according to trades presumably able to stand alone. Its underlying principle is craft specialization and selfishness, instead of working class concentration and solidarity, such as the K. of L. strove to inaugurate, and the same demand. As a result, the great working class go down in suc-

cessive defeat before the capitalist class, both in the shop and on the political field. The American Federation of Labor has been able to raise wages and improve conditions in certain strategic trades, that are favored by a low supply of labor and are strengthened by the sacrifice of the less important crafts. But on the whole, neither its membership nor the great working class of which it is a very small part, have received wage increases or reductions in the hours of labor, equal to the increase in the cost of living and the intensification of labor. While the American Federation of Labor boasts of its increased strength and friendship with the Civic Federation, child labor increases, the age limit is reduced, the list of killed and wounded in industrial activity grows to tremendous proportions, adulteration of the food and clothing of the working class develops beyond bounds, while the right to organize and strike are practically nullified by the injunction, the personal record, the spy system, employers' associations, and a thousand and one other legal, repressive and disruptive devices. Under the American Federation of Labor, the working class toils more intensely, produces more abundantly and receives less in wealth and life relatively than ever before. To the existence of the billionaire at one of the social poles, and the starved, stunted, or slaughtered wage slave at the other, the American Federation of Labor's system of organization has greatly contributed. This system has well been termed by Daniel De Leon, "the systematic organization of disorganization," in that, while it organizes the working class, it organizes them into small crafts, with jurisdictional quarrels and warring interests. This provokes mutual scabbery, one trade organization either filling the place of the striking organization or remaining at work with scabs hired for the purpose; in any and almost all events playing into the hands of the bosses, who, through these causes, are enabled to defeat them one by one.

THE MOVING FUND

\$1,500 MARK NOW REACHED—GOOD WORK OF THE SOCIALIST WOMEN.

Within six weeks the moving fund has rolled up to within a few dollars of \$1,500. When the moving problem first confronted us it was roughly estimated that \$2,000 would do the job. That was before we had a place. For various and important reasons we had to seek new quarters in the immediate vicinity of where we now are and we have secured such a place. But certain alterations to suit it to our requirements will have to be made by ourselves, all of which will require a total of \$3,000 for the Moving Fund. Half of that amount is raised. The sympathizers of the Party should alone be able to contribute \$1,500 more. They will contribute it if Party members and others approach them. Start out at once. Tell our friends of our needs and none will deny you.

The Socialist Women of Greater New York did exceptionally good work the past week and their example should stimulate others to do the best that is in them. There are several hundred lists outstanding. Keep them on the jump. Let us all make a rousing big effort to push this work to a finish. If you haven't a list send in for one. If you can collect without a list go at it. Let us from ocean to ocean, from Canada to the Gulf, make a quick finish of this job.

All remittances received up to Friday noon will be acknowledged in the following Sunday edition of the Daily People and in the Weekly People of the week succeeding.

List 8, Los Angeles, Cal., G. Paff, 25c; P. Farrell, 2c; J. Troy, 50c; L. D. Bechtel, 50c; J. H. Denham, 50c; A. Weinberg, 50c; R. Konig, 1c; H. Baar, 2c; R. Miller, 50c; M. Hansen, 1c; A. Stuber, 50c; G. Weiss, 50c; C. Farber, 50c; D. Jones, 50c. \$ 10.75

List 44, Peoria, Ill. 2.80

List 55, Boston, Mass., A. Renner, 50c; J. Sweeney, 50c; J. Aaron, 25c; A. Jacobson, 1c; H. Carlson, 1c; O. Carlson, 1c; F. Houtenbrink, 50c. 4.75

List 57, Boston, Mass., C. Pihleg, 25c; A. Laake, 50c; F. Oss, 1c; J. Saska, 1c; F. Miller, 2c; J. K. Spaulwing, 1c. 5.75

List 58, Boston, Mass., C. Schlichter, 50c; L. Greenman, 50c; C. Meyer, 1c; A. H. Simpson, 1c; P. Mulligan, 50c; G. Wuth, 1c; L. Hansen, 50c; W. Duffy, 1c; E. Pulster, 50c; G. Kleindienst, 1c; M. Kleindienst, 1c. 8.50

List 55, Minneapolis, Minn., J. A. Waltz, 75c; J. Nelson, 50c; J. S. Johnson, 25c; G. Johnson, 25c; J. Olson, 25c; J. H. Thale, 25c; H. Koehn, 25c. 2.50

List 118, Chautauque Co., N. Y., C. Nilson, 50c; O. Martensen, 50c; U. Sprinckon, 25c; D. Anderson, 50c; J. Johnson, 25c; H. Johnson, 25c. 2.25

List 141, 7th and 9th Assembly Districts, N. Y. C. 75

List 157, 26th and 28th Assembly Districts, N. Y. C. 5.50

List 221, Erie, Pa., James Erwin 1.00

List 272, Birmingham, Ala., S. W. Hawkins, 50c; J. Stormont, 2c; Mrs. H. Engel, 2c; Alice Rogers, 30c; "Cash," 15c. 5.00

List 288, Jacksonville, Ill., J.

the large co-operative scale demanded by an ever-growing and aspiring race. By bringing together in interdependent labor millions of men and women of all degrees of skill and ability, they are rendering the working class the paramount class, while, at the same time, making the capitalist class an unnecessary, parasitic class. The trades unions by organizing these men and women for their mutual defense and emancipation, on industrial lines, are training them to slough off the capitalist class and take and hold the means of producing and distributing wealth in their own interests. In brief, industrial unionism will free the race from dependence on capitalism and insure the successful inauguration of Socialism. The race cannot go back. It is impossible to limit or destroy Capitalism without going back. Large production meets the needs of the race better than small production. Larger and ever larger production is also the cry of international competition, as is clearly shown in the industrial policy of Japan, with its state socialism. Capitalism will develop, and in developing will hasten the hour, when through its increasing evils, the working class, organized and trained on the lines dictated by capitalism, will rise in the consciousness of their might and end it, to the greater advantage of all human Society, by inaugurating Socialism—production and distribution by for and of all the people. J. E.

Le Castro, 1c; J. Lewis, 1c; L. P. Hoffman, 50c. 2.50

List 321, Orilla, Wash., R. Glennon, 1.00

List 325, Catskill, N. Y., J. Greenberg, 50c; D. Greenberg, 50c. 1.00

List 344, Tuolumne, Cal., J. McGraff, 1c; E. M. Scavanaugh, 2c; J. B. Ferguson, 2c. 8.00

List 357, Muncie, Ind., R. Hamming, 1c; D. Rooney, 50c; P. Brock, 25c. 1.75

List 369, Niagara Falls, N. Y., H. Keller, 50c; G. Sandro, 5c; F. Breen, 15c; E. Sheehan, 45c; F. Mathews, 10c; C. Oysaid, 25c; W. Taylor, 25c; J. Worrall, 25c; F. Wagner, 25c. 2.50

List 377, Bonedon Island, Cal., C. M. Nilson 1.00

List 441, Mt. Vernon, Wash., J. H. Nosovitch 1.00

List 450, Socialist Women of Greater New York, H. E. Berger, 5c; H. Hindes, 43c; Mrs. Blackman, 2c; "Drug-gist," 46.50; S. A. Lewin, 85c; F. Frankel, M. D., 110c; "D. P.," 1c. 32.50

List 452, People Office, N. Y., E. Solows, 2c; J. R. Simmer, 2c; E. Moonelis, 2c. 6.00

California, Los Angeles, G. Anderson, 1c; J. Lavignin, 50c; L. C. Haller, 1c; J. Höller, 1c; B. Kyler, 11.50; C. Ross, 2c; O. W. Sewall, 50c; J. Kolash, 2c. 9.50

Connecticut, So. Norwalk, G. Scheer, 2c; C. Christiansen, 50c; H. Christiansen, 50c; B. Lane, 50c; A. Stenger, 50c; E. Singewald, 50c; E. Harter, 25c; Dahna, 25c; K. Lukasch, 25c; M. Spahr, 25c. 5.50

Indiana, Indianapolis, F. P. Yonke 1.00

Kentucky, Louisville, Section Louisville, Ky. 2.00

Massachusetts, Milford, J. Jiskra, 1c; T. Florian, 1c; V. Maticha, 1c; G. Kovar, 1c; O. Joppel, 50c; R. Brown, 10c; E. Bonners, 10c; S. Hicheg, 10c; A. Schenberg, 10c; E. Dalton, 10c; J. Quinn, 25c. 5.25

Minnesota, Minneapolis, C. H. Fisher, 2c; "Sympathizer," 50c. .75

New York, Brooklyn, "Brooklyn Upholsterers," 50c; New York City, E. Thorn, 1c; C. J. Mercer, 1c; A. Fleischman, 1c; "P. D.," 10c; Schenectady, S. Georgievitch, 11.53; C. Gebner, 1c; M. Stern, 1c; R. Kasberg, 1c; J. Weinberger, 1c; H. Gunn, 1c; Troy, P. E. De Lee, 1c; J. C. Gellay, 10c; I. L. Hyman, 10c. 11.33

Nebraska, Omaha, R. Schmitt 1.00

Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, State Executive Committee 10.00

Washington, Preston, J. E. Carlson .50

Total \$ 153.63

Previously acknowledged 1,342.20

Grand Total \$1,495.83

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas., Press Security League. Friday, February 1, 1907.

SECTION CALENDAR. Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, the charge will be five dollars a year for five lines. Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn. General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 400 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday-evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month, 8 p. m. at 592 Fulton street. Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M. Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jack-

son streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night. Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery. Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m. Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Letonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street. Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights. New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P., J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 206 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

By EUGENE V. DEBS. ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1905.

"The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conflict, but to fight the capitalist class. We have no object in obscuring any part of our mission; we would have it perfectly understood. We deny that there is anything in common between workingmen and capitalists. We insist that workingmen must organize to get rid of capitalists and make themselves the masters of the tools with which they work, freely employ themselves, secure to themselves all they produce, and enjoy to the full the fruit of their labor." Price 5 cents per copy. \$3.50 per 100.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2, 4 AND 6 NEW READE STREET, N. Y.

THE PREAMBLE OF THE

Industrial Workers of the World ADDRESS DELIVERED AT UNION TEMPLE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JULY 10, 1905.

BY DANIEL DE LEON. IN PAMPHLET FORM 5 CENTS PER COPY. READY FOR DELIVERY. \$3.50 per 100.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York

Read "Der Arbeiter" A Strictly S. L. P. Paper Published in the Jewish Language. Issued every Saturday Morning. One cent per copy, Fifty cents per year. FOR SALE ON ALL NEWS STANDS. 2, 4 AND 6, NEW READE STREET, NEW YORK.

"THE SOCIALIST" The Ideal City

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain. A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism. PRICE reduced to 75 Cents.

EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT. Subscription Rate for the United States and Canada 50 Cents a Year. Special Offer. The Socialist and Weekly People will be sent to one address, U. S. and Canada for 85 cents a year. Subscribe through the office of the Weekly People. No subs taken on this offer for less than one year.

The Attestation of Workingmen is Called to the DAILY PEOPLE, the Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party. It is owned by Workingmen, Edited by Workingmen, Supported by Workingmen. GET IT FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER. Daily, 1 ct., Sunday, 2 cts. THE DAILY PEOPLE, 2-6 New Reade St., New York, N. Y. Readers are requested to patronize DAILY PEOPLE advertisers.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Roads Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1574. Tel. 129 Worth.
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 12, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, cor-
respondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,048
In 1892	21,957
In 1896	56,564
In 1900	84,191
In 1904	134,172



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

The great impediment to action is
not discussion, but the want of that
knowledge which is gained by discus-
sion preparatorily to action.

A PEEP AT THE CHAIN-GANG.

While Congress is "critically dis-
cussing" the question whether child-
labor is beneficial or otherwise to the
little totos, who are tugging at the ropes
of the social coach, on top of which our
capitalists and their politicians are
comfortably lodged, a few facts, gleaned
from the latest Census Bulletin on
Child Labor, may give some idea of the
sources of our "National Prosperity."

There are in the United States (con-
tinental) 1,750,178 children under 15
years who are compelled to be bread-
winners. Of this total, 790,633 are be-
low 13 years, and no less than 142,105
are of the still tenderer age of 10.

In point of sex, 1,244,411 are boys—
485,767 little girls.

Among the industries in which one
would least expect to see child-labor,
least of all girl child-labor, and yet
actually found consuming the tender
substances of children, mining and
quarrying leads with 8,961 boys—39
girls; the metal works occupy 2,266
boys—198 girls; the injurious trade of
painting and varnishing engages 331
boys—12 girls; printing, lithographing
and pressing has 644 boys—55 girls;
boot and shoe making, 612 boys—306
girls; finally the laborers (unspecified)
compete with 49,616 boys and 8,810 little
girls. These are but samples.

A rural area from which to con-
template child-labor is that of illiter-
acy, simultaneously with its occupation
and location;

In the cotton mills industries there
are 4,426 illiterate children of 15 years
and under, Georgia and South Carolina
leading with 1,976 and 1,099 respective-
ly, while in "classic New England,"
Fall River, Mass., can boast 174 and
Warwick, R. I., 132 of these waifs.

In the messengers and errand office
boys' occupation, New York City leads
with 3,253 illiterate child breadwinners;
Chicago, Ill., follows closely with 2,665;
and even Boston, the "Hub" and
"Cradle" furnishes a quota of 475.

In the coal mining industry, Luzerne
County, Pa., employs and thereby keeps
in illiteracy 2,514 children under 15
years.

In the dressmaking industry New
York and Chicago again carry off the
palm, the former with 2,355, the latter
with 1,905 illiterate little girls toiling
as seamstresses and tailoresses.

In the silk mills there are 1,323 il-
literate boys and girls—313 in Lacka-
wanna County, Pa.; 623 in Paterson, N. J.;
496 in Luzerne county, Pa.

Altogether the Census gives 23,482
as the number of male and female il-
literate working children.

"So long," said Louis Blanc, "as a
single human being suffers through so-
cial conditions, that social system is
criminal." What must be the degree
of criminality of the capitalist system
that keeps thousands and hundreds of
thousands of little boys and girls fet-
tered to the chain-gang of wage slav-
ery, with tens of thousands disabled
even from acquiring the rudiments of
letters?

A HUMOROUS LAMENTER.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, addressing
the Baptist Ministers' Conference in this
city on January 27, made the lamentable
statement that about 500,000 working-
men were annually killed or injured in
the United States. The statement is la-
mentable because lamentably true,
though mildly put. More graphically
stated, the facts are that at least half
a million of the men, women and children
who toil in this land are annually wholly
crushed out of life, or are set afloat in a
crippled state. Could a more lamentable
picture be unrolled to the mind's eye
than that, especially when the fact is
taken into consideration that this human
holocaust is gratuitous, being the result
of the starved condition that the working
class is held in, driving it to imperil life
and limb at a stage in social development
when wealth is producible in abundance
for all, under the pleasantest of circum-
stances, and that this minimum of effort

that is requisite for physical well-being!
Indeed, the scene over which the Rev.
Josiah Strong raises but a tip of the cur-
tain is fit to call forth tears. And yet,
not tears, but a joke, seems the scene to
have suggested to the Rev. speaker.

Immediately upon the heels of the
ghastly picture, the Rev. Josiah proceed-
ed to point out the remedy. It was this:
to check the mad rush of the workmen
for high earnings, seeing that "workmen
often oppose safety devices because
they think such appliances might lessen
their wages under the present system."
Though grim this is a joke. Though a
joke this is grim.

The capitalist system renders the work-
ingmen abjectly subservient. Held on
the ragged edge of want, the wage slave
not only sinks to the level of a mer-
chandise, he is forced to become a fawn-
ing cur. For the sake of a crust to him-
self, he is attuned into a willingness to
attend a banquet to the employer. Such
a state of body and mind render him
putty in his masters' hand, ready to do
and think as the master wills. And so it
happens—as it recently happened in the
matter of the proposed 10-hour law for
railroaders, when these men showered
Congress with telegrams opposing that
"safety device" on the ground of its
being "against the best interests" of the
men,—that workmen often "oppose" safety
devices. Their masters take snuff, and
they sneeze. They have to sneeze. Were
they to refuse, even the crumb they are
now allowed to keep would be summarily
knocked out of their hands, and graciously
allowed to fall into the outstretched
empty palms of the still hungrier unem-
ployed. How droll would not the novel
theory be that the reason why the
hare rushes madly within range of the
hunter's gun is his own fault—too great
an anxiety after grub—and say nothing
of the hounds that start the helpless
brute, and make him describe the circle
back to where he is to be shot.

The Rev. Josiah, upholding the capi-
talist system, and yet picturing the
greedy workman, so greedy after higher
wages as to "oppose" safety devices, and
then 500,000 of them annually paying the
penalty with some limb, if not with their
lives—that certainly is a Divine's feat of
humorous lamentation; or is it lament-
able humor?

THE IMP OF THE PERVERSE.

Whoever has, so far, missed reading
Edgar Allan Poe's little story "The
Imp of the Perverse" should do so now:
thereupon read Gov. Hughes's speech,
delivered at the first annual and in-
augural banquet of the American In-
stitute of Social Service, held in this
city on the 28th of last month at the
Waldorf Astoria; and then read again
Poe's little masterpiece concerning that
perverse peculiarity of human nature,
when guilty, to call attention and point
to the crime it has committed, and fain
would, but impishly cannot conceal.

The Governor of the Empire State,
after throwing upon his hosts the usual
bouquets that politeness demands in
such cases, and complimenting them
upon their scheme for establishing a
permanent exhibition of life-saving and
limb-saving devices, forthwith surren-
dered to the Imp of the Perverse by
adding: "I hope to see established in
Albany a Museum of Security exhibit-
ing the safety appliances IN USE."
Never was Imp more perverse.

Imagine a collection, gathered in Al-
bany or elsewhere, of the safety ap-
pliances "in use" to-day in this State.
The collection would look much like an
old junk shop, with here and there a
vacancy on the shelves for the space
that some safety appliance, now in ex-
istence but carefully not "in use,"
would occupy. There would be rotten
straps; railings that need propping;
bars so near the danger spot that they
invite accidents, rather than guard
against them, and placed so near the
danger spot because "space is more
precious than life or limb"; excursion
boats' life-preservers that, like those
on the General Slocum, sink faster than
the people who might cling to them,
and thereby shorten the agonies of
these by hurrying them down to the
bottom; girdles that are themselves
the sources of greatest danger; balus-
trades that might as well be away,
for all the harm they prevent; nettles,
spread mainly as economic illustra-
tions of the lip-service of devout hypo-
crites; etc.; etc. Nor would such a col-
lection be complete enough to be
thoroughly instructive without a copy
of Judge Bartlett's decision non-suit-
ing a working girl who lost an arm by
reason of the defective safety appliance
in the factory in which she worked,
and placing the decision upon the
highly philosophic ground of "Obvious
Risk"—the risk that the workman
runs when he entrusts his limbs and
life to a capitalist establishment being
so "obvious" that it is his own fault
if he walks in. That decision is one
of the most popular safety devices "in
use" among the capitalist class—it se-
cures their plunder from being turned
any part of it, into lint and bandages

in behalf of the reckless workmen who
sportively disregard "obvious risks."

It is to the facts, implied in a col-
lection of the safety appliances in use by
the class which he represents, that
Gov. Hughes's Imp of the Perverse
perversely calls attention.

THE CLOISTER SPIRIT RE-RISING.

One is apt to remain so long in
amazed contemplation of the tragic
scene enacted on last January 27, when,
clasping each other in their arms, a
young working woman and a working
man deliberately rose on the trestle
over Newton Creek in New Jersey, and
were hurled out of existence by the
trolley train which thundered over
them, that the era-feature of the occur-
rence runs risk of being blotted out in
the pathos of the incident.

The Cloister spirit is re-rising in our
generation. The fact is no mean
symptom of the era the race is now
traversing. It was not the desire for
learning that raised of old the Cloister
walls of old. The desire for study, and
the needed seclusion, contributed its
share; or, rather, availed itself of the
opportunity offered by other sentiments
to burn in peace the midnight oil of
meditation. What raised the Cloister
walls was a sentiment akin to the panic
that at times overcomes armies. A
sense of helplessness in the presence
of a danger, thought to be too powerful
to think of overcoming, and therefore
clothed in the mind with mysterious
and uncanny attributes. Before the
animal wolves and the worse human
wolves that prowled over field and
road, the weak retreated. It was a
withdrawal from the world and its con-
flicts; it was a sort of suicide that not
infrequently took on the actual features
of suicide with those who took to the
deserts. The Cloister Age is also
marked by the Robber Burg. As much
a twin social phenomenon as a cause of
the Cloister, the Robber Burg rose as
the asylum of the organized strong.
Where Robber Burg and Cloister dot
hills and valleys, society, such as it is,
presents three groups—the deserting
weak, at one extreme; the aggressive
strong, at the other extreme; and a
mass of unorganized humanity, too
strong to desert, too weak to "take the
law in its own hands," and preyed upon
by the social vultures.

Cloisters, as they once looked, are
too much at variance with the present
spirit of the Age. The essence, how-
ever, of the Cloister of old is found in
the suicides of to-day. That these are
essentially Cloister spirits, deserters
from the fray, is evidenced by the rise
of the ill-concealed Robber Burgs of
to-day, the capitalist establishments,
the brigand consolidations of Trusts,
Syndicates and Corporations, from
whose fastnesses swoop down the vul-
tures that exploit the unorganized
masses—not a few of whom take
refuge in the Cloister of Suicide.

Out of the Cloister and desultory
Robber Burg Age grew a luminous Age,
though the order was that of despotism.
An infinitely more brilliant day is
dawning for the human race; an Age
when order will prevail without despot-
ism; an Age when the virtues, now
sneered at as weakness, will not need
to resort to the seclusion of the Clois-
ter, whether ancient or modern; an
Age when the industries of the land,
organized democratically, will render
life too sweet and precious to be flung
away under trolley trains, and when
the dismantled Robber Burgs of Cap-
italism will no longer hover over the
heads of the masses as storm clouds,
ready any moment to discharge their
death-dealing bolts.

Joe Schreck, a member of the Cigar-
makers' International Union in Hanford,
Cal., complains in the last month's issue
of the journal of his union, against the
use of such mud-slinging terms as "Yel-
low Dog Socialist," "Snake Socialist"
and "pure and simple." He declares
that "the use of such language would
not be tolerated on the floor of any
Local Union meeting." That Mr.
Schreck's point is well taken against
the Strassers, who use the terms "Yellow
Dog Socialists" and "Snake Socialists,"
and the Editor of the journal who tol-
erates such language, nobody can deny.
The words are mere obscenities used by
people who are beaten in argument. How,
however, Mr. Schreck comes to put the
term "pure and simple" in the same cat-
egory, is hard to understand—except
he admits that the thing "pure and sim-
ple" itself is a horror. "Pure and Sim-
ple Unionism" is the term that Gompers
himself applied to his organization at
the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L.
seventeen years ago.

The ministers, who gathered on Jan-
uary 28th at the Marble Collegiate
Church to apply for a law that shall
forbid "sacred concerts," on Sundays
seem to have forgotten all about their
"anti-Socialist" contention that "good-
ness can not be legislated" and that
"the moral standard of the people must
first be raised."

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS

There is great gloom in the American
and British capitalist press over what
it pleases them to call "the Socialist
defeat" in Germany. One paper, the
London "Telegraph," even goes so far
as to say "Herr Bebel and his followers
have gone down in a Socialist Sedan."
For one thing, the completer returns,
giving the figures of the poll, indicate
no defeat; for another thing, even if,
indeed, there was on last 25th of Janu-
ary a "Socialist Sedan" in Germany,
the elements now crowing loudest will
be eventually the gloomiest—just be-
cause of the "Sedan."

What is it that has happened?
As far as the figures indicate, the
3,000,000 poll of the German Social
Democracy has been preserved; it has
even been considerably increased. In
face of this, the now undoubted fact
that the Party lost a round score of
seats furnishes matter for speculation,
and the reflection by no means por-
tends good to the "triumphant" Kaiser.

The loss of seats, despite a consider-
able gain in votes, denotes two things:
first, that what has been called the
largest party in Germany, the "Non-
voting Party," is being drawn into the
vortex of German political life—an
ominous event for reaction; secondly,
that there has been a re-alignment of
party forces—no less an ominous
symptom for conservatism. Inadmis-
sible would be the theory that every
voter who took part in this year's, but
abstained at previous elections, was an
anti-Socialist. Inadmissible also would
be the theory that the Social Democ-
racy preserved all its previous
voters. The locations in which the
seats were lost, and the elements that
were returned in such places at the
top of the polls, indicate that the
purely manufacturing and mercantile
strata of the population have come for-
ward. They must have taken votes
away (who knows how many!) from
but they must also have yielded large
numbers to the Party. Thus a re-align-
ment of forces must have taken place.
A party of revolution can only gain
by such process. The process purifies
it of elements that are alien; the process
invigorates it by the more deliberate
forces that join it. However neces-
sarily radical-bourgeois the German
Social Democracy is, it is a party, the
sole party of revolution in the Empire.
Seats in the Reichstag amount to noth-
ing; veterans in the field amount to
everything.

Silliest of all is the "Sedan" cry.
It is worse than silly. The slight note
of truth that there may be in the cry
is ominous—to those who raise it. In
a way, in a remote rhetorical way,
there was a "Sedan" for the German
Social Democracy. It is unquestionable
that the large increase of votes and
seats at the election of 1903 raised
visions of a parliamentary state of
things in which the Party was to be
the dominant factor in the Reichstag.
Wherever these visions existed there
was a "Sedan," and HAPPILY SO.
The Sedan, administered to France
over the back of Napoleon III, did
more than to overthrow that rotten
throne. By a strange dispensation of
Providence, democratic institutions—a
necessary step towards Socialism—
were reared in France by the identical
German gunpowder of "divine right"
that knocked down the French Imperial
throne at Sedan. Conservatism has its
mission in the scheme of social evolu-
tion. It seems to furnish Sedans to
Progress, while it is itself that it fur-
nishes the Sedans to. It has so hap-
pened at the late German election. In
the Daily People of January 2d, Week-
ly 12th, the forecast of the then pen-
ding elections was correctly planted
upon the facts furnished by the care-
fully considered work of Dr. Robert
Michels on the German Social Democ-
racy. "Who can count their numbers,"
observed the talented essayist, "the
numbers of those who call themselves
Social Democrats but are no Social-
ists?" The "Sedan" of this year, and
whatever future "Sedans" may still be
necessary, in order to drive these non-
Socialists out of the Social Democracy,
and to rectify the Party's agitational
work so as to attract and drill Social-
ists only—those "Sedans" will be the
dearest victories that German Imperial
Conservatism can purchase—those "Se-
dans" will prove to be just so many
steps, hewn in the living rock of the
Movement; so many steps; up which
the Revolution will climb to victory,
and down which it will force Reaction
to descend into defeat.

According to the report of the Inter-
State Commerce Commission on the
Standard Oil it would seem that there
is not one—no; not one—commandment
of the decalogue that the Trust has not
violated systematically in the routine
pursuit of its business. And this is as
it should be. A type of capitalism
should be typical of its class.

INVITATION

TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS OF STUTTGART.

International Socialist Bureau
People's Palace
Brussels, November 10, 1906.

To all Socialist Parties and Associations;
To all Working Class Organizations:
The next International Socialist Con-
gress will be held at Stuttgart (Wurtem-
berg, Germany) from the 18th to the
24th of August, 1907.

The International Socialist Bureau,
constituted in 1900 with a view to carry-
ing on the work and giving effect to the
resolutions of International Congresses,
in conformity with the decisions arrived
at by the Congresses of London (1896)
and of Paris (1900), invites to the Con-
gress at Stuttgart:

1. All associations which adhere to the essential principles of Socialism: socialization of the means of production and distribution; international union and action of the workers; conquest of public powers by the proletariat, organized as a class-party;
2. All the constituted organizations which accept the principle of a class struggle and recognize the necessity for political action (legislative and parliamentary) but do not participate directly in the political movement (International Congress held in Paris 1900).

Should your organization adhere to the above essential principles, the International Socialist Bureau requests you to put on the agenda of your next meeting the participation of your association in the Congress of Stuttgart, and to decide at the same time, which questions, in your opinion, ought to be debated at that Congress.

Although unwilling to limit in any way your right of initiative, the Bureau in order to ensure the success of the Congress, hopes that questions already settled at previous Congresses will not be made the subject of debate at Stuttgart. In its sitting of 10th November, moreover, a provisional agenda was drawn up, covering the questions referred to the Congress of Stuttgart by previous Congresses, and questions deemed to be of vital importance to-day as well as matters of procedure of an urgent nature.

- These questions are the following:
1. The approval of the resolutions of the International Socialist Bureau.
 2. The regulations of the International Congresses and of the International Socialist Bureau; the Statutes of the Interparliamentary Commission.
 3. Militarism and International conflicts.
 4. The intercourse between Socialist Parties and Trades Unions.
 5. The colonial question.
 6. The immigration and emigration of foreign laborers.

All organizations wishing to put other questions on the agenda, are requested to send the text with explanatory report, together with the resolutions voted and conclusions arrived at to the Secretary's office of the International Socialist Bureau, before April 1st, 1907.

These documents will be published at the same time as the reports and resolutions bearing on the questions relating to the provisional agenda and forwarded, on or about May 1st, 1907, to all affiliated parties and organizations.

We beg however to remind the latter of the invitations repeatedly sent out by the I. S. B., printed in the periodical reports of the Secretary's office. We have finally decided upon the publication of the reports of the national secretaries on the activity of their parties and workmen's organizations since the Congress of Amsterdam 1904 up to January 1st, 1907, before the Congress of Stuttgart. These reports, intended to present to our comrades from all countries an objective and accurate statement of the Socialist and Labor Movement, should reach the I. S. B. Secretary's office about February 1st, under no circumstances later than February 15th. As these documents must be published in three languages—in German, English and French—it is of the greatest importance that this ruling should be strictly observed.

With reference to the material organization of the Congress, we are pleased to inform you that, acting in concert with our German comrades, we have already taken the necessary steps to facilitate our work and ensure a pleasant visit to Stuttgart for all delegates. The Congress will meet in the Liederhalle, which gives ample accommodation for 1,000 delegates, as well as a number of committee rooms for the use of the various sections. The local Commission will publish a guide to the town and its environs; will appoint deputy-commissions to arrange for lodgings and to superintend entertainments; will organize specially qualified groups to direct foreign comrades and look after their comfort; and will place special accommodation at the disposal of the press, arranging also for a branch Post-office in the Congress Hall. In conjunction with the Secretariat of the I. S. B., the local Commission will

establish a depot of Socialist newspapers and Socialist literature, and we appeal to all Socialist publishers and editors to make this a complete centre of distribution for Socialist writings. Lastly the Secretariat will publish in three languages—German, French and English—a short report of the meetings of Committees as well as of the proceedings itself; so that all delegates may more conveniently and readily follow the doings of the entire Congress from day to day.

In order to facilitate preparatory work, we beg the delegates to give notice of their participation as soon as possible. They will receive the provisional cards, which, after verification of credentials, will be exchanged for definitive cards, at the price of 10 fr., 8mk, 8 sh., each.

The address of the local Commission will be forwarded during the month of January, 1907.

We earnestly adjure all Socialist and Labor newspapers and reviews to advertise the present circular and give it all possible publicity, and with the hope that the Congress of Stuttgart be worthy of the growing power of international social democracy, we beg our dear Comrades to receive our sincerest fraternal greetings.

- The International Socialist Bureau:
- Argentina: A. Cambier, M. Ugarte.
 - Australia: P. J. O'Meara.
 - Austria: Dr. V. Adler, F. Skaret.
 - Bohemia: A. Nemeš, F. Soucip.
 - Bulgaria: Y. Sakasoff, G. Kirkov.
 - Denmark: P. Knudsen, C. M. Olsen.
 - Finland: Yrjo Syrola, E. Walpas.
 - France: J. Jaures, E. Vaillant.
 - Gt. Britain: H. Hyndman, J. Keir Hardie.
 - Holland: A. Bebel, P. Singer.
 - Hungary: J. Weltner, Dr. A. Goldner.
 - Italy: E. Ferri, F. Turati.
 - Japan: S. Katayama.
 - Luxemburg: Dr. Welter, J. P. Probst.
 - Norway: S. Garder, F. Wolf.
 - Poland: Dr. H. Diamand, R. Luxemburg.
 - Russia: G. Plechanoff, E. Roubanovitch.
 - Servia: M. Stoyanovitch.
 - Spain: P. Iglesias, F. Mora.
 - Sweden: H. Branting, C. G. T. Wickman.
 - Switzerland: O. Rapin, J. Sigg.
 - United States: D. De Leon, M. Hillquit.
- The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau (Belgium):
Edouard Anseele, Emile Vandervelde, Camille Huysmans, Secretary.

SOCIALIST GAIN 240,000.

Party in Germany Still Remains Most Powerful Numerically.

Berlin, February 1.—Completed re-
turns of the Reichstag elections show
that all the political parties increased
their vote. The Clerical Centre made
the largest gain, 398,005; the National Lib-
erals, 245,981; the Socialists, 240,238;
the Conservatives, 210,854, and the Mod-
erate Radicals, 200,860.

The Socialists remain the most power-
ful party numerically, having polled 3,
251,005 out of a total of 11,109,768. The
next highest parties are the Clericals,
with 2,274,007 votes, and the Conserva-
tives, with 1,124,923 votes.

BUFFALO UNITY CONFERENCE.

Socialist Party Prefers Disruption and Accordingly Withdraws.

Buffalo, January 31.—The second
meeting of the Unity Conference Com-
mittee was held at the I. W. W. Head-
quarters Thursday evening. As soon as
the meeting was called to order the dele-
gate from the Socialist party announced
that his organization failed to endorse
the action taken by its delegates
at the first Committee meeting, at which
time they tendered their Headquarters
for the first discussion which was to take
place the first Monday in February.

On being requested to give the reason
for this adverse action of his organiza-
tion, he in substance said that this call
from the I. W. W. for a discussion meet-
ing was only a new scheme of the S. L. P.
to try and capture the members of the
S. P., and that the I. W. W. was nothing
but the S. L. P. in disguise of a new
costume in order to sneak up and take
the S. P. unawares.

However, the spirit of the Conference
was not broken by the withdrawal of
the S. P.'s Headquarters, and the delegates
from all other organizations represented
pledged their support to do everything
possible to fulfill the purpose of the call.
The body elected a committee of four to
arrange for a place and time for a first
discussion, also to arrange to thoroughly
advertise the same.

It was decided to drop the name of
Socialist Unity Conference, due to the
fact that it conveyed more than was in-
tended, and to call the meetings Joint
Discussion Meetings.

Comrades, let us place the only move-
ment that offers any hope for the op-
pressed wage workers on a basis to its
earnest propaganda will educate the
working class up to the ideals of revolu-
tionary unionism.

S. L. Brooks, Sec'y,
Joint Discussion Meetings.

Readers are requested to patronize
DAILY PEOPLE advertisers.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—If only the
employers were less greedy, how beau-
tiful they could get along with their
workmen.

UNCLE SAM—And you think a little
less greed would solve the Labor Ques-
tion?

B. J.—That's it, exactly.

U. S.—There is John Jones who only
has \$10,000 in his factory; do you think
he can produce as cheaply as Richard
Roe who works with \$50,000 capital?

B. J.—N-n-o.

U. S.—Each piece of goods that John
Jones produces costs him full twice as
much as each piece of goods that Ric-
ard Roe produces. Can John Jones
compete with Richard Roe?

B. J.—Hardly.

U. S.—What is left for him to do but
to reduce the cost of his production?

B. J.—Nothing.

U. S.—Won't he be driven to lower the
wages of his employes.

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—If he don't would he carry on
business?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—If he does—

B. J.—He is safe.

U. S.—Nixy. He is busted all the
same, although his lease of life may be
a little longer.

B. J.—But if he is busted anyhow
what help is there?

U. S.—The help there is for him is
that he kick out the labor fakir whom
he keeps salaried in the union. That is
so much money saved, to begin with.

Secondly, that he realizes that he is
doomed unless the Socialist Labor Party
wins. Because then competition will be
abolished.

Third, that he aid his employes to
realize their class interests and that,
proceeding upon those class interests,
they must conquer the public powers,
and thereby overthrow the capitalist
system.

Finally, join his workers and shoulder
to shoulder with them march under the
banner of the S. L. P. The overthrow
of the capitalist system would free him
from the mill-stone of small proprie-
ty, that now, tied to his neck, is drowning
him, and he would become part-owner
in and the enjoyer of the wealth pro-
duced in the Cooperative Commonwealth.

Thus, you will see, the "greed" ques-
tion is no question.

A COVERT BILL?

**Utah Legislation Against "Cheats" Be-
lieved to be Attack on Labor.**

Salt Lake City, Utah, January 29.—

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.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP ILLUSTRATED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find a clipping of the Daily Light, January 25th, 07. This shows what Government or municipal ownership will do. Those poor slaves can not even have a dance.

Yours for the Revolution,
Fraternally, Robert Strach.

San Antonio, Texas, January 27.

[Enclosure]
WILL NOT GIVE BALL.

Postoffice Regulations Forbid Postal Employees Doing So.

The local Postal Clerks' association will not give a ball at Beethoven hall February 12, as announced yesterday. Assistant Postmaster Johnson found a department rule which forbids anything of this kind and the thing is all off, much to the disappointment of those interested.

The postoffice department has rules for everything and these rules extend not only over the conduct of employees during working hours, but over them when off duty. Postmaster Stevens was in favor of the employees having the ball or anything else they wanted in that line, and until the rules were examined, no one thought of there being an objection. This is the first time a move of this kind has been started by the post-office employees.

A SAMPLE OF "PROSPERITY"

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following appeared in The World, (morning edition) of Jan. 31, 1907:—

"HELP WANTED—MALE"

"PORTER—Wanted, strong young man, residing in Brooklyn, as porter on stock and handling of same in a large Brooklyn factory; one who is not afraid of hard work or long hours; one who can and will stick to his work and not watch the clock; for such a man we have a steady position at nominal pay. Address X. Y. P. O., box 294, New York."

This modest employer ought to hire a horse. The fact that he inserts such an ad indicates that there are still plenty of workmen who can be reduced to equine conditions, "prosperity" or no prosperity. Reader:—
New York, February 1.

THE WOES OF THE SMALL CONTRACTOR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The wicked, dissatisfied, class-hatred-breeding Socialist is a terrible fellow from the capitalist's viewpoint. The Socialist is always telling how much more the rich are accumulating, how much less of the wherewithal to exist the poor are receiving, and how hard 'tis for the poor diminishing middle class to hang on.

Apropos of the bourgeois or middle class: My friend (?) Jay is a contractor in the building stone line. He owns a quarry where granite is cut. We were talking the other day of the building trades in general, the stone industry in particular.

"Less than ten years ago," said Jay, "the contractors could figure a very large margin of profit but now we must try to get along with a miserly 5 per cent or less of the contract."
"How is that?" I asked.

"The damned labor unions and strikes," answered Jay, "they want more and more every year."
I remarked that as rent, provisions, coal (they put that commodity up \$1.25 per ton here yesterday, just as the thermometer dropped), clothing, etc., had advanced 50 per cent since 1890, it was only reasonable that the working class would demand a higher price for their labor, and as that price was essential to their livelihood, their only weapon, the strike, was a natural sequence to a refusal of their request.

Of course, Jay couldn't see it. But he may just as soon as competition drives him out of business, graduates him from his present unenviable position to the rapidly swelling ranks of the wage-slaves, where he will, let's hope, become a class-conscious militant Socialist. I once believed as Jay does, so I must not be too harsh with him.

"E. See."
East Prov., R. I., Jan. 27.

HEATH DROPS CASE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—District Attorney Francis McConvera yesterday submitted an opinion to the county board that the \$5,000 bond deposited by Mr. Heath as a preliminary to his demand for the office of clerk of courts, was not sufficient; the amount required being \$50,000; therefore the case of Heath against clerk of courts Cord has been dropped. Had the central committee of the Social Democratic party been able to raise the nec-

SEX TALONIS; THE RETALIATION AND THE RESTORATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A quaint old Tipperary man was the writer's comrade in the work-shop nearly forty years ago, and his vivid stories of the Irish Rebellion of 1848 often beguiled the tedious monotony of our daily toil. The narratives usually described the potting of some obnoxious landlord, bailiff or other petty oppressor from the convenient ambush of a hedge, a bleak rock, or tree top; and the victim was must often a civil rather than a military character.

The tactics described a very dubious kind of guerilla warfare. In the midst of a particularly harrowing recital, being then a sensitive and tender hearted youth, I blurted out the rebuke: "But Brophy, this was not war, it was murder." "True for ye, my boy; they murdered us by wholesale and we murdered them by retail."
"Thou shalt not kill," says the book of Exodus. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," chants Leviticus, and the echo is heard in Deteronomy. "Your Socialist agitation is damnable," says the timid and conservative bourgeois, "you strive to arouse the resentment of the working class and to incite them against the existing order of society. This would certainly mean revolution and how could you prevent strike, riot and anarchy?"

It is true that we do declare war on that system which controls society to-day and also controls the machinery of the government. But we do not intend to destroy social or domestic life, bit to expand and improve it. Our retaliation will be directed against that damnable system of capitalist conspiracy which has already well nigh annihilated society.

What says the platform of the Socialist Labor Party against this system? We have raised the banner of Revolt and demanded the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class; that industrial war and social disorder shall now and forever cease and every true Socialist, pledging to the principles of the propaganda his life, his fortune and his sacred honor, will declare that in his resistance to this system he will ask no quarter and give no quarter.

We do intend to smite the phillistines of capitalism and to take spoil from the Egyptians of exploitation. The assassins of capitalism who by wholesale and by system destroy the social, domestic, and economic life of thousands and tens of thousands of God's children year after year, threaten and maintain their morally and intellectually as well, must not complain when the day of retaliation comes when their railroad stock, bank shares, and gilt edge securities are reduced to their intrinsic value of about four cents the bushel basket; when their gold and bank notes are canceled because a ton of it will not buy a loaf of bread or foot of land. For generations has the oppressor levied tribute upon Labor's shackled and helpless form, and quenched its economic life by the holding that which nourishes and preserves life. We demand the restoration of a stolen heritage, the chastisement by ignominious and speedy extinction of the capitalist conspiracy for the control of Labor's product by the manipulation of the utilities of social and the essentials of domestic life. Our retaliation will mean the death of capitalism, the birth of a new and regenerated society, a purified womanhood, a glorified manhood and the restoration of Labor's product. Our retaliation will be consummated on the day of our jubilee, when with the song of triumph and the shouts of victory we shall plant our bright red banner upon the ramparts of the citadel of capitalism.

G. W. Tracy.
New York January 19.

APROPOS OF THE KANSAS, CITY AMENDMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Will some one kindly inform me what value to the movement an individual would be, who was forced into the Industrial Workers of the World? If he is a member of the Socialist Labor Party and does not understand that the economic organization is of paramount importance, the S. L. P. so far as he as an individual is concerned, has not yet performed its full mission. He is in the kindergarten grade, he must be allowed to develop mentally, and when he has developed, not even gentle persuasion will be necessary. You would not keep him out of the I. W. W. if you wanted to. He will turn as naturally to that organization, as a horse does to grass.

The S. L. P. as an organization has strained every nerve; has actually impoverished itself in the interest of the I. W. W. as was its duty but, in our enthusiasm let us be reasonable. Do we want material in the I. W. W. that would clog the current? Material that would be more a detriment than a help to the organization. Above all let us remember, "That a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." "Patience and perseverance" is not a platitude in this case. We must have both. They are as necessary now, as steady nerves, cool heads, and iron determination, will be essential assets in the future. Patience good comrades of Kansas City.

B. S. Frayne.
Cincinnati, O., January 23.
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.
The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

renting houses, he would swallow such a doctrine as that? And then Joseph said the working man was exploited where he works and nowhere else, and that all that happened after that was the dividing of the loot. We didn't like that word loot because it makes a man mad to be called a looter and it makes a man mad to think he is looted and we want votes and we can't get votes without harmony and good feeling.

Joseph kept disturbing our harmony by telling on Wayland and making fun of his books, and telling the workmen that the "Appeal" was wrong, and he made them believe it so they wouldn't vote us into office. He jumped onto those two poor men, Hibbard and Cordell, and tangled them all up and made them a laughing stock whenever he had a chance and when they said anything about De Leon he told them that one man like De Leon was worth more to the working class than all the leaders of the S. P. together and made the fool workmen in our local believe it.

Joseph went back up to Lake Talive, on the line between Nevada and California and stayed up there till in October and in December he joined our local of the I. W. W., where comrade P. Slough, a class-conscious faro player, comrade Cordell, a class-conscious labor statesman, comrade Hall, a class-conscious faro dealer and comrade Lovridge, a class-conscious owner of a cider mill, were trying to get the working men to vote for us for office; and Joseph commenced to destroy our harmony and good feeling by telling the workmen that they must organize first in the shops and seize and hold their tools of labor, and then seize the state afterward and overthrow it, and that they could not free themselves by electing leading business men to office and that it was an insult to workmen to ask them to vote for any one but workmen. He then told them that a man that lived off the workers was not fit to be trusted by them.

After while, along in December "De Leon sent" John Easton, another De Leonite, here to help Joseph and they got together one day and in about one hour they were just like brothers, they both talked alike and when our leaders tried to talk Socialism they fought them and the workmen took sides with them, instead of siding with us. Easton called us sanctified Populists, and told the workmen about Carey and Mailley and Hillquit, and Berger and Barnes, and Morrow Lewis, and Wayland, and "I. A. M. Simons," and made them laugh at us and call us dreamers and Baptists.

Easton then went away into California for three weeks and kept writing to Joseph and to a man in Chicago, by the name of Trautmann, and one day "De Leon sent him back" and "sent" a man by the name of J. H. D. Sherrie, another De Leonite, here at the same time. Those three De Leonites got together and took two more De Leonites, both working men, over to our I. W. W. hall and went to raising a row with comrade Slough, our President, for supporting Sherman without asking the members any questions or having any vote and made comrade Slough answer awful hard questions whether he wanted to or not, and showed us up to the workmen and showed up comrade Sherman, and won over the workmen that had been supporting us and took away our charter and our seal and all of our supplies, including a lot of stamps that we got from Sherman on credit, and all the books and everything there and sent the property back to Mr. Trautmann, and got a new charter and supplies and kicked all the Socialists out of the I. W. W. in Reno.

Easton and Joseph said that all the Socialists wanted in the I. W. W. was to make it a private fish pond where they could fish for suckers or put out molasses to catch flies and the I. W. W. couldn't use suckers or flies, but that they must have men in order to make men free, and that they didn't want anyone that didn't believe the I. W. W. could accomplish the overthrow of capital and they called private ownership of social instruments capital.

I think they're derved intolerent and narrow and mean and I believe they would fight and no gentlemen would do such a thing.
Yours very much displeased,
A True Socialist.
Reno, Nevada, January 25.
P. S. I want you to tell Mr. De Leon we don't want him to send any more De Leonites here.

TWO CALIFORNIA CONVENTIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Two labor conventions have met and adjourned at Stockton, California; one the State Federation of Labor, the other the building trades council, a machine dominated and controlled by P. H. McCarthy & Co. The usual formalities were gone through with; a speech from the Mayor of the city, who slobbered over them, their patriotism, in time of trial, their importance in the development of "our country," etc.; then came prayer, that they may ever remain faithful supporters of law and order (of the capitalist brand). Nothing of any vital importance—either convention—was enacted in behalf of the working class, outside of the

Haywood-Moyer resolution. Walter McArthur of the Sailor's, as usual, fighting its passage. Yet they feel as if they are up against something; a growing spirit of discontent in their ranks. Possibly they see the vision of the Industrial Workers of the World arise before them; thus causing them to take action along the lines of organizing the State. To do this, they passed a resolution appropriating \$1,200 and asked Sammy to grant \$1,200 more to cover the State for the A. F. of L. and block out the I. W. W.

We have in this State a large and important body of men, the lumber jacks, who fill as important a position to the Pacific Coast States, as do the Western Federation of Miners to the Rocky Mountain States; and we must use our best efforts to prevent them from falling into the hands of Gompers' Civic Federation, there to have their spirit deadened and their hands tied by contracts with bosses' associations, such as is being practiced here in San Francisco, as exemplified by the building trades. The latter prevent any affiliated union from attempting to improve its condition, without giving 90 days' notice and receiving the consent of the machine, which is virtually impossible to get.

The Electrical Workers, knowing the success that the Plumbers' made in getting their demands granted and P. H. McCarthy's inability to furnish scabs, made demands on the bosses and went on strike. The bosses set up a bowl to the building trades, who ordered the men back to work, or their building trades card would be withdrawn, and they expelled from the council. They, seeing victory in sight, refused to submit, and have put an injunction against the building trades to prevent them from throwing them out. Every effort is made to assist the bosses to get men to break away from the union. The council will furnish any electrical worker, union or non-union, with a card, signed by Chas. Nelson, Business Agent, granting the holder a permit to scab on his striking fellow worker.

Once again the building trades is engaged in the contemptible business of organizing scabs into a union to take the place of strikers. These misleaders of labor, insisting on the identity of interests between Capital and Labor, will not tolerate any other line of thought; and having political ambitions, fostered by the so-called Union Labor party, they are especially anxious not to offend the bosses' association, as they count on and need its political support. The professional labor leader acts as a go-between, and any effort made by the rank and file toward improvement is checked and smothered; and he who dares protest is howled down, and scabbery becomes a virtue when done by the wholesale, and a crime when done by the individual.

The false teaching and reasoning of the leaders is brought home to the rank and file, when in a difficulty. The electrical workers, taught in the craft union, felt powerful and secure in their job-trust union, and when an applicant applied for membership he was discharged and difficulties were placed in his way; in fact, he wasn't wanted, thereby inviting by this policy, those men whom they refuse, to scab upon them; and then cursing them for what they themselves are responsible for.

In logic, no A. F. of L. union can call any one a scab, seeing that their most prominent leaders promote and encourage scabbery in order that they may stand well, and be looked upon with favor by the masters of the job. Should the policy of these hypocrites in the ranks of labor be carried out, the great laboring class, would be mere pawns, to be bought and sold at so much per day or week as per agreement with the boss.

The industrial union has not come any too soon. When an industrial worker presents his argument, they recognize its force, and rarely will you find one that will take issue with you, outside of a leader or would-be leader. These truths are creeping home. It is for us to use tact and judgment, and quit chewing the rag on minor issues, but put our energies to organize and educate the workers to a knowledge of their class interest in the Industrial Workers of the World, having full knowledge that material interest is the base of all human activities, and the I. W. W. based on correct lines, will solidify the working class and give it the highest and most concrete expression.

Yours for a revolutionary working class,
Geo. Speed,
San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25.

WANTED.

Copies of issues of Daily People of June 25th and Weekly People of November 17th, 1906. Anyone who can furnish same, I will pay what they think papers are worth.
Hattie F. Hadley,
Lynden, Wash.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Single Comb, Rhode Island Reds Prize Stock, Excellent Layers.
\$2.00 Per Setting.
M. RUTHER
Holyoke, Mass.

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.

E. S. GOLDFIELD, NEV.—The A. F. of L. could not "assume control of the productive administration of the land." It cannot because it is organized upon craft lines. Not until the working class is organized upon the integrally industrial principle of the I. W. W. will it be in condition to assume control.

E. S. W., NEW YORK.—That happens with the German Reichstag what happens with Rhode Island and Connecticut. In these States the apportionment for members of the Legislature is such that districts polling small votes have as many representatives as districts having big votes. Thus R. I., for instance, may have a big Democratic majority in the State, and yet the Legislature remains Republican. Thus with the Reichstag. The districts from which the members come poll vastly unequal votes. A proper apportionment would give the largest representation to the Social Democracy.

J. E., PEORIA, ILL.—If you get the "Miners Magazine" you will notice that O'Neill abstained from giving the vote polled on the alleged referendum. Mistakes can occur even where the vote is given; then the mistake can be rectified. When no vote is given, rectification is impossible. That's the O'Neill style of "referendum." For the rest the Executive Board of the W. F. of M. took its own course, despite the alleged flat of the alleged referendum. They decided to abide by the decision of their next convention.

T. E., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—No! No! The I. W. W. men who are now arguing for "no politics" must not be taken for Dumases and Petriellas. Those men are sincerely groping after light. Mistaken though they be, and often hot-headed they are no "agents provocateurs" or concealers of crookedness behind the mask "revolution."

T. W. G., NEW YORK.—Well, for a pretty good outline of the feudal system, drawn in easy language, take Mark Twain's "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—There is another difficulty in the way of the classification of subjects in The People. Most of the articles contributed on news matter are so long that proper classification is rendered hard, if not impossible. If correspondents would bolla what they have to say down to its essence, classification may be sooner attempted.

G. J. M., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Get a copy of the stenographic report of last I. W. W. convention. The report of the last day, or the day before last, will give answer to the question as to Shurtleff's quality. Delegate Haver, of the Brooklyn silk workers stated there to the effect that Shurtleff organized on the hurrah plan. He tried to draw in men with the promise that if they join the I. W. W. they are assured \$5 a week strike benefits.

W. W., NEW YORK.—The People is giving space only to those who oppose politics altogether. You may come in later. Of course, the exclusively physical force propaganda is open to the danger of the "agent provocateur," the police spies who talk blood and thunder to provoke the men into acts for which they will be hanged. But be sure to keep in mind the Careys, Hillquits and Buechs, who, on the pure and simple political field, debauch the Labor Movement down to their own level. Either extreme partakes of the nature of the "half-measures" that Marx warns against as breeders of meanness.

T. C. D., COVINGTON, KY.—Article is rejected. Post yourself on Socialist Labor Party literature. Condensing reason for rejection—Catholic countries, such as France, have shown that Catholics are perfectly able to distinguish between theology, and politics bearing the mask of theology.

A. B., DOVER, N. H.—First of all, see above answer to T. E., Los Angeles, Cal. New name will have to be given to the I. W. W. men who oppose politics; or they will have to name themselves. "Anarchists" does not fit them as a name. The Anarchist, as his deliberately adopted name denotes, rejects headship. The rejection of headship is a denial of mass-organization. The I. W. W. men in question are not Anarchists in that they recognize the necessity of mass-organization, and, as a consequence, the necessity of headship, which headship is obvious in the G. E. B. of the I. W. W.
D. D., VICTORIA, B. C.—Oho! He now calls the S. L. P. "hero worshippers," does he? That is the latest variation to the tune "Boss," "Pope,"

"Pasha"; and the new variation springs from the identical bottom as the old ones. Whosoever has ever tried to boss the S. L. P. and ran up against the sturdy democracy of the Party, set up the old tune. He who says the S. L. P. is a hero worshipper will be found to be tarred with the same old stick. He will be found to have set himself up as a Hero unto himself, and to be on his knees devoutly worshipping that. And his anger arises from the circumstance that the S. L. P. don't share his views concerning his own heroship.

M. H., NEW YORK.—Yes, that must be granted. Even if the poll of the German Social Democracy be increased by 400,000 votes, the fire of the Russian Revolution across the frontier should have justified greater expectations.

BELOIT, WIS.—A Socialist should avoid fraternal societies. Even if he expects to bore there from within he will find that he is the one who will be bored. They will bore into his pockets. Fraternal societies proceed from a false conception of the social lay of the land. Usually they are subservient to capitalist purposes.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your second question—The ballot laws allow a party to nominate candidates for as many, or as few, of the offices to be filled as the party may choose.

Next question next week.
A. M. S., GAGETOWN, MICH.—According to the Annual Report (Dec. 5, 1906) of the Federal Secretary of the Treasury for fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the total receipts for the year were \$762,386,904.62. The total expenditures \$736,717,582.61. That leaves in the Treasury a balance of \$25,669,322.61. That answers questions one and two. Next questions next week.

E. R. M., PITTSBURG, PA.—We are trying to ascertain.

M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—The statistical division of the population in its three main component classes, and the statistical distribution of the wealth the classes possess is laborious work. What you should do, instead of driving this office wild with your "little questions" of this caliber, is to get the Census, also Laurence Call's figures; then abstain from skylarking for a month or two, and in that time make the research yourself; having made it favor The People with your figures. You will then not have lived in vain.

Next "little question" next week.
E. A. C., EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Come next February 9 in the evening to St. Jean Baptiste Hall, Manton ave., Olneyville, or the following day, Sunday, the 10th, in the evening to Labor Temple, Washington and Mathewson streets, Providence. The question is too delicate for a public answer. A private talk will stand.

S. M. R., NEW YORK.—You had better call at this office.

O. H. NEW YORK.—How on earth can one answer a question so loosely put as this: "Who was the S. P. lawyer who drew up contracts between a boss and his employees in which the employees got the best of the bargain?"—Kindly be more definite.

Next question next week.
J. S. W., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.; E. P., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; E. T. D., BUTTE, MONT.; G. W., TAMPA, FLA.; E. S. P., WEST OMAHA, NEB.; T. W. E., KANSAS CITY, MO.; E. F. TRENTON, N. J.; J. S. PORTLAND, ORE.; J. J. C., PANAMA; T. S. J., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; E. J. BOSTON, MASS.; "UNDER THE WHITE TERROR," NEW YORK; H. J. SHAWNEE, O.—Matter received.

AS TO POLITICS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

stanches occasionally breed: THE DISSECTING ROOM IS NECESSARY;—as inconsequential as would be extensive dissertations on the accidents and discomforts that result from ocean travel: OCEAN TRAVEL IS REQUISITE. The pure and simple political Socialist man is on the political question what a man would be who favors the dissecting room for the sake of its stench, or the man who favors ocean travel for the sake of its perils and discomforts. That, our physical force opponents know, is not the S. L. P. position. The S. L. P. knows that the political State is worthless, and can not legislate the Socialist Republic into life. The S. L. P. man clings to political action because it is an absolute necessity for the formation of that organization—the I. W. W.—which is both the embryo of the Workers' Republic and the physical force that the proletariat may, and in all likelihood will, need, to come to its own.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6
New Road 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 Road 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.

PENNA. S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pennsylvania met at
Pittsburg, Pa., January 27, Markley in
chair. Present: Kephart, Clark, Her-
rington, Thomas, Markley, Clever, and
Gray. Absent Weber, Male, Layton,
Repp, Drummond and McConnell. Min-
utes of previous meeting read and ap-
proved.

Communications: From Labor News
Co., enclosing bill of \$1.40 for literature
sold by D. Reider; to D. E. Gilchrist
from the Labor News Co., requesting
S. E. S. to communicate with one H.
Sharpburg of Jacobs Creek, Pa.; C.
Tillinger, enclosing money order for \$5
as a donation to state agitation fund,
also stating Section Allentown will do-
nate \$5 in February and \$5 in March.
Communications received, filed and acted
upon under their proper head.

Ten dollars was donated to Party
Press Moving Fund.

The secretary was instructed to pur-
chase literature to the amount of \$5 for
free distribution.

A warrant was drawn for \$30.35 ex-
penses for month of December, 1906.

Financial report—Receipts: Section
Allegheny County, 250 due stamps,
\$37.50; Section Allentown, donation to
state agitation, \$5; total receipts, \$42.50.
Expenditures: 500 due stamps, \$35; Do-
nations to moving fund, \$10; Labor News
Co. bill, \$1.40; fifty German application
cards, 20c.; Postage, 70c.; Literature,
\$5; total expenditures, \$52.30. Total
receipts, \$42.50; Previous balance,
\$21.47; Cash balance, \$63.97; Total ex-
penditures, \$52.30; Cash on hand, \$11.67.
Adjournment.

David T. Lentz, Sec'y.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. London,
Canada, January 27, Courtenay in chair.
Weber and Emery absent. Minutes
adopted as read.

Communications: From R. E. Burns,
sending property of the defunct Section
of Hamilton, charter and due stamps.
Same received and placed in stock. From
F. J. Farrell; read; request had been
completed with. (Re address of National
Secretary, find same on page 6, column
1, under Official, in Weekly People.)
From Wm. Griffiths, Vancouver, request-
ing the N. E. C. to write up an article
denouncing the Socialist party candi-
dates who are running in the Province of
B. C., by explaining their (Socialist
party) attitude on Industrial Unionism
or Trade Unionism, etc., also that it is
rumored that the Conservative party is
putting the funds up for the Socialist
party candidates. Secretary reported
answering same, which was endorsed.
[Note.—The Recording Secretary was in-
structed to enter in minutes in reply to
same, that the communication was not
received in time to write up article and
send same to be published in B. C. papers
before election. As to writing papers it
would be so condensed and short that it
would be practically useless.] National
Secretary was instructed to write Van-
couver that it is the duty of the Section
to procure all documentary proof of the
actions of the Socialist party and make
a leaflet of same and submit same for
endorsement of N. E. C. From Section
London sending \$2.50 for 50 due stamps
Received and filed.

W. D. Forbes, Recording Secretary.

TEXAS VOTE.

El Paso, Tex., February 1.—Official
vote for Governor, as furnished from
Austin, is: A. S. Dowler, S. L. P., 280;
Edwards, S. P., 2,958. The poll tax has
materially cut the proletarian vote; no
decline in S. L. P. sentiment.
A. S. Dowler.

Cash Orders Wanted

The first form of the new edition of
"Woman Under Socialism" goes to
press this week. (week of February
9th.)

In Order to push the work through we
MUST have 300, cash in advance,
orders. We MUST have them right
away. Send on your order with a
dollar.

The new edition will surpass the old
one in every respect.

Don't wait for anyone else. Send in
your order. DO IT TO-DAY.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Road Street, New York.

BILLOWS LETTER

OF ACCEPTANCE, AS CHICAGO
S. L. P. MAYORALTY
CANDIDATE.

Proud of Honor, Because His Party
Takes the True and Historic Political
Position in Society, on Behalf of the
Working Class.

Chicago, January 20.—In accepting
the Socialist Labor Party nomination
as candidate for Mayor of Chicago, I
owe you, comrades and the working
class, an explanation. Under different
circumstances I should have declined
the honor, but, as things are now, in
the labor movement, I accept gladly.

I realize only too well the work that
is before us and just for that very rea-
son am I a candidate on the petition
for Mayor.

If the Socialist Labor Party took the
position that through politics alone can
the worker be emancipated I would not
be in it, much less its candidate. I
know politics is a weapon that can
and will be used to good advantage by
the working class. Politics, in its na-
ture, is destructive, instructive, and
a little constructive.

In the past as well as the present,
politics played a great part as a teach-
er, as the vanguard of that which it
stood for. When the Burgher or freed-
man of feudal days got any economic
power, i. e., capital, they used that
power to gain political rights. Why
did they want those rights? Because
they knew that having those rights
they would be able to develop and
grow; that by getting stronger they
would get more rights and eventually
overthrow their oppressors. No sooner
were they given certain rights, forced
by and through economic pressure, the
burghers or the capitalists in embryo,
used them for their own good.

Look at the guilds. These societies
were secret but as soon as given polit-
ical rights abandoned their secrecy and
carried their fight on in the open. It
is the fight carried on in the open, i. e.,
on the political field, that made THE
MASS see the necessity of a new order
of society.

As long as the Workingmen's Associa-
tion was secret it amounted to nothing
but as soon as they were allowed to
come out in the open, their ideas were
listened to and many accepted them.
See what this organization did in
France, during and after the 50's.

The working class in Russia as
everywhere else uses whatever econ-
omic power they can muster up to
gain political rights. You have seen
how they were when they were secret.
The most they ever had in their secret
organizations was about a hundred
thousand members and these members
wanted political rights, for what pur-
pose? So as to be able to carry on
their fight in the open. The result is
that the Russian S. D. P. has one hun-
dred and thirty thousand members,
while the economic has twice as many.

To confine ourselves to this country:
We have overwhelming proof to con-
vince any thinking person that politics
is a great force. The Republican party
was forced by economic pressure to
take up the fight against slavery. How
were they to convince the people of the
necessity of abolishing slavery? They
nominated their candidates, who went
before the people and showed the nec-
essity of doing away with slavery.
The debates between Douglas and Lin-
coln were educational in almost every
particular. The mass were called to
decide: they did. Were the people not
educated, were they not convinced they
would not have shown the spirit that
they showed during the war. Politics
was used rightly in this case, and is
in most cases.

Who will deny that the working class
is in a "doped" condition most of the
time? They work hard and the cap-
italists always manage to keep them
interested in many little things. It is
only previous to elections that the cap-
italists rouse the workers from their
stupor. You hear the workers talk
about this or the other party; this or
the other platform, this or that plank
is good for them; in short, you find
them thoroughly aroused. It would be
criminal on the part of Socialists if
they should not take advantage of such
opportunity to show the workers their
class interests, and point out that the
workers can gain nothing through polit-
ics, if not organized in a working
class industrial organization that
should be ready to take and hold that
which is rightly theirs. The Socialist
Labor Party does that; it uses politics
as an agitational proposition, it comes
to the workers and shows what is right
and what is wrong. To do that we must
get in the political arena; to get in the
political arena we must get on the bil-
lot.

Or the reason that the Socialist
Labor Party takes the true and historic

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT

IN WEEKLY PRESS RECORD—SOME ENCOURAGING LETTERS—THE
MOYER—HAYWOOD TRIAL.

For the week ending February 2nd,
we received 182 subs to the Weekly Peo-
ple, and 21 mail subs to the Daily Peo-
ple, a total of 203, which is eleven over
the number received the previous week.

Those sending five or more subs were:
C. Hagstolz, McCabe, Ariz., 22; O. Freer,
Columbus, O., 12; P. King, Butte, Mont.,
10; D. Hochwald, Wheeling, W. V., 7;
Press Committee, Cincinnati, O., 7.
Section Cincinnati has settled down to
regular work. A bunch of subs comes in
from them every week.

Prepaid cards sold: Allegheny County,
Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Paterson, N. J., and
San Francisco, five dollars worth to each.
The Daily People will publish tele-
graphic reports of the Moyer-Haywood
trial, by Wade R. Parks. These reports
will not be stenographic, but will con-
tain the important and leading features.
They will be re-published in the Weekly
People. The date of the trial has not
been definitely settled, as yet; so it is
impossible to state when the publica-
tion of the reports will begin. As soon
as the trial begins the reports will also
begin.

If the inactive comrades could see
some of the encouraging letters we get
they would gird up their loins and go at
this propaganda work themselves. Com-
rade Hochwald says he finds many sym-
pathizers with Socialism who, not com-
ing in contact with the literature of the
S. L. P., admit they never had a clear
idea of the movement. Once they read
a copy of the Weekly People they wish
to know all about the Party and the
I. W. W., and comrade Hochwald is put-
ting them in the way of learning.

A British reader in prewriting writes:
"I consider that such an outspoken rev-
olutionary and Marxian journal is some-
thing one can ill do without."

A Traverse City, Mich., comrade, who
is always on the lookout for a new read-
er to the Weekly People, sends in one
and says he hopes to get more soon. A
far away Manitoba comrade wants to
know if any People readers are near him.
He experiences a double isolation. We
wrote him to set out and kindle the

revolutionary fire in the people about
him.
You can arouse the heart-stirring in-
terest of many a despondent work-
ing-man by giving him the Socialist edu-
cation that the S. L. P. press alone imparts
and thus make of him a power for the
movement, whereas otherwise he is at
best but a negligible quantity. All hail
the propagandists of the movement, and
theirs is the work that tells to-day and
in the future.

Before the time arrives for the removal
of the Party's plant there is ample op-
portunity to double the Weekly People
circulation. Let us see what we can do
to establish a high record as we bid
farewell to the old quarters and enter
upon the new. On with the propaga-
nda.

We had some good sized orders for
Labor News literature during the week.
San Francisco, Cal., \$27.28; S. D. F.,
Glasgow, \$9; McCabe, Ariz., \$7.50; Phil-
adelphia, Pa., \$5; San Antonio, Tex.,
\$1.75; Minneapolis, Minn., \$2.63; Alle-
gheny County, Pa., \$3; Ardmore, Pa., \$3;
Vancouver, B. C., \$2.20; Hamilton, Can-
ada, \$1.43; Cincinnati, \$1; So. Norwalk,
Conn., \$1; Northport, Wash., \$1.75;
Branch I, Kings County, \$2.

Over two weeks ago we sent bills to
organizations and individuals requesting
prompt payment to enable us to proceed
with certain Labor News work under-
taken here. With but a very few excep-
tions there has been practically no re-
sponse to our call for payments. We
were depending upon these payments to
enable us to carry on the work and as a
consequence some of this work has been
halted, and cannot be proceeded with
until the money due here is forthcoming.
There is enough due here to enable us
to move into the new quarters with a
good stock of literature. Let it be the
duty of each party member to see, at
the first meeting of his organization that
Labor News and People bills are ordered
paid.

We expect to have Ebert's American
Industrial Evolution off the press with-
in ten days. Let us have your full
cooperation and other work will be push-
ed through.

VINCENT ST. JOHN

A COMPLIMENTARILY HOSTILE RE-PORT OF HIS REVOLUTIONARY AC-
TIVITY IN THE GOLDFIELD REGION.

Tonopah, Nev., January 31.—In the
Boise "Idaho Daily Statesman" of Janu-
ary 22, appears the following complimen-
tary account of Vincent St. John's
resolute and revolutionary miner, com-
plimentary in the sense that the attacks
of a defeated enemy are the sincerest
flattery:

"Vincent St. John, the man who was
arrested in this state about the time of
the arrest of the Federation officials in
Denver, being turned over to the Colo-
rado authorities, won the case the latter
state had against him. He appeared in
Goldfield about December 1 and at once
took an active part in stirring things
up. On December 15 his work was made
manifest in a walk-out on the part of
all men receiving \$4.50 a day. They
quit work without notifying their em-
ployers.

"It was given out that they would
demand \$5 a day, but the employers
were confronted by the fact that St.
John and his clique were prepared to
follow that up with other demands.

"Inside information from the miners'
union was to the effect that the W. F.
M. No. 220, affiliated with the I. W. W.,
would not only demand \$5 as a minimum
scale, but if they carried that they in-
tend to ask \$6 for every miner that
passed down the collar of the shaft, and
\$7 per day where it was wet. They also
passed a resolution startlingly socialistic
in character that leasers would be
compelled to pay members of the
Western Federation of Miners 5 per cent
of the gross earnings; also that under the
contract system, a contractor would
have to share his profits with all of the
men working under him. This last res-
olution, of course, gained exactly what
the socialists expected; it killed the con-
tract system in this camp, because no
contractor would take all the chances
and then share the profits with a lot of
irresponsible persons.

"The operators met and submitted a
proposition, addressing it as an open
letter to the miners of Goldfield. There
were three propositions in this opera-
tors' proposition, namely: "General
store," "ten days' notice," and "change
room." It was thought perhaps the
general store might be an attraction be-
cause the local railroad's charges are
so extravagant that all prices of sup-
plies are extremely high. The 10 days'
notice was put forward simply to see if
the miners would sign an agreement for
a definite time, which in the end they
refused to do. The whole object of the
operators was to gain time, until the
1st of July, or the arrival of the Tono-
pah & Tidewater railroad (Clark's road)
from Rhyolite and Borax Smith's road
from the Lida C. mines.

"The change room proposition was the
kernel of the whole situation, and St.
John and his followers fought it bitterly.
St. John's argument being that they did
not object to going into the change room,
but that he did object to changing before
a representative of the company, like a
slave in South Africa. Therefore, as
was expected, the original proposition
was turned down.

"Between December 21st and January
8th there were some very interesting
developments on the part of the union,
D. Rodebush and Vincent St. John com-
ing to personal blows in front of the
miners' hall, and this row within the
ranks made it possible for Rodebush,
who was at the head of the second con-
ference, representing the miners, to per-
suade his committee to sign his report
with him.

tracting system in this camp, because no
contractor would take all the chances
and then share the profits with a lot of
irresponsible persons.

"The operators met and submitted a
proposition, addressing it as an open
letter to the miners of Goldfield. There
were three propositions in this opera-
tors' proposition, namely: "General
store," "ten days' notice," and "change
room." It was thought perhaps the
general store might be an attraction be-
cause the local railroad's charges are
so extravagant that all prices of sup-
plies are extremely high. The 10 days'
notice was put forward simply to see if
the miners would sign an agreement for
a definite time, which in the end they
refused to do. The whole object of the
operators was to gain time, until the
1st of July, or the arrival of the Tono-
pah & Tidewater railroad (Clark's road)
from Rhyolite and Borax Smith's road
from the Lida C. mines.

"The change room proposition was the
kernel of the whole situation, and St.
John and his followers fought it bitterly.
St. John's argument being that they did
not object to going into the change room,
but that he did object to changing before
a representative of the company, like a
slave in South Africa. Therefore, as
was expected, the original proposition
was turned down.

"Between December 21st and January
8th there were some very interesting
developments on the part of the union,
D. Rodebush and Vincent St. John com-
ing to personal blows in front of the
miners' hall, and this row within the
ranks made it possible for Rodebush,
who was at the head of the second con-
ference, representing the miners, to per-
suade his committee to sign his report
with him.

"After the operators and miners had
agreed upon a proposition, St. John who
is leading the radicals, made another
fight within the unions, that in voting
on the proposition, those taking part
should embrace all unions affiliated with
the W. F. M., which included bartenders,
five-players, piano players and every
other conceivable occupation belonging
to the I. W. W.

"He won his point, admitting all to
the referendum. Further, he insisted
that it should require a two-thirds vote
to adopt the agreement submitted through

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

SESSIONS CONTINUE VIGOROUS
AND FULL OF PROGRESS.

Officers for New Term Nominated—
By-Laws Finally Adopted, and Sent
To Chicago for Approval—A Change
of Meeting Night Decided Upon—All
Aboard for the Grand Ball On March
30th.

An adjourned meeting of the New
York Industrial Council was held at 222
East 20th street, to com-
plete several important pieces of busi-
ness left unfinished at the meeting the
week before.

In accordance with the new by-laws,
which leaves the election of the Council
officers entirely in the hands of the
Council, the following nominations were
made, to be voted on at the next meet-
ing:

Recording Secretary: Rosenbaum,
Cloth Sponger.

Corresponding and Financial Sec-
retary: Crawford, Bronx Mixed Local;
Ungar, Cigar Makers; George Vaughn,
Machinists.

Treasurer: Winauer, Printer.

Sergeant-at-arms: De Bona.

Organization Committee: Anderson,
Building Trades; Moskowitz, Clerk;
Leslino, Hotel and Restaurant Worker;
Chaiken, Garment Worker; George
Vaughan, Machinist; McCormack, Ma-
chinist, Weber.

Grievance Committee: Jacobson, Yon-
kers Mixed Local; Anderson; Baldelli,
Machinist.

Auditing Committee: Fischer, Hotel
and Restaurant Worker; Augustine,
Building Trades; Delz, Printer.

In connection with the consolidation
of the building trades branches into their
Industrial Union, a committee came be-
fore the Council from the Roofers and
Carpenters' branch, requesting in-
structions as how to proceed. The neces-
sary information was given, in the
course of which an able exposition of
industrial organization as opposed to
craftism was given.

The "committee on style" elected to
rewrite the Council by-laws, embodying
the amendments just adopted, read the
finished draft, which was accepted, and
ordered sent to General Headquarters for
approval.

An interesting discussion during the
evening culminated in the adoption of a
recommendation to all the constituent
locals to elect along with their other
local officers, Literary Agents. In the dis-
cussion it was brought out that the
I. W. W. was not a "protective associa-
tion," but a revolutionary school, where
in the masses were to be educated and
drilled for their final emancipation. For
this reason, the literature of the rev-
olution must be kept before the mem-
bership, old as well as new; and no one
could do this better than a regularly au-
thorized literary agent, who could be
ways keep on hand a stock of I. W. W.
pamphlets and leaflets, and whose busi-
ness it would be to push the circulation
of the official organ. At the close of the
discussion, the recommendation was
unanimously carried.

The committee in charge of the ball to
be given by the Council reported the
final hiring of Progress Assembly Rooms
on Avenue A, between 2nd and 3rd
streets, for Saturday, March 30. The
affair will consist of a ball purely, and
is expected to prove a whooping success
both as far as enjoyment and financial
returns are concerned.

Many delegates believing that it would
allow of a larger attendance of the gen-
eral membership of the organization at
Council meetings if the meeting night
were changed, it was decided to convene
from the first of March on, on the first
and third Saturdays of the month. The
two meetings for February will be held
as usual, on the second and fourth Thurs-
days.

The interest so noticeable at the last
meeting of the Council was again in evi-
dence Thursday night. The reports of
Organizer Fischer and the Organization
Committee were full of vigor, and as
vigorously approved when rendered. In-
dustrial Unionism in New York is going
ahead with a rush.

ANOTHER I. W. W. COAL MINERS' LOCAL.

Springfield, Ill., January 29.—An I.
W. W. coal miners' local was formed
at Bluemond, near this city, last Friday
night. W. W. Cox, National Organ-
izer, is located here. He will stay here
during the state convention of the
United Mine Workers, the third week
in February.

the Rodebush committee, and he won
in that also.

"The voting occurred on January 9,
the result being 1293 for the plan to
554 against, which was a very small
majority. This fixed wages at 65 and
provided for change rooms.

"St. John has also been very busy
stirring up sentiment in the Moyer-Hay-
wood case. He hit upon the idea of
making this demonstration on the an-
niversary of the bloodshed in St. Peters-
burg on what is known as Red Sunday."

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

WOMAN'S FIELD

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME—A WIFELY IN-
TEREST IN SOCIALISM DESIRABLE.

[By Rhoda M. Brooks.]

What is Socialist propaganda?

It is educating and helping forward
the understanding as to industrial, pol-
itical and economic conditions which af-
fect every human being. Like charity
of a certain kind, it should begin at
home, as home conditions are the most
important factor in making men and
women able to stand the brunt and toil
and cares and worry of life.

This being true, it is very necessary
that husbands and wives, fathers and
daughters, brothers and sisters should
try to be on a basis of understanding
where they can meet and breathe freely.

Woman has not been imbued as widely
with Socialist ideas as naturally might
be supposed she would, considering the
growth of revolutionary thought
among men. There must be some reason
for this, seeing she is so often an echo
of her men folk's sentiments and be-
liefs. "Father was always a Republican,"
or "My husband is a Democrat and so,
of course, am I," are common reasons
given by women for following the old
political parties.

Now, echos are not specially to be
commended, but they prove at least that
woman's mind can be moulded by her
father, husband or brothers; and that
leaves open the question why Socialists
have not, as a rule, taken pains to edu-
cate their own women, while going far
ahead to induce men to fall into line.

A Socialist husband recently came to
me and said: "My wife has just become
interested in Socialism. I will take it
as a favor if you will help her all you
can." Not many days afterward, the wife
said: "My husband wants me interested
in Socialism, but he never tells me a
thing about the work, nor reads me a
line from The People. And I will not
ask him to, although I feel that he
might." This little woman has a fam-
ily and home cares and is not very strong
physically. Instead of her husband read-
ing aloud to her articles that please him
and talking it over, to give her a full
understanding of such matter, he makes
no effort to interest her but silently
reads and makes no comments whatever.
He goes out to his meetings and never
mentions to his wife a thing regarding
the Socialist work. And still, he wants
her to be a good Socialist. He is, too,
a good Socialist, giving both time and
money to the cause. Why is it not
worth while for him to do some of his
propaganda work at home? His wife can
learn and understand as well as another,
and when she is well grounded (not an
echo as otherwise she must remain), she
will do good work.

Woman is a natural extremist, and
once she believes a thing she is not sat-
isfied until she makes converts to her
belief. This fact has been the strong-
hold of the church and temperance work.
Home propaganda is about the easiest
kind and is well worth any man's ef-
fort. He should not be intolerant. That
is the tool of ignorance. Even the closest
relation of life should command some

courtesy, and intolerance defeats itself
always. A small mind and petty nature
are the hall marks of an intolerant per-
son; and in Socialism there is no room
for such belittling qualities.

Combat opinions if you must, fight
if you will, but let it be in the broad
spirit of comradeship, and not in the
snarling, scornful capitalistic manner
which takes all heart, all enthusiasm
out of the person using such weapons
and the one against whom they are
aimed. Many a man, as well as women,
has been driven back from Socialist ranks
by the constant intolerance of some petty
Czar who fancies he or she never
had to learn the rudiments of economics,
and, therefore, disheartens all who do
not agree with his or her dogmatic state-
ments. This is not Socialism, which
certainly is broad enough and fair enough
in its teachings to make its adherents
not only able but willing to share their
knowledge in a spirit of toleration and
courtesy. Socialism is not meant to
breed an intellectual master class which
is autocratic, but to give us teachers
who are wise, and being wise are self-
controlled enough to do good work with-
out offense to honest workers and seek-
ers.

And so, men should work among their
women-folk in patience and tolerance, as
well as among each other. No one
should be driven back for want of help
or because the wise are too wise and
spoil their own efforts by critical and
offensive intolerance displayed to those
who fail to agree with them.

Propaganda work has no limit. We
all need it at home and abroad. Let
husbands go about it with the courtesy
they would show a stranger, and wives
will soon become interested and learn
the economic truths that mean more to
her than to men.

Woman is a double slave. She is un-
der the same hard industrial conditions
that pinch man, and she is the slave to
man. This truth is too obvious to need
more proof than every-day observation.
But woman does not realize it or she
denies it, hence propaganda work is more
needed for her than for men. Be ware
of the tendency to brood-bet and
coerce her, oh, you Socialist husbands!
If you are intolerant you antagonize,
and antagonism is not open to either
argument nor conviction, as you should
know.

Every good Socialist is valuable to
the cause, none should be driven out by
the autocrat who may be-wiser in some
ways, but who lacks good judgment and
the gift of not only "saving souls" but
of helping them to want to be "saved."

Woman, come into Socialism, but come
prepared to teach some of our wise men
that kindness and consideration are bet-
ter tools with which to trim away cap-
italism and its wrongs than intolerance
and abrupt methods that thin the ranks
and breed division and discord wherever
used.

Socialism should be peace on earth
and good will to men—not forgetting
woman.

RED SUNDAY

Commemorated in Boston by Big Faneuil
Hall Meeting.

Boston, January 27.—The commemora-
tion of Red Sunday, held in Faneuil
Hall, January 24, by the Socialist Labor
Party, Scandinavian Socialist Club, Let-
ish Socialist Labor Federation, Socialist
Party, Lithuanian Federation, American
Federation, Italian Federation, the
Bund, Russian Local Democrats, and the
International Workingmen's Centre, com-
menced with a parade. Despite the
zero weather about 800 workingmen and
women marched from Castle Square
along Tremont street to Faneuil Hall.
The hall was crowded with hundreds un-
able to get in. Speakers in the various
languages made short speeches. The
murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.
The meeting was in every respect a
mighty and representative one. It dis-
tinctly illustrated that although labor
may quarrel among themselves they
nevertheless will stand to a man when
members of their own class are conspired
against.

A ways and means committee was
appointed by the chairman consisting of
one representative from each organiza-
tion present. This committee was em-
powered to go ahead with the arrange-
ments for a big mass meeting to be held
Sunday, February 17. It is anticipated
that the Bon-Ton or Academy of Music
can be secured.

Several warm speeches were made in
behalf of the imprisoned comrades, and
the history of the crime was fully ex-
plained. The general committee adjourned
to meet in the same hall on Sunday,
February 10.

Secretary A. Cull request that all
unions not represented at the confer-
ence send names and addresses of dele-
gates to him as soon as possible. The
Socialist Labor Party locals and the In-
dustrial Workers of the World should
elect delegates immediately and be present
at the next meeting on February 10,
at National Assembly Rooms, Jersey
City, N. J. All mail addressed to A.
Cull will reach him at 375 Central Ave-
nue.

Frank Urbansky.

BROOKLYN MOYER-HAYWOOD PROTEST.

Grand Moyer-Haywood Protest Mass
Meeting, arranged by Moyer-Haywood
Protest Conference of Brooklyn, at the
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Wil-
loughby avenue, Friday night, February
15, 1907, at 8 o'clock sharp.
Speakers: Miss Luella Twining, of
Denver, Col.; Robt. Baker, Ex-Congress-
man, 6th District; Miss Elizabeth Gur-
ley Flynn, the Girl Orator, Sec'y Unity
Club of N. Y.; Frank Bohn, member of
I. W. W.; Chas. S. Vander Porten, econ-
omic lecturer, and other prominent
speakers.