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VOL. XVII NO. 1.

THE WORLD

OF CAPITALISM IN A SOCIALIST NUT SHELL.

Brief Paragraphs On Japan's German Gun Purchases, The Czar's Impossible Constitutional State, History Repeating Itself in the White House, The Prospects of A Reaction, and Other Items of General Interest.

"Japan Buying Krupp Guns." This is another way of saying "buying German capitalist good will." What will the American capitalists do, if the German capitalists also line up with Japan in the Far East?

The Russian Duma, in defying Stolypin, opens well. Defiance of the Premier is defiance of the Czar.

The Czar's promises of a constitutional state are as possible of fulfillment as were his efforts to live up to the Hague peace conference, which he initiated. The Czar is the personification of interests hostile to Russian progress; and until they are overthrown, his promises are writ in water. Revolution alone can write promises in a manner that will make realization possible.

History repeats itself. In the great railroad strikes of 1877, such was the activity of the federal authorities in suppressing them, that it was claimed the railroad presidents had opened offices in the White House and were conducting operations against the strikers from there. In 1907, "the great public" beholds the Morgans, Archbalds, Rogerses, Harrimans and Speyers, journeying to the White House to utilize the occupants thereof in suppressing opposition to the railroad oligarchy. Dates have changed, but substantially the same events are transpiring.

Discussing the financial and industrial situation Rockefeller says: "Personally, I do not like the outlook." If Rockefeller doesn't like the outlook, with its probable confiscation of millions of middle class wealth, who in the name of Socrates wife should? Probably the working class.

Harriman says, "I think it possible that soon there will be a marked—not a violent, but a marked—contraction in the volume of business. You will recall that in 1893 there came a contraction of that kind." Recall it? Every workman certainly does; and the great social upheaval that followed in 1896, also. The ultra-capitalists are playing a dangerous game.

The organization of the Citizen's League, for the purpose of watching legislation at Albany, raises the question, who will organize to watch the

"citizens?" The most prominent "citizen" in the league has been accused of selling obsolete ferries to the city at enormous prices, which are said to have been paid to secure the end of certain opposition to Tammany Hall.

Bryan, like Caesars' wife, should be above reproach; but, at the rate he is winning support from Standard Oil interests, it will be impossible for him and the historical lady to be placed in the same category. Boomed for the Presidency by a Standard Oil lawyer last year, Bryan is now said to have converted Mr. Guffey of Penna., the Standard Oil man who beat Hearst and nominated Parker in the last Democratic presidential convention.

Owen R. Lovejoy, the child labor crusader, doubts the efficiency of pity to solve the child labor problem. He argues, "A demonstration of the loss to society, the injustice to the laborer, and the dwarfing of the progenitors of our coming generation, will be more effective than specific pictures of little children who suffer from the wrong." In this substitution of objectivity for emotion, Lovejoy is not a good promoter of efficiency; a remedy is what is wanted. The capitalist is not concerned with all the things Lovejoy mentions; profits are his end; and until the profit system is abolished child labor will continue to increase despite laws to the contrary. Socialism is the only way out!

The destruction of Helicon Hall serves to call attention to the flimsy character of co-operative enterprises. With the extinguishment of each such enterprise Socialism is declared impractical. Nevertheless the Socialist movement grows ever greater. This arises from the fact that the co-operation of Socialism is an outgrowth of the concentration of capitalism, an organic growth, not an arbitrary external application of utopian ideas.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, in a resolution aimed at Wilshire's gold mining stock methods, concludes:

"3. That the national executive committee considers it reprehensible and detrimental to the interests of our movement to use Socialist publications for the promotion of the private business enterprises of their editors or publishers."

The "Socialist publications" therein referred to are themselves "the private business enterprises of their editors and publishers." As such they are approved and supported by the Socialist party, which recognizes them as its official organs. The resolution, consequently, assumes the untenable position of condemning private enterprise for promoting itself; and is therefore valueless, except, in so far as it can be used by Wilshire's competitors, such as the Social Democratic Herald, which publishes it in full, for obvious business reasons. Such are the fruits of a non-party owned Socialist press!

that upon which the judge asked for authorities. It was that a motion for a change of venue could at any time be renewed by the defence; that, if the present motion were overruled and circumstances later made it obvious to the Court that a change of venue should be taken, the motion could be renewed and granted.

Judge Woods asked whether, if the case were transferred to another county, the defence would claim the rule to ask for another removal. Richardson said:

"If the change is made to another county I want to say that we shall expect to go in and try the case there. At the same time, I will say that we shall take pains, as we have here, to ascertain what conditions exist in the county to which you may see fit to move the case."

It was informally agreed that the case should be set for trial some time in May at the discretion of the Court.

Caldwell, Ida., March 25.—Judge Wood here to-day overruled the motion for a change of venue in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case. He gave the defence their option of a trial at Boise or in Canyon county. Boise was agreed upon after consultation of counsel. The date will be definitely fixed when court opens at Boise next Monday.

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UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM

In a recent Sunday magazine article on "Unionism and Socialism" John Mitchell again resorts to his pen to blazon forth statements in the interests of the Civic Federation, with which he is allied as a chairman of the trades agreement committee, that will not stand the test of close analysis. Mitchell opens the article in question with the following typical sentence:

"There is no fundamental or even necessary relationship between trades-unionism and Socialism; they are entirely separate and distinct movements, one economic, the other political; and in some respects each movement recognizes and accepts a condition of society and a system of government diametrically opposed to that recognized and accepted by the other."

Two out of the three statements in this sentence are at variance with the facts. To begin with, the opening clause is wrong. There is a fundamental and necessary relationship between trades-unionism and Socialism; both are born of the conflicting interests of capitalists and laborers; and both seek to modify that conflict, Socialism making the abolition of that conflict its ultimate aim. Without this conflict, neither trades-unionism nor Socialism would exist; as it is, they spring from the same womb and are close blood relations. Further, Socialism is necessary to trades-unionism; for without its theoretical training and final goal, the workmen and women organized in trades-unions become the greatest obstacles to their own progress and emancipation; and vice versa, trades unionism in its highest form, is necessary to Socialism, for without the economic basis afforded by the technically trained and disciplined members of such unionism, Socialism will be worse than an impossible vision.

The second clause of this opening sentence will be found no better than the first, when put to the same analytical tests. Far from being "entirely separate and distinct movements, one economic, the other political" both Trades Unionism and Socialism are intimately related, both economically and politically. Economically, this has already been shown. Politically, the tale is no different. Both trades-unionism and Socialism not only aim to improve the condition of the working class in the shop by the organization of unionism, but they also use their economic power to political ends, through the ballot. Has Mitchell already forgotten the late congressional campaign conducted by Gompers, with his aid and consent? That campaign cannot be said to establish the non-political character of trades unionism. The historic works of Ely and McNeil on the labor movement in this country, disclose the most intimate economic and political relations between trades unionism and Socialism. In those works, the tollers will find that, ever since the need of remedial legislation drove trades-unionists to form the Workmen's party, in New York City, Boston and Philadelphia, in 1830, a continuous political relation has intimately ex-

isted between the two; continuing even down to the present day, between the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist party on one hand and the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor party on the other. A perusal of those works, together with others since published, bringing the narrative up-to-date, will impress the reader with the great influence of Owen, Fourier, Blanc and Marx, on American trades unions and their political activities. On the other hand, not only has trades unionism been intimately related to politics, but, conversely, politics have been intimately related to trades unionism; both are inextricably interwoven in the working class history of this country. The political doctrines of the capitalist class have appealed to those trades unions who hold to the economic doctrines of their employers. In all protected industries, for instance, especially in those of iron and steel, some of the trades unions have been the political adjuncts of the corporations and trusts, supporting their tickets and putting their candidates into power. Hanna and Hearst both drew their strength from the trades unions. In general, workmen in unions teaching the mutual interests of capitalists and laborers carry those teachings into practice at the ballot box; a process which is often accelerated by threats of loss of employment to workmen sufficiently independent to organize and vote for their own class interests. In these ways, capitalist politics makes a prop of trades-unionism. In other ways, again, trades unionism becomes related to the politics of Socialism, serving in turn as one of its supports. As labor recognizes the antagonistic interests of capitalists and laborers, its trades unionism becomes more Socialist politically. It then abandons the politics of the capitalist for those of the laborer. This tendency was reflected in the development of the trade-union movement that led to the formation of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the upbuilding of its political counterpart, the Socialist Labor party. This tendency is now again reflected in the industrial union movement represented by the Industrial Workers of the World, which seeks to organize the entire working class on both the economic and political fields, to take and hold that which its labor produces. Mitchell, conscious of these tendencies, helped Gompers to destroy the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; only to see them reappear more strongly in the I. W. W., which is now requiring Mitchell's direct personal attention in an attempt at extermination. Notwithstanding all of the foregoing, Mitchell blandly declares Trades unionism and Socialism "are entirely separate and distinct movements, one economic, the other political." Why then this close relation between trades unionism, Socialism, and politics? Why then these heroic measures to cut trades unionism off from Socialism? The answer may be found reflected in Mitchell's close political connections with Hanna and Roosevelt. It is not working class, but capitalist, economics and politics of his own "independent" kind, that Mit-

chell would gladly have prevailed in his type of trades unionism. It is proverbial that even the devil is entitled to his dues; Mitchell is right when he says, "in some respects each movement recognizes and accepts a condition of society and a system of government diametrically opposed to that recognized and accepted by each other." Trades unionism of the Mitchell type accepts the present capitalist system as final; Socialism regards it as a stage in social evolution that is preparing its own downfall and will pass away, as did primitive communism, chattel slavery and feudalism, which preceded it. Accepting the present capitalist system as final the Mitchell type of trades unionism claims it is practical, while Socialism is characterized as visionary. All reactionists have set up the same claims of finality and practicality, only to be ground under the weight of social evolution. If to be reactionary and suffer extinction in evolution is to be practical, then Socialism proudly acknowledges that it is visionary, and hopes it will ever remain so. But, waiving all considerations of practicality from such a broad basis, and weighing them from the much narrower one of present day conditions, the practicality of the Mitchell type of unionism is wanting in demonstration. That union which loses membership by the thousands after each "great victory," and can only hold what remains with the assistance of the capitalists, exerted through such compulsory measures as the check-off system, as in the case of Mitchell's union, is not practical; the workers' desertions and the need of capitalist compulsion to bolster it up, are proof of its valuelessness to the working class. Nor is Mitchell's organization an exception that appears detrimental to the "practical" rule. Practicality is wanted in all the trades unions organized on the craft union, or American Federation plan, which Mr. Mitchell represents. Where was practicality demonstrated in the stock yard employes, the garment workers and the teamsters strike in Chicago, the subway strike in New York or the textile strike in Fall River? Where is practicality demonstrated in the greater increase of prices over wages; the intensification of labor; the increased killing and maiming of labor; the growth of child labor, etc.? That organization which is practical should not only win strikes and improve the conditions of labor but it should also grow in strength; the American Federation is relatively declining in membership. It is not keeping pace with the new arrivals from abroad and the millions of new laborers annually entering the field; a relative comparison of the census reports with its membership list, will convince the most skeptical of the truth of this assertion. Practically, as exhibited by Mitchell's trades unionism is a delusion and a snare. Only that of industrial unionism will avail. The study of this form of working class organization is commended to all those whom Mitchell's article, "Unionism and Socialism," is intended to bind to the chariot wheels of the Civic Federation and the capitalist system.

destroy the I. W. W. through the medium of the A. F. of L., notice was served on all members of that organization to deposit their cards at the I. W. W. headquarters. This request was complied with by many, but some, a very few remained by the boss-ridden organization.

The Citizens' Alliance and mine-owners had, however, decided on war. Their challenge has been accepted, as it always will be, when the life of the industrial union is at stake. This the bosses had not reckoned on.

The fight begun, and all building operations are now practically at a standstill. Only a small group of A. F. of L. carpenters and masons are scabbing, and they soon will be at the end of their rope, as no material can be gotten. The industrial quarries will not furnish stones, and the I. W. W. teamsters will not haul lumber to non-union buildings. This crew of A. F. of L.-ites could not secure any food for their wages of betrayal, as no union waitress or waiter would serve them; consequently a restaurant boycotted by the I. W. W. was patronized. This restaurant was conducted by a fellow named John Silva, who once had an Industrial Union waitress in his employ. After having worked for him for some time, this girl was ill treated, abused, and cheated of her wages, and this led to the boycott.

The exploiting class had in the meantime put its machinery of "law and order" in motion, and a troupe of hired thugs were on hand ready for service. The larger mines were closed and spies and agents of the mine-owners were sent out about town. Some of these beat a pair of scabs, (for a purpose) and two members of the I. W. W. were promptly arrested, and the act charged against them. On another occasion, W. R. Preston together with two other I. W. W. members was standing on the sidewalk by John Silva's restaurant, speaking to a person explaining to him that the restaurant was unfair towards labor, when suddenly the door of the restaurant opened and Silva appeared in the doorway, with a revolver in his hand.

Pointing the weapon at Preston, he said: "You go about your business," and made several threats against his life. Preston quickly grasped the situation. Murder was planned against him. Undoubtedly agents of the mine-owners had confidently told Silva,—"You just shoot and kill these damned agitators when they come around"—Silva started to take the advice of the mine-owners, but before he had time to put his plan into execution, Preston fired, and sent his would-be murderer to the ground, shot.

This was the signal for the Citizens' Alliance thugs for action. Reports were spread broadcast that the I. W. W. had committed murder in cold blood. A meeting was hurriedly called for the purpose of inciting a riot and lynching the active members of the I. W. W. The meeting was called by the carpenters' "union." One, W. Clark, a prominent building contractor and Citizens' Alliance man, who made a record for himself scabbing on the newsboy's in this town, is a member of that "union." In the course of the meeting, Clark made the following remarks:

"From now on there will be no more strikes in Nevada. The next agitator that comes to Goldfield will be hung to a telegraph post. All the agitators must get out of town or get up in the air! We only want members of the A. F. of L. from now on, because that organization does not believe in strikes and turmoil, and that is the reason the A. F. of L. is respected by the employers and all the wealthy men of this country."

A couple of business men spoke of the identity of interest between capital and labor, and their remarks provoked considerable applause from the hired spotters, who were distributed amongst the meagre crowd. Their exhortations were ably rebutted and the bluffs of Mr. Clark were promptly called by two members of the I. W. W., who presented the facts in their true light to the satisfaction of all the workmen that were present.

The attempts of the bosses to launch an "independent" miners' union has failed as completely as their proposed ruin of the I. W. W. has proven to be a fiasco. However, industry is generally at a standstill; at present, only the gamblers and saloonkeepers being busy, together with the gunmen of the mine-owners who are active endeavoring to incite riot.

The public, whatever that may be, are shouting for peace, and the I. W. W. wants peace also. That is why we are fighting to-day. But our conditions for

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PORTLAND STRIKE

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF ITS ORIGIN AND SPREAD.

Promised Raise of Wages That Was Withdrawn Precipitated That Trouble Has Pacific Coast City Tied Up Tighter Than a Drum—I. W. W. Membership Increasing Like Wild-Fire.

Portland, Ore., March 14.—On March 1 fifteen chute men who were employed by the Eastern and Western Saw Mill Company, of this city, walked up to the office of the company and said they wanted \$2.00 for eleven hours work (instead of \$2.75 for ten hours) and told the mill owners they would wait ten minutes for an answer. Before the ten minutes had expired they were promised the raise and told to go back to work (this occurred at three o'clock in the afternoon). On March the second they went to work at 6.30 as usual; at nine o'clock they were told they would get no raise of wages. They immediately walked off the works, and the strike, which promises to be the greatest, as far as the local labor movement is concerned, was on.

The men did not belong to the I. W. W., but they remembered the name and addresses of the agitators who had been among them. They sent a committee of four down to our headquarters to see if they could join. The answer of course was yes. That night, fifty-nine more joined. The following day (Sunday), thirty-eight more joined; Monday, 250 joined; Tuesday, 375, Wednesday, 450, Thursday, 500, Friday, 500, Saturday, 780; and the great mills of the greatest lumber port of the world were as silent and deserted as a tomb.

During all this time the mill owners sat in their offices tearing their hair, knowing not what this new giant of labor was; stupefied almost beyond the power of speech to see men who had been faithful slaves for years, with little red ribbons on their coats bearing (to their minds a terrible meaning) I. W. W. and three stars in black, call the other men away from work. Policemen are dumb-founded for have they not seen on six or seven occasions 200 or 300 men surround a saw mill and induce another 200 or 300 faithful slaves to quit work; yet they have not been able to catch as much as one industrial worker pronounce the word scab or find one on "private property."

To say the public are surprised is to put it mild. If one of our red badges is seen anywhere within fifty miles of Portland the whole population wants to know what new industrial disaster we are going to bring on the town, and every grafter from the greatest to the least trembles in his boots for fear he may be the next man who will have to go to work.

Marvelous as this may seem the story is not half told. There are so many phases to this strike, so entirely different from anything else that ever happened in the history of labor, so far as I know, that I will deal with several phases of it separately. First is

The Enthusiasm of the Strikers.

When the original four strikers learned that they could join they remarked that no matter what the cost they would never be without an I. W. W. card again; and ever since their enthusiasm (and all other workers' enthusiasm as well) is so apparent that even the labor fakirs, capitalist politicians, and newspaper men, say Portland has become a seething hotbed of revolutionary unionism, terrible in its singleness of purpose and unanimity of action; in short, it dominates everything; every passion and impulse seems its veriest slave. **Methods Employed to Organize the Union.**

When we wanted to close any certain mill we would write on the blackboard: "Four hundred men wanted for special duty"; then the picket committee would pick out the pickets for the different mills; then calling for the balance of the men to form in line, we would march to the mill we wished to close down, 300 strong; that meant just 300 I. W. W. organizers gathering at every means of exit from the mill when the slaves would leave work, coming out trembling, expecting a brick on the side of their heads, but meeting men whom they thought must consider them scabs, and not even hearing a harsh word spoken. They simply shook hands all around; expressed their appreciation of the way we

(Continued on page six.)

TRIAL IN MAY

MOYER-HAYWOOD CASE RECEIVES ANOTHER SET-BACK.

Trial Justice Denies Change of Venue—Defense Scores in Maintaining That Motion for Moving of Case Can Be Renewed at Any Time—Informal to Begin Actual Case in May.

Boise, Idaho, March 20.—Ninety-eight clippings from newspapers which counsel for Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, who are charged with the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg, says have been read to such an extent as to prejudice public sentiment, were read at the trial yesterday. There were 200 clippings attached to the original motion for a change of venue and 150 to a supplement action filed at the opening of this term of court.

The defense announced that they would complete the reading to-day, when the affidavits filed in support of the action will be taken up. There are approximately 500 of these.

Boise, Idaho, March 22.—At Caldwell yesterday the argument of the motion for a change of venue in the Moyer-Haywood case was brought to a close by E. F. Richardson, Judge Woods announcing that he wished to look up authorities and would not be able to render his decision until Monday. Perhaps the strongest point made by the defence was

DE LEON'S TOUR

THREE LECTURES IN SALT LAKE CITY BIG SUCCESS.

Students of State University Hear Talk On Law of Value—Workingmen Follow Industrial Discourses With Keen Interest—Good Results Achieved.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 18.—We held the first De Leon meeting at Labor Hall last evening, to a crowded house. Nearly all present were workmen.

De Leon took up the labor movement and pictured the construction of new trades unionism, which was well received by the audience. We sold out our stock of literature, took twelve subs. for Weekly People and a good collection.

To-day, De Leon lectured before the Social Science League of the State University. About a hundred students and teachers listening with rapt attention as he explained the law of value. To-night, De Leon spoke to a large audience in Public Library Hall on Socialism. Rapt attention was given. Some pamphlets were sold, about nine

subs. taken and good collection taken up.

After the meeting steps were taken to reorganize the section and \$30.00 was turned over to De Leon towards expenses of trip. Taken altogether we consider it a very successful trip and look forward to much good to come from it.

De Leon goes to Ogden tomorrow to lecture in the City Court House tomorrow night and goes from there to Goldfield.

Will send press notices later.

DE LEON IN GRAND JUNCTION.

Though Delayed, Large Audience Turns Out to Hear Him.

Grand Junction, Colo., March 19.—Daniel De Leon was delayed in getting here and the original meeting was postponed until Saturday, March 16. The postponed meeting was a success; that De Leon made a very good impression may be judged by reading between the lines, in the following account of the meeting from the Daily Sentinel of March 18:—

Heard by Large Audience.

Saturday evening about four hundred people gathered at the Congre-

(Continued on page six.)

IN GOLDFIELD

TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE MINE-OWNERS' LAWLESS REIGN.

A. F. of L. Carpenters Called In to Organize Dual Union, In Attempt to Disrupt and Drive Out the I. W. W.—How the Preston Shooting Came About—Revolutionists Undaunted and Busy.

Goldfield, Nev., March 15.—In its desperate struggle to throttle the militant labor movement of the State of Nevada, the Citizens' Alliance imported a number

of members of the A. F. of L. to the town of Goldfield, some time ago. With this band of strike-breakers, a carpenters' "union" of the A. F. of L. was established. Under the pretext of being a labor organization, this "union" together with the Master Builders, who also are members of this "union" succeeded in beguiling a few carpenters who came to town and made them join their disruptive aggregation. Thereupon they made war on the I. W. W. men who were engaged in the building industry in this locality. "You must become members of the A. F. of L.," said the contractors. Realizing that the masters sought to

(Continued on page six.)

ANTIPATRIOTISM

ADDRESS OF GUSTAVE HERVE AT THE CLOSE OF HIS TRIAL FOR ANTI-MILITARIST ACTIVITY, BEFORE THE JURY OF LA SEINE, DECEMBER, 1905.

Translated For The People By Solon De Leen

(CONTINUED.)

The belief seems to be that if we should to-morrow become subjects of the Kaiser, all our political liberties would vanish, and with them the right to speak our mother tongue. What an idea! Perhaps you are not aware, Mr. Advocate-General, that universal suffrage exists in Germany for the elections to the Reichstag; that the labor unions are twice as strong there as here; that the number of public meetings across the Rhine is as great as on this side; that the German Socialist dailies are even more "red" than the polite Socialist journals of France.

You presume that that Kaiser who, in that German nation which you figure to yourselves as politically backward, is no longer able to halt the exercise of these political liberties, you imagine that that Kaiser will be able to prevent their exercise among us, who according to your own statements, are still more disagreeable chaps than the German proletarians themselves. And should he succeed, do you believe that we would not avail ourselves of secret propaganda, the most powerful and effective form of all?

But turn an attentive ear to the alarms coming to us from Russia, a country still more backward, economically, intellectually and politically than the Kaiser's Germany. Listen but carefully and you shall hear the crashings of autocracy, tumbled in the mire and blood. Because the old patriarchal, agricultural and Czar-ruled Russia has tasted of the capitalist regime; because the capital of the bourgeoisie of France, Germany and England, crossing her frontiers—we are not the only internationalists!—has gone to build up the industry of Russia, to net-work her soil with railroads, immediately the Russia of the knout was shaken to its foundations. And to-day, although our fellow revolutionists may be partially defeated, the Russian ruling class dare no longer refuse to the people the rights of free assemblage, free speech, free press, and the right to strike, in short those political and economic rights which the capitalist regime itself must have to exist, and of which it is no longer able to refuse a jot or tittle to the twentieth century working class.

What! The hangman of all the Russias—your ally, gentlemen of the jury—is unable to refuse to the Russian moujiks the essentials of political liberty, and you suppose that the German Kaiser, once master of France, or of most of it, could snatch them from us?

Your ally, the butcher of all the Russias, has proven himself unable, after a century of occupation and attempts at Russification, to deprive the Poles of their mother tongue; and the Kaiser will be able to stamp out ours?

Mr. Advocate-General, desist then from flourishing the apparition of the Kaiser before us, to whom it is indifferent whether we are French or Germans. To be victims of enforced idleness or of exploitation, to be as our peasants are, shackled with mortgages or victims of the sheriff's sale, whether under the French or the German system, to be subject to the requisitions of a French advocate-general or a German one, to be turned inside out by French or German police, to be shot down in case of strike by French or German soldiers, what does it matter to us, the country-less ones?

"But if the Kaiser should attack us?" objects the Advocate-General. By that question of the public minister, an easily disapproved witness was set up, and, as easily to torn to shreds. He, the minister, stammered out that in that case, he himself would shoulder arms.

You believe, then, Mr. Advocate-General, that when a war breaks out, there is on one side a government which has committed all the wrongs, and leads the attack, and on the other a government which has right on its side, and is the victim of a dastardly invasion? You think then, that it is easy in time of war, to pick out the aggressor and the aggrieved? Look at the Boers. Look at the Japanese. They

are the ones that declared their wars. Are they for that more the aggressors than England and Russia, who drove them into the fight?

In 1870, it was the French government that declared war, on the ground of a pretended insult put upon her ambassador, although the ambassador himself declared he had not been insulted. But was the German government, which made the coup of the Ems dispatch, itself less involved? When a war is declared between two governments, the people never know which is the real aggressor. That is never known till long after the war is settled. If the governments of France and Germany had gone to war six months ago over the Morocco affair, we might not have learned for ten years of the bunglings and the rodomontades of your Delcassé. When two nations go to war, the big capitalist and governmental journals of each, loudly declare that it is the other that is in the wrong. As for us, we are well aware that, should a war break out between France and England or Germany, it would be but the capitalists of each cudgeling each other for the markets of the world. Therefore, who-soever might be the apparent aggressor, not a musket would we shoulder.

You, patriots, though, would rush to the front if your country were attacked, and also, no doubt, if she attacked a sister country. Decidedly, you are men of logic. We, anti-patriots, if, with what motive soever, or under what pretext soever, you should request of us the only property we really do possess, namely our lives, you may be mighty sure we would not give them to you. If we have to risk our lives, of which we have but one apiece, we shall risk them, not to defend your nationalities for you, but rather to found the Socialist nation which we already carry, graven in our brains. The president of this court declared the other day to a witness, the Citizen Monneret, who came to testify in my favor in the name of the federation of Yonne, that if we did not obey the mobilization orders in Yonne, we would pay dear for it, he would arrest us. My friend answered him as I would have answered him myself: "We shall see who will do the arresting, some of these days!"

Oh! I know that civil war, Mr. Advocate, is not a thing to be spoken of; it is criminal. The Advocate-General is logical. He knows well, that if there should be a civil war, our class would come out victorious, and his would have to pay for the broken china. As long as it is a war of nation against nation, it is we, the people, whether vanquished or victors, that pay the score. He knows well that the two master classes, the defeated no less than the victorious one, have always something to glean. The merchants who furnish the troops with provisions and paper-soled shoes, the metal kings who deal in the munitions of war, the high financiers who loan millions to their defeated country at 5 or 6 per cent. have nothing to lose by a war, even a losing one.

The Advocate doesn't like civil wars. We, on the other hand, consider them to be the only sort of wars worth while our support.

It has been thus every time a social revolution has been achieved. Gohier has told you that it is by virtue of a Revolution, that of 1789, perfected by the one of 1792 which was accomplished in the face of a foreign foe, that you, gentlemen of the jury, are now seated on those benches to judge us, and you, Mr. Advocate, who are by birth an Israelite, are empowered to issue summonses upon us.

Without the Revolution of September 4, 1870, accomplished also under the guns of an invader, the public minister, instead of summoning us in the name of the Republic, would have done so in the name of the Empire.

And be assured, gentlemen, that the Russian people will win much more by their present civil war, if they issue victorious, and even if worsted, than will the Japanese people, by their victories in Manchuria.

If, by exception, a war between nations becomes of interest to

us, it is because, beneath the appearance of international strife, it is seen to be at bottom a civil war, a war of classes.

If we open our hearts to the soldiers of Valmy, battling against the banded monarchy and aristocracy of all Europe, it is because the sieges and marches of the French revolution were but the extension throughout the continent, of the duel begun in France between the revolted third estate and the ancient regime of absolutism and clerical rule.

Likewise, if I, in spite of my short-sightedness, which however, would not prevent my pulling a trigger, and others of my comrades who are not short-sighted, should set out for Russia in event of the German government rushing troops into Poland to beat down the Russian Revolution, it would be because, under the semblance of a war between one nation and another, a conflict between the Russian revolution and the German Kaiser would still remain a civil war, from which we might, perhaps, bring forth the European social revolution.

In case of an order to mobilize, we would seize the moment to attempt the revolution, to place our hands on the social wealth usurped to-day by a minority. We would transform the dwelling houses, to-day belonging to individual land-lords, into common property.

We would operate the factories, the mines, all the great enterprises, through our trade unions and our technical engineers. Our unions would conduct the great store-houses and marts as immense co-operative establishments. By a more equitable and rational organization of production, we would bring about a society in which there would be well-being, science and beauty for all, a society better than the present even for your sons and daughters, a Socialist mother-country which would be beautiful enough and good enough to warrant our taking arms to defend it whether against invasion or against bourgeois intrigue.

I very well know that our collectivist or communist concept is repugnant to you, or at the very least seems to you an insane utopia. Utopia! That is what the Louises XIV, XV, and XVI, dubbed the ideals of your ancestors, the bourgeois revolutionists, who dreamed of a society in which there was no room for an absolute king, a titled nobility, or a state religion!

[The President of the Court: "Monsieur Herve, that's a whole public speech you're making. You are running away from the subject. The gentlemen of the jury by this time know your ideas."]

I am well used to carrying on a discussion, Mr. President, and I assure you I am now in the very heart of my subject. It is very necessary that the gentlemen of the jury know exactly what lies at the bottom of our philosophy; and for that it will be necessary, instead of uttering fine phrases about the Revolution, which serve too often to detract from the boldness of our doctrines, to set them forth clearly by means of concrete examples of the ideal toward which we are striving.

Gentlemen of the jury, it should reassure you somewhat to know that we are in full accord with our comrades in other lands, especially with those of Germany. These profers for the Germans of your class exactly the same sentiments which we profess for you. The German capitalist class finds no more favor in their eyes than the French capitalists do in ours.

The Advocate-General, either through ignorance or in the praise-worthy attempt to stampede you, gentlemen of the jury, has had the hardihood to deny that our propaganda is an international one, bi-lateral as it were, of equal strength on both sides of the frontier.

He has dared to assert that the German proletariat, at least, whose attitude concerns you most—are left outside of our International.

Urban Gohier has read to you extracts of "incendiary" pamphlets of which Emperor Wilhelm is perhaps ignorant, but which nevertheless flourish in the German barracks.

Michael Almereyda, secretary of the French section of the International Anti-Militarist Association, will cite to you other documents. He will submit for your inspection the official organ of the German section of that organization.

As for me, who am before all else a Socialist, and who am thoroughly conversant with the spirit of the German Social Democracy, I wish to place before you several additional facts which will enlighten and perhaps reassure those among you, gentlemen of the jury, who fear that this propaganda is carried on only in France.

The Advocate-General said to us in substance, and it is the same language which members of my own Party held to me six months ago:

"In France, a country of relative freedom, Herve and his adherents want to spread their anti-patriotic ideas.

"In Germany, where authority is more rigorous against the authors of subversive conspiracies, those ideas can not be spread.

"As a result, in case of a war, we will have in France rebellious communes, while in Germany, not having been infected with the same propaganda, the laboring classes will march behind the Kaiser, to a man. So that France, for being a little more liberal than Germany, will be invaded, conquered, and dismembered."

And in your patriotic hearts, you shivered.

Calm yourselves, gentlemen. The Advocate-General is again misinformed on affairs abroad.

The German government is powerless to throttle, by repressive measures, any propaganda whatsoever, no matter how subversive it may be. Of this, let me give you a conclusive proof.

In 1878 there stood at the head of the German government a man who was boasted to have such power. It will suffice for me to name him, for you to banish all doubt on the subject. It was Bismarck.

Alarmed at the progress of the Social Democracy, which at the elections of 1877 had polled a million votes, he determined to use drastic measures to uproot the movement.

He forged against the Social Democrats terrible laws, similar to those which in an unbalanced moment were passed in the "freest and sweetest of home-lands" against our Anarchists. Those laws were called the Iron Laws.

All the Socialist organizations in Germany had to vanish; the Party journals suspended publication; it was forbidden, under dire penalties, to write in a newspaper or utter on the public platforms, a word of Socialism. Infractions of these laws were referred for sentence to the criminal courts, that machine for distributing years in prison.

Hundreds of militants were sentenced; thousands of years in prison were meted out.

And do you know what was the result, gentlemen of the jury?

At the height of the persecution, the organ of the Party, published in Switzerland, penetrated even the barracks of Germany. Leaflets such as Gohier has read to you circulated everywhere in secret. The German proletariat seized upon them as eagerly as forbidden fruit is seized upon in every country.

The propaganda never let up in intensity, nor diminished in fruitfulness.

When, in 1890, after twelve years of persecution, the Kaiser consulted the electoral barometer, he froze with terror. Instead of a million Socialist votes, he saw 2,500,000!

Then he did what you yourself would have done in his place, Mr. Advocate-General. He repealed the Iron Laws, showing the entire world, by this act, that to-day the most arbitrary governments are unable to prevail against resolute men, determined to spread their ideas in spite of every obstacle.

That which Bismarck was unable to do when the Social Democracy was in its infancy, do you fancy the Kaiser Wilhelm will be able to succeed in, now, when Germany contains three million Socialists electors?

Both by temperament, and to avoid unnecessary persecution, the German Social Democrats have never been fond of noisy anti-patriotic demonstrations, persuaded that their quiet propaganda is fully as efficient as the open propaganda, which is more dangerous. That is why, in our International Congresses as well as in their national conventions, the German Socialists may seem a little timid in the matter of anti-patriotism. But Wilhelm the Kaiser is not misled. Not he! He knows to a dot just what the German proletariat thinks of him and his German fatherland.

Besides this, a great number of our German comrades, especially among the younger element, long for a more combative, a more revolutionary attitude for the Social Democracy. They follow with interest, some even with ardor, our anti-patriotic propaganda here in France.

I had hardly written my book, "Their Fatherland," the same which the Council of the Order of Lawyers could not stomach, when the members of the German Social Democracy begged me to have it translated into German, which is now being done.

And as a large volume was not within the reach of all their purses, they asked me to get up a pamphlet containing the fundamental ideas of anti-patriotism, which they would translate, and promised me they would flood Germany with them, in the teeth of the judges, the police, and the soldiery of the Kaiser.

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Labor Leaders and Labor Literature.

"I saved labor papers for many years, but in one way or another my collection has been destroyed," is a common remark of leaders in the Labor Movement. "When we moved that last time," or "At house-clearing time," or "When our house burned," are expressions that indicate the occasions for the loss of such valuable material needed by the student and historian.

But here and there throughout the country one may still find old "war-bibles" in the Labor Movement who will bring forth records of the great Eight-Hour movement of forty years ago, and show with undying enthusiasm the contemporaneous accounts of scores of co-operative societies "doing business on the Rochdale plan." To these men, the mention of such labor papers as Fincher's Trades Review (Phila., '63-'66); the Voice (Boston, '64-'67); and the Workingman's Advocate (Chicago, '64-'76), brings a glow of honest pride and a train of glorious reminiscences. Some still live who hark back to the time when William Weiting was publishing Die Republik der Arbeiter (New York, 1850-'55); and some recall those Periodical Letters that Josiah Warren addressed "To the Men and Women of Labor and Sorrow." It is a genuine pleasure to meet these men. It is worth while to catch some of their enthusiasm. Many of them entered the Labor Movement along with Horace Greeley and Albert Brisbane, and Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance" reminds not a few of the humanitarian awakening which roused the great minds and hearts of the period of fifty and sixty years ago.

To one who has interviewed scores of these men and thereby caught an intimate glimpse of their early strife days,

the thought of such real pioneers as Seth Luther, Eli Moore, and "Fanny" Wright of the almost forgotten labor struggle of the thirties, bring a feeling of profound regret that our permanent records are so few. Who would guess from the written history of that time that more than sixty papers "devoted to the cause of the workingman" were published in this country during the decade 1827-'37? By some happy chance a few of these papers have lain buried away in obscure corners for three-quarters of a century, and any one with half a soul, who turns their yellowed pages and reads their story, must feel somewhat like one who stands before a monument of some past civilization, as he realizes that

"Even a rag like this
Survives him, his tomb,
And all that's his."

Passing down through this pioneer period, with its ten-hour movement and National Industrial Congresses,—on through the similar movements of the middle of the century,—and the National Labor Union history just after the Civil War, with its leaders like Wm. H. Sylvis, Ira Steward, and "Dick" Trevellick,—one finds the records (if one finds them at all) very difficult to obtain. Nearly every city, and almost every trade organization of national scope had its labor paper. Convention proceedings were published in pamphlet form, constitutions and by-laws ran through several editions, and yet, except for a few scattering copies, where are they?

Anyone who has tried must know how difficult it is to collect complete files of labor papers published even within the past ten years. It means days and nights of fruitless searching—disappointments only here and there brightened

by real "finds"—but it also means meeting with men in every city who struggle hopefully on in spite of obstacles, men who have that "vision" without which "we perish." Though finally weakened in body, they do not waver at the top.

To meet on sympathetic ground men like George E. McNeill, Edward H. Rogers and Frank K. Foster; to talk for an hour with "Joe" Buchanan, the mysterious Victor Drury, F. A. Sorge, Lucien Sanial, John Jarrett, A. Strasser, and Benjamin R. Tucker; to rummage through barrels and boxes of half-forgotten lore with Thomas Phillips, Frederick Turner, "Joe" Labadie, Voltairine de Claire, and "Pete" McGuire—has been no small privilege. The mere mention of these few from a long list of names will call up glad and sad memories in the minds of thousands who can say

"I have eaten your bread and salt,
I have drunk your water and wine,
The deaths ye died I have watched beside,
And the lives that ye led were mine."

It's a great story, and some time when it is rightly told it will mean much to future generations of men. Along these lines of struggle, of self-sacrifice for an ideal that beckons ever onward toward a bigger and cleaner and more generous humanity, have long been fought the great battles in American history.

If the signs of the times indicate anything to the man who walks among men, it is that a still greater struggle is before us. For the good of our own people, for the cause of civilization, every lamp of experience should be made to throw its light upon the causes and conditions of our present industrial order.

The field of Labor opens up a splendid view of this work. About twenty years ago Professor Ely published a small volume on the "Labor Movement in America." It was a mere sketch, but it served to point out the possibilities for a more intensive study. In recent years a number of people have become interested in such a plan and they have organ-

ized the American Bureau of Industrial Research, to carry on the work. This is made possible through the private subscriptions of interested men and women throughout the country.

The work has already made substantial progress. Into a central fireproof building have been gathered records which reflect great industrial movements hardly mentioned by American historians, and yet full of significance in their relation to the methods of social control. Hundreds of papers (including those mentioned above) and thousands of pamphlets, circulars and letters, reflecting the movements of the people in their efforts to maintain their sovereignty, here form a great Library of Labor. The best that all other libraries of the country could offer on this subject has been transcribed and brought together to swell the collection of original material. The Quarterly Journal of Economics, February, 1907, contains an article "Labor Organization and Labor Politics, 1827-'37," prepared by John R. Commons, one of the directors of the Bureau of Industrial Research. This is but a hint of the exhaustive research already made by the Bureau. Plans provide for reprints, in several volumes, of the rarest and most valuable documents. These will be sold to be libraries of the country at cost of printing alone. Then, too, there will be a "History of Industrial Democracy in America," written in bright, readable style, and handled by one of the best known publishers.

A large amount of editing has already been done for this purpose, but many important records are still wanting. Several labor leaders, upon learning of the earnest efforts of the Bureau, have given their entire collections to further its purposes. Co-operation and interest of this kind is encouraging, and the primary work involved in collecting, classifying and cataloging will be appreciated by generations yet unborn. All records are carefully bound and placed in the permanent collection in this fireproof building, where they may be used freely by anyone at any time.

A book-plate, with the name of the contributor, is provided for insertion in every volume received. This preserves the identity of new acquisitions, and furnishes permanent recognition of the interest and co-operation of the contributor. Anyone having copies of papers, convention proceedings, constitutions and letters is urged to communicate with the American Bureau of Industrial Research, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

The work of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, referred to in the above booklet published by the Bureau, is of vast importance. All real scientific study of history must be based upon historical source materials. These materials include not only constitutions and statutes, but newspaper files, letters, diaries, descriptions of eye-witnesses, in fact everything which tends to make plain the life habits, institutions, social movements and ideas of a period.

The work of collecting, classifying and preserving the abundant materials of the remarkable history of the labor movement in America has been too long neglected. No labor organization can do it because large funds for collecting and a trained library staff working in a modern library building are absolutely essential. Those of us who are especially interested in the history of the labor movement in America are overjoyed that this work has been undertaken by the University of Wisconsin. The magnificent fire-proof library building of that University insures the preservation of the documents. In the teaching of the social sciences the policy of that university has been far above the average in scientific spirit and breadth of view and then, in the organizing of the material for reprinting, one of the most important features of the work, Professor John R. Commons can have the help of such men as Frederick J. Turner, the foremost American exponent of the Economic interpretation of history, and Reuben G. Thwaites, our foremost historical bibliographer. The collections will be

open to all students of the labor movement, and any real history of the subject must be written there.

The N. E. C. sub-committee of the Socialist Labor Party has already provided that the valuable documentary materials in the office of the National Secretary, which include the most important letters and records of the Movement since its organization in America shall be turned over to the Bureau of Industrial Research. I wish now to call upon all comrades, sections and state organizations to follow the example of the national organization and save all valuable materials which may be in their possession from destruction by fire or loss through lack of regard to their value.

Address communications to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Frank Bohn,
National Secretary, Socialist Labor Party.

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THE OLD AND THE NEW "DIFFERENCE"

The Socialist Labor Party is in a transitory condition. The party being in that state we find divergent views regarding our ideas. We are not only divided on race organizations, but on every other question that concerns the Party as a whole.

The debate the Socialist Labor Party had with the Socialist party in this city proved to us that there are two kinds of S. L. P. men; one kind sticks to the old "Difference," the other kind believes in the "New Difference." You are to judge which of the two is the right kind, the believers in the old or the new difference.

I stand with the new and will give you an outline of our position, in as brief a manner as possible.

We hold that the S. P. is not a working class organization, whereas the S. L. P. is. The S. P. officially says they are neutral as to the economic organization; the S. L. P. takes the contrary stand. Why? Because we, as Socialists, know that the economic organization is the economic interests of a class as manifested by an organization of that class, that formulates and presents its demands to the political field.

We hold that politics alone never accomplish revolution and never will. We say politics in its nature is destructive, because, when used right by the oppressed class, it acts as a critic on its opponent. Acting in that capacity it must of necessity tear its opponent, that is, the system to be overthrown, into shreds.

When a political party shows the faults of the system which it seeks to overthrow, it must point to its own system and show that its system is better; and it must also point the way how to bring that system about.

The S. L. P. holds that as a political organization we will teach the working class their interest and will show them the way to usher in the new Industrial Republic.

We say to the workers that as a political organization our power is limited; that they must have an economic organization before we can have the new system brought about and installed. Why do we say that?

We see court ladies waylay a bourgeois in the palace of Versailles in order to get stocks from a company of which he was president; we look at the feudals and see how they legalize business and finally themselves fake stock in different enterprises; we look into Versailles in 1773 and see the bourgeois delegates hold parliament in a shed, while the feudals and priests meet in the palace, and things stood thus for weeks, neither giving in to the other, and not until all France cried, "We will pay no more taxes to the King," did the feudals move. We look at all this and realize that the economic power of the bourgeoisie forced the feudal system out of existence. Certainly they used politics, but only as a teacher, to wake up the nation to the realization of the necessary change.

While the capitalists' economic power was and is wealth with which they got and still keep the upper hand, what is the power of the working class? When one has wealth we know what it means. Wealth is self-reliance; self-reliance is the greatest factor in a struggle. Has the working class that self-reliance? No. Instead they have poverty, misery, worry, etc. These are grave faults; these make towards of those concerned. What is the power the working class have? Numbers and the skill to produce everything they must organize with a view to hold their product. In other words, they are the ones upon which the capitalists depend, just like they (the capitalists) were the ones upon whom the feudals depended. The workers in order to come to their own must get the Government; or, if they can't get it, they must hamper its work, but by all means hold the means of production and not allow the capitalists or their hangers-on to lay hands on the means of warfare.

This being the situation how can a Socialist organization claim neutrality to the economic organization of the working class? The Socialist party claims that its candidates being elected will bring about the co-operative society. The point is will the capitalists count their vote and even if they count the vote, what if they refuse to seat them? Facts prove that the powers that be do refuse seats to their capitalist opponents. Take Alva Adams' case in Colorado, Hearst's in New York, and Barnett's in Chicago. Here are facts Socialists can't deny or cover up. But none of the cases mentioned is of a revolutionary nature. It was mainly that one part of the capitalist class wanted the power while the other, seeing that the Democrats had no economic force behind them, refused to

give it. What did these defeated Democrats do? How; and that's all the good it will do.

Barnett, the Negro candidate for Judge on the Republican ticket, fared worse than the two cases cited above. He was elected and his election published and sanctioned, yet after all they took the seat away from him. The organization or men cited all stood for capitalism and lost. Who is fool enough to believe that the powers that be, seeing a large enough vote cast, not for capitalism, but for its overthrow will count such vote and seat such men? The capitalist will not stand to one side and let the Socialist come in.

When we get to this point, some of the Socialist party men say that the voters will be class-conscious and will see to it that they enforce their political mandate.

Asked what will be that force they say the strike. Here we of the Socialist Labor Party ask, how can they expect to have such organization, since:

First, They don't bother with unions; second, They will place the workers in an awful plight. The government is in the hands of the capitalists. You know what goes with government?—Soldiers, police, etc. The shops, mills, etc., are also in the capitalist's hands.

Here are the revolutionists: empty hands and stomachs, facing loaded cannons.

What else can we expect but a massacre of the revolutionists and a general begging of jobs to follow?

The S. L. P. teaches the necessity of guarding against such occurrences and we can only do it by having a union that will force the issue and, when the crisis comes, keep the shops. Then, even if the capitalist class has a large minority with them, even if they shoot, they will soon be running short of food and ammunition and will have to give in to the revolution.

To have such a union we must have a means at hand through which we can preach our ideas in the open; politics is that means. We get out into the political field, whether it is in a city council or U. S. Senate. We argue; the workers listen, get interested, take sides, then they are called on to express themselves. They do that through the ballot, either at the capitalist or working class polls. A revolutionary union will act as the polling place when the capitalists take their ballot away.

The arguments and facts given (and more can be added), put the Socialist party out of the sphere of a working class organization.

But that is not all.

As mentioned previously, the workers have the numbers and the skill upon which society depends for its very life. This class must be educated to organize and centralize its forces and strength. The organization that comes to the working class as its representative must bear in mind that the workers are oppressed, that they have very little time to theorize over freaks' notions.

Socialism teaches certain things in a very clear manner. A Socialist organization must preach these things unvarnished, the plainer the better. Like an individual who has certain ideas but can't express them and gets some one else to do it for him, sometimes the person engaged may do it better than the man with the idea, but what if not? What if the engaged person, either through ignorance or for some material interests misrepresents them? The person with the idea may or may not call him an ignoramus or dishonest, and all is done that can be done. The idea is misrepresented.

So it is with a Socialist organization. It must have its own mouth to express and bring out its ideas. It can't trust to any one individual to do it for them. The Socialist organization that stands true to its mission can only preach its ideas one way and that should and must be uniform, everywhere alike; so that as revolutionists we will be a unit in thought and action.

More can be said under this head but this will do for the present.

The third point of difference is also very important.

As Socialists we hold that centralization is a very great improvement over the competitive state of things. How does this hold in war? We know that the best organized and most drilled army, the army that has that oneness of thought and action, is the one that wins. As revolutionists, we must have an army, and that army must be so drilled that it will move as one, whether in California or in New York.

All armies have the advantage over the army of the Social Revolution, for the reason that they were arrayed in a

certain locality while we will be scattered everywhere. For the reason that we are scattered our organizations must have us so organized that when the signal is given for the struggle with our masters, our action will and must everywhere be alike.

Just imagine a Socialist organization divided in thought and action in a fight with capitalism; the result will be destruction. We cannot have autonomy as Socialists because even the capitalists haven't got it.

Another vital point which convicts the Socialist party—

Socialism teaches that: when the means of production are developed to a point where the question of whether we can sustain ourselves with the least effort is proven, when as we have it now, cutting out all useless labor and also child and woman labor, as well as those that are sick, we know from good authority, we need work only 3½ hours a day to have all the good things of life. Accordingly, Socialism can be brought about in three or five years. It all depends upon the Socialist whether we shall have it that soon or not. Having the above in mind we cannot dicker nor tinker with capitalism. The S. P. members deny that.

If they are a revolutionary organization, why do they advocate "a step at a time"? With the S. P., it is a question of hundreds of years, perhaps; and Socialism being so far away, every one of any ability to fake it feathers his nest now, to wait for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Socialist party, as shown, denies all the fundamentals upon which Socialism is based. It denies facts that are right before their very eyes. It is everything but a Socialist party as proven in this paper.

Now, comrades, do you think we need the old difference very much?

I hold that the maxim, as put forth, that we take an individual as representing a category, is all right when put in black and white or when an able speaker handles it; but it is dangerous at best. I know by the attacks on the fakers many an S. L. P. man obscured the issue. It is the cause we are after and not the effect.

The cause of fakery is pure and simple. By proving that the pure and simple organization is not a working class but a capitalist organization you have thrown overboard everything else that is its outgrowth.

With the new bloods the old "Difference" is useless and you old comrades will have to learn new things, or become useless if not a hindrance to the S. L. P.

Remember, comrades, "As the means of production change so must everything else: politics, religion and morals." "Constant revolutionizing of production, uninterrupted disturbance of all social conditions, everlasting uncertainty and agitation distinguish the bourgeois epoch from all earlier ones." All fixed, fast-frozen relations, with their train of ancient and venerable prejudices and opinions, are swept away; all new-formed ones become antiquated before they can ossify. All that is solid melts into air; all that is holy is profaned, and man is at last compelled to face with sober senses, his real conditions of life and his relations with his kind.

J. Billow.

Chicago, Ill.

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AS TO CONNOLLY'S REPORT

Newark, N. J., March 11.

Dear Comrade Bohn:

I write to inquire whether the N. E. C. minutes sent out to the members of the N. E. C. and to the Secretaries were accurately transcribed. Was my resolution as I have stated it, or not. Please answer in The People.

Yours fraternally,
James Connolly.

New York, March 16.

Mr. James Connolly,

Newark, N. J.,

Dear Comrade:—

In reply to yours of the 11th inst., I would say that the N. E. C. minutes were properly transcribed. The resolution you refer to is before me in the handwriting of Comrade Olpp and is as stated in the copies mailed by me to the N. E. C. members and as stated by you in your communication to The People.

My own recollection of the matter, rather dim when the incident was first made the subject of argument, now sustains the minutes of the Committee.

Yours fraternally,
Frank Bohn,
National Secretary.

II.

Having been elected a delegate by Section Hoboken to the New Jersey State Convention held in Hoboken on February 22, 1907, I now regret that circumstances over which I had no control prevented my attendance. Had I known that occurrences of prime importance would take place nothing would have kept me away. Some comrades are perhaps of the opinion that the wide publicity given to James Connolly's report "that the N. E. C. had voted away its rights," and matters pertaining to the management of the party's printing plant was an abuse of the space of the party press, and that such matters should have been kept within the New Jersey State organization. In my opinion had this matter not been thoroughly aired through our party organ a wave of disruption might have been set within the New Jersey party organization, which very likely would have affected the whole party.

What James Connolly really did report I did not personally hear, but I did experience the influence of Comrade Connolly's report. Various delegates to the above convention informed me that the Connolly report, to use a slang phrase "put the convention up in the air." The truth of this I became convinced of when a comrade of many years membership and experience informed me to the effect that "De Leon is a pope" and that he is running things with a high hand to suit himself, further "that the management of the party printing plant was a sink of corruption, which while constantly pleading poverty, and drawing the last penny out of the pockets of the comrades, was extravagantly supporting some pet individuals of the clique in control."

Whatever Comrade James Connolly's ability is and whatever he has done for the movement in this instance of his report as a member of the N. E. C. to the New Jersey State convention he has neither my assent nor approval no more than that of his fellow members of the N. E. C. and I can explain this to myself only that Connolly while rendering the report was in the same state of mind as when he pronounced August Bebel's treatise on "Woman" a "lewd book."

Fraternally,

Julius Eck.

Hoboken, March 13, 1907.

III.

As I was a delegate to the New Jersey S. L. P. convention, at which Comrade Connolly made his report, I wish to ask for space for a few remarks. I probably more than any other delegate spoke in favor of accepting and concurring in Comrade Connolly's report.

As for making it appear that "De Leon is the pope," as Comrade Eck writes, I did not comprehend Comrade Connolly's report as such, no, and a thousand times no. Any one present at the convention that interprets the report such as Comrade Eck writes it, could not have listened to the report. I regret very much that Comrade Eck was absent and any comrade present at the convention with a least bit of memory would be able to tell that Comrade Eck was absent by merely reading his letter. Comrade Eck in his hastiness, or, perhaps, fury, does not even take time to address Comrade Connolly as a comrade but twice or so.

As I have written that I spoke in favor of accepting Comrade Connolly's report and concur in his action as he reported them, I wish to explain how I understood the matter. Comrade Connolly went over the ground and his resolution as presented to the N. E. C., namely, "Resolved, That the N. E. C. and its Sub-Committee have the power to insert official matter and correspondence in the official organs," and how said motion or resolution was voted down by the N. E. C. The question arose that matters sometimes occurred which "should not" appear in the official organs and the only one to judge upon the "should not," of course, cannot be the N. E. C., since the several Comrades

do not agree upon the contention of Comrade Connolly. One of the delegates told me that the deciding power as to publishing matters in the official organs was indispensable, as much as to say that if the power ceased to live we as an organization would go "up the flue"; and this the delegate who writes that he used the word "Dictator."

What other matters Comrade Connolly reported I see nothing in to create any influence of such character as Comrade Eck writes about. Any comrade who feels influenced as Comrade Eck writes to the extent of believing a "clique" exists, etc., does not know enough to cool himself with a fan when it gets warm. I am more than ever convinced that the S. L. P. "smells the crook."

In conclusion, Comrade Connolly took more precaution in making his report than do the comrades who have, so to speak, went to the top of the mountain and blown the trumpet. One comrade at the convention went as far as to say that Comrade Connolly did not know the movement or its past history in this country or that he had been here long enough to understand it!! The belief or contention seems to be that Comrade Connolly is not truthful or that he has a certain mischievous motive. One comrade, the other day, said: "He may be looking for a certain position in the party." To this I will answer that the position was described by Comrade Connolly in the report also and the facts in that direction would lead any one to seek elsewhere for the "Golden calf."

Don't run away with the idea that Comrade Connolly is sitting on the safety valve of the S. L. P.

Fraternally,
N. M. Hemberg.

Jersey City, N. J., March 4.

IV.

As one who was present at the late convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of New Jersey, I was surprised to see the correspondence in the Daily People of February 28, 1907, anent the above, as I thought that Comrade Connolly made himself so plain that there was no room for misunderstanding; and if those comrades who signed the letter demanding from the Editor explanations had been so desirous of safeguarding the democratic principles the S. L. P. is built upon, they might have discussed the report at the convention, so as to have been able to talk about it or at least gone somewhere else to verify the statements made other than to the Editor of the party organ, as I hold with Comrade Connolly that the Editor was not concerned. And they themselves know by now where they should have gone. The very question the Editor told them they should have asked makes their whole position collapse, viz: "Had the Editor of The People presumed to refuse publication to anything sent him by the N. E. C.?" There was nothing in Connolly's report to even hint or suggest such a question.

What Comrade Connolly said was that the N. E. C. Sub-Committee had replied to the Transvaal Labor Party's letter appealing for support and instructed the National Secretary to forward reply to the Transvaal Labor Party and also instructed the National Secretary to insert the reply in the Daily People. Connolly stated that the Editor refused to publish it and Comrade Connolly said that the Editor gave as reasons why he did not publish the reply was because the answer to the Transvaal Labor Party was not so perfect as it might be. Comrade Connolly also said that the reply had already been sent to South Africa. Furthermore, Comrade Connolly stated that the Editor's action was endorsed by the N. E. C. Now, if there was any principle involved, or, as one comrade who was not there stated, a wave of disruption started, why not have gone to those concerned and given PUBLICITY (of which the S. L. P. might practice a little more instead of talking about it so much) to it. If the Editor was endorsed through sentiment for him why not have asked those members present to explain THEIR conduct FIRST and then if no explanation were not forthcoming go to the organization.

The Editor of The People in a letter dated March 6, 1907, stated very accurately: "That the S. L. P. holds its members personally responsible." But who is the S. L. P.? Those who signed a letter which misrepresented a report, the Editor of The People, or those who signed a letter to the members of the N. E. C., some of whom were not at the convention, and who could have only heard from hearsay? If any of those are the S. L. P., then the conduct of those saviours of disruption is excusable; but fortunately they are not the organization and if there is no other way of giving PUBLICITY to any grievance than the mode used in this instance, then the Party's matchless democracy and self-enforced discipline, to my mind, stands for naught.

For my part I never want to see such a hue raised again in such a way over

a supposed grievance; but if such a grievance arose and I wanted to give vent to it I will remember I am only a small part of a whole; and if the whole cannot enquire into my grievance it is time I disconnected myself from that body.

In conclusion, I would suggest that we N. J. S. E. C. take this matter up seeing that Comrade Connolly is representing New Jersey; and let the organization clarify itself and not a few individuals who, to my mind, are building up some Aunt Sally to knock down.

Fraternally yours,
W. Woodhouse,
Jersey City, New Jersey.

GETTING TOGETHER IN PENNA.

Socialist arty Local Listens to Cheering Addresses From S. L. P. Men.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 18.—On Sunday the 17th inst., the Socialist Party of Beaver County, took up the gauntlet thrown down by James McConnell in an article, which appeared in the Pittsburg "Leader," and said the State committee of the Socialist Labor Party will have to prove that the Socialist Party is a capitalistic organization. The Socialist Partyites of Beaver Co. gave us an invitation and McConnell and Markley were sent. They found that those men were on the very crest of what their party could make them, and of course the usual cross-fire that happens on such occasions was conspicuous by its absence.

McConnell gave a very close-cut exposition of our stand as a party, showing very lucidly that the labor movement was a working class movement; that the interests of all workingmen are the same; that, there not being two working classes, two movements of that one class made it impotent, while one movement gave it all the potency of a revolutionary army. He also showed the motive of some designing individuals, that fasten themselves on the labor movement like barnacles; and pointed out, from their so-called papers that they were, as a party, guided by their officials and so-called press officials, over which they, as a party had no control.

The bogus socialist got his dressing in good old style, and the prevailing spirit of the meeting was that of good will.

But do not think that it stopped here. When McConnell took his seat, an S. P. man and member of the United Brothers of Carpenters and Joiners, of the A. F. of L., got up and showed that he had to be a member of the pure and simple A. F. of L.; that he was full up of revolutionary fire, and had got to the end of the pure and simple socialist tether; in fact all the boys are chafing in the collar, and will soon break loose to the firing line of the Industrial Workers of the World and the S. L. P.

Markley followed and showed that the S. P. was a press-ridden party. As evidence he produced the Chicago "Socialist" and read from it. He also cited Brockhausen of Wis., who introduced a bill to exclude Mongolian labor.

Markley referred to the skeletons that had the S. L. P. "dead and buried" long ago—the "Coming Nation," "Tocsin," "Socialist Standard," and others that strangled shouting the "S. L. P. is dead." Pointing at the defunct sheets, Markley said, they are all dead now, and all that stand for falsehood must follow. The S. L. P. lives; truth alone can live.

"The I. W. W. on the economic and S. L. P. on the political fields are the only rallying cries for the revolutionary forces," said Markley. Thus two and one half hours of a very instructive exchanging of ideas between honest men, with but one purpose in the labor movement, the meeting closed with a hearty good cheer, and the wish that all will soon be right in one organization for one purpose, viz., the abolition of wage slavery.

We sold \$1.85 worth of books and secured one sub for the Weekly People. A promise to get up a club for the Weekly People was made; and the meeting closed with further invitations for more such meetings. All felt good.

SWEDISH LITERATURE.

The following S. L. P. pamphlets can be had in Swedish from the office of "Arbetaren":

The Burning Question of Trades Unionism, five cents.
Socialism versus Anarchism, five cents.
Reform or Revolution, five cents.
What Means This Strike? five cents.
Socialism, by McClure, five cents.

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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.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 350 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at J. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson 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, 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 5. 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. Leasig, Fin. Sec'y, 206 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

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

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:
 In 1888 2,068
 In 1892 21,157
 In 1896 38,564
 In 1900 34,191
 In 1904 34,173

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I am Religion by her deeper name.
 Markham's "Muse of Brotherhood."

THE DEPENDENCE OF INDEPENDENCE.

The dependence of independence in modern life received ample illustration in the telephone anti-trust hearing at Albany on the 18th inst. This hearing was to determine whether the attempt of the United States Independent Telephone Company of Rochester to sell out to the Bell Telephone Company is a violation of the anti-trust law of this State.

The United States Independent Telephone Company was incorporated in New Jersey August 25, 1905, to develop and finance the independent telephone business. It was capitalized at \$50,000,000. The company controls the New York Independent Telephone Company which acquired a franchise granted to the Mercantile Electric Company; Utah Independent Telephone Securities Company, and owns 90 per cent. of the stock of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company of Rochester, 98 per cent. of the Rochester Telephone Company, and large holdings in the Indianapolis Telephone Company.

The United States Independent Telephone Company has had a varied career. It started with stocks and bonds selling at a premium; but a year after there was a shrinkage in value of \$11,250,000. Business set-backs followed, until finally \$6,000,000 had been sunk in an effort to save the company from ruin. Inability to secure more capital led to offers to sell the company to other independent companies, which proved unsuccessful. Finally in Jan., the United States Independent Telephone Company entered into an agreement of sale with a company that now turns out to be the Bell. The merger of the United States Independent Company with the Bell would cripple the other independent companies, according to their officials, hence the steps now being taken to prevent the sale on anti-trust grounds.

It is hardly necessary to analyze the above facts; they speak for themselves. For lack of large capital the United States Company had to seek a purchaser; and for the same reason, the other independent companies were unable to fill the role, as their interests demanded. Finally, the dependence of the other independent companies on the integrity of the United States company drives them to prevent the sale of the United States Company to the Bell. The whole proceeding is typical in that it shows the dependence of modern independence on large capital, and large co-operative effort. Without these, independence is the worst kind of dependence.

The moral is patent to all who read while they run: to be truly independent, large capital and large co-operative effort should be owned and pursued by all for the benefit of all, and not for the profit of a few plutocrats, as at present.

"Capital," declares the March "Square Deal," the organ of the Citizens' Alliance, "is everything that may be defined by value." That definition is not capital, for it has no value. Capital is the confiscated portion of the product of labor, which is used by the "square-dealing" capitalists in and out of the Citizens' Alliance, to further rob and oppress labor.

No, dear reader, the so-called public utilities bill is not a bill to make utilities the property of the so-called public; it is a bill to utilize the so-called public in behalf to the property of the corporations, owning the so-called public utilities.

London financial circles are reported to be surprised at "the rich man's panic," asserting that the times are too critical for factional quarrels. It is hard to tell whether this is pure hypocrisy or naïveté. Capitalists always stand ready to profit from critical periods, whether in their own camp, or that of the exploited. What is another's misfortune, is their profit. That is the nature of capitalism.

THE LABOR SITUATION IN GOLD-FIELD.

The labor situation in Goldfield, Nev., is watched with interest in many sections of the country; even as far south as New Orleans are the working class closely following what is transpiring there. Goldfield is a new gold center of growing importance. Discovered a little over three years ago, it already promises to outrival Butte, Mont., in the production of valuable metals. The absolute control of Goldfield, without "labor domination," that is, union maintenance and defense of labor interests against capitalist encroachment, is a vital matter to the mine owners. It means largely increased exploitation and profits; also a death blow to unionism in Butte, Mont., and elsewhere in the metalliferous regions of the west. Especially is this a vital matter to the mine owners when it is considered that the Unionism dominating Goldfield is Industrial Unionism; and that it is directed by the indomitable and sagacious Vincent St. John. Such unionism, aiming as it does at the complete organization of labor in its own interests, as opposed to those of the capitalist class, and led, as it is, by uncompromising workmen, cannot be tolerated, when another unionism, which divides the workmen into warring factions on the basis of craft, and is led by Gompers and other henchmen of the capitalist class, can be utilized in the achievement of the capitalist's ends. The Goldfield labor situation was created for the purpose of breaking down the working class unionism of the Industrial Workers of the World, and preserving that of the American Federation of Labor intact, in the interests of the capitalist class. It is the recognition of these facts, together with a complete understanding of their significance, that leads the members of the working class to follow the Goldfield labor situation with interest.

While the Goldfield labor situation is intensely interesting, because it is most sharply defined, it is not unusual. That which is taking place in Goldfield is in line with what took place at the late I. W. W. convention in Chicago, when Sherman, Mahoney, O'Neill, and Co. attempted to wreck the I. W. W. in the interests of Mitchell and the A. F. of L. with its Civic Federation, i. e., capitalist affiliations. That which is taking place at Goldfield is a repetition of what took place in the Youngstown, O., tinners and slaters' strike, and the Skowhegan, Me., textile strike; and was also attempted in the Schenectady, N. Y., General Electric strike and is being attempted again in the lumbermen's strike at Portland, Ore.; it is, in brief, A. F. of L. scabism against the I. W. W., in the defense of self and the capitalist class with which it is allied.

The A. F. of L. opposition to the I. W. W. is being conducted from headquarters at Washington, D. C. Gompers, no doubt, after due consultation with his Civic Federation masters, has issued orders to show no quarter to the I. W. W.; and those orders are being rigorously carried out, with the aid of the capitalist class, who know a good thing when they see it. He would be a poor I. W. W. man indeed, who does not rejoice over the war of the Gomperses on the I. W. W. and the capitalist aid in behalf of the same. This conflict proves conclusively the worthlessness of the A. F. of L. to the working class, while, at the same time demonstrating the value of the I. W. W. Capitalism helps only those who help it. For those who combat it, capitalism has, conversely, naught but opposition. The opposition of capitalism is a token of honor; a badge of righteousness, that every I. W. W. man should feel proud of. It should give greater strength to his arm, more wit to his brain, increased determination to his jaw and unbounding joy to his soul. The opposition of capitalism proves him right, and he who has right on his side stands with the majority though alone. He will win in the long run.

THE NATIONAL TRUST TALKFEST.

Discussion serves the many purposes of enlightenment, opposition and comparison. There are few discussions devoid of instruction; many simply talk a movement to death; while the majority serve as horrible examples to be avoided, or as mile-stones along the road of progress.

The National Civic Federation conferences serve all these purposes. This body "chews the rag" about "arbitration, the true solution of the problem of capital and labor," in order to head off Socialism; and while doing so gives to the world invaluable information regarding the capitalist nature of Gompers A. F. of L., which is allied with it. At the same time, "the problem of capital and labor" grows ever more intense, due to the entrance into the field reserved for "the settlement of the disputes of capital and labor," of the Federation's rival, the virulent anti-union, Citizen's Industrial Association (better known as the Citizen's Alliance).

The latest move of the National Civic Federation is even more illustrative of

the varied uses of discussion. It has called a national talk on trusts, such as was held under its auspices in Chicago in 1899. The latter was a memorable conference. Much of value was embodied in the papers read before it; but its main function was that of a safety-valve for capitalism. Anti-trustism was permitted to talk itself into the ground; while trustism soared to higher reaches. It was only two short years afterwards that the stupendous one billion and a half Steel Trust was organized. Now that anti-trustism is again coming to the fore another talk-fest is proposed; and like results may be confidently expected.

Discussion is valuable; but what does discussion without power and action avail? When social progress consents to turn itself into a debating club, society is lost. Then the ends of capitalism are served, while the advancement of Socialism is prevented. Fortunately, the modern labor movement is alive to this fact. To the value of discussion it adds the power of industrial and political organization and action. It is, by these means, preparing to solve the trust and other problems through the economic and political overthrow of capitalism and the substitution of Socialism in its stead. Backed by such allies, animated by such a purpose, discussion assumes another and greater virtue. It then becomes effective for revolution and progress.

THE WAVE OF CORRUPTION.

In San Francisco, a municipal scandal of the hugest proportions has been unearthed, involving the "labor mayor" Schmitz, and his boss, Abe Ruef, the Republican politician. Ruef has indictments on 72 counts against him. A long list of "public service" corporations who were mulcted is published, including the most "respectable." Thirteen members of the Board of Supervisors, a State Railroad Commissioner, and a former Supervisor, have made damaging confessions. From Harrisburg, Pa., come disclosures revealing the excessive cost of constructing the state capitol. Albany sends forth news regarding canal scandals; and so it goes in many parts of the country; corruption has full swing.

Of course, the journalistic wiseacres have sought to find a cause for this condition of affairs. They declare that "all the corruption in American life has its roots in the grasping corporation." This is one of those half-truths that is worse than a whole lie, in that it implies that corruption does not exist where "the grasping corporation" is not concerned. The retail liquor dealers who raise corruption funds are far from being "grasping corporations." So too are the farmers' societies who occasionally get a bill through the legislature by means of "a judicious use of funds." Many (far too many), other phases of capitalist "business" that is not within the clutches of the "grasping corporation" may be cited in substantiation of the incorrectness of the journalistic declaration regarding the cause of corruption. But "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The corruption in American life has its root in the capitalist or present system. This promotes individual and class interests at the expense of those of society. Social interests are always sacrificed to those of the individual and the class, as the latter are held to be paramount to the former. With such a philosophy in vogue, the wonder is not that Society is treated like a grab-bag, into which every plunderer can, on improper payment, stick his hand and pull out a prize, (a performance that is only interfered with by other plunderers who want to get at the bag), the wonder is that there is anything left in the bag to grab!

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., being to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade labor organization.
 2. Isolated persons, unable to find others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and answering other questions on said application card.
 3. For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.
- Frank Behm, National Secretary,
 2-8 New Road Street, New York, N. Y. Box 1378.

THE CHILD

Frederick Engels quotes Charles Fourier as being the first to say that in a given society the degree of woman's emancipation is the natural measure of the general emancipation. To-day the position of the child is the natural measure of the general degradation. That position tends to grow steadily worse. Child labor grows, and, as child labor grows, working class misery increases, and the general social standard declines. Child labor involves the displacement of adult labor, the sacrifice of parental affection to family necessity; and a new form of slavery whose immense profits brutalize those engaged therein. Child labor is a problem which works economic and emotional hardships on the working class, while reflecting minutely, the low standards of capitalist civilization, which is moved, to protest, not so much by the sufferings of the child, as the fear of developing men and women unable to propagate the future labor forces of capitalism. Truly, an exalted motive; worthy of the breeders of horses and angora goats. But with a mirror that reflects the extent of the social degradation attained by modern capitalist society.

A few years ago a prominent English scientist had the hardihood to write a novel dealing frankly with the sex question. His novel was denounced as "the barnyard novel"; his philosophy as "the barnyard philosophy." But where are the denouncers of this new barnyard preaching? Where are the "scorers of sin" who inveighed so long and valiantly when one lone courageous man, and not the powerful capitalist system, was involved? They remain silent, to give further evidence of the depths to which modern social standards have sunk, thereby to reflect anew the position of the child.

But it is idle to inveigh against these men and women; what is wanted is a good broad axe, applied to the roots of the evil, the capitalist system of ownership and production for profit, which manipulates land and capital to the detriment of both adult and child labor. This axe is being cast and tempered by capitalism itself. Capitalism has evolved the co-operative machine of production, with its superabundance. This evolution makes possible the introduction of co-operative ownership, production for use, and the abolition of child labor. Capitalism, in other words, prepares the way for an industrial democracy, in which childhood will be one round of enjoyment, preparatory to participation in the more responsible phases of life. Then the position of the child will serve as the general measure of the race's elevation.

A STRIKING COINCIDENCE.

Coincidence brings out the similarity of things dissimilar. On the same day—March 18—the birthday of Ex-President Grover Cleveland was celebrated by the capitalist class, the great Moyer-Haywood trial was begun. To most minds, these two events, though occurring on the same date, are without essential relation. What could be more widely different than a birthday celebration by the capitalist class, and the preliminary to a judicial murder by that same class? Obviously, the thought is ridiculous, answers the superficial. Nevertheless, both events reflect and accentuate capitalist lawlessness.

In 1894, the employees of the Pullman Car Co., at Pullman, Ill., having had their wages reduced from 33 to 50 per cent, despite the company's enormous dividends, and also their committees victimized for protesting, went out on strike. The American Railway Union, to which they were attached, boycotted the Pullman car, with the result that the railroad employees tied up the lines centering in the city of Chicago. Immediately the railroad bonds held by foreign investors took a slump. Cleveland, then president, thereupon sent federal troops into Chicago and suppressed the strike, on the pretext that it was an interference with interstate commerce. The protest of Gov. Altgeld, that such a course was unwarranted, as no lawlessness existed, and was illegal, as it was an invasion of the state rights of Illinois, were of no avail. American railroad stocks in foreign markets were upheld in market value. The law was broken and the violation subsequently made legal. And it is for this that Cleveland's birthday is remembered. His years are dishonored for what he then did in the interests of capitalism, regardless of the law. He vindicates capitalist "law and order."

Turning to Caldwell, Idaho, the sight that greets the eye again reflects this same capitalist usurpation of legal rights. Three men, kidnapped from their homes, denied the right of speedy trial and habeas corpus, are being put through what is apparently a predetermined judicial outrage, because the working class is once again concerned; and must once again be suppressed. And in the case of these three men, all prominent officers of a strong labor or-

ganization, it is once more plain that "law and order" will again be "vindicated"; as it was "vindicated" in the action of Cleveland and in the loud hosannas sung to him on his doubly infamous 70th birthday.

March 18, 1907, was a great day, thanks to its striking coincidences and their dissimilar similarities.

WHY THEY WANT HAYWOOD.

[From Industrial Union Bulletin No. 3.]
 From time to time during the past year, while the officers of the Western Federation of Miners have been incarcerated in an Idaho jail awaiting and demanding trial for a crime they never committed, the declaration has been made that whatever the outcome of the kidnapping might be, Haywood must go to the gallows. On more than one occasion it has been made clear that the mine owning gang of conspirators were not much concerned about Moyer or Pettibone, but it was to the highest importance that they succeed in "getting" Wm. D. Haywood. There is not the slightest doubt that McParland was speaking for the Mine Owners' Association, when, after the jury disagreed in the Steve Adams case he said: "Well, now we will go after Haywood, and I will see that he goes to the gallows; we don't care for the two others, but Haywood is too dangerous as an agitator, he must be done away with."

Why is it they are so anxious to "get" Haywood? The reason is obvious. It was Haywood who systematically worked for what might be called the "higher education" in economics within the ranks of the Western Federation. It was Haywood among all the officers of that organization who first grasped the philosophy of Socialism and through him that the revolt against the capitalist system as a whole was largely augmented. He has never been the advocate of conspiracies or the methods of intrigue common to those who, whether in the labor movement or out of it, seek to accomplish their purposes behind a closed door and in the dark. Always an advocate of education, he has ever been opposed to secrecy and a consistent supporter of open meetings. Conspirators work in the dark; Haywood worked in the light. So strong was he in a profound consciousness of the justice of his cause, and so entirely dependent upon the power of thought and an educational propaganda for its triumph, that he came to be marked as the one distinctively "dangerous" man, the man whose activities and influence must be stopped. Capitalist interests are everywhere opposed to the enlightenment of the working class along lines that threaten to disturb them. The other day at the Chicago University, Mallock, English spokesman for exploitation, declared education to be a bad thing for the workers, and he spoke for the class which seeks to crush the Western Federation and "get" Haywood. Haywood typifies the opposing element in education and more of it. He is "dangerous" only as an "agitator"—an educator.

In the open meeting, with all proceedings conducted without secrecy, where all that is done is an open book to whomsoever may care to know, there is little opportunity, or none at all, for the hired hessians of capitalist conspirators. Into the secret meetings, as was the case with the Molly Maguires, the designing and murderous spy penetrates and preys. Had the Western Federation been conducted as a dark-lantern, secret assembly, instead of working in the open and in the light of day, the McParlands would have succeeded in their dastardly outrages against Haywood, St. John, Moyer and all the rest just as they did in Pennsylvania; but the open book and open meetings of the Western Federation will defeat them and the conspirators of Colorado and Idaho will not "get" Haywood.

The Austrian scholar who committed suicide, because translating brought him a scant income, did wrong to capitalism. It teaches that knowledge is life; not death. But then that is characteristic of suicides; they have a way of upsetting many of capitalism's beautiful teachings.

Seek and ye shall find, saith the Scriptures. In Albany, the legislators are looking for information regarding graft; and there is no doubt they'll find it, unless, like the average policeman, they look in the wrong direction.

Manitoba railroad construction is alleged to be suffering from a labor shortage. Dollars to doughnuts, what is lacking is cheap labor. A big cry for more labor is the capitalists' method of relieving the situation for them.

The experiments showing vegetarians to possess greater endurance, should cause capitalism to turn vegetarian. More intensification and a greater longevity are necessary to sustain the institution. Without them there is going to be a collapse.

BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

III.

"SOCIALIST REMINISCENCES."

To grow reminiscent is to grow old. Reminiscences are the resurrected memories of the past. Youth, dreaming ever of the future, knows them not, or, if knowing, spurns them with all the arrogance of unbounded vitality and hopefulness. Nevertheless, reminiscences are of great value to all, regardless of years. They are the storehouses of experience which give personality to history and animation to research.

The drawback about reminiscences is not so much their age, as their individual character. Men are too prone to judge events in their relation to themselves, instead of the collectivity. From this ensues the demand for explanation, the note of despair, the apathy of indifference, the enthusiasm of progress, and the blind optimism of unreasoning faith.

Looking backward, most hopeful indications of progress are evident in this country to the Socialist of twenty years' standing. From general confusion there is a tendency to sharp differentiation in favor of clear cut revolutionary unionism and politics. Two decades ago, the support of one Socialist party and its press was impossible. To-day, we have two; one distinctively working class. Instead of being an exhibition of weakness, the two Socialist parties are in this respect an evidence of strength. The industrial union movement, as exemplified in the Industrial Workers of the World, has not only evolved out of the realms of impossibility, but has become too actual for the repose of capitalism. The labor movement is becoming the movement of the day, as the Civic Federation and the Citizens' Alliance each reflect in a different manner. We move because the material forces underlying society move. Their presence is at once the cause of our progress and the vindication of our policy.

But more encouraging than all else is the increasing decadence evident in capitalist society. Capitalism has grown beyond self-control. Its factional fights become ever more irrepressible and condemnatory. Like another Colorado River, capitalist evolution has broken down moral embankments and pretenses, creating a Salton Sea of revolt and attack which will submerge Capitalism. Capitalist evolution has destroyed capitalist ability to cope with it. This combination of conditions forces bourgeois executives and prominent men to attempt to head off revolution by reform. Graduated inheritance taxes, public control and public ownership, once Socialist planks, are now advocated by the bitterest foes of Socialism. The strength of a movement is reflected in the actions of its foes. No action so much reflects the strength of revolutionary Socialism as the belated reformation of Capitalism.

The perception of salient facts is the gift of all observant persons; interpretation is the rub. Reminiscent Socialists should not permit despondency to overcome reflection, and blind them to the strides of progress. The road has been rocky; pebbles and sand have gotten into our foot-wear; but the hill leading from the marshes of Capitalism to the bright outlooks of the Co-operative Commonwealth is being surely and safely climbed. Reflecting on what has happened in the last two decades, the possibilities for 1927 stagger the imagination. Some prophesy the disappearance of the two Socialist parties and the organization of a new one, combining the virtues of both. Others feel sanguine that the velocity of capitalist evolution will bring matters to a revolutionary climax. In either event, reminiscence will have passed into realization, toward which it tends, in all but the confirmed cynic and incurable pessimist.

James Donnelly.

THE S. L. P.

[From the Sydney, Australia, People.]
 The one clear voice heard ringing out amid the babel of confusion and deceit is that of the Socialist Labor Party, demanding for the working class the right to LIVE.

In face of a storm of malignity and in the teeth of cheap sneers, the S. L. P. proudly pursues its onward course, furrowing its way through the stagnant and stenchful pools of slander, apathy, and indifference, heedless of the howls of the ignorant and in defiance of the hacks of capitalism.

Christ was crucified, Barrabas released. On the political cross to-day Justice is crucified, the Traitor released. The labor multitude in their ignorance cry out, as it did in the days of yore, "Give us Barrabas; crucify Christ!"

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.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I happened to come across a Socialist paper; I read the thing. Do you know that I find there is much good in Socialism?

UNCLE SAM—You don't say so!

B. J.—Yes; there are many good points in it. For instance, the nationalization of the railroads. That should be the first step.

U. S.—(meditative)—The "first step"? Hem! "First step." Do you mean the first, the very first step?

B. J.—Yes; that's just what I mean; this individualistic way of doing things has run its course; the railroads are just the thing the society should begin with as first step.

U. S.—Do you see that building?

B. J.—Yes; that's the Post Office.

U. S.—Is it run individually?

B. J.—No; it is run by the nation.

U. S.—The business of letter delivering was not always run collectively, as now, was it?

B. J.—No; wasn't it originally a private undertaking?

U. S.—So it was. Originally run individually; now it is run collectively. Accordingly, nationalization of the railroads now would not be the "first step" taken by society.

B. J.—Well, no; the nationalization of the mail business was done first.

U. S.—And how about the employees of the Post Office? Are they a happy, free lot of people?

B. J.—(reflectively, with a distant look)—N-no; they surely are not happy; they surely are not free.

U. S.—Guess they are not. Look at the letter carriers; they who do the work, are kept down with low wages, are subjected to all manners of petty vexations, and their tenure, despite of civil service regulations, is quite precarious; look at the girls who work in the mail-bag department, mending the bags; it is a regular sweat-shop affair, to say nothing of the mean, petty tricks the poor girls are subjected to. You know all that, don't you?

B. J.—Yes, I do; it is a burning shame, too!

U. S.—And I have only mentioned one-half of the burning shame. You know, don't you, that little bills for the improvement of the conditions of these employees are either promptly pigeon-holed, or are banded like a football from one chamber of Congress to the other, and allowed to drop dead in the end, while all bills providing larger pay to the railroad companies for carrying the mails go through "with promptness and precision"; don't you know that too?

B. J.—Course I do. And I know also that the claims of these railroads are fraudulent, to the knowledge of Congress.

U. S.—Right you are. Now, doesn't the experience with that Post Office prove that there is nationalization?

B. J. contemplates the ground.

U. S.—Now, this is the point: Nationalization is not of itself a step toward Socialism. Nationalization IS, only when it redounds to the interest of the working class. Such nationalization nationalizes; the other don't. The nationalization that is done and superintended by the capitalist class, does good only to the capitalist class. Capitalist society is like a barrel leaking from a thousand holes, each hole being a capitalist-run concern; stop ONE hole and three will be just so much more water to run through the remaining holes. There is no nationalization worth the name, or worth straining for, except that one that, knowing of all the holes, has a programme whereby all the holes are to be stopped.

B. J.—But one thing will have to be done at a time.

U. S.—Not at all! No ONE thing will ever be feasible until the working class is sufficiently informed, united, to undertake ALL things. At the same time the workers in ONE trade will nationalize the trade in their charge, the workers in other trades can nationalize the other trades. To do this, the working class must have learned the true meaning of solidarity, and hence, among other reasons, the Industrial Workers of the World is a social-political necessity. The only ONE first step, that is a step, is the revolutionary education of the workers. The S. L. P. and the I. W. W. are attending to that.

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.

GIVES THANKS FOR LIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:— I would like, through The People, to thank J. D. De Shazer for informing me, a member of the Socialist Party, through The People, of March 7, of the views held by Ernest Untermann on Oriental immigration. Untermann was, to my mind, the last man in the Socialist Party to hold such reactionary views. I, as a member of Local Yonkers, Socialist party, voted to have Untermann on the N. E. C. of the S. P., but now would like to vote him out of the Socialist Party as I believe he will mislead the rank and file. I am, yours, J. Killen. Yonkers, N. Y., March 16.

MAY DAY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:— As May Day draws near I would suggest that all members and sections of the S. L. P. get busy and arrange mass meetings for that day. May Day is THE Labor Day of the working class and as such should be celebrated by that class, not only in Europe, but also here in America.

Throughout the Continent of Europe the day is fittingly observed by the working class, but in this country it seems to arouse but little interest amongst the workers, except where they have made it as a day to demand an increase in wages, or a reduction in the hours of labor.

It is the duty of the members of the S. L. P. to show the workers the difference between "May Day" and their so-called "Labor Day." This can best be done by arranging mass meetings for that day.

Where a section itself is not able to arrange a meeting then it should co-operate with the I. W. W. locals of the vicinity (if there are any), or, perhaps, if necessary, with S. P. locals.

There is six weeks' time and if the comrades and sympathizers get to work at once the result will astonish the capitalist class and will certainly prove of great benefit to the working class.

Fraternally,
The Agitator.
New York City, March 20.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:— In my opinion political activity is an acknowledgment of capitalism and a necessary parliamentary procedure in abolishing the old and ushering in the new social order.

Steve Brearcliff.
Seattle, Wash., March 12.

UNIONISM AND POLITICS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:— Upon reading the short note of Silas Hinkel of Reading, Pa., "As to Politics" in the Daily People, March 13th, then reflecting over the past, considering all things in connection with this matter and knowing that a large part of the Socialist Labor Party has never understood the position taken by me, I ask for space to make a few statements that the membership may not have further occasion to speak of me in doubtful terms.

First, my present position was formed at the time the proposition was submitted, and discussion opened in The People, on the severing of the connection of the S. T. and L. A. with the S. L. P. Perhaps some of the readers will remember well my letter was the first. I consulted nobody. But the education which came from the S. L. P. enabled me to take a position and it was not to separate politics and economics or these two organizations but that they should run closer together and eventually melt into one. This is my position now, ONE ORGANIZATION FOR THE WORKING CLASS EMBODYING BOTH ECONOMICS AND POLITICS; I have never said or written anything that would indicate that I was a physical-force-only man, but did explain; and if the above open frank statement is not sufficient for the reader let them inquire of whoever is responsible for placing me in the light of holding to a physical-force-only position.

Secondly, it was understood that because I opposed comrade De Leon's confession of faith, just before the first I. W. W. convention, that therefore I was opposed to the I. W. W. The facts are that my position was then as it is now and I wanted to move then to bring the two organizations into one. I have made no complaint but have been found on the firing line working hard for the I. W. W. and expect to continue with the expectation of the I. W. W. becoming the labor—the Socialist—movement, embodying all the requirements necessary for the emancipation of our class from wage slavery, hence I am in favor of, and shall work to that end; the S. L. P. preparing to, as Sandgren said, break up

camp and throw its forces all to the I. W. W. Of course this means the discontinuing of a political party, but not the discontinuing political action.

Allow me to state that my agitation now as an I. W. W. organizer differs none from what it was prior to the I. W. W., except as it is advanced, with the political party and the political ballot left out.

Yours for victory,
W. W. Cox.
Springfield, Ill., March 15.

SLEEP DISTURBER BARRED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:— Prospects are bright in this, a brand new field. We have a fine I. W. W. local of fifty members and more locals in view. Have had some interesting experience with the "Slowcialist" Party, and will write it up as soon as I have time. They now sing for an opening ode: "Please Go Away and Let Us Sleep." They have barred me from their meetings.

Yours for the revolution,
W. E. Tullar.
So. Bend, Ind., March 15.

A CARD FROM THE REV. JOHN A. RYAN.

ST. PAUL SEMINARY,
Groveland Park, St. Paul,
March 16, 1907.

Editor The People,

My Dear Sir:— In the enclosed clipping you have unwittingly but perhaps unavoidably done me a grave injustice. The newspaper account upon which your criticism is evidently based was incorrect in some particulars. The fact is that I explained the aims of Socialism in accordance with the teachings of the Socialists themselves, and to the entire satisfaction of some Socialists who were in my audience.

The quotation that you give refers very likely to my statement that the Socialists of to-day are inclined to believe in PURCHASE rather than CONFISCATION of the means of production when the Socialist state shall be realized; but that some of them would put such heavy income and death taxes on the sum paid the capitalist for his capital, that his children would not be much better off at his death than any other member of the community. See Kantaky, "The Social Revolution," pp. 121-124. This is evidently something very different from the nonsense attributed to me in your paper, and in the St. Paul paper from which you quoted.

Very truly yours,
John A. Ryan.

(Enclosure).

In a recent attack on Socialism and Socialists, the Rev. John A. Ryan, professor of ethics and economics at St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minn., exhibits the usual clerical unfamiliarity with the things for which he stands and that he is supposed to teach. When he says: "The Socialists of to-day do not believe in the equal division of property as formerly, but in heavily taxing an estate upon the death of the owner," the Rev. Ryan is neither learned, ethical nor economic, but just a plain ignorant misrepresenter. The Socialists believe in the collective ownership of capital, via the concentration growing out of competition and the exploitation of wage labor. Only a stupid professor of clerical ethics and economics can insinuate a falsehood and see taxation in the processes of industrial development that lead to Socialism. A course in his own branches of study would do the Rev. John A. Ryan good.

[Note—The above is published with pleasure. As the Rev. Ryan correctly infers, our criticism was based on the reports of his lecture appearing in a St. Paul newspaper; and the injustice done him was both unwitting and unavoidable, under the circumstances. Regarding the question of purchase vs confiscation, that is a mooted one among Socialists; even when purchase takes the attenuated form described by the Rev. Ryan. The tendency is toward "the expropriation of the expropriators," i. e., confiscation. Purchase is historically and morally impossible; no exploiting class has consented to be bought out; while labor demands the restitution of that which has been stolen from it; and is organizing economically and politically to take and hold the products of its mental and manual efforts. For a concise statement of this tendency, in its latter phase, we commend Daniel De Leon's address "The Franchise of the I. W. W." to the Rev. Ryan. This address appears

in pamphlet form and may be obtained through The People at five cents a copy.—Acting Editor The People.]

'FRISCO PURE AND SIMPLE MACHINATIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:— The conference called by Local 173, Industrial Workers of the World, in defense of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and organized under the heading Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone Defense League, had passed by large majority a motion to accept report of committee on printing and which had Wm. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer I. W. W., as receiver of all monies collected by said Defense League in behalf of said comrades.

On the following Sunday a howl was made by the pure and simple Socialists (who are more simple than pure) against sending any money through Trautmann, that there was a fight on, and who was this Trautmann? and insisted on having it changed to go through the hands of Kirwin. We had no kick coming so long as it was used for the purposes intended.

They (the pure and simple Socialists) then attempted to get through several motions (which miserably failed) to make political capital out of the misfortunes of our imprisoned comrades, thus showing that they had a double purpose in view; while the Trade Unionist as such was there but for one purpose, that to free the persecuted men; and this element has failed to put in an appearance since. The outcome of their work is the letter from Kirwan to McCabe of which I send copy, together with a knock from "Organized Labor," the mouthpiece of P. H. McCarthy, the boss of the Building Trades, against Lou Chester, who stood by us.

Geo. Speed.
San Francisco, Cal., March 11.

(Enclosures.)

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS WITHDRAW FROM INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Coming right upon the meeting in Walton's Pavilion last Sunday, the following letter may be both of interest and guidance to the readers of Organized Labor:

Denver, Colo., Feb. 22, 1907.
Mr. Wm. P. McCabe,
Labor Temple,
316 Fourteenth Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother—I am in receipt of yours of February 18, and in reply will state that Mr. Trautmann is not authorized by the W. F. M. to collect funds for the defense of our imprisoned officers. At the recent convention of the I. W. W. a portion of the delegation of the W. F. M. withdrew on account of the illegal and unconstitutional actions of that convention. The Executive Board of the W. F. M. decided to pay no more per capita tax to either faction of the I. W. W. until after the next convention of the W. F. M. We do not recognize Mr. Trautmann as the Secretary of the I. W. W. nor are we in any way connected with him.

If the workmen and women of San Francisco desire to assist us financially, contributions can be sent direct to this office and an official receipt will be issued and acknowledgment of same will be made in the Miners' Magazine.

We are hopeful that a date will be set for the trials of our officers when court convenes March 5, at Caldwell, Idaho, and we have no doubt but that if given a fair and impartial trial that they will be acquitted. We are well aware of the fact, however, that the Mine Owners' Association, the Standard Oil and other corporations have raised an immense fund for the purpose of convicting these men in order to disrupt the organization. Our membership is responding very liberally with funds, and we are also receiving aid from all sections of the country. Every cent will be needed to carry this fight to a successful termination, as the expenditures in this case are very heavy, and we are compelled to employ a large force of men as attorneys to collect evidence, which, in my opinion, will prove to the world that one of the most damnable conspiracies has been framed up against our organization during the past few years.

With best wishes, I remain,
Yours fraternally,
James Kirwan,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M.
No. 3, Pioneer Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Louis Chester, pledged to the disruption of the Building Trades Council—Louis Chester, the chairman of a meeting that hissed the American flag and caused its removal—Louis Chester, the right-hand man of "Slimy Tim"—Louis Chester, Windbag and Anarchist—a fit companion for traitors and disturbers—sucker at the municipal tea—traitor to his pledges as a union man—is one of the disturbers into whose hands Elec-

trical Workers No. 6 have surrendered their independence, manhood and honor. And why all this trouble, these rumors of industrial disputes? Because these industrial monstrosities in the shape and appearance of men taking advantage of the late editions to the ranks of Electrical Workers No. 6 incited them to demand an increase of wages in violation of the agreements under which they were working, for the sole purpose of placing the Building Trades Council in a position apparently hostile to the interests of one of its constituent bodies.

The "fallen angels" now realize that either their bait was bad or it was a poor day for fishing, and it seems to the uninterested onlooker that they are in the position of a boy who played hookey from school and was afraid to go home, therefore his mother was compelled to go out and bring him in by the scruff of his neck and lambast him, with the result that he never afterward played hookey or even associated with bad characters.

James Graham.

NEW JERSEY UNITY CLUB.

To the Daily and Weekly People:— A Unity Club has been organized by some Socialist Party members for the purpose of promoting liberal thought. It invites men of every thought to speak from its platform, with the proviso that they allow the audience twenty minutes for discussion. Its membership is at present extremely small, but it has a fair prospect. The members are Chas. Lange, Robert Weiman, Chas. Bonkowski, Edward Bonkowski, and Frank Urbansky. All correspondence is requested to be addressed to Frank Urbansky, 419 Baldwin avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Yours truly,
Frank Urbansky.
Jersey City, N. J., March 17.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

To the Daily and Weekly People:— Enclosed find copy of a communication which speaks for itself.

E. J. P.
New Orleans, La., March 18.

(Enclosure.)

New Orleans, La., March 13, 1907.
General Executive Board,
Western Federation of Miners,
Denver, Colo.

Fellow Workers:— At our last business meeting, held on the 5th inst., Orleans Industrial Union No. 38, I. W. W., instructed me to call your attention to the following notice in the editorial columns of "The Miners' Magazine" and to protest against same, viz: "The Industrial Worker," the official newspaper of the Industrial Workers of the World, is again making its regular appearance. The internal difficulties, resulting in a court hearing, made it necessary to temporarily omit the publication of the paper, but now that affairs are in a more satisfactory state, the paper comes out regularly, both January and February numbers being before us. It should be remembered that there is but one official organ of the I. W. W., "The Industrial Worker," entered in the post office at Joliet, Ill. This quotation is taken from page 4, Vol. 8, No. 192, of "The Miners' Magazine," dated February 29, 1907.

Inasmuch as we understand that the W. F. M. has decided to postpone action on the last I. W. W. convention until its own convention in May, we would like to know by what authority Editor John M. O'Neill uses the columns of the Magazine to further the interests of his faction? Is he the owner of the Magazine, or is it still the property of the W. F. M.?

If still the property of the Federation why is Editor O'Neill allowed to use its columns to further the political fortunes of himself and friends? Is he the servant of the Federation, and, if so, has the servant again become greater than the master? We ask these questions because we want the truth and because it seems infamous to us that Editor O'Neill should be allowed to use the columns of the Magazine, if it is still the property of the W. F. M. to defy its mandates and to grossly insult, as he has done, all who disagree with him.

Against such tactics we enter emphatic protest and propose to do all in our power to call the attention of the rank and file of the Federation to Editor O'Neill's violation of justice and rape of truth.

In conclusion, we call attention to the fact that, out of approximately one hundred delegates in the last I. W. W. convention, we, "the Revolutionists," and we are proud of the designation, held over eighty delegates, which more than all other facts, gives the lie direct to the statements that that convention did not represent the I. W. W.; we call attention to the fact that some of the best and bravest members of the Federation were numbered in our majority and that "The Industrial Bulletin," edited by A. S. Edwards, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., is our only official organ. We are forwarding a copy of this, our

protest against bossism to General Secretary-Treasurer W. E. Trautmann, of the I. W. W., with the request that he bring same before the rank and file of all our unions, and we request you, in the name of fairness, to compel Editor O'Neill to publish same in "The Miners' Magazine." Awaiting your reply, I remain, yours for free speech and the Working Class Revolution,
Wm. E. Kern,
Recording Secretary,
Orleans Industrial Union No. 38, I. W. W.

A GOOD THING

For Socialist Propaganda—Get It And Push It Along.

The Labor News Co. is pleased to announce the publication of "American Industrial Evolution," a new 98 page booklet, from the pen of Justus Ebert. "American Industrial Evolution" ran serially last year through the Daily and Weekly People, receiving close reading and much praise, as many letters to the author attest.

"American Industrial Evolution" traces the growth of capitalism from the combined agricultural and handicraft period up to the integrated trusts. Simultaneously it shows the tremendous changes, social and political, that this growth occasioned. Starting with the American Revolution, the reader is gradually taken through the great epochs of American history. The early American Working Class Revolution, the Civil War, the Grange Greenback, Populist, Henry George, Bryan and Hearst movements are depicted and analyzed; as are also the Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the Industrial Workers of the World; Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party. Any working-man reading this work will find it a bird's-eye view of American history from a working class standpoint. It is comprehensive, exhaustive, yet concise, and treats essentials only.

The booklet is printed on good paper and is one of the best from the Labor News press. It retails at 15 cents a copy; ten cents to sections.

"American Industrial Evolution" is a good addition to Socialist propaganda. Push it along!

RESOLUTIONS OF PROTEST

Adopted by Section Seattle, Wash., February 22.

Whereas, The S. L. P., by a referendum vote expressed by delegates, at the last convention laid down and formulated rules and constitution to govern the future course of the party, pending the next following convention; and

Whereas, Article II, Section 19, is a law of the party, drawn and made at the last convention, to be continued and respected by our amendment or nullification; and

Whereas, Our National Secretary has recommended the violation of this clause to the State Committee of Colorado, by encouraging the said State Committee in nominating one Wm. D. Haywood for Governor on our ticket, knowing that the said person was not a member of the S. L. P. but a candidate for office on the alleged Socialist party ticket; and

Whereas, Our National Executive Committee, at their last January session, has sustained and sanctioned the violation of the party's constitution by disregarding charges preferred by the S. E. C. of Washington against the National Secretary, ruling that the charges emanated from a misconception of a revolutionary requirement, thereby establishing a precedent for future violation of the constitution; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section Seattle, fully realizing that resolutions are an evidence of helplessness, but knowing it to be our urgent duty, herein protest against such flagrant violation of the party's constitution by our National officers. We know the constitution to be the handwork of the rank and file, constructed to guide us as a unit, between convention periods, the violation of which means disunion confusion and shattered faith in those who are duty bound to uphold it. In replications of the late "Colorado situation" we see a glimmer of Autocracy edging toward compromise and fusion, the course of which no revolutionary situation justifies but against which the S. L. P. always has been and must be, or forfeit its time honored revolutionary position.

We dispute the right of our National Committee to interpret what is or is not a revolutionary requirement and consider their ruling on the Bohn charges unbecoming to revolutionary officers; and we furthermore invite co-operation of Sister Sections in placing the S. L. P. upon its former uncompromising foundation and free from present embarrassment.

D. G. O'Hanrahan, Organizer.

Four hundred Canadian teachers are coming to this country. Their first engagement is a visit with President Roosevelt, who will address them. From a pathological standpoint they begin their studies in the right place. As a specimen, nay, as the embodiment of American neurosis, the President is

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.

C. J. LESTERSHIRE, N. Y.—The strength of the working class lies not only in its numbers, but also in its economic importance. From its rank comes the inventive and directive genius on which capitalism depends; and without its mental and manual labors, the desert would not bloom like a garden, the jungle would be unsubdued, and society would disappear for lack of sustenance, covering and shelter. The working class is the modern Atlas, supporting the world; the members of which are gradually awakening to the fact, and getting ready to govern the latter democratically in the interest of all.

I. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—It is impossible to ascertain the fate of Leo Goldman, the Russian revolutionist, whose address to the court that tried him, was printed in The People. Efforts in that direction have proved unavailing.

V. C., REDLAND, CAL.—The New Jersey "Socialist Review," though owned by Local West Hoboken, suffers from the same affliction as does the privately-owned Socialist Party press, in general, to wit, A. F. of L. Socialism. In addition, being half German in composition, it encounters the obstructive tactics of "Der New Yorker Volkszeitung," which scents a prospective competitor. There is a movement afoot to make a state party-owned organ of "The Review," which intensifies the opposition to it.

C. A. H., SAN PEDRO, CAL.—First—Some subscribe; some get the Weekly People otherwise.

Second—The question has never presented itself to this office before.

Third—Those men have their hands full doing other vital work. Everything possible is being done to increase the circulation of the Weekly People in the direction you suggest.

W. C., TACOMA, WASH.—Story appeared in the Sunday People of March 24.

De Leon was in San Francisco in 1892. He was then a member of the Socialist Labor Party and lecturing in its behalf.

N. J. A., YONKERS, N. Y.—Your manner of addressing the editor of The People, and concluding your letter on race federations, as set forth by National Secretary Frank Bohn suggests the question, are you a member of the S. L. P.? You will readily understand that on this subject non-party members have no right to be heard, as it is strictly of no concern to them.

M. S., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Rumor is without foundation. The person in question is alive and kicking; to quote the classics of the day.

E. A. B., OGDEN, UTAH—Claims are not facts. Too often they are works of fiction. Purely romantic is the circular claim of the Chicago Daily "Socialist" that it is the only daily Socialist newspaper in the United States. This claim's fictitious character ignores no less than three facts: The Daily People appears daily, preceding the Chicago Daily "Socialist" by seven years. The only thing Socialist about the Chicago publication is its name; for its "Socialism" bears the same relation to the genuine Socialism of the Daily People that astrology bears to astronomy. Finally, the Chicago Daily "Socialist" is as remote from being a newspaper as Hackensack is from being the greater metropolis of the new world.

TO INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE AGENTS—There is a demand for articles exposing industrial insurance from a working class standpoint. The People will print such articles, limited to 2,500 words, and properly written. Who'll be the first to respond?

G. P., LEWISBURG, PA.—The tone of the "North American's" "Socialism" is deceptive. It reminds one of Sir William Harcourt's "We're All Socialists"; when the fact is that he was decidedly anti-Socialist. The "North American's" "Socialism" is at best a philanthropic individualism. It makes no pretense of revolutionizing the private ownership of land and capital in favor of social ownership, thereby abolishing the capitalist class and the necessity of "passing something along to the person below, so long as you have anything to spare from your actual needs." Evolution has developed society beyond the stage where the capitalist press can Wat Tylerize Socialism by such pretenses of leadership as that assumed by the "North American."

M. W., NEW YORK CITY—Any good book store ought to be able to furnish you with the publication desired.

TELLURIDE FEDERAL UNION, TELLURIDE, COLO.; C. A. H., SAN PEDRO, CAL.; W. N., NEW YORK CITY; P. J. Q., NEWARK, N. J.; M. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; W. T. H., PITTSBURG, PA.; A. M. S., NEWBURGH, N. Y.; C. H., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; O. S., OAKLAND, CAL.; A. S. D., EL PASO, TEX.; F. M., MAPLEVILLE, R. I.—Matter received.

THE THREE DECISIVE BATTLES

CULMINATING EPISODES IN THE UPHILL STRUGGLE OF THE RISING BOURGEOISIE AGAINST FEUDALISM.

The long fight of the bourgeoisie against feudalism culminated in three great, decisive battles.

The first was what is called the Protestant Reformation in Germany. The war cry raised against the Church by Luther was responded to by two insurrections of a political nature: first, that of the lower nobility under Franz von Sickingen, 1523; then the great Peasants' War, 1525. Both were defeated, chiefly in consequence of the indecision of the parties most interested, the burghers of the towns—an indecision into the causes of which we cannot here enter. From that moment the struggle degenerated into a fight between the local princes and the general power, and ended by blotting out Germany for two hundred years from the politically active nations of Europe. The Lutheran reformation produced a new creed indeed, a religion adapted to absolute monarchy. No sooner were the peasants of Northeast Germany converted to Lutheranism than they were from freemen reduced to serfs.

But where Luther failed, Calvin won the day. Calvin's creed was one fit for the boldest of the bourgeoisie of his time. His predestination doctrine was the religious expression of the fact that in the commercial world of competition success or failure does not depend upon a man's activity and cleverness, but upon circumstances uncontrollable by him. It is not of him that willeth, or of him that runneth, but of the mercy of unknown superior economic powers; and this was especially true at a period of economic revolution, when all old commercial routes and centers were replaced by new ones, when India and America were opened to the world, and when even the most sacred economic articles of faith—the value of gold and silver—began to totter and to break down. Calvin's church constitution was thoroughly democratic and republican; and where the kingdom of God was republicanized, could the kingdoms of this world remain

subject to monarchs, bishops, and lords? While German Lutherism became a willing tool in the hands of princes, Calvinism founded a republic in Holland, and active republican parties in England, and, above all, Scotland.

In Calvinism, the second great bourgeoisie upheaval found its doctrine ready cut and dried. This upheaval took place in England. The middle class of the towns brought it on, and the yeomanry of the country districts fought it out. Curiously enough, in all the three great bourgeoisie risings, the peasantry furnishes the army that has to do the fighting; and the peasantry is just the class that, the victory once gained, is most surely ruined by the economic consequences of that victory. A hundred years after Cromwell, the yeomanry of England had almost disappeared. Anyhow, had it not been for that yeomanry and for the plebeian element in the towns, the bourgeoisie alone would never have fought the matter out to the bitter end, and would never have brought Charles I. to the scaffold. In order to secure even those conquests of the bourgeoisie that were ripe for gathering at the time, the revolution had to be carried considerably further—exactly as in 1793 in France and 1848 in Germany. This seems, in fact, to be one of the laws of evolution of bourgeois society.

Well, upon this excess of revolutionary activity there necessarily followed the inevitable reaction which in its turn went beyond the point where it might have maintained itself. After a series of oscillations, the new center of gravity was at last attained and became a new starting point. The grand period of English history, known to respectability under the name of "the Great Rebellion," and the struggles succeeding it, were brought to a close by the comparatively puny event entitled by Liberal historians, "the Glorious Revolution." The new starting point was a compromise (Continued on page six.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6
New Reade street, New York.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE
A regular meeting of the Sub-Committee was held Saturday, March 23d at 8 p. m.

The special committee elected to investigate matters concerning the editorial department of "The People," reported progress.

The National Secretary submitted copy of a circular letter to be sent to the sections of the Party. Several additions were suggested by members and inserted in the letter.

The following communication was read from Section Houston, Tex., and ordered to be published:

"All sections are herewith notified that J. R. Robinson has been expelled from Section Houston for appropriating funds belonging to the section and for conduct unbecoming a member."

An application for a charter from eight workmen of Queens County, New York, was received. Granted.

Communications: from Geo. Howie and H. McGarrigle, Manchester, N. H. on the matter of organizing a section in Manchester.

The National Secretary was instructed to secure an organizer from Boston to assist the Manchester comrades.

From E. S. Eriksen, Culver P. O., Minn., containing charges against certain members-at-large of that place.

Said members-at-large had, serving as members of the School Board, permitted a religious organization to utilize the school-house for public worship;

the Minn. S. E. C. refusing to take action, appeal was made to the N. E. C. The National Secretary was instructed to call the attention of comrade Eriksen to Art. 2, Section XI, governing such cases.

From P. Quinn making inquiry as to facts connected with the Connolly report.

The National Secretary reported that the information had been already given. From the same comrade making suggestions as to management of the Party Press.

Referred to the Press Committee. From Daniel DeLeon reporting his tour.

From Charles Chase, copy of a letter to be mailed to members of the N. E. C. Ordered filed. From same, an appeal from action of the Sub-Committee to the N. E. C. laid over to the next meeting.

The Press Committee was instructed to proceed with the plan submitted by Comrade Frank Janke for the purpose of raising funds for agitation.

Members of the Committee, Newhaus and Vaughan were excused for absence at last meeting, and Eck for absence at several meetings.

Adjourned.

A. Moren, Secretary.

PROVIDENCE, ATTENTION.
A public meeting will be held SUNDAY March 31, at 7:30 P. M., Prompt in Swedish Workingmen's Hall, 98 Weybosset St., next block to Hall & Lyons, Cor. Dorrance St., to organize Machinists, Iron & Metal Workers' Local; and to be addressed by members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Admission free.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION.
Local 100 I. W. W. will hold a discussion meeting on SUNDAY, March 31, 3 P. M. at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm St. Members should advertise the meeting as much as possible and bring their friends and shopmates along. All are welcome.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., ATTENTION.
Section Bridgeport, S. L. P., will meet in its new meeting place (I. W. W. headquarters), 447 Main Street Cor. Railroad Ave., WEDNESDAY Eve March 27, at 8 o'clock sharp. All members should be present, as business of utmost importance must be acted on.

CINCINNATI SOCIALIST WOMEN
Extend invitation to Dance For Benefit of Daily People.

Let us forget—
The dance given by the Women's Socialist Club will be held on Saturday evening, March 30th, at West End Turner Hall. Comrades and friends of the S. L. P. of Cincinnati are urged to attend. The proceeds of this affair will go to the Daily People.

Don't wait for a pink invitation, everybody come, a good time is in store for all. There will be dancing,

singing, good cheer, and for those of our friends who do not care to partake of bread on the Passover night, matzoh and ham sandwiches have been provided.
The Committee.

THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.
Los Angeles, Cal., and vicinity, March 27-31.

San Jose, Cal., April 2.
San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., April 3-7.

Portland, Ore., April 9-10.
Tacoma, Wash., April 11.

Seattle, Wash., April 12-14.
Vancouver, B. C., April 15-16.

Pasco, Wash., April 17.
Spokane, Wash., April 18-19.

Butte, Montana, April 22-24.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 26.
St. Paul, Minn., April 27.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 28.

ATTENTION, BOSTON.
George Nelson will lecture at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 1165 Tremont Street, on SUNDAY, March 31, at 3 p. m. Subject, "The Class Struggle."

Questions and discussion after lecture. Readers of The People are invited to attend.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.
March 9th to March 23d, 1907.

New Castle, Pa., I. W. W. ... \$ 25.00
Local 85, I. W. W., Chicago ... 10.00

Section St. Louis, S. L. P. ... 25.00
S. P. Francis, Juelatin, Ore.50

Section Kansas City, S. L. P. ... 15.00
Omaha, Neb., I. W. W. ... 15.00

Section Denver, Colo., S. L. P. ... 35.00
Section Grand Junction, S. L. P. ... 30.00

Total ... \$155.50
Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

DE LEON IN FLORENCE.

Miners From Many Points Congregate to Listen to Him.

Florence, Colo., March 16.—Daniel De Leon was with us yesterday, and considering the shortness of time at our disposal to make the affair known, the meeting was a success, hearers being in attendance from Rockvale, Coal Bank, Williamsburg and as far away as Canon City.

Although feeling the effects of the high altitude and a long trip through the mountains, De Leon held his audience for more than an hour and a half. The coal-miners present, sufferers above all men at the hands of fake politicians and fake labor leaders, were given an insight into their failures of the past and shown the way of success in the future.

At the close of the address the meeting was thrown open for questions and discussion. An ex-labor fakir, who had outlived his capacity to gain a living in misleading the miners, voiced the sentiments held by every pure and simple labor leader and every pure and simple political Socialist and declared that while he regarded the establishment of the Socialist Republic as being desirable above all things, he did not consider the working class capable of bringing it into existence. Our critic, the widely known William Howells, was well answered by De Leon.

Six subscriptions were taken for the Weekly People and twenty pamphlets sold.

H. J. Brimble.

DE LEON IN OGDEN.

Meeting Proves More Than Satisfactory in Results.

Ogden, Utah, March 20.—Daniel De Leon's meeting here yesterday was advertised and arranged by members of the Socialist Party, who declare themselves to be more than satisfied with results. The County Court House was well filled, the audience attentive and the subject matter of the lecture was a clear cut and logical exposition of Industrial Unionism.

An S. P. man asked questions by which he sought to identify the S. P. as one of the founders of the I. W. W. When confronted with the fact that, while individual members of the S. P. participated in the I. W. W., the S. P. at large lost no opportunity to block working class economic organization, i. e., the I. W. W., he shifted the scenery and, lo and behold, the S. P. was an angelic political organization heading with NEUTRALITY on ALL forces on the economic field! (?)

De Leon showed how the S. L. P. acted as a unit on the I. W. W. or true organization of the working class; how capitalist hostility follows that union while it cures the bogus or capitalist unions.

Another man with unknown political faith asserted that the Socialist parted with his political freedom when he became a Socialist and could not see his way clear to vote first one capitalist ticket and then another!

It was claimed by an S. P. member that the S. P. press did not truly represent the opinions of the rank and file of the S. P. in regard to the I. W. W. The answer to this question was that what we tolerate we support; therefore the S. P. is responsible for its propaganda and conduct.

MOVING FUNDS STEADY CLIMB

CONTINUES UNABATED—NO LET UP IN EFFORTS TO RAISE REQUIRED AMOUNT.

The Moving Fund shows no signs of becoming stationary; it goes steadily upward as the day of removal grows nearer. Seventy-seven dollars were added last week; making the grand total, \$2,235.49. The letters display no abatement in sacrifice and encouragement in behalf of the Moving Fund. Men out of work and practically moneyless send on fifty cents regretful that it isn't more. Samuel Cowles of Sand Lake, Mich., send on his second \$5.00; part of his army pension. From as far north as New Hampshire and as far south as Texas, have they come; not to mention the stretch between Brooklyn and Sacramento, Cal. As the day for moving approaches, preliminary arrangements are getting under way in the Daily People plant. The decks are being slowly, but surely cleared for action. Keep on sending in funds so that when the action occurs it will turn out a triumph in every respect. Three thousand is the estimated amount required.

Amounts Received.

List 49, Indianapolis, Indiana, J. Matz, 50c.; J. Remley, 50c. ... \$ 1.00

List 64, Lowell, Massachusetts, J. Farrell ... 2.00

List 101, Essex Co., N. H., on account ... 7.00

List 112, Jersey City, N. J., H. H. Hemberg, \$1; N. Gerold, \$2 ... 3.00

List 116, Elizabeth, N. J., J. McCrorie, \$1; C. Fallath, 50c.; J. Freuth, 50c.; J. Budeleosky, \$1; A. Sentimsey, 50c.; A. Swainvosky, 50c.; J. Doreess, 10c.; M. Ess, 25c.; K. Semling, 10c.; Z. Weener, 10c.; Sokolczyk, 10c.; F. Cappel, 10c.; M. Hohmel, 10c.; S. Hohmel, 10c.; E. Peterson, 50c.; W. Carroll, 25c.; D. Acuster, 50c.; H. Dreyer, 25c.; M. McGeary, 25c.; A. Kaerner, 25c.; A. Schmidt, 25c.; A. Jurasko, 10c. ... 7.30

List 125, Brooklyn, N. Y., John Howard ... 5.00

List 298, Sand Lake, Mich., S. B. Cowles ... 5.00

List 316, El Paso, Texas, A. S. Dowler50

List 333, Richmond, Va., A. B. McCullough ... 2.00

List 334, Champlain, Ill., M. Shaynin ... 1.00

List 362, South Braintree, Mass., on account ... 8.75

List 415, Center Barnstead, N. H., D. Law50

List 418, Dover, N. H., Frank D. Tebbetts, \$1; F. Cole, 50c.; F. Lord, 50c.; A. Annett, 50c.; G. Lane, 25c.; ... 3.25

California, Sacramento, A. Gillhaus ... 2.00

Conn., New London, J. Murphy Illinois, Chicago, H. Hofte50

Mass., North Adams, J. Buchanan, J. Clossey, J. Hughes, Wm. Foster ... 2.00

Mich., Deer Creek, Section Henning, S. L. P. ... 4.25

Minn., Minneapolis, J. Hirtz, 50c.; E. Olsen, 25c.; C. Smith, 25c.; A. Petersen, 25c.; P. Riel, 25c.; M. A. Overby, 50c.; Minn., St. Paul, G. Spettel, \$5 ... 7.00

N. Y., Plainfield, Section Plainfield, S. L. P. ... 2.00

N. Y., Brooklyn, E. F. Schmidt, \$1; "Homeless," \$1; G. Stoffel, \$1; S. Grabon, 25c.; W. Miles, 25c.; H. Nutt, 25c.; Nichol, 25c.; Huelle, 25c.; Buffalo—J. Mahoney, \$1; S. Brooks, 50c.; H. Waldman, 50c.; F. Repschlager, Jr., 50c.; J. Ball, 50c.; A. Clayman, 50c.; New York—E. Shelin, 50c.; F. N. Barler, 50c.; Rochester—E. Sousa, \$1 ... 9.50

Ohio, Canal Dover, N. Nigro, \$148

Texas, Houston, J. Beldon, \$1; E. Blumhardt, \$1 ... 2.00

Total ... \$ 77.03

Previously acknowledged ... \$2,158.46

Grand total ... \$2,235.49

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas., Press Security League. Friday, March 22, 1907.

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GENERAL SURVEY

OF THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS EXISTING IN THIS COUNTRY.

Wealth Concentrating, Wages Decreasing, Prices Increasing—Future Expectations—The Industrial Socialist Republic, The Way Out.

Grand Junction, Colo., March 19.—Our remarks concerning the conditions confronting the voters of the city of Grand Junction, will, in this article be brought to a close, for the present. The position taken by both Democrats, Republicans, and what-nots on the right—(?) of free speech, free public assemblage, and other questions—concerning the interests of the working class, has been reviewed.

We have aimed to address ourselves to the working class and all other thinking citizens of this community. We have endeavored to show you, that only one ticket, and that the Socialist Labor Party ticket, can be voted by those who thoughtfully consider the matter of exercising their ballot privilege. The evidence is incontrovertible. Those who make up the political ruffraff are nothing but buffers and understrappers for the capitalist class. There remains therefore, only one thing for you to do, if you would be true to your class, if you are a workman. So we pass to a general survey of the field, in conclusion.

Mr. Laurence Call, one of the most unprejudiced of present day statisticians, says that 1 per cent. of the people own 90 per cent. of the wealth. That this concentration is on the increase. From whom does this enormous amount of wealth flow? Do you not as workmen produce the wealth of the nation? If so, then it must come from your labor and from no other source. Further, it is shown that while wages have decreased on the whole about seven dollars per year, the increased cost of living has risen 55 per cent. This on the authority of Bradstreet's, a capitalist concern. What do you expect from the future if this constant squeezing process keeps up? Do you intend to sit idly by and see yourselves and children reduced more and more nearly to the point where death, starvation, misery, and degradation, are constant companions to a miserable existence?

We of the Socialist Labor Party do not believe you will do this. So we have placed before you a political ticket, which stands for the overthrow of the existing form of society and, in its stead, giving room to the development of an Industrial Socialist Republic, in which each shall receive the full product of his labor, and all shall have an equal opportunity to labor and secure an abundance of the material things of life. No other political party can offer this. No other political party DARE take up the cudgels in favor of progress and wisdom. Bound in the slough of capitalism, built as a part of the system, they can only live and do mischief while the system lasts.

Events succeed one another with great rapidity these days. The well-to-do man of yesterday is the pauper of tomorrow. The small concerns of a few years back are the gigantic trusts of today. The man with a job is a tramp within a few minutes. Constant uneasiness, uncertainty, and insecurity stare us workmen in the face. Who can say what the morrow will bring forth? No one! The time for indifference has past. The time for serious and earnest thought concerning your welfare has come. What will you do? Will you vote for capitalism and anarchism, or will you vote for Socialism, and co-operation? The one with its chicanery, lying, cheating; its prostitution of our daughters, and degeneration of our sons; its fulsome pretense of sanctity contrasted with its brutal enslavement of men women and children. Or rather will you vote for the other, with peace and happiness and health as your portion, with freedom and science as your guide, and love and social well-being as your constant condition of life? You have the opportunity to choose in this election. The old political parties stand for the first named conditions; the Socialist Labor Party for the second. It is up to you.

Byron, the great English poet, once said: "Hereditary bondsmen: know ye not Who would be free; themselves must strike the blow."

Strike a blow for freedom! Hesitate no longer but plunge ahead into the light and liberty of a new era! A vote for capitalism is a vote thrown away. A vote for the Socialist Labor Party is a duty well done.

With these parting words, concerning the campaign, we leave you to consider the matter. The Socialist Labor

Party wants votes behind which stand determined men and women. Determined to do right. Determined to carry it out when victory crowns our efforts. For victory will surely be ours. If you are thus stamped we commend to you our words and expect to all align yourselves in this election with us. For the Socialist Republic. Section Mesa County, Socialist Labor Party.

A KIRWAN DEFENDER MADE SADDER AND WISER.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Permit me to use a little of the space in your valuable paper to relate a little incident that took place here about two weeks ago. During a discussion before quite a number of members of Butte local unions, John Lowney, member of the Executive Board of the W. F. of M., made the assertion that W. E. Trautmann was trying to injure James Kirwan's character by saying that he (Trautmann) sent \$9,433.06 to Kirwan for the Moyer-Haywood defense fund when he (Trautmann) has only sent \$8,433.06; and as the crowd standing around never heard the truth about that missing \$1,000, and were inclined to believe Lowney, just to make it interesting and to bring the truth before the rank and file of the local organizations regardless of who the guilty party was, the undersigned bet Lowney \$5.00 that Kirwan did receive the amount that Trautmann had reference to for the above fund; and Robert C. Scott, secretary of the Butte Workingmen's Union, was to decide.

After the bet was made Lowney said he had a cinch as he was in Denver when Kirwan's books were audited and they were found correct. I said that I didn't care for that as it would be worth five dollars to me to find out who was trying to get away with the \$1,000.00. It took Scott about two weeks to find out who was right. It's needless to say that the undersigned won, and turned the \$5.00 over to the organizing fund of the I. W. W. as easy money, to help organize the "coffee and doughnut brigade," as some of our reactionary labor leaders call the working class; and Lowney is a sadder and a wiser man.

Yours for a solid industrial movement, P. J. Dwyer.

Butte, Mont., February 21.

PORTLAND STRIKE.

(Continued from page one.)

did business and said they were with us till he—l froze over if necessary, took a bee line for our headquarters, lunch buckets and all; and another 200 men were members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

When the mills were ready to start up for the night shift, the owner would see his men mingling with the strikers; the whistle would be blown once, twice, three, and even five times, when it would dawn upon the mill owners that another mill could not be operated; their slaves had become revolutionists, for the time at least.

One of the incidents of the strike here was the chartering of a steamboat on the ninth of March, when 180 men went out to Linnton where a mill belonging to Senator Clark's son is located. When we reached Linnton the men were just coming out of the boarding houses after dinner, and all we saw for a few minutes was men getting out of sight. They thought we had come to clean out the town and the whole population were ready to vacate at once; but when they learned that nobody was going to be killed right then they were ready and willing to parley. We organized sixty-two men out of 125 who were employed in the mill (it being only a small one); then went to Vancouver, Wash. But the mill owners of Vancouver, Wash., had learned we were coming and had closed their mills at noon and sent their men home, the only joke of any importance that has been on us since the strike began. But we learned that the steamboat (Undine) belonged to a mill owner of Vancouver; and the agent who let us have it has since been discharged.

Labor Fakirs. In the letter on the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone protest meeting which was sent three weeks ago, mention was made of the unanimous support of the A. F. of L. and the efforts of certain labor fakirs to prevent the craft unions from taking part in it (which they failed to do).

One of these rummies by the name of Gram, thought to stir up trouble between the A. F. of L. men and the I. W. W., but in justice to the rank and file of the A. F. of L. we must say that they have sat on him so solidly that I doubt if he will get vitality enough to fake any one hereafter, as every craft union in Portland has repudiated him (he holds the office of president of the State Federation of Labor.)

Logging Industry. The saw mill strike has caused such a commotion among the owners of logging camps that they are going to close down all the camps in the state (if the I. W. W. does not close them for them). We have nearly 300 members in Local

82 of Portland who work in the camps of Oregon. (We will reserve the conditions of the lumber camps for another time.)

Effects On Industries of Other Kinds. The great canneries of the Pacific Coast are closing down one by one, because they can get no boxes to pack their products in; the cracker and candy factories for the same reason; even the Standard Oil Company has been closed for the same reason. About 8,000 men and women of other industries have been thrown out of work; building is almost suspended and three days more of the strike means that all building must cease. Contractors are paying \$50 a thousand for number two flooring in Vancouver, Wash., to-day and five dollars per thousand for hauling on wagons to Portland; and that source of supply has only one more day's salvation, for out of fifty teams that were working the drivers of all but two have refused to haul any more lumber to Portland, even with wages at one dollar an hour.

Thirty-five or forty ships are lying in Portland harbor waiting in vain for a cargo; not even enough lumber can be had to line them with; so that they may take other cargoes when lumber cannot be had. Last but not least the steambot men are organizing under the I. W. W. banner so rapidly that if they wait another week they will not be able to get a tug boat to draw a ship with a scab cargo out of the river; and they cannot get out without one.

Millowners Tactics. Having found all efforts to create any disturbance absolutely useless the mill owners sought to get an injunction restraining us from speaking to any scab or scabs they might get. That also failed. We sent a committee to see the mayor. He instructed the judge to tell the mill owners that they could get none as long as the strikers observed the peace. (The Mayor is a half-baked, cold-footed Christian Socialist, if any one knows just what that is). He told the mill owners that he knew enough about the Industrial Workers to know they would keep order in Portland if they didn't have any police, courts, or anything else of that kind.

Failing there the mill owners are hiring numbers of men to go among the strikers and tell them they will be reduced to starvation, picturing all the horrors of hunger and want in the most romantic and dramatic language imaginable, but so far it has had the same effect on the mill men that water has on a duck's back. (Makes them very tired). The small business men are in such a panic that it is almost pitiful to see them and real estate speculators are hourly increasing the ranks of the Bug-house.

Every tick of the clock is reducing the value of Portland real estate according to these worthies at such a pace that if this goes on another week Uncle Sam will be a pauper. Meanwhile the strikers are striking body blows at every weak point that comes to light. From every part of the state come requests for organizers and when none are sent men are getting together and going on strike any way in sympathy, willing to wait a week if necessary before getting their names on the lists of the I. W. W. If this strike is won, and we hardly see how it can fail, we will not have to have organizers to ask men to join. But we will need men beside the secretary's desk with clubs to make men wait their turn to sign their names to applications.

J. Jackson, Assistant Local Organizer, Local 319, I. W. W.

IN GOLDFIELD.

(Continued from page one.)

peace to the capitalist class of Nevada and the world are:—1. unconditional surrender of all industries to the working class—the Industrial Workers of the World. Should the masters of Goldfield desire an armistice it may be granted them upon their compliance with our demands. The masters are very active here, but the revolutionists are more so.

N. C. N.

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