

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.  
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

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

VOL. XVII NO. 2.

## PUNCTURING CAPITALIST TIRES

"We'll dig the ditch or bust."—Speaker Cannon.  
"We'll bust the treasury, while digging the ditch."—The contractors and capitalists.

"Corporations Score in Utilities Fight," according to a newspaper headline. That headline could have safely been made a little more comprehensive. The corporations score in all fights. This is the day of the corporation.

A "Sun" correspondent charges American universities with a lack of intellectual leaders. Capitalism gets its anti-Socialist spokesmen from the universities. The mess they make of it proves the charge well founded.

The Illinois manufacturers who want Roosevelt to define his position, evidently do not know that he is indefinable. He is as capable of as many positions and definitions as a neurotic in a fit of hysteria.

The recent Census figures giving the total wealth of this country, failed to make due allowance for the inflated and watered stock by which that total is swollen to such enormous proportions. A man who is bloated and dropsical may be a big man, but he is far from being a healthy one. And so is this country far from being the wealthy one it is "cracked up" to be.

An injury to one is not the concern of all, in the railroad world. While the trainmen and conductors are clamorous, the engineers and firemen are suspiciously quiet. Where are they; awaiting the opportunity to make their craft interests supreme?

The Brooklyn movement in favor of "free ferries" has a misleading slogan. The movement aims to dump a lot of obsolete transportation facilities on the city at an enormous profit to the corporations owning them. In this sense, the ferries will not be free, but decidedly expensive.

The promotion of industrial peace is declared to be the object of the Nobel foundation, organized at Washington, D. C., to spend the \$40,000 prize won by President Roosevelt. The phrase is misleading, in that the character of the peace, while qualified, is not defined. There is that industrial peace which arises from mutual interests; and that which, like the peace of Warsaw, is based on oppression. As most of the legal, clerical, railroad, "labor" and other lights on the Nobel foundation are already a part of the Civic Federation, it is safe to conclude that the industrial peace of the foundation, will be of the Warsaw variety "promoted" by the federation.

In declaring that "the first object of diplomacy to-day is to extend our commercial influence among other nations and increase our international commerce"

Baron Kentaro Kaneko, Japanese Privy Councillor, is extremely candid. Heretofore, idealistic reasons have been given to justify diplomacy. Its objects were "the promotion of international comity," "amity," "brotherhood," etc. While these were promoted, they were incidental rather than basic. Into this somewhat rarified atmosphere, the Baron's frank materialistic utterances come like a breath of fresh air into a super-heated room.

According to a Census bulletin the population of the Continental United States has increased more than six and a half millions since the Census of 1900, or 8.7 per cent. According to the figures of membership the American Federation of Labor has remained stationary during the same period. In 1905, the figures were almost two hundred thousand less than those of 1904. Despite this failure to develop with the aid of increased population, the A. F. of L. is heralded as "a practical, growing organization." The working class finds it practical for the capitalists; while its growth is like that of the cow's tail, downward.

The Idaho "Statesman" mouthpiece of the Moyer-Haywood persecution is wrought up over the demand for a fair trial. The "Statesman" declares that those who demand a square trial have done the most to prevent it, by maligning the persecution and appealing to prejudice in doing so. The workmen throughout the country who have been raising funds to make a fair trial possible, will be amused at the "Statesman's" contrary charge; while those who have cited Justice McKenna's dissenting opinion, and otherwise presented evidence of the illegal proceedings of the persecution, will not be inclined to believe that the latter has been sorely abused. The Idaho "Statesman" is not likely to win much sympathy for itself or employers, from the well-informed. The demand for a fair trial will persist in spite of its injured innocence.

The Penn. R. R. threat to halt improvements involving an expenditure of \$25,000,000, as a protest against the two cents a mile bill, is an illustration of how the economic power of capital is wielded. The capitalists in the manufacturing industries, bankers, and others, who had hoped to reap a portion of these millions, in the form of profits, will use every means at their command to have the two-cents a mile bill defeated. To this end, they will set the privately owned "public" press to work, influence the men in their employ, and otherwise create opposition to the bill. Those \$25,000,000 are virtually a bid for the support of private interests against those of the railroad users of Penna.; and as the latter are unorganized and unable to create such a large corruption fund, they will meet likely go down in defeat. The economic power of the capitalist class will triumph once more.

The steel company carried the case to the Federal Court of Appeals and the former decision of Judge Buffington in favor of the workmen was reversed on a technicality.

Brislin and Vinnac were without funds to fight the case further, and Vinnac died of grief. Brislin lost his eyesight and became morose. He always maintained that if he could see Carnegie personally and recall their boyhood friendship the iron master would grant him justice.

Members of Brislin's family believe that he had a letter written to Carnegie several days ago. Saturday an answer was received and the old man seemed relieved, saying:  
"Carnegie knows all about it now and everything will be all right."

Since that time he had been very happy, but last night collapsed. A physician said that his weakened system could not withstand the excitement and a short time later the old man died.

**HAYWOOD TRIAL MAY 9.**  
Idaho Court Fixes Another Date for Long-Dragged Case.

Boise, Idaho, April 1.—The trial of William D. Haywood, one of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, for connection with the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg was today set for May 9.

## JOHN BRISLIN

In years past, the members of the working class have thronged in reverential awe about the biers of capitalists, to mourn their loss, honor the memory of the dead, and expatiate, in accordance with the custom of the time, on the lessons of the lives of the deceased. Such ceremonies performed a useful function to the capitalist class; they created a glamour of capitalist worth and integrity that has small foundation in fact; and thus served to blind the working class to the presence of the chains that keep them bound to the prison walls of wage slavery and degradation. Happily, however, the working class shows a tendency to disillusionment; its members are slowly awakening to the fact that the capitalists are parasites, deriving their wealth and power from the genius and strength of the working class. The working class has come to mourn its own men and women only. The loss of a Kinnally evokes deep sorrow within its bosom, while all the deaths of the Hannas, Whitneys and McCalls combined, leave it unmoved.

To-day the working class may well mourn at the bier of John Brislin. Brislin personified the life and justified

the growing intelligence of the working class. A workman, Brislin invented, in co-operation with a fellow-workman, a rolling mill of incalculable value to society, in these days of iron and steel construction. He was robbed of his invention. The fruits of his labor and genius have created a fortune that is now devoted to perpetuating the generosity and greatness of the robber; while he himself died blind and in want! O, the shame; the pity of it!

But Brislin's fate is no more shameful, nor more pitiful than is the fate of the entire working class under capitalism; it is typical of working class existence throughout the land. While the working class invents machines, directs industry, and produces all wealth, it is insulted by the theories of a Mallock and degraded by the philanthropy of a Carnegie. While the working class, from its ranks in the workshops, technical schools and laboratories, rears the myriad props that sustain civilization and make progress possible, it is spat upon and despoiled by ridiculous charlatans and thieving rogues. The tenderness of its young, the frailty of its women, and the life of its men,

is less sacred than is the property of the capitalists, which they alone produce.

Poverty and misfortune marks them as its own; and too often a pauper's grave is their final resting place.

John Brislin is dead; but his life will not have been lived in vain if its full significance sinks into the heart and brain of the working class. Brislin was an outraged and robbed genius, who personified his outraged and robbed class. The wealth created by his invention was his by right; just as the wealth of civilization, created by the members of the working class, is theirs by right also. As the working class is ceasing to mourn at the bier of the capitalist, so is it also awakening to a realization of the depths of its degradation. It is turning to itself, not only in sorrow, but also in the growing consciousness of its rights and strength; and organizing industrially and politically to exert its strength in behalf of its rights. The working class is the all-powerful class, moving to compel restitution slowly in behalf of not one, but all Brislins, that is, in behalf of all of its members—of itself.

## THE GOLDFIELD SITUATION

BY VINCENT ST. JOHN

Goldfield, Nev., March 24.—The inception of the present situation dates back to August 1905. The Tonopah "Sun," published in Tonopah, thirty miles distance from Goldfield, attacked the W. F. of M. and I. W. W. locals of that place with the usual vilification of capitalist papers towards genuine labor organizations. It was the start of the campaign against unionism in Nevada, which State previous to the discovery of gold in these districts, knew but little of the capitalists and exploitation by them.

The attack of the Tonopah "Sun" was met by the Tonopah local of the I. W. W. declaring the paper unfair. The local of the I. W. W. in Goldfield immediately backed up the action by placing the sister-sheet, the Goldfield "Sun," under the ban also. The I. W. W. Local of Goldfield by committee requested that the W. F. of M. locals of Goldfield, to indorse their action. This was done. No one who in any way patronized the "Sun" here or in Tonopah received any patronage from the members of the W. F. of M. or the I. W. W. This was met by the Mine Owners of Goldfield looking out the members of the W. F. of M., "until such time as the trouble was settled," meaning the indorsement of the action of the local W. F. of M. be withdrawn. This the miners refused to do and as a consequence the Mine Owners sought to accomplish the same ends by other means. The plan was finally broached to consolidate the I. W. W. Local—Cooks, Walters, Teamsters, Bartenders and Clerks—with the W. F. of M. This was looked upon with favor by the Mine Owners as they looked upon the I. W. W. local, some 400 strong, as being the radical organization of the district and the miners 1,500 strong were in their opinion more conservative and they reasoned that, if the 1,500 miners had a voice and vote on any demands made by the 400 radicals, the conservatism of the 1,500 miners could blanket the efforts of the 400 radicals. The miners on the other hand thought they saw an easy, quick and satisfactory solution of what promised to be a serious struggle. It was voted on and carried. The two organizations were merged into the local of the W. F. of M. The Goldfield "Sun" was forced to sell by the Mine Owners, no doubt—in the interest of harmony. In its place was published a new paper, the Goldfield "Tribune."

The chief crime of the I. W. W. in Goldfield was that they had secured the eight hour day with wages from \$2.00 to \$3.00, and board for all restaurant and hotel employees and a ten hour day with \$5.00 wages for clerks; an eight hour day with \$6.00 per day for bartenders. The carpenters and typographical unions were the only A. F. of L. unions in the camp of Goldfield at that time. The miners contemplated the amalgamation of these two bodies with the W. F. of M. at the same time, but the same was not done. During the "Sun" trouble some members of the carpenters union,

which was offered by contracting carpenters who used the organizations to monopolize the building contracts of the camps, some members of this union (?) sold the "Sun" on the street—scabbard on the Newsboys union of the I. W. W.

The next act was the miners' demand for an increased wage scale from \$4.00 to \$5.50 per shift for a minimum scale of not less than \$5.00 for all work in and around the Mines, Mills and Smelters. This scale, or better, was being paid, at the time the demand was made, December 20, 1906, by all operators with the exception of the Mohawk, Combination and Florence Mining Companies, and possibly one or two other concerns operating some distance out of the camp proper. All others paid at this time from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per day for the different classes of work around the mines and mills. This was brought about by reason of the fact that there were a number of leasers, whose time expired on the seventh of January, 1907, who were desirous of extracting all the ore possible before the expiration of their leases and consequently worked every man that they could squeeze in to the workings. The demand then was but the effort of the Union to maintain the wage that this fortunate circumstance had brought into existence.

The Mohawk and Combination Co.'s refused to pay the scale and shut down. Thereupon those companies, which are controlled by U. S. Senator Nixon of Nevada and the others that he represents, brought pressure to bear upon all other operators to close down also. The power they used was to threaten to use their influence in Wall Street and elsewhere to attack the stocks of the smaller operators. They were successful. All but a very few closed down. One of those that did not close down was forced to reorganize by the attack made on them and their stocks.

After three weeks time the Mine Owners, who had in the meantime formed an association, submitted to the union a compromise fixing the wages at \$4.50 for unskilled labor on surface, and \$5.00 for all underground men and skilled labor. This was accepted by the miners as the demand for \$5.00 was granted for the big majority of the members who work underground. Work was resumed. The union then inaugurated the eight hour day for all classes of work in the district—clerks, teamsters, stablemen, etc. The demand was complied with by the employers and eight hours became the rule in Goldfield.

Construction of buildings was on the boom in the town, hampered only by lack of material; while around the mines work was scarce, occasioned alike by lack of material and the fact that the leases having expired the companies did not work twenty-five per cent. of the men that the leasers did. They worked in a more economical manner. Many men who are miners are likewise carpenters, masons, etc. These attempted to secure work

on buildings in town, but were denied the right to work without an A. F. of L. carpenters card. Members of the Miners' Union were discharged from buildings and the Carpenters Union called off its members from the Miners' Union Hospital because they failed to secure the discharge of Miners' Union men working there. This brought the question to a crisis. The union, at a regular meeting, at which over one hundred members were present—ninety per cent. of whom were miners—with three dissenting votes instructed the officers of the union to send a committee to notify all carpenters and other workers that they were expected to become members of the W. F. of M. by seven o'clock the next evening. This was done and a few complied with the request. The contractor officers had a meeting of the Carpenters' Union that evening and decided to resist the demands of the W. F. of M. The officers of the W. F. of M. then, pursuant to the instructions of the meeting, called off all men furnishing material, and called out the miners who were working on one mine where A. F. of L. carpenters refused to join the W. F. of M. This move was met by the Mine Owners' association locking out all the miners and the formation of a Business Men's Association—Citizens' Alliance in disguise—who were forced by the Mine Owners to lockout all members of the W. F. of M. They then pledged themselves to not hire any more members of the W. F. of M. disguising their real motive under the statement that it was the I. W. W. they were after, whose presence in the miners union was having the effect of running that organization—a falsehood out of whole cloth seeing the miners are always in the majority at the meetings, overwhelmingly so. The M. O. and Business Men's Association then called on the miners to separate themselves from the town workers, sent for A. F. of L. organizer (?) M. Grant Hamilton, and notified the town workers that they could not go back to work except as members of the A. F. of L. Meetings were called to assist Hamilton in the Montezuma Club. The club room of the "400." Hired thugs with sawed-off shot guns and Winchester rifles; sixteen in number sat around the room to lend weight to Hamilton's arguments (?). For all this his success was practically NIL. He did not secure sufficient clerks or any other members of the W. F. of M. to enable them to get a charter. The stores were reopened by the proprietors who attempted to handle their business and were in turn placed unfair by the W. F. of M. The only progress made by Hamilton was to organize a mixed local of plumbers and tanners who had lately arrived and had not as yet joined the W. F. of M.

The Mine Owners, through their tools in the Miners' Union, demanded a referendum vote as to whether the miners should meet separately from the

## GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

Nevada, On the road to Tonopah, March 21 1907.—The last 7 days have been strenuous days, made all the more strenuous by wrecks ahead, delaying my trains. Then also the cumulation of information received is huge enough to make one pant for breath.

Almost the first thing that struck me when I reached Denver was the deep penetration exhibited by Covington Hall, the talented Socialist party member of the New Orleans Local, who, when reviewing in a recent article to The People the conduct of certain S. P. luminaries, said: "When the history of the Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone iniquity will have laid bare the full facts in the case, Orchard and McParland will be found to be not the blackest villains in the plot." Covington Hall called attention to the fact that instantly after the kidnapping of Haywood and the others, followed by the prompt arrest of St. John in Idaho, Simons' and Max Hayes' papers, both S. P., began to announce jubilantly that they had it from leading men in the I. W. W., especially the W. F. of M., that the Revolutionists would be thrown out of the next I. W. W. convention. How came they to know? At the I. W. W. convention the reactionists and corruptionists did make the attempt. That they failed signally does not affect the link of evidence which connects them with the kidnapers of Haywood and his companions. It is positively asserted in Denver that the kidnapping was but part of a scheme to place the W. F. of M. in the hands of men of the kidney of the Mahoneys, the O'Neills and the Kirwans for the purpose of derailing the W. F. of M. in the interest of the A. F. of L. and smashing the I. W. W., and that the performance, announced to take place in Chicago, was not an invention of the pure and simple political Socialists who did the announcing. It is claimed they had their cues from the Mahoneys. The defeat of that portion of the scheme which was to be carried out in Chicago upset the plans of the foul plotters. The immediate result was the further putting off of the trial of Haywood and the other kidnapped men, so as to afford the Mahoneys and O'Neills more time; the next result was the lockout of the I. W. W. miners in Goldfield and Tonopah as the alternative for what? For lower wages? No, that is not the immediate purpose—as the alternative for going into the A. F. of L., where they would find themselves tied hand and foot, like the rest of the A. F. of L. rank and file, impotent to do aught but break out into sporadic riots, impotent to organize for the war of their emancipation.

The prolonged imprisonment of Haywood is being put to all the use the plotters can. Mahoney and O'Neill, in league with Schmeltzer, and with McMullen of Butte, and such others, are scurrying around in A. F. of L. interests, looking to the next W. F. of M.'s convention. Even where they succeed, their work has been regularly overthrown wherever the attempt was made.

## IN TONOPAH

DANIEL DE LEON STIRS UP MINE OWNERS' STRONGHOLD.

Large Working Class Audience Held Spellbound by Masterly Address on Industrialism—Wage Slaves Go Home Repeating Revolutionary Slogan, Reactionists Struck Dumb With Consternation—An Educational Success All Around.

Tonopah, Nev., March 24.—The educational meeting of Tonopah Local 235, I. W. W., scheduled for March 21, at which Daniel De Leon was booked to speak, was changed to the 22nd on account of not being able to obtain the hall on the 21st. The meeting was a huge success from an educational standpoint. The meeting was opened at 7.30 P. M. by J. H. Walsh, of Montana, National Organizer of the I. W. W. Walsh, in a masterly and scholarly manner dwelt upon the class struggle; he made it clear to the producers, in language which needed no explanation. He helped to clarify their brains of bourgeois sophistry, and to prepare them for De Leon's masterly talk on Industrialism.

At 8.10 P. M., De Leon was escorted into the hall. On his way to the speaker's platform he was greeted by hearty

Most important and conspicuous is the instance in Butte. There, a scheme was set on foot to organize a body that was to serve as a connecting link with the A. F. of L. Of course, John D. Ryan, mine and railroad owner, was back of the Butte plan. But, cleverly tho' the plan was laid it went to pieces. At the convention in Butte, where the plan was to come to perfection, it was frustrated by the unexpected development of the revolutionary spirit. McMullen fought the educational clause. He was met with the question: "Does any man present object to get all he produces? If there be any such let him stand up." McMullen had to earn his prick. He rose and said: "I am one, I do not want all that I produce." The reactionists, in full sight of Mahoney, once more, once more under the leadership of McMullen, were beaten. The revolutionists once more "mesmerized" the uninformed, but honest delegates upon whom McMullen, Mahoney and O'Neill had counted. The favorite dope cry, ever on the lips of the crooks and weaklings—"DeLeonism!" "S. L. P.!" "Dictator!"—once more resounded, but vainly.

The most signal bump that the plotters received, and that announces to them the "wrath to come," was received by them on the Executive Board of the W. F. of M. During the Chicago convention Kirwan wrote to W. F. of M. delegates to withdraw, and that he knew his organization would not stand for "DeLeonism." What I am now going to say I can not yet give in full detail. The information leaked out accidentally. It would not be known at all but for the rage that overcame Kirwan or Mahoney, I forget which, and that caused them to drop sufficient information from which to draw a conclusion upon what had happened. With round oaths one of them denounced the majority on the Board for passing a vote of censure upon Mahoney's convention conduct. "But," blurted out the enraged and unwise leak, "they had to withdraw the vote of censure; we both handed in our resignations unless the censure was withdrawn; they had to withdraw the censure because we are conducting the defense fund of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone!" It would seem from this that under the pressure of the plight of the three kidnapped men the censure was "withdrawn." This act was unwise on the part of the majority. It was done in the belief that the three kidnapped men would otherwise suffer harm. A great mistake! Nothing but harm can come to them from any act that looks like trucking to the capitalist agents of Belmont's Civic Federation, A. F. of L. Nothing but good can come to the three Idaho martyrs from acts that denote that the organization is not run by cravens. At this season, timidity only encourages the foe. But be this as it may, the lucky circumstance that rage drove Kirwan or Mahoney to lose his head, discloses the temper that is rising against O'Neilism, as indicated by the vote of censure.

DANIEL DE LEON.

applause from the audience. In a few minutes Organizer Walsh brought his argument to a close, and introduced Daniel De Leon, as the most profound political economist of the day in America. Walsh paid to De Leon the fitting tribute of being perfectly sincere and honest, and of having never yet been known to have misdirected the labor movement since he championed the cause of the wage slaves of the World, but always to have been a close and bitter enemy and prosecutor of the labor fakirs, who have learned to fear him.

De Leon's reception was so enthusiastic that it was several minutes before he could speak. Then he very cleverly grasped the psychological wave of the moment, and his first remarks were:

"I do not come before you, to stir up strife among you, nor to cause you to hate your employer."

That one sentence made him supreme master of the occasion, from the fact that in Goldfield there is a lockout on and a bitter fight is being waged against the I. W. W., and the daily papers have been misleading the public and trying to stir up bloodshed. The words of De Leon were the pouring of oil on the troubled waters.

De Leon held the audience spellbound for nearly two hours. He launched into the industrial philosophy as only De Leon can do, and mathematically sub-

(Continued on page six.)

(Continued on page six.)





WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York, N. Y. Box 1576. Tel. 130 North. Published Every Saturday by the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900. Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Circulation. Rows for 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

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

The masses of the people invariably end by following, in blind confidence, the very persons they themselves have mocked, or even cursed and persecuted.

BONAPARTE AND EQUALITY.

The opponents of Socialism continue to exhibit their moral and intellectual bankruptcy by attributing doctrines to Socialism that are foreign to it.

As I have said on another occasion, the root of Socialism is the doctrine that all men of right ought to be and should therefore be made and kept precisely equal.

Equality can be secured only among slaves. A Southern plantation before the war constituted, so far as the negroes were concerned, a very Socialistic community.

Arbitrary equality is no part of Socialism. As Enrico Ferri well expresses it, in his work "Socialism and Science":

"Socialism says: MEN ARE UNEQUAL, BUT THEY ARE ALL (OF THEM) MEN."

Equality, according to Socialism—as Benoit Malon said—is a relative thing, and must be understood in a two-fold sense: 1st, All men, as men, must be guaranteed human conditions of existence.

PATRIOTISM AND ANTI-IMMIGRATION.

Gustave Herve, in the preface to his brilliant speech on "Anti-Patriotism," now appearing serially in the Sunday and Weekly People, declares that among international Socialists "there are two widely different ways of understanding the international unity of workmen."

In an analogous manner may it be said, that there are among international Socialists, especially in this country, two widely different ways of understanding the international migration of workmen.

But our brothers of Japan must remember that the American workmen are fighting the capitalist system, and if they come into America to work for capitalists at lower rates of wages, undermining our conditions of life, then we must say that it is they who first violate this law of international brotherhood.

How like the cries of the patriotic internationalists, who echoing bourgeois thought, declare they are opposed to armed invasion; and, if their brother workmen of Germany, come into France to oppress "their country," and subject it to the less advanced laws of the Kaiser, they will consider them as invaders to be repelled!

The capitalist should rejoice to think that the very things which Socialists are determined to aid evolution in eliminating, are the very things which keep them apart! Socialists are adverse to boundary lines and to the capitalist system, which pits the working class of one country in competition with the other.

Patriotism and Anti-Immigration, get thee, like Satan, behind us! Avaunt!

"TREASURY RELIEF"

The action of Secretary Cortelyou in coming to the relief of the ultra-financiers is being applauded by the capitalist press all over the country.

The spectacle of the national government rushing its resources to the aid of the ultra-financiers, amid the unanimous applause of the capitalist press, is not without instructive comparisons to the members of the working class.

ernment exists by, for and of the capitalist class. This class, possessing the means of production, distribution and exchange, is enabled to dictate the course of the national government in its own interests.

Labor, however, is learning that it has strength in numbers and economic importance. Numerically it is strong enough to outvote the capitalist class; without its brain and brawn, life would be impossible.

SPRING.

The season has arrived which poets love to sing; the season of spring, with its lively contrast to hibernating winter, and promising germs of new and active life.

"When the green gits back in the trees; Well, work is the least of my ideas When the green, you know, gits back in the trees."

So sings the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, in his inimitable dialect. And so also are many workmen and Socialists inclined to sing, in connection with their activity in the movement of improvement and emancipation.

Spring is no time for dawdling, however. It is a time for renewed activity, as the good old English Labor poet, Gerald Massey, proves, when he strikes the poetic lyre. Listen to him sing Spring:—

Sweet Phosphor makes the brow of Heaven smile, Dawn's golden springs surge into floods of day, Lush-leary woods break into singing, Earth From dewy dark rolls round her balmy side.

And all goes right and merrily with the world. Spring, with a tender beauty, clothes the earth, Happy, and jewelled like a sumptuous bride.

But slip this silken-folded mask aside, And lo, Hell welters at our very feet! The Poor are murdered, body and soul, the Rich.

Lean out into the looming future, mark The battle rolls across the night to come! "See how we right our wrongs at last."

Writes with the red radiance on the midnight heaven; Yet all goes right and merrily with the world.

So Sodom, grim old reveler, went to Death. Voluptuous music throbbled through all her courts, Mirth wanton'd at her heart one pulse before.

The moral of Massey is, enjoy the seductive charms of spring, but don't let them obscure the existence of social wrongs. Permit Sweet Phosphor to make your brow also smile like that of heaven; enjoy the woods, "lush-leary" and all, but forget not that Spring marks the beginning of outdoor activity in the Socialist labor movement.

THE PANIC OUTLOOK.

"The Evening Post" is moved to define what it calls "the magic theory of finance." The "Post" is not to be condemned for giving vent to its feelings. This theory is certainly fearfully and wonderfully made. It is our old friend, the psychological theory, recently advanced by Prof. Wm. Lough, in a new guise.

Of course, "The Evening Post" is disgusted. The "Post" laments the fact that for views of economic laws necromancy is substituted instead; a point most certainly well taken. The "Post" says with decided impatience and wisdom:—

"What we have before us is a phenomenon of world-wide sweep, and we are asked to accept a rat-hole explanation of it."

"The Post" is not content with thus unbecomingly itself; but also incidentally applies its thoroughly aroused critical faculties to "the rich man's panic" theory; and takes a most successful "fall out of it." Says the "Post":—

"Magnates scalping each other on the New York Stock Exchange may, of course, have some temporary effect upon foreign markets, but they can scarcely fix the rate of interest for all nations, or send a chill through the entire commercial world. It is not yet true that because Harriman has a pain, all Europe takes to its bed."

If "The Evening Post" is so utterly impatient, directly and incidentally, with these two theories, the wonder grows as to what it thinks of the Guggenheimer theory of no panic, based on the prevalent conditions of "prosperity" in this country? Mr. Guggenheimer is head of the great Smelting Trust. He declares,

"From all sides in the commercial world I hear the same reports of unexampled prosperity continuing without a break."

That, of course, should settle it. But does it? It certainly don't. Mr. Guggenheimer overlooks what "The Evening Post" correctly sees: "What we have before us is a phenomenon of world-wide sweep." Considering the intimate dependence of the prosperity of modern industrial nations on international conditions, Mr. Guggenheimer's theory may be confidently put in the rat-hole category; it is too national to be valuable.

Nor is that all. History cautions mankind against mistaking the hectic flush on the cheeks of the robust consumptive, "Prosperity," for the glow of sound health. In David A. Wells' "Recent Economic Changes" there are many quotations from a wide variety of sources, reflecting the world-wide panic of 1873. On page 4 of the work mentioned, the "London Engineer" of February, 1873, is quoted. In that quotation, relating to England, one may find the following lines in italics, which may be said to summarize the whole situation:—

"In 1873 scarcely a single step in advance was made in the science or practice of mechanical engineering. No one had time to invent, or improve, or try new things."

That certainly was prosperity with a vengeance; nevertheless, one short year afterward, there began a panic which subsequently allowed abundant time for the performance of all these neglected things.

In the face of these concurrent and historic facts, the man who accepts the Guggenheimer "unbreakable prosperity" theory without qualification, is apt to be a candidate for bitter disappointment in the aftermath that now seems predestined to come.

The presidential year of 1908 will be a panic year. Roosevelt and Bryan will probably face each other in striking opposition, one for "public control," the other for "public ownership of the railroads," now erroneously held to be the cause of the critical conditions now prevailing. 1896 will repeat itself in a

NO DECLINE IN MOVING FUND CONTRIBUTIONS—ANOTHER GOOD WEEKLY AVERAGE ADDED TO THE GRAND TOTAL ON HAND.

The contributions to the Moving Fund show no decline in the average weekly contributions. \$74.55 were added last week, bringing the grand total up to \$2,310.04. The biggest contributions this week, came from Cleveland, O. A cushion auction there raised \$12.05; \$15.75 were also collected on lists. The customary batch of encouraging letters, wishing the party press every success, was received along with the donations.

- Amounts Received. List 7, Oakland, Cal., J. Berlock, \$1; C. A. and Olive Johnson, \$10; B. Frankfort, \$1; S. Cize, \$1; L. Johnson, \$1; J. Bloomsma, \$1; G. Stevens, 50c; M. Solszhinej, \$1; Mrs. M. Solszhinej, 25c. \$ 16.75

BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

IV.

"THE PHILOSOPHY OF FAILURE."

Phrases embody ideas and conditions. "The class struggle" is a phrase embodying the idea of a society divided into classes, with conflicting interests, that struggle for supremacy. "The class struggle" is a sound phrase because it accords with facts. All phrases are not so happy. Some, like the shot that killed the cow, though aimed at a target, go wide of the mark.

Socialism is not the philosophy of failure; but a means to demonstrate the failure of philosophy, when applied by its opponents.

AN INVITATION.

To our comrades and friends:—The acting editor of the Daily and Weekly People is desirous of raising the general standard of their excellence. He aims to make every number of our organs the best that can be issued under the circumstances.

- W. Meyer, 25c; F. Kuhnert, 25c; G. Lubbahr, 25c; G. Lucht, 25c; K. Greber, 10c; G. Seifert, 25c; W. Weitsien, 25c; A. Stalla, 50c; "A. M.," 5c; G. Deur, 50c; J. Lutke, \$1 11.00

BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

IV.

"THE PHILOSOPHY OF FAILURE."

Phrases embody ideas and conditions. "The class struggle" is a phrase embodying the idea of a society divided into classes, with conflicting interests, that struggle for supremacy. "The class struggle" is a sound phrase because it accords with facts.

AN INVITATION.

To our comrades and friends:—The acting editor of the Daily and Weekly People is desirous of raising the general standard of their excellence. He aims to make every number of our organs the best that can be issued under the circumstances.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What do you think I heard a Socialist speaker say the other day?

UNCLE SAM—If he was a Socialist speaker you must have heard something sensible.

B. J.—Well, I didn't; he talked nonsense. What he said was downright treasonable to the Revolution of our Fathers!

U. S.—That's stiff. What did he say? B. J.—Now, then, that Socialist said that we workmen were nothing but merchandise, like shoes, stockings, pork or beef.

If that is not insulting, I don't know what it is; if that is not denying the Revolution, what is it?

U. S.—Well, I don't know what all you mean by that Revolution. I DO know, however, that a thing may have been done, and yet, after a while it is all undone again.

A Revolution, our fathers' Revolution, may have been successful in setting us free; but it doesn't follow from that that we may not have been subsequently re-enslaved and turned into merchandise.

If this did happen, it would be no treason to say so; on the contrary, it would be folly, mischievous folly, to deny it.

B. J.—Well, that's true, too. But we have not been re-enslaved, or turned into merchandise.

U. S. looks at him steadily. B. J.—Have we been re-enslaved? U. S.—Let's reason together. You read the papers, don't you?

B. J.—I do. U. S.—Did you ever come in their columns across the expression: "The millionaire market?"

B. J. (amused)—Why, no! U. S.—Why are you amused? B. J.—Because the "millionaire market" would mean a market in which millionaires are bought and sold; and that is nonsense; millionaires only buy and sell; they are not bought and sold.

U. S.—Just so; in other words, millionaires would be merchandise? B. J.—Yes, and they aren't.

U. S.—Or did you ever come across the terms: "The railroad magnate market?" Or "The mine baron market?" Or "The bankers' market?" Or "The corporation stockholders' market?"

B. J.—No, and for the same reason, they are not bought and sold; they are not merchandise.

U. S.—Correct. Now, did you ever come across the term: "The beef market?"

B. J.—Lots of times. That's all right. Beef is bought and sold; it is merchandise.

U. S.—And did you ever come across the terms: "The pork market?" Or "The shoe market?" Or "The stocking market?"

B. J.—Why, certainly, lots of times. And that's very natural; pork, shoes, stockings, etc., are all bought and sold; they are all merchandise.

U. S.—Now, my man, refresh your memory, and tell me whether you ever ran across in the papers the term: "The Labor Market?"

B. J. starts back as though he had been struck full in the chest. U. S.—Did you, or did you not? B. J.—I did, by thunder!

U. S.—Your face brightens up; light seems to be going up in it. Was that Socialist right or was he wrong in saying that we were nothing but merchandise under this present capitalist system?

B. J.—Right, by Jove!

Of all sad words from tongue or pen. The saddest are these, bamboozed again. —Song of the Western railroad men.

class one are most necessary, those in the other classes will be welcomed. The acting editor will give his assistance and advice wherever possible. Write at once; help in building up a good staff of steady contributors. Address, The Acting Editor, Daily and Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade Street, N. Y. City.

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.



OFFICIAL

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

VIRGINIA S. E. C.
The S. E. C. of Virginia met on March 17, at 3 P. M. at 523 E. Main St. Richmond Va.

Communications: From J. E. Schmiak, Organizer of Section Roanoke, enclosing addresses of members of Section.

On enquiring as to what rent the N. E. C. owed to the old quarters, Haselgrove said owing to circumstances he would not charge the N. E. C. for the last year.

Motion passed to pay March rent \$1.00 for the new headquarters in the People's Building, 428 Richmond St.

THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.
San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., April 2-7.

Financial Report for February: Receipts for the month, \$4.88; Disbursements for month, \$10.00; Cash on hand \$31.51. Report received.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.
L. Lewis, Pittsburg, Kansas \$ .40
J. Wardrop, Shields, B. C. . . . 2.50

Extend Their Organization—Organize First Branch at Good Meeting.
On Saturday, March 30th, at 6 p. m. a very enthusiastic and interesting meeting, resulting in the organization of a Jewish and Russian speaking branch of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

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.

MOVEMENT IS GROWING

PARTY PRESS EXERTS GREAT INFLUENCE ON IT—ORGANIZED EFFORT REQUIRED TO MAKE INFLUENCE GREATER.

For the week ending March 30th, we received 151 subs to the Weekly People, and 31 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 182. This is a poor showing.

None will deny that the movement grows in proportion as we carry on agitation, and agitation to-day is best done by the printed page. The opportunity is unlimited but willing workers are needed.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

BRITISH S. L. P. ALSO NEEDS MOVING FUND—RELATIONS WITH TRADES UNIONS PRIME SUBJECT AT BELGIAN LABOR PARTY CONVENTION.

ENGLAND.
The British Socialist Labor Party has now its own moving problem to contend with, having been ordered to vacate the premises now occupied by its printing plant, by the 28th of May.

At London, in the distribution of food in a bread-line, one starving man who had been forgotten made a gesture of impatience, which happened to send the hat of the distributor off his head. The "miscarant" was given two months in prison at hard labor.

SOCIALIST WOMEN

Extend Their Organization—Organize First Branch at Good Meeting.
On Saturday, March 30th, at 6 p. m. a very enthusiastic and interesting meeting, resulting in the organization of a Jewish and Russian speaking branch of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

It was decided to insert a call on the Jewish and Russian speaking women to join us in the work of emancipating our class, in all the Jewish newspapers.

Let us strive to double this record next week. By many doing a little the aggregate will be big; but all should contribute their best efforts to the Cause that is more than an ideal.

Labor News Notes.
That some of the Sections are up and doing is reflected in Labor News orders the past week. Oakland, Cal., \$39.24; Los Angeles, Cal., \$8.48; Seattle, Wash., \$7.80; Providence, R. I., \$7.00; Portland, Ore., \$6.60; Vancouver, B. C., \$4.25; Detroit, Mich., \$4.00; Butte, Mont., \$3.33; Bridgeport, Conn., \$1.75; Atchison, Kans., \$1.25; So. Norwalk, Conn., \$1.10; Mt. Vernon, O., \$1.00.

A New Castle, Pa., reader writes us that Labor News literature is the best for the workers that he has yet seen. He says it helps the workers to find themselves, or in other words, it gives them a point to start from.

IN TONOPAH.

(Continued from page one.)

mitted his logical argument to the crucible of analytical reason, in a manner which caused the A. F. of L. fakirs present to squirm in their stolen boots, and caused the scales of ignorance, blind prejudice, and idiotic superstition of the craft aristocracy of labor, to fall from the eyes of the unsophisticated wage slaves.

There were over 300 present, at the meeting. A small collection of \$16 was taken up. De Leon's meeting has had the invaluable effect of bringing into line the reactionary and Deleonophobe element.

On the second day of the lockout a restaurant keeper, John or Tony Silva by name, refused to pay a waitress who quit. The delegate of the Union took up the matter and failing to secure a settlement called out the rest of the help.

The Party members of Zurich are planning to build a People's Palace, similar to the one at Brussels, in which the International Socialist Bureau has its headquarters.

SWITZERLAND.

treasurer, Miss Bertha Simpkins; financial secretary, Miss Fannie Gallison. Once a month the branch and the parent body will hold a general meeting.

Recording Secretary.
MOYER-HAYWOOD DEFENSE FUND
J. Raymond, Seattle, Wash. . . . \$ 3.90
L. Herman, Seattle, Wash. . . . 1.00

MILWAUKEE STARTS EARLY.

Milwaukee, April 1.—Preparatory work for the mass meeting at which Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People will speak here on Sunday evening, April 28, is being pushed at this early date and will be continued till the date of the meeting.

The English branch of Section Milwaukee has conducted a series of meetings of late. These meetings were very interesting to all those who attended them.

Neither the Socialist Labor Party nor the Social Democratic Party take part in the spring campaign, in which, besides a new school board, judges, etc. will be elected.

Albeit the Social Democrats as a party do not participate in this campaign, the Central Labor body of this state as well as the central body of labor in Milwaukee are actively engaged in it.

The former is booming a F. J. Kneill for District Judge and the latter has put up three candidates for the office of the Milwaukee school board.

MINERS STAND FIRM.

Goldfield, Nev., March 27.—The miners in this camp last night at a mass meeting arranged to appoint a committee to confer with the mine owners. The decision of the meeting was that the relations with the Industrial Workers of the World would not be dissolved.

ST. JOHN INDICTED?

Rumor of Mine Owners' Latest Desperate Move Against Invincible I. W. Organizer.
Goldfield, Nev., April 1.—Preston and Smith, who were arrested for the killing in self defense, of Tony Silva, the restaurant keeper, whose place was boycotted, have been indicted by the grand jury.

THE GOLDFIELD SITUATION.

The tools disclaimed any intention of aiming at a divorce between the membership, but wished only to meet alone by reason of so beclouding an issue. The referendum vote was ordered and the proposition to hold separate meetings carried by about three hundred majority.

On the second day of the lockout a restaurant keeper, John or Tony Silva by name, refused to pay a waitress who quit. The delegate of the Union took up the matter and failing to secure a settlement called out the rest of the help.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL BALL.

Voted a Huge Success by All Present—Large Financial Returns Announced by Treasurer.
True to all predictions, the first grand annual ball of the New York Industrial Council, held last Saturday night at Progress Assembly Rooms, 28-30 Avenue A, turned out a most gratifying success.

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., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

ALTGELD'S PARDON

NEEBE, FIELDEN AND SCHWAB
Vindication of the Chicago Martyrs of 1887

PARSONS, SPIES, FISHER, BRONK AND LINGG

A historic document of prime importance at the present time in view of the capitalist conspiracy against the officers of the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS

The Attention of Workingmen is Called to the DAILY PEOPLE, The Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

ADIRONDACK POULTRY FARM

Gloversville, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1. Chris. Roszbach, Prop.