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AN ALL-AROUND COMMENTARY

with "The Carlitalist Society of Intenalfied Labor."

"Prosperity," like Hans tetmann's party, must have goned away in der Ewigheit, as far as the window glass ts that closed down two month plants that closed down carlier than usual, throwing 16,000 out of work, are concerned.

Former Representative Wadsworth calls Roosevelt takir and humbug, without causing even a ripple on the politi-cal or social pond. The statement appears to be taken for granted, and, unless accompanied by startling circumstances, a la Harriman, is regarded as lacking in novelty.

The crusade against blindness reyeals the slarming fact that 25,000 persons in America are needlessly blind. Much blindness is said to be due to accidents which might have been avoided by the use of safety devices in quarrying, iron works, glass works, other pursuits. Poverty, and the lack of curative institutions also contribute their share. This shameful waste of human energy is another of the many indictments against capital-

The news from the Far East reports as, Japan and India as well on the road /to capitalism. Banks are being consular service extended, rivers bridged, 150 locomotives and other railway equipment purchased, irrigated ers increased, cotton mills output enlarged, and new industries developed. No onder the Orient looms up as a prob-m to Occidental capitalism! Its potialities for good or evil are stupen

The rumor that Gempers is going to Industrial Workers of the World to seven their efforts. On the contrary, it should cause them to redouble them.

"The Society of Eternal Youth" will The metal trades industrialism of Gomphave a hard time of it in competition ers will most likely be like the coal to one industry and used in the interests of certain capitalists. The in dustrialism of the I. W. W. aims to unite the workmen of all industries in the overthrow of capitalism.

> Edward Everett Hale uttered som beautiful sentiments at the Alpha Del ta Phi fraternity dinner on the 19th inst. "I, me, and mine. My stocks, and my securities, and my interests. If that is the spirit of the educated man of to-day in this country, it were better he had never been born," he said. Hale further stated that "together" is the great word of the future. It is a pity that the venerable ex-nationalist and clergyman did not put these altruistic and communistic sentiments on a practical basis. Social democracy and ownership will furnish that.

Dr. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture says that whereas in Iowa the productivity of the soil is \$1,000 per man the average producern States is only \$100 per man. This statement suggests many thoughts. The backward development of the South, even in agriculture, is one of them. Another is the tremendous increase in agricultural wealth that the Southern States may yet experience through the application of Iowan principles, as advocated by Dr. Knapp. This increase would make a strong argument against Mal-thusianism. Finally, reflecting on the small average productivity of Southern soil, one cannot help recalling that even that productivity is rendered still small er by the profit system. Under this system, planters destroy their cotton in order to maintain prices. In how far this system will prevent the soil of the South from being developed to its full productivity, under the direction of modern agricultural science, only the future will make evident. That it will offer some objection thereto, is clearly a foregone

DE LEON IN FRISCO

CROWDS TURNED AWAY-OVER 4,000 PERSONS TURN OUT TO HEAR HI M.

Francisco bay cities have now added a link to the chain of unqualifiedly suc-cessful meetings held by Daniel De Leen, editor of the Daily and Weekly People. The Oakland meeting, was held in the Hamilton Auditorium, a fine hall centrally located that seats 700 people. A beavy rain fell the few last hours befere the meeting and yet fully 000 peo-ple gathered. A collection of \$26.40 was taken up; over \$5.00 of literature was sold, subs to Weekly People were taken and a number of trial subscriptions applied for.

Armer, favorably known to The datey Armer, favorably known to The sle readers, as its carsooniet, acted chairman and introduced De Leon with a few appropriate remarks.

In this town, where the Socialistic "in-

tellectuals" are most typically "intellectual" and where the Socialist party has hitherto been perfectly dominated by them (and there were many of them in the audience, too) in this town, De Leon's introductory remarks were more appropriate, they were a synopsis be situation when he said: "I address myself to the workingmen, if here me present who are not working men and they are truly intellectual, they dd be able to work out their own salvation. If they have not that power they are not for us and I am not ad-

The subject was "Industrial Union-ism," and the arraignment of the labor fakirs certainly was a scathing one, as he added proof upon proof as to the il-logical position of the American Federa-tion of Labor and the logic of the Industrial Workers of the World.) The equally illegical position of the pure and simple Socialist party was probed isto; and the reasons why the Labor economic as well as litical, and political as well as ecowas demonstrated, judging by neived, to the satisfaction of all.

The educational value of the lecture

of be ever-estimated and to the

San Francisco, April 8 .- The San | movement in Oakland it was of utmost importance.~ A number of questions were asked

and answered. Among them, of course, was our new friend, "Seeing that the Industrial Workers of the World will develop its own political reflex ought not the Socialist Labor Party to disband?"; and our old friend, "What is the difference between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party?"

The meeting adjourned at a late hour and every one was happy and satisfied, except those who had good reason to be otherwise, on account of the drubbing they had received,

On Friday evening, April 5, the I. W. W. Mixed Local of Frisco held its business meeting. The whole membership must have turned out to a man, probably anticipating a visit from De Leon, be cause their large headquarters was filled They were not disappointed. Shortly after nine o'clock De Leon walked in and as No. 173 does not appear in the last available "List of Local Unions Ex pelled," we recommend that a revised list is now in order, because the reception De Leon received was decidedly UN-Shermanistic and De Leonistic. Being asked to address the local, he anticipated the thought uppermost in everybody's mind and gave a detailed, interesting and most instructive address upon the situation in Goldfield, Nevada, We are sure that every 1, W. W. man that hears the magnificent story of the struggle at Goldfield goes away a stronger and more determined revolutionist.

One incident in this meeting deserve to be recorded. When De Leon related how Comrade Preston unfortunately found himself obliged to kill the bully Silva, some one applauded. "Let that go," said De Leon, sharply; "he is dead, anyhow." And he added: "Understand this thoroughly. We do not advocate physical force. We believe in civilized argument for settling disputes. But if the capitalists try to down civilized argument by force, then our talk would

(Continued on page 5.)

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL .27 1907.

In "Everybody's Magazine" for April, teen hours a day. . . . It was shown in ployees; for that is what this terrible Carl Snyder writes eloquently on "The Growing Railway Death Roll: Who is Responsible?" Snyder's eloquence consists of a calm presentation of facts. He holds the absence of the block system responsible for the growing death rate. Says he on this head:

"IN THIS COUNTRY NOT ONE QUARTER OF THE TOTAL MILE-AGE IS COVERED BY ANY BLOCK SYSTEM AT ALL

"The Railway Age, of Chicago, in a recent issue, makes a tabulation. It shows that out of about 220,000 miles of main track, only 55,000 miles are protected, and of this, 41,227 miles, or nearly four-fifths, have simply the primitive manual telegraph block, in which the block usually extends from one sta tion to the other, and which, be it said, in large part is only used in the day-

The lack of safety guards herein set forth, especially when contrasted with their great use) in both Germany and England, where there is a correspondingly lower death rate, makes a decid edly impressive, but not wholly convincing argument. This arises from the fact that Mr. Snyder cites 94 per cent. of the 448 collisions reveiwed by the Railway Age as being due "to disregard of orders, rules, or signals." "The men are overworked: the human ma-

the accident had been on duty something like forty hours out of forty-eight, with no adequate chance for any rest An engineer in this condition may think mind fail to respond in the usual way; that stare him in the face. It was shown by the production of the timesheets on this particular division of the Baltimore and Ohio that there were in the preceding months over six hundred train crews that worked beyond an average of TEN PER DAY, on the division."

From this it is evident that even with safety guards, accidents are unpreventable, as long as inhumanly long hours of labor are imposed upon railroad employees. An overworked employee will no more pay attention to an electric, block signal manipulated from a tower than he will to orders received via the primitive manual telegraph block. Nature forbids it; he is too exhausted to grasp the full significance of either. Disaster and death is the result

The responsibility for the growing death roll then, lies deeper than the lack of safety guards; it is to be found in the attempt to run the railroads of this country with about two-thirds or chine cannot stand from fourteen to six- one-half of the required number of em-

the inquiry into the Terra Cotta dis- overwork practically amounts to. But aster, that the engineer responsible for why is this attempt made? Why is not a full complement of men hired and set to operating the railroads? Mr. Snyder, in a measure, makes answer, perhaps unconsciously, to all who want to get he is awake, but his eyes and ears and at the truth of the matter. Says, he, referring to the need of an all-around without knowing it, he runs past signals perfect development, as applied to the railroads of this country: "They are solvent and prosperous where the railways of England are practically bankrupt, and this at ton rates that no country in Europe can show. But they are not safe as English and Continental fourteen hours continuously. This was railways. We have purchased economy of movement at the price of human life. In this regard, our railway managers have simply shared in a prevalent national mania..." That is, the railroads are run for profit, not use. To run them for use may save human life, but it will bankrupt the railroads and the capitalists who own them. The profit system then is responsible for the growing railway death roll in this country.

The profit system is, further, responsible for aduteration, bribery, corruption, insurance scandals, stock watering and manipulation, strikes, boycotts, the massacre of workmen in labor conflicts -in brief, all the ills of modern capialism. And it will ensure and continue to propagate these, until their malodor compels their extinction through the system that is advocated, and will be inaugurated, by Socialism.

THE ROAD

En route to Portland, Ore., April 9.- | Japanese exclusion) "[unprintable] So-This will be "Gleanings." My diary is cialist!" Gil.-"That's not WE. This is the bursting with memoranda that I have S. L. P." not yet had a chance to handle. Shall Jap .- "Oh! 'Marx Socialists'! Goed! take up this "trip" a bunch of them. Other Socialists [unprintable] Social-

The talk about the "epidemic of railroad accidents" greatly partakes of superstition, or of patient thoughtlessness on the part of the "public." It is now over a month I have been observing the "epidemic" at close quarters. It amounts to simply this:-the Companies have long been draining the road and rolling stock of every penny there was in them in order to swell the dividends, and, consequently, have not been making the necessary repairs. Furthermore, the Companies are now cheese-paring in point of operating personnel. The former cause would be cause enough to produce quite a crop of "epidemics"; accentuated by the latter cause, the "epidemic" is-well, what it is. Sixteen years ago I made a tour to this coast I was out nearly two months. I came across only two accidents-one on the outward trip before entering Davenport, Ia., the second on the home run near Xenia, O. Although I may have consciously lost two and one-half hours. This trip I have been out, so far, thirtynine days only, and have already lost fifty-three hours. This loss of time was due to the wornout condition of the roadbeds; the wornout condition of the rolling stock, especially freight trains, the wrecks of fully a dozen of which have for long hours blocked my passage; and due, not the least, to the thinned out personnel that is supposed to wait upon the trains. I have noticed this, for instance: A train arrives at one of the stations where it is "overhauled." That work should, and can be done quickly. Formerly two men ran along either side of the train-one, tripping with a hammer the wheels and gear to ascertain whether they were in order; another looking into the "boxes" of the wheels to see if there was enough oil in them, and adding to the supply if it had run low. Now ONE man has to attend to both jobs, on both sides of the train, and when he is through, 'tis he himself who has to climb up a ladder

In Oakland, on the 4th, I had a de lightful interview with the Editor of the "Kakumei" (The Revolution), a Japanour comrades and friends in Great Brit- had an article denunciatory of the Amercan Socialists for their joining Bel mont's incubatees in the howl against the Japanese. The comrades had soon enlightened him on the facts, and he hastened to correct his error, doing prompt justice to the loval and sound Marxism of the S. L. P. and distinguishing it from the spurious S. P., whose platform demands the exclusion of the Japanese. In the conversation I had with him he revealed accurate knowledge of the difference there exists beween the S. L. P. which practices its preaching-"Proletarians of all countries, unite!"-and the pack of pure and simple politicians who run the S. P. and with whom the ballowed motto is used but as claptrap, like "Freedom" on the lips of bourgeois poli-

on the flank of the train, and replenish

the ice water tanks. No wonder the

trains lose time. No wonder none ar-

rives, from these long runs, within as

little as three hours late. My trains

have been as much as ten hours late .-

Are the railroads making hay while the

sun shines?

New York, who is now out West here cils. organizing, tells a killing story of a talk a Japanese workingman had with him on a train. The Jap's eye had fallen on the I. W. W. button on the lapel of Gilhaus's coat. He approached touched the button and said: "Good button." Immediately his eye fell upon the S. L. P. button that Gilhaus wore on the other lapel. The Jap looked excited, and the following dialogue ensued:

Gil.-"Yes. Socialist Labor Party." Jap.-[Unprintable] Socialist ?! ?" Gil.-"What you do mean by '[un

copy of the S. P. California platform,

ists! Whereupon hands were shaken heart_ ily. Thus the Japs have their own, not wholly elegant, yet expressive terminology to distinguish the bogus Socialists from the true-the S. P. from the more precious than the life of Vincent

Gilhaus, the Comrade of Section

Jap .- "Socialist?"

printable | Socialist'?" Jap .- (Produces from his pocket a

The capitalist papers are throwing out dark hints about St. John being indicted at Goldfield. I doubt not the Mine Owners would like to tie him up. They are none too good to commit that or any other crime. All the same, from what I know of the situation in and around Goldfield I very much doubt the story, or rather, the darksome hint, In a previous report I have described the two fictitious Goldfields-both the products of the capitalist press, and

yet materially different-one being the creation of the brain of the Goldfield "Tribune," for home consumption, the other the creation of the capitalist press, outside of Goldfield, for outside consumption. The story, or, rather hint, goes but to confirm the theory that, of the several precious lives in the United States, to-day, there is none

From reliable information received on the road I gather two things-

First—That Sherman did not lie when he revealed to Mrs. Forberg the plot he, O'Neill and Kirwan had concocted with an A. F. of L. man in Denver to "purge" the I. W. W. of its revolutionary "fanatics," which revelation made up the subject of Mrs. Forberg's affidavit;

Second-That either the Sherman ig-

noramus or men and things in the Labor Movement got names twisted, or Mrs. Forberg heard a name wrong. The A. F. of L. representative in that cabat was not Victor Berger. It was Barney Berlyn, the Chicago A. F. of L. cigarmaker, whose horizon is bounded by the \$550 coffin benefit which he will be awarded when he will have been gathered into the bosom of Abraham. Barney is a typical "Neutrality on Trades Unions" S. P. leader. The Social Revolution is, in his mind, dwarfed and narrowed down to that coffin. That is his level. He it was who was in Denver as "Envoy Extraordinary" of the A. F. of L.-ized S. P. The scatterbrained worthy felt so sure of his game that he gave some of the delegates to the I. W. W. convention, who happened to pass through Denver, some tart messages for the "coffee-and-doughnut" delegates they were to meet in Chicago, Hence the confident announcement in ese Socialist paper. Quite recently he the Chicago "Socialist," a few days before the convention met, that the the combined efforts of Sherman and the miners; hence also the dumpful notes, with which, a week later, the same paper confessed that its prophecy had unfortunately not proved true. 'Dumping' having been the order of business arranged by the S.-P.-A.-F.of-Lized Sherman, he and his clique were the dumpees, with the stalwart miners' delegates, St. John, Ryan and Heslewood leading in the work of dumping .- Barney, be it remembered, has long been the "Snap-Shot" Editor on the Chicago "Socialist." That much for the wheels within wheels in the S. P. "Neutrality" game, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, contributory proof of the S. L. P. contention that the A. F. of L. dominates the pure and simple political Socialists' coun-. .

My California meetings have been huge. They fitly culminated night before last with the 'Frisco meeting. The Pavilion, long and wide, with seats shelving from the roof down to the floor, and said to hold from three to four thousand people, was packed to its utmost capacity. The chairman at the Oakland meeting was the talented S. L. P. artist Sidney Armer. At the San Jose meeting I met the venerable mother of St. John, and a brother of Moyer with his wife, The S. L. P. of California will henceforth set up its own ticket-I think. The circum-

(Continued on page 6.)

A CALL TO SOCIALIST WRITERS ON THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Comrades and friends:-

The Socialist Women of Greater New York address these lines to You in the tope of securing Your co-operation to the end that the great armies of women may be enlisted in the work of the socialist movement. On the growing importance of woman to the socialist movement much can be said. Woman is becoming an important factor in the solution of the social problem. The development of modern machinery tends ever more to the displacement of male by female labor, and the creation of industries dominated by woman. It becomes necessary, therefore, to educate, organize and train woman in order that she may be prepared to play her part in the inauguration of the Socialist com-

The development of capitalism proceeds with great speed. Class divisions become more emphatic daily. There is need of reflecting these facts on the minds of the working class, irrespective of sex, so that capitalist tendencies may be fully appreciated and met. We intend to pay exclusive attention to the work of education among women. This phase of socialist activity has been gen erally ignored; despite the fact that, in the United States, for instance, there are 5,000,000 women wage workers; and at least 10,000,000 wives, daughters and sisters of men wage workers.

In this work of woman-education, the Socialist Women of Greater New York, deem the creation of a popular leaflet literature, dealing with woman in modern society, the first necessity. Some of these leaflets will be distributed broadcast at factories where women are employed; and an extensive organization will be created for the purpose of doing this work on the gigantic scale that the conditions demand. Other leaflets will be sold at a low cost, possibly one cent each.

In order to create this popular leaflet | essay on the general subject of "Woman literature, The Socialist Women of Greater New York feel impelled to rely upon Your hearty co-operation and vol-untary contributions. We therefore appeal to You to favor us with an article of not less than 200 and not more than 1000 words on any of the following

(1) Woman as an industrial factor under the Capitalist system.

(2) Woman and marriage, (3) Woman as the wife of the wage

(4) Woman as an economic dependent,

(5) Woman and politics. (6) Woman and the family.

(7) Woman and industrial unions (8) Woman and her relation to the Socialist movement.

Also articles bearing in general on Woman in all her activities under capitalism

Each article must be as simple as the subject will permit. It must advocate the Socialist remedy and make plain that no hope for relief can be expected of her own sex. from capitalist society. All the articles will be sent to the various socialist publications of the country, thus making the omen readers of these publications the beneficiaries of the knowledge thus gathered, leading to the creation of "Woman's Columns." The respective publications will be permitted to exercise the freedom of criticism, as some of the ar ticles may not accord with the tactics which they espouse. This would be creative of wholesome discussion, which will no doubt, prove satisfactory to all concerned. The article pronounced the best will be printed in leaslet form, over the writer's signature, and distributed, it is

The Socialist Women of Greater New York have, in pursuit of their educational objects, already offered a prize of The Socialist Women of Greater New \$100 (one hundred dollars) for the best, York.

hoped, by the millions, through the ef-

forts of the women of the land.

and the Socialist Movement." Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the distinguished authoress and lecturere; Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor party, and Mr. W. J. Ghent, Secretary of the Rand School of Social Science have consented to officiate as judges and award the prize to the winner. This offer has met with a favorable response and promises to prove productive of good

Our experience has taught us that our sex can only be appealed to in a special and peculiar manner; that regardless of whatever we may desire to the contrary, the nature, training, propensities and social ideals of modern women are such as to make a special literature and other machinery of propaganda essential. In fact, such is modern woman's conservatism-such the benumbing and degrading influence of capitalism upon herthat a special and peculiar appeal to her and her interests is necessary on the part of the more enlightened members

There is good reason why this appeal should issue from the United States, to ain, Canada and Australia. The need of woman's education is most acute here, owing to the growth of industry dominated almost exclusively by women. As Marx well said: "The country that is more developed industrially only shows, to the less developed, the image of its own future."

Comrades and friends, our purpose is clear; our goal Yours. Help us to realize both. On with the education and organization of woman! On with the Social Revolution!

Address all contributions to Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Mrs. Anna B. Touroff.

598 St. Mary's St., New York City, N. Y.

WHAT OF THE PROLETARIAT?

[By Alfred C. Coursen.]

As I have received a marked copy of the Weekly People, containing "An Invitation," and as it has been duly explained what that means, there appears to be no excuse left for not making an effort to supply an acceptable communication. It is not lack of willingness that has curtailel my contributions, but fear to intrude upon the valuable space of The People, space which I do not hesitate to say is sacred to me and which I revere with a deep veneration.

It has alway been a theory which has stood the test of time with me, for ourselves and well for others that

that no human intelligence is too unin- we reflect, and then record our impresformed to furnish ideas of value, and | sions of the trend of events. while we must "consider the source" of opinions and do our own thinking, yet a the law of gravitation, by which allobgerm of good thought may be found jects, before and after that discovery, in many rough coatings, just as the have always fallen when unsupported, seed of life surely exists in vegetable so has Marx stated the law of social nature which may sometimes appear evolution, which has conducted man draw two conclusions-one to strengthen the self-respect of the proletariat, which should always remember that it is a man, with rights and duties of a man; the other, that as the progress of social events marches by it is well

to be dead enough. From this I here out of savagery, when he did not know the law of his own motion, up to that point where he now stands calmly contemplating his own socially evolved

As surely as Sir Isaac Newton stated

(Continued on page 6.) and pointing to the plank that demands

identity, and differs only in the desire

to hasten or retard its perfection and

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF KARL MARX

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

Zeit," by Fred Fellerman. (Continued.)

11.

In order to understand and love the eart that was beating under the cloak e scholar, one must see Marx, after ng put aside his books and papers, in the bosom of his family, or on Sun-day evenings in the company of his friends. He then proved to be the st pleasant companion, full of huand wit, and with the heartiest of ghs. His black eyes, shaded by thick rows, flashed with delight and deword, or a quick and pointed retort.

He was a fond, gentle and indulgent Tather. "Children must educate the wents," he used to say. In the relas existing between himself and his hters, who loved him dearly, not the shadow of fatherly authority displayed. He never commanded but begged for the desired act as favor, or suggested to leave that ne, which he would forbid. And yet, om will a father have found better ence than he did. His daughters d upon him as their friend and ated him as their companion; they not call him "father," but "Mohr," mame he had received on account is dark complexion and his ebonyhair and beard. On the other hand members of the Communist Alliprior to 1849, called him "Father rx." although at that time he had not yet completed his thirtieth year of life.

ole hours he spent at play with his children These remember even now re fleets of paper-ships, which he had made for them, and which amid as shouts of joy were placed in big waterpail and set on fire. Sundays his daughters would not allow him to work; they claimed him as their own the whole day. In fair weather the whole family would take a stroll into the country, stopping at common ns to drink gingerbeer and to dit bread and cheese. When his daughters ere still small, he shortened for them the long way by telling fantastic and langthy tairy tales, which he invented while walking, and he stretched the ing to the length of the road had to travel. Mark was endowed Mrs. Marx kept carefully the youthful verses of her husband, but did not them to anybody. The older Mary family had dreamt of a career for son as a man of letters, or as proor at a university, and in their eson he degraded himself to inin Socialist agitation and the A his daughters to write for n a drama of which the Gracchi to be the subject. But unfortuny he could not keep his word. It d have been very interesting to of the Class Struggle," would have ated this terrible and grand epoch of

and a history of philosophy, which had the favorite study of his youth. in order to carry into effect his regarding his writings, and to riches that were stored up in his

ife was a companion to him in the at and truest meaning of the word. had become acquainted when was only 17 years of age when he d himself. The young people ted nine years before, in 1843, they arried, and from that time they never parted. Mrs. Marx died ort time before her husband. No has ever possessed in a higher deuality, and this in spite of havborn and raised in a German tle family. For her, social difand classifications did not ex-In her house, at her table, she cived the workman in his blouse and is with the same civility and sy as if he had been a prince e acquainted with her amiable lity, and I am convinced none guessed that this woman, who them with such simple and s heartiness was in the mae, a descendent of the family tukes of Argyle, and that her

not even in times of bitter want, did she regret the step.

She was endowed with a cheerful and written to her friends, and which flowed from her pen without trouble or restraint, are the masterly accomplishments of an animated and original intellect. It was considered a feast to receive a letter from Mrs. Marx. Johann Philipp Baker has published several of them. Heine, the inexorable satirist, dreaded Marx's mockery, but he entertained a great admiration for the acute and delicate intellect of Mrs. Mary When the couple was living in Paris. he was a frequent guest at their house, Marx had such a high esteem of the intelligence and the critical sense of his wife, that he told me in 1866, he had communicated all his manuscripts to her and he laid great value upon her judgment. Mrs. Marx copied the manuscripts of her husband and prepared them for the press.

Mrs. Mark gave birth to many children. Three of them died at a delicate age, in the period of want which the family had to pass through after the revolution of 1848, when they fled to London and lived in two small rooms in Dean street: Soho Square, I have become acquainted with only three daughters. When I was introduced to Marx in 1865, the youngest now Mrs Aveling, was then a charming child with the character of a boy. Marx asserted his wife had erred in the sex, when she had given birth to sembattles and configurations of it as a girl. The two other daughters represented most charming and harmonlous counterparts. The oldest one now Mrs. Longuet, was, like her father, of dark complexion, had black eyes and raven-black hair; the younger one, Mrs. Lafargue, was blonde and rosy her luxuriant curly hair glittering with gold, as if the setting sun had gone to rest in it: she resembled her mother. Besides these, there was another im-

portant member of the family. Miss

Helen Demuth. Born in the family of

a peasant, she had entered the family while very young, almost a child, as servant girl to Mrs. Marx, long before married, Helen did not leave her, but on the contrary devoted herself to the Marx family, with so much submission, that she forgot herself entirely. She accompanied Mrs. Marx and her busband in all their travels in Europe and participated in their banishments, She was the practical house-spirit, who could find a way in the most difficult affair's of life. It is due to her sense of order, economy and cleverness, that the family at least was never without the most necessary means of life. She ed at that time in Germany as understood everything. She cooked and looked after the household, she dressed the children and cut their garments and together with Mrs. Marx, served them. She was at the same time housekeeper and major-dome of the house which she conducted. The children how its, who is called the "Knight loved her like a mother and she posfor them. Mrs. Mary considered her Marx harbored many other plans as an intimate friend, and Marx enhe intended to write a work on logic He played at chess with her and it The "Misery of Philosophy," an answer ald have had to live hundreds of blind; all that the Marxes did was Political Economy," all were ignored. At good, and could not be otherwise but last the "International" and the first the world with even a part of to do with her. Anyone who had been spiracy of silence, which had lasted for admitted into the intimate circle of the family, she took under her motherly protection. She had, so to say, adopted Marx's family. Miss Helen has outlived Marx and his wife, her care she nas now transferred to Engel's house

> the family Marx. Moreover, Engels was, so to say, also member of the family; Marx's daughters called him their second father, and he was the alter ego of Marx. For a long time their two names were never separated in Germany, and history will forever record them united on her pages. Marx and Engels have realized the ideal of friendship in our own century, as the poets of antiquity had painted it. From early youth they were together and developed on parallel lines, they have lived in the most cordial community of ideas and sentiment, and participated in the same revolutionary agitation; and as long as they could stay together they also worked together. Very likely they would have worked together all their lifetime, had not events compelled them to live separated for about twenty years. suppression of the revolution

her youth, and to whom the affection

was extended which she entertained for

Translated from the Stuttgart "Neue | cern Mrs. Marx; she had left every- | to say in London. However, they con thing to follow her Karl, and never, tinued to live their joint spiritual life, while they almost daily, by letter, com municated to each other their views con cerning political and scientific events of bright intellect. The letters she has the day, and about their intellectual work. As soon as Engels could free himself from his work, he hastened to leave Manchester and to establish his home in London, and settled down at a ten minutes' walk from his dear Marx. From 1870 until the death of his friend not a single day passed that these two men did not see each other, either at the home of one or the other.

It was a feast with the Marx family when Engels announced that he would come over from Manchester. Long before the approaching visit it was the daily topic of conversation, and on the day of his arrival Marx became so impatient that he could not work. Then for many days the friends would sit together, smoking and drinking all night to rehearse all the events which had transpired since their last meeting.

Engels' opinion Marx placed higher than that of anyone else, because Engels was the man whom he considered capable to be his co-worker. Engels was for him a whole public world; in order to convince him and win him over to any of his ideas, no work was too hard for Marx to do. I have seen, for instance that he read over anew whole volumes in order to find again the fact, which he needed to get the opinion of Engels about an unimportant point, which I do not remember anymore, and which he intended to alter, regarding the political and religious wars of the Albingenses. To win Engels' opinion, was for him : triumph.

Marx was proud of Engels. With satisfaction he enumerated to me all the moral and intellectual merits of his friend, and went especially with me to Manchester to make me acquainted with him. He admired the extraordinary manysidedness of his scientific accom plishments, and became uneasy on ac count of the least event which hap pened to befall him. "I always tremble," he said to me, "that he will meet with an accident upon one of his coursings, when he, at full speed, with passionate fondness, gallops through the fields, unconcerned about all the obstacles in the way."

Marx was just as good a friend as he was a loving husband and father, but he also found in his wife, his daughters, in Helen and in Engels, beings who de served to be loved by a man like him.

IIIA Marx had entered public life to be one of the leaders of the radical bourgeoisie, but found himself deserted as soon as his opposition became too aggressive, and was treated as an enemy as soon as he became a Socialist. Hunted and expelled from Germany, after having been insulted and calumniated, a conspiracy of silence was organized against his person and his works. The "Eighteenth Brumaire" proves, that of all the historians and politicians of the year 1848, Marx was the only one who understood and lucidly explained the true character of the causes and the consequences of the for Gold, your wild competition is to ple cling as tenaciously to the home sites because she had a motherly affection Coup d'Etat of December 2, 1851; and blane for this condition. You run each yet it was totally ignored. Not a single other down and in your fall you seek to one of the common newspapers men- drag us workers with you. This must tertained for her a special friendship, tioned the work, despite its insight, cease; We shall determine the price of often happened that he lost the game. to the "Philosophy of Misery," as well Helen's love for the Marx family was as the "Contribution to a Critique of good; anyone who criticised Marx, had volumes of "Capital" broke the conabout fifteen years.

It was no longer possible to ignore Marx; the "International" was waxing, and filled the world with the rumor of its deeds. Although Marx remained behind the scenes and allowed others to with whem she became acquainted in act, it was soon discovered who was the real manager. In Germany the Social Democratic party was organized and developed such a strength, that Bismork wooed its favor before he attacked it. The Lassallean, Schweitzer, published a series of articles which Marx considered very noteworthy, and through them the workers became acquainted with "Capital". Upon a motion of J. Ph. Becker. the congress of the "International" resolved to call the attention of the international Socialists to the work, as the Bible of the Working Class.

After the revolt of March, 1871, in which the hand of the International was suspected, and after the defeat of the Commune, whose defense had been taken up by the General Council of the International against the unfettered press of the bourgeois of all countries, the name of Marx became world-famous. Marx was now acknowledged as the irrefutable theorist of scientific Socialism and as the organizer of the first internabeen the minister of the of 1848, Engels was obliged to go to tional labor movement. "Capital" be-

ists of all countries, and all Socialist and labor journals popularized his scientific theories. In America during a big strike which took place in New York, passages of it were published in pamphlet form, in order to induce the workmen to hold out and to prove to them the justice of their demands. "Capital" was translated into the principal languages of Europe, into Russian, French and English; extracts of it, were published in the German, Italian, French, Spanish and Dutch languages. And as often as opponents in Europe and America tried to refute his theories, these economists found at once a Socialist answer which shut their mouths. "Capital" in reality has become to-day what the congress of the "In-ternational" named it, "the Bible of the Working Class."

(To Be Concluded.)

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF LABOR.

> [Translated from the German by F. P. Janke.]

Many an interesting itme can be found in the early writings of the forerunners of modern scientific Socialism, but 'unfortunately these are rarely ac cessible to the students of the movement to-day; particularly is this true of the early writings in languages other than the English.

I shall attempt from time to time to bring before the readers of The People such items as I can find and I shall begin with the translation of the "Ten Commandments of Labor" reproduced in 1902 in "Documente des Socialismus," but originally published in the German publication "Die Verbruderung" (The Brotherhood) in the issue of March 9th, 1849.—The translator

First Commandment:-Thou shalt work He who will not work, shall not eat. So it is written. And still many eat, who do not work. This must cease!

Second Commandment:-Thou shalt not tolerate an idler around thee.

If you see one standing near thee is idle and able to work, give him an apron and a hoe and say to Him:

"Now work, for don't you see, brother, that if you are idle I must do your share of work as well as mine? That is unjust; therefore work, rich idler."

Third Commandment:-Thou shalt per form no Slavelabor.

All men are free and equal. No one is orn a slave. And no one need become a slave, for work can and must be free must suit your inclination and ability, must not dull your intellect nor crush your body. Not to the advantage of another shall you toil and to your disadvantage. Not as a slave for a master shall you labor, but as a free man for yourself and for your brother, who likewise works for himself and you. The only slaves that shall exist upon this earth are the machines, which are submissive to man.

Fourth Commandment:-Thou shalt de mand just reward for thy labor.

When you are told: "Business is bad, your wages must be reduced, you must submit to circumstances of hard times. etc."-and when they gradually reduce your just wage and reduce you to the level of a beast of burden, then answer: -"The hard times you have made, not I: Your greed, your unlimited hunger

wares, we, who produce them, and not you! We want a just reward for our labor, for every worker is worthy of his

Fifth Commandment:-Thou shalt not suffer hunger.

See you, no sparrow falls from the roof from hunger; no worm crawls in the grass that does not get its food; no fish swims in the water that starves. Then why should you, man, suffer hunger? Why so? Do you not cultivate the fields; does not the product ripen under your care; do you not bake the bread; do you not pluck the fruit from off the trees? Why should you suffer hunger? A fool is he who starves himself and works for others.

Sixth Commandment:-Thou shalt not clothe thyself in rags.

The violets in the meadow and th roses in the garden have their gay attire, the birds their feathered fluery, the bear his whole, warm fur. Did you not sow the flax and spin the silk; did you not weave the purple mantle of the King? Why do you want to go in rags?

Seventh Commandment:-Thou shalt be happy.

your soul; in other words did you be-

come a whole man, sound in mind and love thee as himself.

The purpose of Life is that a man shall be happy. Did you do all that was necessary to mantain and improve mankind,-did you wring from the soil its nourishment,-did you give flight to WHERE COMMUNISM AND WOMAN REIGN SUPREME

THE HOPI COMMONWEALTH

By Frederick Monsen, in the April | selected by their ancestors as they do to | few minutes the labor many months, or

In spite of its isolated position in the

heart of the desert, surrounded by unfriendly tribes and far away from civilization, the little commonwealth of the Hopi cliff-dwellers has of late years become fairly accessible to the traveler, who may well feel repaid for a journey across the desert by the interest to be found in the strange habitations, primitive customs, and barbaric art of this remnant of a prehistoric race. Two days on horseback, or three in a wagon, northbound from any one of several Arizona stations on the transcontinental line of the Santa Fe Railway, carries one through a land of long desert slopes and sage covered valleys; past volcanic peaks and cinder cones, bad lands and alkali wastes, mesas covered with juniped, pinons and cedars, and finally into the real desert-the Painted Desert, that mysterious land, full of color and enchantment, which is the heritage of the gentle Hopitah. From the top of the last divide that

marks the boundary of the Hopi country.

one sees on the horizon line the high mesas that project into the desert like the bows of a great battleship. These mesas end very abruptly, giving a most precipitous look to the high clffs on the top of which are located the seven Hopi pueblos. You strain your eyes to see the towns on the crest of these great cliffs, but so like are they in color and outline to the living rock, that it is impossible to distinguish them until you come within a couple of miles, when you suddenly realize that the mesas are crowned with human habitations. As you climb one of the precipitous trails leading to the villages, you wonder what overnowering motive could have forced these people to build their homes in such inaccessible places, but a closer look at their architecture reveals the fact that it was fear of man that must originally have caused them to build their fortresslike cities at the top of the cliffs. In fact, the very trail by which you climb could, in the days when bows and arrows and stone axes were the only weapons. have easily held by one man against an army. From necessity the ancestors of the Hopi lived on the mesa tops in the immemorial past, and the same necessity for centuries compelled their descendents to follow their example. Now that all danger of invasion is past, the Hopi of the present day still live there by choice, and this in spite of the fact that all the water used in the villages, except such as is caught during rains in the basinlike depressions in the rocky surface of the mesa top, is laboriously brought up the steep trails in large pottery water bottles slung over the backs of the wo-

Since the rediscovery of Hopi Land by the white man about twenty years ago, the government has attempted, by offers of building material, to induce the people to settle nearer to the springs and their farming lands, but the conservative peo-

body? If so then you must be happy and satisfied with life-you and all you

Eighth Commandment:-Thou shalt live

Honor! That is, no one shall stand over you and jeer at you "Worker, ignorant worker, poor worker!" No, you shall say to them who have lived by the sweat of your brow: "Idlers, poor idlers! I forgive you what you have done unto me. I offer you the hand of brotherhood. You too shall live in honor, by your labor.

Ninth Commandment:-Thou shalt close thine ears to priests. The tree of knowledge is the tree of

Life. The priests who do nothing, yet live well, drive you back from the tree of knowledge. "Not here," they say "shalt thou enjoy, but yonder. Here suffer, up there you will be rewarded." Thus they offer you a vision, that they may enjoy the reality themselves. But you should know that the right to live, that is the right to be happy, means right to be happy HERE.

Tenth Commandment:-Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Only so will you succeed in raising

yourself out of slavery. Only thus can you be free; for freedom and equality can only proceed from brotherhood. Hatred and Envy divide-Love unites. Alone you are weak, united you are strong and mighty. Therefore love thy

neighbor as thyself and he in turn will

the ancient architecture and the customs and traditions of their fathers,

I say, "rediscovery by the white man," for it was nearly four hundred years ago that the Hopi pueblos first became known to the white race. The contact between them and the outside world was but brief, for, although discovered by one of Coronado's expeditions, they soon settled back into their peaceful seclusion

The Spaniards had taken Mexico and

were casting about for new worlds to conquer, when their adventurous spirit was fired afresh by fabulous tales of treasure to be found in great cities to the north. For months the adventurers traveled over deserts, mountains, and plains, meeting with every vicissitude and hardship to be encountered in an unknown country, until at last they reached a high degree of culture, comzona and New Mexico. Here, so the story goes, they found not only wild and warlike Indians, but a gentle race of aborigines, much farther advanced in the arts of civilization than any other they had seen since leaving Central Mexico. These people, although composed of many different tribes and speaking distinct languages, were practically one in development and had reached a hig hdegress of culture, compared with the nomadic, warlike tribes surrounding them. They formed a nation of agricultural people, dwelling in stone and adobe houses on the very sites occupied by their descendents to this day. In some instances, the identical buildings that were standing when Coronado's expedition first visited Hopi land are occupied today.

From that time until about twenty years ago very few whites ever entered the country of the pueblos or came in contact with the Hopi Indians. partly for the reason that they were far from the beaten trail of travel from Old Mexico, but especially on account of the natural isolation. So it happens that we have here in the heart of the voungest and most progressive of modern countries a primitive race of men who have escaped the blight of civilization, and who are to us a perfect exposition of the way of the prehis toric American lived and died, ages before the paleface came to bring destruction.

In the seven villages which to-day onstitute the little Houl common wealth live about two thousand homeloving, law-abiding Indians who have managed somehow to maintain an absolute independence for all these cen-

They are a people without jails, hospitals, asylums, or policemen, and crime is almost an unknown thing among them. They are entirely selfsupporting and have never asked from the United States Government anything but to be left alone. Hopi villages are all built on the

defensive plan. The house clusters are generally two stories in height, although at Walpi and Oraibi four are more often seen. The building material is stone laid

in mortar and mud and the fronts of the buildings have a general tendency to face eastward. In former times the back walls had neither doors nor windows, and the only entrance to the lower story was from above by means of ladders thrust through holes in the roof. Ladders or steps cut into the partition walls afforded access to the upper stories.

This necessity for being constantly on the defensive grose from the fact that the daily life of the Hopi was fraught with danger. In the old days they were the constant prey of the ferocious nomadic tribes about them, and the unrelaxing vigilance was necessary to prevent extermination. In the present day this danger is past, but the Hopi still must struggle with the natural forces that seem at times enough to overwhelm them. Their tit tle farms have to be watched with the greatest care from the time that the corn kernels are planted in the damp sand of a dry stream bed until the tender plant sees the light of day. Then windbreaks must be erected to protec the growing corn from the ever shifting desert sand, which would bury it in a night; and shades must be built to keep the fierce sun from burning it up. Then come rabbits and other animal pests to devour all the little crop, and crows, black birds, and locusts drop from the sky to rob the poor Hopi of his food supply; lastly come the poaching horses, burros, the bands of sheep, to say nothing of thieving Navajos, and, as if this were not enough, at any time great floods may come down the natural water channels where the Hopi plant their corn, to destroy in a

the burning sun of a rainless season may shrivel the growing crops.

It is this relentless domination of an austere environment that forms the keynote of the whole religious and social life of the Hopi, for the Indian is much more helpless in the presence of nature than the civilized man. Where we may frequently offer successful resistance to natural forces, the primitive man has no recourse but to yield to commistances that are due to his surroundings.

The building of the Hopi house is most interesting, and is carried out according to certain prescribed rules from the selection of the site to the feast that opens the house as a dwelling. After the site of the house has been determined and its dimensions roughly marked on the ground by placing stones where the corners are to be, the next step is the gathering of the building material. In this the communal idea of the Hopl with regard to work is strongly in evidence, as the prospective builder calls to his assistance all the friends who belong to his own class. These helpers receive no compensation except their food, and, as is the case with all communal labor. the work is carried to its completion with a good will and spirit that has no parallel in civilization.

Hopi land comes very close to being a woman-governed country, for Whe status of woman in this little republic has as much freedom and dignity as it possessed ages ago in other tribes governed as communes. Hopi society is based upon the gens; that is, upon the tie of blood relationship. It is a society of equals where help is extended and received in the true communal spirit. How long this will last now that the touch of civilization threatens to fall upon them, can easily be guessed. Among the Hopi the women are excellent specimens of primitive humanity. The young women are well-formed and strong, and of irreproachable character. They own the houses as well as build them; and all family property belongs to the woman, who is acknowledged as the head of the household. Inheritance, therefore, is always through the mother, and descent is reckoned through the emale line. In spite of the liberty and importance enjoyed by the Hopi women, their reserve and modesty is surprising. They are as quiet and shy as if their lives had been passed in the utmost seclusion and subjection to the dominance of man. Their whole lives are devoted to the care of their children, and the matrimonial customs of the Hopi are of a grade, which, if generally understood, might make civilized law-makers and writers of eustoms stop and think. It is marriage from the view-point of the woman, not of the man. It is a strikng example of the principal effect of woman rule, and it must be admitted that it is dominated by the highest order of purity as well as of common

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SITUATION IN GOLDFIELD ENCOURAGING

BY VINCENT ST. JOHN.

week has been an eventful one, and full out by the Citizens' Alliance and Mine of education for the workers of this region in particular, and the world in

The vote to hold separate meetings, which carried by a majority on March 20, was hailed by the enemy as the first step towards the downfall of the Industrial Workers of the World in Nevada. It was said: "The miners were at least awake and could be depended upon to work hand-in-hand with the citizens for the welfare of the community." The press gave it out that at the next meeting the miners would sane men-the mines would re-open on tract. a contract guaranteeing peace for

The lamentable fact of the whole situation was that the memory of the victims of Cripple Creek and elsewhere victims of the same unscrupulous crew, was, in a good many instances, as short as they wanted them to be; and some of the miners were misled by the prosions of friendship, misled by tools in their ranks to think that the vote of a separate meeting meant no harm to their brothers who were also locked out; that separate meetings did not mean and would not mean a division in the ranks; that they could all stand by one another as well. But they were on disillusioned on this score, as the next step that the miner was asked to take was to elect new officers.

In the meantime, the members in town who realized what the aim was in having separate meetings, held a meeting and demanded that they either he accorded their full rights as members or they be allowed to charter themselves directly under the L. W. W.

This was a move into the hands of of all the members, called to pass on the question, it was voted to separate by 250 majority, the membership being fooled into so voting by the profuse expression of those who favored the separation, that it did not mean that miners would not stay with those nand of the mine owners in order to pave the way for a settlement. They could and still would stand to the last

Goldfield, Nev., April 11.-The past | ditch with those who had been locked Owners. This kind of talk was sufficient to cause a majority being cast for the separate charter. Then was the hand of the employer shown in full.

At the next meeting of the conference committees the terms of the operators were in short as follows: a contract to be signed for three or five years. An agreement that the miners would not in any way retaliate against those business men who had locked out the members of the union; and that we would agree not to participae locally in any way with any labor trouble that elect new officers, miners—safe and might arise during the life of the con-

When the report of the committee was made, the scales dropped off the eyes of every honest member who heard it and they were at once made acquainted with the falsity of the professions of friendship on the part of the master; and, as one man, they declared that the principles of organized labor as exemplified by the Industrial Workers of the World and the Western Federation of Miners in their declarations of principles-an injury to one is an injury to all-would not be violated. The missteps and mistakes of the past were accordingly remedied; and to-day we again stand united in the face of the enemy and will stand that way until our fight is won.

The enemy is correspondingly disconcerted. Just when his plans seemed to be an accomplished fact the class spirit of the workers of Goldfield was aroused and the schemes of weeks and months were set at naught. In their desperation they issued another ultimatum this morning, that no firm not a member of the Citizens' Alliance would receive any supplies after to the enemy and at a mass meeting night. Needless to say, this is a bluff and the last one they will attempt to run. The near future will see our efforts for working class unity crowned

with success. For the present all workers should stay away from Nevada and pay no attention to any reports in the daily press saying the trouble is settled. As soon as any settlement is made official notice will be sent to all labor papers. Vincent St. John.

SCAB HERDER HAMILTON DISSECTED

BY PHILIP HALEY.

labor movement of the country well and De Leon. knows by this time the town of Goldfield, Nevada, has been honored (?) by the august presence of Mr. Grant Hamilton, the far-famed organizer of the A. F. of L.

For the past several weeks Hamilton has (according to the local capitalist press), been engaged in the noble work of driving out and disrupting the L. W. W. in Goldfield, and of relegating the agitators and "disrupters of prosperity," St. John, Roudebush, etc., forever to the rear. For some strange reason, howor three days that the L W. W. is as solid as ever in Goldfield, and that there is little possibility of persuading the miners to separate from and betray the town workers of the L W. W. Encouraged by his wonderful success"
(?) in Goldfield, Mr. Hamilton decided last Sunday night, April 7, to give

Before proceeding farther, I wish the reader to bear in mind following facts: That Hamilton had been adversized and heralded by his adherents it." "a man of great truth and learning," "a gentleman at all times," and by many other sophistries of a

at all times." At the above mentioned to order. Before he had proceeded ter, the water pitcher at one of the agitain the audience and a moment later he also signified his intention of ning down there" and punching the tator's head. However, algh invited to de so, Mr. Hamilton did not put his threats into execution.

ch for the "gentleman. Now as to the "man of great truth

Tonopah, Nevada, April 12.-As the | leaders, among them Haywood, Debs

Let us see. All these men have been ersecuted by the employing class Haywood is now and has been in the penitentiary for fourteen months in absolute defiance of the broadest principles of justice known to mankind. Debs was imprisoned in Woodstock jail for six months because he refused to sell out the A. R. U. strike. He is the man of whom Roosevelt is reported to have said "he would like to see lined up against a dead wall and shot." De Leon has repeatedly been villified and misinterpreted by the capitalist press. When men are persecuted and driven, bounded and villified been by the employers of the country, there is no better proof to the fairminded man that they are true to the working class.

One of the next "truthful" statements to fall from the lips of the mighty Hamilton was to say that "De Leon's creed was opposed to economic organization." Read any of De Leon's writings or addresses on the labor movement and one more of Mr. Hamlton's truthful statements is immediately "nailed."

Another truthful statement was that the "A. F. of L. was responsible for the eight-hour day in Nevada." Again let us see. The cooks and walters of the I. W. W struck for eight hours per day about three' months ago in Tonopah. As quick as it could be accomplished the Citizens' Alliance subscribed \$2,700 to hire a special train to bring in the scabs from Denver. Who were they? A. F. of L. men. They were given a charter by their national rganization and are now scabbing on the I. W. W. and working twelve hours per day. Ask any miner in Nevada as to what organization was responsible for the eight-hour day in this state and what was the most powerful agency in securing the eight-hour law of Nevada? The answer will inevitably be the W. F. of M. and I. W. W. One nore villainous lie goes gurgling down

Mr. Hamilton also condescended to a by a "coterie" of false labor ism in the Typographical Union." We

believe it! Let me advise Hamilton to take a course on unionism in the L. W. W. and he may learn something about

Twenty years ago, according to Prof. Ely, in his book, the "Labor Movement in America", and Prof. Ely was not an I. W. W. man nor a Socialist), a banker of New York by the name of Drexel and a newspaper man by the name of Childs, made a present of \$10,000 to the Typographical Union. Would they do that for the I. W. W.? I do not think Why? Because the L W. W. stands

for true working class interests. A short time ago the I. T. U. delared a strike. The printers went out. Did the pressmen, the press-feeders, the book-binders, the cutters, the firemen and engineers go out and assist them in winning their strike as they would in the I. W. W.? No! They remained at work and scabbed on their brother printers. In the city of Los Angeles, at the present time, the pressmen are scabbing on the printers in the great I. T. U. strike. These cases are sufficient to show the nature of the school in which Mr Hamilton learned unionism. Many more might be mentioned, but space will not permit.

One more utterance from the mouth of this "authority on unionism." "The L. W. W. means anarchy."

The word "anarchy" itself means the negation of organization. The anarchist type abhors organization. The I. W. W. stands for organization at all times; is the most effective and solid form of labor organization that the world has yet seen. Quite plainly, as the expression goes Mr. Hamilton has opened his mouth and put his foot in

As matters look now in Goldfield and as we hope to see them look in Tonopah, before long, it will not be the L W. W. that will "hit the trail" away from the mining camps and across the barren Nevada deserts as Hamilton says it, will, but it will be a conglomeration of scabs, and "authorities on laoor unionism" of the Hamilton type. And neither will they stop at the edge of the desert, for before so very long they will find enough genuine union men to help them moving.

"Brutus was an honorable man," said Marc Antony. Not so, Mr. Hamilton? Phil S. Haley,

Financial Secretary. Tonopah Industrial Workers of the World.

IMPORTANT FOR CANADIANS.

New Postal Rates Compel Increase In Daily and Weekly Subscriptions To Canada

On the eighth day of May, 1907, The rate of postage on second class matter from the United States to Canada, is advanced to one cent for each four ounces, or fraction of four ounces, which is equivalent to one cent postage on each copy of the Daily & Weekly People going to Canada. Therefore, taking effect at once, the subscription rate of the Daily People to Canada is advanced to \$7.00 a year, \$2.00 for 3 months, and the subscription rate of the Weekly People to Canada is advanced to one dollar a year, 50 Cents for six months.

Subscriptions in transit, and subs re ceived after the appearance of this notice, will be credited only for the time for which the amount remitted will pay, at the new rates.

We shall go over the present Canadian list and change the date of expirations ever, the above mentioned press has from Maine to California as these to meet the increased cost of postage, so that if for instance under the old rate sub has still a year to run we shall have to cut it down to six months. Daily & Weekly People.

New York April 18, 1907.

CLEVELAND, ATTENTION!

For the Benefit of the German Party Organ.

The Socialiestche Liedertafel (Branch of Section Cleveland, S. L. P.), will give a grand entertainment and ball Saturday, April 27, at 8 P. M., at Finkbeiner's Hall, corner Harkweather and Pelton

A fine programme will be rendered, composed of Music by Boehm & Ziball's I. W. W. Orchestra, songs, recitations, humoristic scenes, etc.

As the whole net proceeds will go to the German party organ, we trust that all comrades, friends and sympathizers will turn out in full force. Tickets in advance, twenty-five cents to be had from all comrades and at office of German party organ, 310 Champlain avenue, corner Seneca street. Tickets at the door,

Every reader of this paper in Cleveland and vicinity is cordially invited. Refreshments of all kinds and dance after the programme. Come one and come all and have a good time.

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-

MOVING FUND'S BIG SPURT

ADDS OVER \$105 TO THE GRAND TOTAL, WITH STATEMENT CLOSED ONE DAY EARLIER THAN USUAL

The Moving Fund took another big! spurt forward last week, \$105.25 being added to the grand total, despite the fact that the Secretary-Treasurer of the Press Security League, A. C. Kihn, closed his weekly statement one day earlier than usual, on Thursday, instead of Friday. The grand total now stands at \$2,588.03, leaving \$400 still to be added, in order to complete the estimated amount of the fund. This sum should not be long forthcoming. Moving Day approaches and preliminaries are getting under way. Remember it is no child's play to move an aggregation of newspaper, cylinder, job. cutting, stereotyping, linotype and other machinery; not to mention all the other paraphernalia of a printing plant, publishing business, and editorial offices. It requires funds to employ all the necessary labor, vehicles, appliances, etc.; and make the required alterations in the new building. So let there be no flagging in the collection of the Moving Fund. Keep it up, until the estimated amount is in hand.

Amounts Received: List 32, New Haven, Conn., O. Ruckser \$ 1.00

List 56, Boston, Mass, W. Klawson, 50c.; Annie Zimerman, 25c.: F. Zimerman, 50c : T Zimerman, 25c : A Roloco, 25c.; J. Kamoling. 25c.; C. Lilin, 15c.; L. Redneck, 25.; F. Crewing, 10c.; A. Coling, 10 List 135, Brooklyn, N. Y., L.

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Grand total \$2,588.03 A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas., Press Security League. Thursday, April 18, 1967. NOTE:-On List No. 153, from Twen-

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WOMAN'S FIELD

THE CONSERVATIVE TENDENCIES THAT MUST BE COMBATTED TO MAKE WOMAN A REVOLUTIONIST.

It is a problem how to reach woman and overcome her naturally conservwith her woman's bias); her love of the beautiful and longing for ease and ward reaching woman in regard to quesplenty; her sex tendencies which in- tions economic and socialistic; but the clude something beside all these things results have not yet seemed to warrant must be reckoned with before she be comes a revolutionist. She has so long been the ballast, although trailing in the wake of man, that it is like ruptering her nature to raise her from her position of reserve and conservativeness.

The first effort holds some danger that the individual may be demoralized or be driven farther back into the fastness of her beliefs and feelings. Now, undoubtedly all revolutionary women have asked themselves how they could be in strumental in really helping forward, their sex, so that man would neither speer nor fear he is to be hampered by "the weaker sex," which is secondary to the real help woman requires for her-

In these days when everything is mov ing forward with such rapidity that it is impossible to fully realize the fullness of events which are making history of a new and better kind along revolutionary lines, we are anxiously trying to imbue woman with the sense of her im portance in the strife, and are often disappointed, if not disheartened, that she seems to remain at heart and as far as circumstances permit, the clinging misseltoe with ambitions to cling around some sturdy oak of a man for relief from the necessity of grinding out meagre dollars to supply her large longing for what she most desires, beauty and plenty.

"Educate woman" has been the watchword and it seemed a good one. But, and it is a large "but", to educate there must be pupils who do not resist, at

By Rhoda M. Brooks, Buffalo, N. Y.] | compelling force in place of the parent with foresight and hindsight, who sees to it that the child is placed where education can be enforced for the large ative tendencies. All of her heredity, life to follow. Experience, the hard her environments, (for she takes them | master and merciless teacher, has been relied upon to help forward efforts to time to cast about to find better methods to accomplish what is so important

> First, obviously there must be methods used to attract and hold the attention and interest of woman. Such propaganda work must be done with thoroughness and with the knowledge that while the sowing is plentiful, the reaping will be comparatively small. The experiences of organizers who have tried different methods' should be studied and advice sought as to which method holds the most promise of good results. Then, there will have to be an allowance made for the difference of that wonderful thing-sex. When this has been done and results attained, there will have to be used the only method that will hold the individual, namely, an appeal to the individual's interests. as is done by man to man. This is the only thing that will make woman take her place in the ranks of the revolutionary army. Politically she is of no account, any more than the male proletarian. Politics are in the hands of the Capitalist, and "voting" is only a form allowed workingmen to make them believe they have no raw places but are really well, strong men-not machines, claves, rubbish that the master-class despise. Well, then, seeing that woman need

not fancy she is even a pretended factor in politics, but is simply a meaningless echo and does not have the slightest understanding of what she is trying to echo, she must be shown she has an individual economic position which does least; and to get them there must be a really mean something to herself and lot will be increased rather than dimin- and working.

"The Concentration of Wealth"

BY HENRY LAURENS CALL

Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia College, Now York. December 27, 1986.

In this noted contribution to economic science, Mr. Call has shown not only the startling degree and growth of wealth concentration in the United States, but also the means by which this wealth concentration has been brought about. He has further demonstrated the justice as well as the necessity of seclety reclaiming all the instruments of production precisely asare "confiscated" the burglar's loot, the counterfeiter's coin, or the pirate's ship.

Some of the subjects treated are indicated by the fellowing chapter headings:

- 1. A Half Century of Wealth Concentra-
- 2. The Grewing Poverty of Industrial
- Society. 3. A Reign of Corruption and Plunder.
- 4. Industrial Society Sold Into Bondage.
- 5. The Modern Corporation a Monstrosity. 6. The Corporation Should Be Social, Co-
- operative.

7. Nature and Justice of the Required Remedy.

In this pamphlet Mr. Call has, in short, laid bare the whole industrial, financial and political situation. In the words of the New York World (applied to a former work of Mr. Call's) it is "a scientific, cold-blooded, mathematical analysis of modern industrial society, in which the tangled web of economic falsities, inconsistencies and anomalies is shown with the clearness of demonstration of a professor of anatomy."

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Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

Translated from the Original Edition by Daniel Dealers. Editor of the New York Daily People, with translator's profess and foot notes.

Cleth, 400 pages, with pen derwing of the author. Price, - - \$1.00



The complete emancipation of woman, and her complete equality with man is the final goal of our social development, whose realization no power on earth can prevent;—and this realization is possible only by a social change that shall abelish the rule of man over man—hence also of capitalists over workingmen. Only then will the human race reach its highest development. The "Gorden Age" that man has been dreaming of for thousands of years, and after which they have been longing, will have come at last. Class rule will have reached its end for all time, and along with it, the rule of man over woman. time, and along with it, the rule of man over woman.

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Under Christianity.

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Sauras

to all her class-for we are spaking of shed. When she reaches this knowles workingwomen of course. Having gotten thus far, we must make lutionary words that will spell her free-

our appeals upon grounds that are not only apparent but which can be shown to be dangerous on the one hand, and capable of improvement on the other. for all, the individual as well as the

pupil must be secured. The easiest way self-interests and dangers that threaten her well-being. Therefore, it seems most reasonable to come to the conclusion that in order to reach workingwomen there must first be an organization to longs. inculcate the law of self-preservation. Then, and then only, can revolutionary teachings be carried forward. Other methods have proven abortive and good material has been wasted in futile effort.

When woman comes to understand that she cannot escape economic conditions which press hard, that all she bates and loathes, her hard life, the dragging down of her hopes, ambitions and desires, the prostitution of her body, the weakness of her children and the slavery they must endure under the helland more, are the outgrowth of economie conditions, she will commence to realize that marriage is not release, but

edge, then she will be ready for the revodom. The economics or material freedom must appeal to the individual first. At this point the sledge-hammer blows

of Experience can be effectually used to point out how woman has suffered: how she is weakening herself; how she, Before the a b c's can be taught the and she alone, can lift herself; and that by learning how to protect her ino secure the pupil is to appeal to her terests, her womanhood and her life from the greed of the Capitalist who eries out for "more, more profit", she will find the good, the true and boutiful, as well as the plenty for which she "United we stand, divided we fall."

is a good slogan for wage-workers. And once woman grasps the situation, as she quickly will when her strict attention is secured, she will raise her voice with a persistent harmony that will help win her cause. The Capitalist has been teaching us that "looking out for self" is his law. Why not learn the lesson for ourselves, Sisters? Economic freedom means better women, wives and mothers. This being true, let us help forward and make fight for INDUSish crime of child-labor, all, all of these TRIAL UNIONISM as exemplified by the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. Then will we help to bring short the REVOLUTION for which all through her possible children her hard thinking men and women are striving

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 strange should be past for return SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

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

In all the revolutions, there have been but two parties confronting each other; that of the people who wish to live by own layor, and that of these who d live by the labor of others. These two classes dispute with each other the powers and the honors only in order to repose in that beatific region where the ring party never lets the conquerin tranquility.—Blanqui.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN, "DIRECT

The cablegrams dealing with the Paris bakers' strike tell of customers returning ed impregnated with cart grease, and of the men who baked the d. This incident is a reflex of what the revolutionary French Confederation of or, calls "action directe" (direct action). A. Bruckere, an ardent member of the French Confederation, in an article "The French Labor Movement," appearing in the Daily People of July 8 and 15 and the Weekly People of July 14 and 21, 1906, defined "action directe"

"First-IN CASE OF STRIKE-Use violent picketing, knock down scabs, and go so far as burning down the shop. enville they burnt down the shop and the house of the boss, who had a narrow escape in an automobile.) If essential, under American conditions is the scabs, when going to work, are proted by soldiers, they did not bother ut picketing, and went to the houses of the scabs and 'saw' them there.

nd-IN CASE OF WORK-Use ge': I try to translate that word For instance, bakery go-canny.' rs threatened to put ovens out of by pouring petroleum on the dead This does not poison the bread, out it makes bread foul-smelling.) Ways rly used, they will be terrible and

Direct action is, in brief, offensive

Direct action is not unknown in this country. Curiously enough, it is s and the capitalist class. Defensive and passive action are the rule lutionary labor organizations.

Sam Parks's "entertainment commitwere direct actionists. The A. F. of L's futile attempts to limit produc in order to evade the intensifica n of labor due to the reduction of s, is direct action. The hiring of A. F. of L. thugs to slug the revolutionary unionists of the I. W. W. is direct

at exhibited in the crimes of the capist class. When this class hired Mce Pennsylvania coal strikes of the 70's, it practiced direct action. When, in the Chicago A. R. U. strike, it burned old freight cars, in order to have the sederal troops sent to suppress the strikers, the policy employed was one of direct action. When, three years ago, it sent the Colorado militia to Cripple and Telluride, to suppress the thour day strikes of the Western ration of Miners, deporting, bullag arresting, dynamiting, slaying wounding hundreds of innocent and neive men and women, it was purag direct action tactics. And so in se of the present Moyer-Haywoodlibone kidnapping and contemplated dicial murder, direct action is again

the kergote.
On the other hand, note the attitude of the Western Federation of Miners, ler the revolutionary leadership of Wm. D. Haywood. Note also the attitude of the Industrial Workers of the hegan and Goldfield. There, action, while aggressive, is defensive and passive, not offensive. Haywood labored for legislative, educational and economic nds; and against conspiracies or reright. In the report on the origin of social, o. otherwise-

The People, in the latter part of March, the description of the methods used proved them to be exceptionally inoffensive. Says the report, under this head: 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 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 did business and said they were with us till H-l froze over if necessary, took a bee line for our headquarters, lunch buckets and all: and another 200 me were members of the Industrial Workers of the World." The tactics pursued at Skowhegan were defensive and inoffensive, as are those in Goldfield. The killing of Silva was a defensive act;

Goldfield situation. Conditions determine tactics. France, conditions apparently require direct action. At present, the defensive position in which the clerical situation has placed the French government makes such action tolerable. In this country, the offensive action of the capitalist class makes defensive and passive action not only necessary but the most successful Revolutionary unionism is yet too weak to march against the forces of government, and capitalism; it is compelled to adjust itself to their onslaughts. Yet it grows despite them. The Western Federation of Miners, grew under the leadership of Wm. D. Haywood; because its attitude was that of the aggrieved, instead of the aggressor. The I. W. W. as already illustrated in the quotation from the Portland strike, flourishes on defensive and passive action. What is education, discipline, vitality, and, above all, the enthusiasm and determination born of revolutionary aim. With these at hand the revolution is bound to win no matter what the tactics are that conditions may dietate.

and symbolizes the character of the

THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH REVAMP ED AND REDEMOLISHED.

Some twenty years ago, in his "Gos pel of Wealth," Andrew Carnegie lauded the multi-millionaire as the great concentrator of wealth, without whom large capital and enterprise would be impos sible. Jacob Schiff, speaking on April 17, at the Post Graduate faculty dinner, re-echoes this idea, when he says: "I have a great admiration for men like Rockefeller. Their great fortunes are like immense reservoirs filled by little streams, which, if left to themselves would be of no use to mankind." From all of which the superficial "gospel reader and after-dinner speech hearer is apt to conclude that the great capitalist and his exploitation are indispensible without them the sun would lose itenergy, and the world fly off its axis,

That is indeed horrible to contemplate But it need not add to the worries of life, for it is not likely to occur, even in case of the death of all the Rockefellers and the smaller fry combined. Society Parland to incite the Molly Maguires has had and still has other means of oncentrating wealth and conducting en terprise, aside from great individual forunes. The accumulation of wealth, for great purposes, such as the storage of wheat in order to provide for the future sustenance and labor of the tribe, in case of a bad harvest, was not unknown to primitive communism. In those modern communist survivals of capitalist competition, the Shakers and Canadian Doukhobors, the ability to concentrate wealth for the pursuit of agricultural and industrial enterprises, is demonstrated beyond a doubt.

But we need not bother the past for proof wherewith to render the Carnegie argument and its Schiff echo impotent The present, as manifested in modern banking, demonstrates that the concentration of wealth, as well as its produc tion, is a social act. All the Rockefellers in the land may perish from off of its face; nevertheless myriad little streams of wealth would flow from the blood and sweat of the labor employed World, as exemplified in the large in factory, mill and mine to the banks, strikes at Schenectady, Portland, Skow- as is daily being done; there to be sent as is daily being done; there to be sent forth once more to aid in the building of new industries and the extension of the old. With a social system of wealth accumulation at hand, individual accumulation becomes superfluous, that is, the to the enemies of his organization. In is rendered useless and parasitic, Turn Square Deal" is only joking; and, you the big Schenectady strike of the I. W. the argument which ever way the reader W, the action was a defensive though will, whether in the light of the past enough to make some folks laugh. It essive one; while it lasted. The or the present, the fact is patent that

The Rev. Dr. Morgan, the rector of Trinity parish speaks for the Pretestant Church of England, which medieval and oncoming capitalism evolve an aide in the overthrow of feudalism; he speaks as the spiritual head of a large land and tenementowning corporation neterious for its tax records and opposition to tenement house and sanitary reform. In brief. the articulate expression of two reflexes of capitalism, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix is brutally capitalistic and conserva-

When women demand the suffrage, it is the Rev. Dr. Dix who reminds them of their "proper sphere" under man-owned property, and the government based thereon in language devoid of the fine qualities and profound insight that are generally attributed to spiritual leaders. Is complaint made against the foul tenements of Trinity Corporation in the "public press," it is the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix who stands forth in defense of the corporation, on the highly religious ground of "business principles." And now, when utoplans clamor for peace, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, in his characteristically capitalistic and conservative style, opposes the cessation of international wa substantially for the reason that it would mean the intensification of the class war within the nation: he adheres in brief, to the old idea of international war as a domestic social safe-

ty valve. In his devotion to this Machievelliar dea, the Rev. Dr. Mergan Dix gives wings to his elequence. He gloats over the military forces in this vicinity, which international war necessitates; the National Guard with its 9,600 "infantry, cavalry and artillery," and the reservations "beyond and below" "the waters of the bay"-all can be used, together with the "police force, numbering, horse and foot, 8,600 men," in the suppression of the class war.

Poor brutal reflex of a dving system History has been written for the Rev Dr. Morgan Dix in vain. Great social forces are irrepressible. Seward believed an international war would bring the Southern States back into the Union and end the rebellion. But the issue between chattel slavery and capitalism was too significant to permit of such a solution; and the sequent development of events proved the Seward idea futile. Se with the brutally capitalistic and cons ideas of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, The modern conflict between capitalists and laborers will not admit of suppression by the waging of international wars. These wars but serve to aggravate its intensity.

The working class is the class that utes international war. THE WORKING GLASS IS BECOMING ANTI-PATRIOTIC, IT REFUSES TO JOIN THE MILITIA, THE ARMY AND NAVY. IT IS ORGANIZING IN-DUSTRIALLY TO CONTROL EVERY AVENUE OF MODERN ACTIVITY. THE WORKING CLASS IS RECOG-NIZING THAT THE FUNCTION OF PATRIOTISM AND MILITARISM IS THE PERPETUATION OF RACIAL HATRED, INTERNATIONAL WAR AND CLASS EXPLOITATION: IT OPPOSES BOTH: AND IS ORGAN-IZING SO THAT ALL THE WORK MEN AND WOMEN IN ALL THE INDUSTRIES WILL ACT AS A UNIT FORCE, I. E., BY LOCKING OUT THE CAPITALIST CLASS AND TAKING AND HOLDING THE LAND AND CAPITAL WHOSE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP FORMS THE BASIS OF THE PRESENT PROFIT AND WAGES STSTEM, WITH ITS CLASS STRUGGLES AND NEED FOR IN-TERNATIONAL WAR

Against such tendencles, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix directs his inspired eloquence in vain. Like, Seward, he is reckoning without the real hosts.

THE "SQUARE DEAL" HUMORIST ON WAGES.

"The Square Deal," organ of Post's Citizens Industrial Association, alias Alliance, is like "Punch:" it says serious things that are taken for jokes; and delivers jokes that are taken for serious things. It is a most peculiar institution, and when the reader takes it up he doesn't just know whether he is going to laugh over a comedy of errors; or douse his handkerchief with the tears arising from a tragic case of mistaken literary identity.

In the April issue, "The Square Deal" says: "Increased wages come with increased preductivity on the part of the worker." Now, that's a serious thing; Square Deal" is only joking; and, you know, even the suspicion of a joke is suggests the incongruous and gets the he to organize was at stake; and, tothe human race can well get along with risibilities into working order. Or, posher with the strike, the press was out the capitalist wealth concentrator sibly, "The Square Deal" is only joksibly, "The Square Deal" is only jok-

the great Portland strike, published in THE RECTOR OF TRINITY. 14 mm adult to desirous the sponta- THE INDICTMENT OF BORAH. neity of humor and takes all the fun out of it.

> Now, in criminal law we are told to give the prisoner at the bar the benefit of the doubt. Whenever the "Punch" is read and you are in doubt, give the benefit of it to "Punch" and laugh. And so here: "The Square Deal is entitled to the beneat of the doubt; give it the laugh: it is only joking.

To appreciate the subtle humor of "The Square Deal" let us again consider the figures displayed on the poster issued by the National Executive Committee of the Republican party during the last Presidential campaign. This fore the Federal Jury; it is reported poster advecated the election of the only and original promulgator of the "Square Deal," Theodore Roosevelt, and is there fore of unimpeachable veracity (Mr. Harriman will please take notice). At least it presents the best side of the argument for the capitalist class.

According to this poster, in 1860 the value of manufactured products was \$2,000,000,000. Of this labor received \$300,000,000, or 20 per cent. as wages.

In 1870 the value was \$4,000,000,000 wages, \$775,584,343, or 18 per cent. In 1880 the value jumped to \$5,369, 579,191, while wages went down to

\$947,958,795, or 17 per cent. In 1890 the value was \$9,372,437,283, while wages were \$1,891,228,321, or 20 per cent.

And, finally in 1900 the value rose to the enormous amount of \$13,039,279,-566, while wages again slumped to \$2,330,578,010, or 17 per cent.

From this it will be seen that the increased productivity of labor means decreased wages for the worker in three decades out of five; and that, consequently, "The Square Deal" was joking when it seriously claimed that "increased wages come with increased productivity on the part of the workers." What actually comes with increased productivity on the part of the worker is his increased exploitation. Of that the Republican presidential campaign poster leaves no doubt.

Productivity does not determine wages. Wages are determined by the cost of living-of maintaining and procreating labor power. The wages of Americans are mere subsistence wages and are, on that account, practically stationary, with a tendency downward Wages and productivity are both higher n this country than abroad because it costs more to feed, educate and procreate American labor power in accordance with its technical and economic requirements, than it does that of

Europe.

The Square Deal" is a humorist and the Square Deal" is a humorist and the square beautiful to the square of the square s not to be taken seriously when it discusses productivty and wages.

POINTERS FROM ONE PEACE CONGRESS.

the peace delegate, who goe around with his coat trailing the ground, inviting somebody to step on t, learned that there is war on Gomp ers, at Cooper Union, on the 16th in stant. When that war is ended, the wars against which Stead is working will be ended, too.

The idea of pilgrimage of international workmen to the Hague peace conference, is not likely to prevail. The international workmen are not inclined to indulge in pilgrimages to peace conferences. They favor marches upon capitalism, and they are making them via the roads of anti-patriotism and industrial unionism, that is, ternational Socialism.

The admission of Stead, that the International Socialist movement has "done a lot of good" for peace, is significant. Stead has deonunced the church and press for their anti-peace results: International Socialism is the first institution to which he has given even a modicum of praise for practical work accomplished. The men Socialism "fanatical" and "visionary" will please take note.

Talk about peace! The class war was in full blast at Carnegie Hall during the afternoon session for the young people. Up in the galleries were packed the children of the working class from the public schools. The stage, orchestra and boxes were reserved for the children of the capitalists from the private schools. Peace, unlike charity, does not begin at home! The abolition of the class war would abolish all war.

The declaration of the German Minister of State that he would rather spend his time looking over Pittsburg's industries than in the peace congress at New York, pronounces him a strategist of the first order. The question of peace and war is an industrial question-a question of foreign markets and of the abolition of the strike, the press was out the capitalist wealth concentrator sibly. "The Square Deal" is only jok the capitalist system of wage robbery capon used to preserve that without any feer of cataclysm, celestial, ing. and then it becomes a serious which makes them possible, by the interpret on the origin of social, o. click as

The latest phase of the Colorado

Idaho outrages-the indictment of of the leading prosecuting lawyer, United States Senator W. E. Borah. for land frauds,-promises to be the most interesting and, perhaps, important of the phases of this great case. It is now declared, as a result of this indicement, that practically the entire dominant faction of the Idaho Republican party is involved in the timber fraud investigations. It is intimated that a brother of ex-Governor Steunenberg suicided recently; it is positively asserted that another took his own life to avoid appearing bethat Calvin Cobb, the proprietor of the Idaho "Statesman," Governor Gooding's official mouthpiece, is missing; and finally a big Boise timber capitalist prominent in the Republican party of Idaho, has been arrested. More is likely to follow.

What renders this phase of the Colorado-Idaho outrages important, is the two-fold fact, that, first, it is apt to disclose the real murderers of Steunenberg, whom it has all along been proclaimed, were capitalist rivals and competitors-men of his own class and calibre; second, it again affords an opportunity to demonstrate the "impartial" character of capitalist "justice."

On the first feature of this two-fold fact, there is little need of dwelling. It should be evident to all that, under the circumstances, self-destruction and disappearance are synonymous with concealment. Men who have nothing to hide have no fear of exposure. On the contrary, they court it. It is likely that these timber fraud investigations will lead to the path that Steunenberg trod, when blown to eternity. It is likely that they will show wherein a coterie of timber robbers having murdered one of their opposing ilk, joined with the mine owners' association and a raft of labor misleaders, to utilize that murder in the destruction of the prominent officers of the Western Federation of Miners, the backbone of the revolutionary industrial union movement of this country and thereby destroy that movement. All this, and much more, may be revealed. Perhaps the disclosures will not stop outside of the White House, but enter and confront the writer of the "undesirable citizens" letter.

But one thing is certain, Borah's indictment has elicited the activity of the Roosevelt administration in the interests of the leading lawyer in the Moyer-Haywood prosecution. Here is a man palbably unfit to try a case in a so-called court of justice as he enters that court with unclean hands, being under indictment himself. Yet the appeals of such a man for delay in the prosecution of the case against himself, in order that he might prosecute the Moyer-Haywood case first, are made the subjects of consultation on the part of the Attorney-General of the United States, who is acting under the orders of the President. There are no prejudiced fulminations, as summarized in the phrase, "undesirable citizens," issued; no violent mantorney Ruick is ordered to Washington, and a week of consideration is

planned; during which justice may adjust her bandages and try the ac curacy of her scales at leisure, on the outside. The prosecution of capitalist "justice," all depends on whose ox is gored. The working class steer is impaled without compunction; while that of the capitalist class is safely protected by a barbed-wire fence.

BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

VII.

"SORDID MATERIALISM." The artist is taught that there is no

ideal but the real. To be able to con

ceive something more beautiful than Truth is not given to man. The occuland the escoteric attempt the task, with a result that finds expression in hideous symbolism. There is no idealism with out materialism. Idealism is both a reaction from and a reflex of materialism. The ideals of Socialism arise from the repulsive ugliness of competition and the grand possibilities of co-operation, as demonstrated by Capitalism. The private ownership of Capitalism destroys the best in mankind, dividing it into warring classes; while its principle of co-operative and social production make possible the principle of cooperative and social ownership, both producing the leisure and fraternal ism so essential to the highest culture and democracy. The ideal of Socialism is latent in the womb of real capitalism. It would eliminate the compulsory extremes of property and poverty, and substitute therefor the abundance of common, fraternal property and production. Socialism requires for its actualization higher types of men and women than was required for the development of Capitalism. These types are possible because capitalism is possible. Chattel slavery could not produce them: nor could feudalism. They are the latest historic blossoms on the plant of social growth.

Emerson declares "an institution is the lengthened shadow of one man." He does not tell however how the splendid stature in question was born. Nor does he analyze the source of the light falling upon him. Men have to be born and stand in certain lights before they can cast shadows, whether lengthened or shortened. Luther could not evolve the Reformation, nor Fox Quakerism, Wesley Methodism, or Clarkson Abolitionism in Primitive Communism. Communication with Mars is a scientific ideal; but it will have to wait for realization upon some actual means of thought transmission. > The Martians may be longing to convey their kind regards to us; but until idealism becomes realization, we will continue to remain blissfully ignorant of the fact.

The idealist is to be desired. He is the imagination, the yearning of materialism personified; the bright beacon light in the Egyptian darkness, blazing the paths of liberty and progress. The materialist supplies the faggots and air currents, and toasts his cold shins over the warm ashes. Two horses separate are not as strong as two horses hitched together. Idealism and materialism make a good team, when properly harnessed. Hitch them up to the chariot ifestations of a predetermination to of propaganda, put the reins in the hang men regardless of the facts in hands of a Socialist Ben Hur; and the the case. United States District At- race in the modern archa against Capitalism will be won for Socialism.

James Donnelly.

THE BALL A-ROLLING

NOW THAT IT IS STARTED KEEP IT GOING AND IT WILL GROW IN MAGNITUDE.

For the week ending April 20th we re-, ville, Ill., \$4.50; Ogden, Utah, \$4.50; ceived 184 subscribers to the Weekly New Bedford, Mass., \$3.50; Bridgeport, People, and 32 mail subscribers to the Daily People, a total of 216. California again leads, sending 32, the other States: N. Y., 22; Conn., 21; Penn., 17; Wash., 14; Ills., 10; Mass., 8; Mich., 5; Utah, 5; Canada, 4; Ohio, 3; Va., 2; R. I., 2; N. J., 2; Nev., 2; Ia., 2; Ind., 2; Ariz., 2; Md., 3; Minn, 3; and one each from Colo., Idaho, La., Mo., Mont., N. H., Orc., Tex. Foreign 2 and from far away Alaska 14.

A comrade writes that he was surprised to find how few subscribers came from his State last week and he started out to better the record. That's the proper spirit. Don't wait for someone else, but get to work yourself.

Those sending fire or more subscribers were: A. Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal., 13; J. F. Sowash, Newcastle, Pa. 10: C. E. Warnor, New Haven, Conn., 9; D. G. O'Hannahan, Seattle, Wash. 8; F. Fellermann, Hartford, Conn., 7; N. J. Friedmann, Chicago, 7; J. D. Committee, Cincinnati, O., 5.

Carlson, Bridgeport, Conn., 5; D. A. Loucks, Santa Cruz, Cal., 5; Press ers, whom they regard as "fanatics." The sale of prepaid cards is picking up. Cards were sold to: San Fran-

cisco, \$20.00; Rochester, N. Y., \$5;

Grand Junction, Colo., \$5; Raymond,

Wash, \$5; Holyoke, Mass, \$5 Belle-

Now that you have the ball started keep it going and it will gather magnitude as it goes.

The new edition of "Woman Under Socialism" is ready for delivery. This week we filled all the advance orders received, 200 copies going out. Now that we have the book in hand get busy with it. You don't take any risk in sending for a supply, the book sells on sight. In order to get it going we have decided, for a limited time, to make the following rates, for cash in advance orders:

5 Copies for \$3.75. 10 Copies for \$7.00.

15 or more Copies at sixty-five cents

per copy. Take advantage of these rates and

send in your orders. Call's "Concentration of Wealth", is

going well. It is a good pamphlet to give those who are opposed to literature bearing the imprint of Socialist publish-The important general orders of the

week were: Minneapolis, \$16.25; San Francisco, \$12.30; Portland, Ore., \$10; Scattle, Wash., \$9; Moline, Ill., \$8; Paterson, N. J., \$6; Los Angeles, Cal.,

[Continued on Page 5.]



BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-I have discovered a flaw in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM-I am all ears; let me

B. J .- Does not Socialist philosophy teach that the machine does away with

U. S .- Yes. B. J.-Where no machine is used and

he worker himself manages his tools he must be equipped with skill, experience, practical hand and eye, and often with physical strength. Is it not so? U. S .- Exactly.

B. J .- The moment a machine is intro-

some extent with all these qualitiesskill, experience, practical hand, eye, U. S.-Most assuredly. B. J .- And the more the machine is

duced into his trade it does away to

perfected the more it does away with all these qualities? U. S .- Certainly.

B. J.-And as this process goes on we may look to the time when all those qualities may be essentially unnecessary, the pressing of a button being able

to produce all that is wanted? U. S .- You got it straight.

B. J .- This being thus, I find this flaw of Socialist teachings-

U. S .- (Puts both hands to his ears.) B. J.-Socialism claims that labor produces all wealth; that the increased wealth produced by machinery is not given to labor, and that labor should have it all. Now, then, in view of the fact that labor does less and less work, exerts less and less skill, needs less andless vigor, experience, and so forther claim that Socialism is wrong to wat. that all the benefits of increased weals brought on by machinery should fall the labor. What have you to say against

U. S. (taking down his hands)-Now, stand firm because I am going to throw you-that is, your argument-heels over

B. J. spreads out his legs and braces himself up.

U. S .- What produces the machine?

B. J .- Why-er-hem. U. S.-Labor, intellectual labor. With ere and there an exception, all the inventors, from Watts and Eli Whitney down to John Brislin, have died poor. Their invention was stolen by the cap-

italist class. You know that? B. J.-Yes, that's true.

that?

U. S .- Again. Granted that skill, etc., s more and more absorbed in to the machine and rendered unnecessary in the workingman; still, whatever skill, experience or labor is yet left necessary is exercised by whom-the worker or the

capitalist? B. J .- The worker.

U. S .- The worker may exercise less skill, but the capitalist exercises none whatever; the same as before, he is and remains an idler.

B. J.-Hem, yes,

U. S .- Who is entitled to the wealth that comes out of the machine-the whatever work is needed to produce?

idler, i. e., the capitalist, or he who does B. J.-The worker-hem-of course.

U. S.-Yes begin to look smashed. Now, to the last point. Suppose machinery has been so perfected that all the wealth one can want can be produced by the touching of buttons and that the idle, lazy, Seely-dinner-giving capitalists would be willing to do that much work, would it follow that the class which produced the machine but does not own it-it having been stolen from it by capitalists - should starve because its work has become wholly superfluous, and that the class did not produce the machine should enjoy it because it holds

that stolen property? B. J .-. That were wrong, indeed.

U. S .- Socialsm maintains that the class that does the work should enjoy the fruits.

B. J.-I begin to see. U. S .- So, then, if you want to be

consistent and deny to the worker the increase of wealth because of the diminished skill he needs, you must also deny that increase and all wealth to the capitalists, who exercise no skill er productive work whatever.

B. J .- I yield! I am overthrown.

9 CORRESPONDENCE ans som

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

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Enclosed find \$2.00 as a subscription for the time that it did, but it can hardly ten copies of the Weekly People. I have been reading the People for the last year and uphold it as the only Socialist paablished. When I came into the ent about three years ago, I devoted a great deal of my time getting subs for the Appeal to Reason. It was the only advocate of Socialism I knew.

I have since severed my connection with all privately owned papers and am convinced that a privately owned paper that advocates Socialism is more of a stumbling block than an aid as they are run for profit and consequently constructed to catch the greatest numbers.

Assuring you of my earnest support to the only true advocate of the emancipation of wage slavery, I remain as ever yours for the Revolution.

Roy F. Southwick. Ogden, Utah, April 7.

APROPOS OF CUBA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-During the Spanish-American war there was a war song got up in this intry to inspire and urge on the American working class to slaughter their Spanish fellow workers. Part of the song ran:

"Hurrah, hurrah, three times and once again, Hurrah, hurrah, the boasted power

of Spain Shall crumble 'neath our battle cry:

Do not forget the "Maine," While WE are fighting FOR Cuba."

In the heat of the excitement, with the capitalist papers manufacturing stories of unparalleled atrocities on the part of Gen. Weyler, then commander of the Spanish forces, of the starving Cubans, etc., no one stopped to question the truth of these reports or to consider for whose real benefit that war was being waged.

But time unfolds all things, and who now doubts for whose benefit the blood of the working class was so freely spilt? Yes, the working class fought FOR CUBA-not for the Cubans, and ught not to make the island free but to give the capitalists of this country another commercial market.

No one will deny this statement in the face of recent developments in Cuba, where we read of the "promimerchants, bankers, etc. telling Mr. Taft that annexation is the only hope of salvation for the island.

When will the working class refus to fight the wars of the capitalist

A. G. Lightbourn. New York, April 16.

CONGRATULATIONS

To the Daily and Weekly People Allow me to congratulate you for pub lishing the article: "The Story of a New Labor Union" in the Weekly Peo ple of April 13; reprinted from the Portland, Ore., Sunday Journal."

It is one of the best if not the best ment for the I W. W. that I have read. If printed in pamphlet form it nected with the I. W. W. at present.

Archer Black, Local 25, I. W. W. New York City, April 1,

ROOSEVELTIAN PROTEST INCON-SISTENT?

To the Daily and Weekly People:-If Roosevelt's utterance pronouncing Debs, Moyer and Haywood undesirable citzens is to be made a basis for protest meetings, and Roose__ is to be denounced for thus stigue, izing our comrades, it seems to me that the Socialists who do so run themselves into ensistency. In saying what he did. Roosevelt has simply confirmed Socialist argument. We claim that "the was afraid to mention Mr. McConnell or executive of the modern State is but the & L. P., fearing that I could not a committee for managing the common get that through. I wrote and told affairs of the whole bourgeoisie;" that Mr. McConnell of the arrangements the governmental powers in the bands of and in two weeks he and E. R. Markley the capitalist class are used to protect came down. I met them at the depot and advance the interests of that class. But this claim of necessity implies that conversely the public powers in capitalist hands are used to subject and oppress the working-class. Such is our argument, and if it be true, then any move on the part of workingmen striking out for themselves must be "undesirable" to the powers that he. For that reason Roosevelt was just as logical in saying what he did as the Republican gical in initiating the policy of territorial conquest for capitalism in the United States. To denounce Roose-velt, a capitalist administrator for deare doing for that class. Now, I don't claring men "pdesirable" who fight for the Civil War, nor whether or not this Labor Party. Admission 10 cents.

THE ONLY SOCIALIST PAPER PUB- | the working-class is for Socialsts to fly

in the face of their own teaching. It is extremely unfortunate for Moyer and Haywood that this remark came at be said to have been a deliberate at tempt to prejudice their case. Had the statement been given out point blank by itself it could then not have been otherwise regarded but as a thrust to injure the cause of the imprisoned officers of the W. F. of M. But it should be remembered that the statement oc curs in a series of documents which formed a private correspondence between the President of the United States and J. S. Sherman, chairman of the N. Y. Rep. Cong. Committee, and was written six months ago, Oct. 8, 1906. The developments attending its publication should also be borne in mind. Therefore, unfortunate as the matter is, we should ot allow ourselves to be keeled over and deno of Roosevelt for saying what he did or charge him with deliberate attempt to injure the miners' officials.

Roosevelt's statement is to be made use of in an entirely different way. Its value hes in using it as a secret let out of a bag; a word dropped by the enemy revealing his true position with regard to what is good for the "common people;" a thing showing how much workingmen can hope for while they allow the Roosevelts and Clevelands to fill the governmental offices. In using the remark as an exposure of capitalist pretense is where we Socialists can play a strong card. Let the matter be interpreted according to the way it happened and there will be consistency on our part; but to denounce men like Roosevelt for saying such things is to me illogical.

Edmund Seidel N. Y., April 12, 1907.

UNITY SENTIMENT GROWING IN PENNA:

To the Daily and Weekly People: "The Pittsburg Leader" of the 11th inst., contains, under "Letters From the People," the enclosed interesting letter. Pittsburg, Pa., April 14. F. B.

He Wants Unity. Editor Leader-Please allow me

butt in" this fight between the S. P

and S. L. P. First, I want to thank

the S. L. P. men for the good informa-

tion they have given me. I think James A. McConnell was the first of them to write, and as I had never read or heard anything about the difference a lot of soreheads and fanatics I leaving out the harsh names, but after thinking it over I was afraid he would use my letter as another proof of the ignorance of the rank and file of the ing. -class. / S. P., so I decided not to write. Some time later I noticed a letter by a man named Gray, and as he seemed to me to be a very nice fellow I thought I my letter over to him, as I suppose he is an officer in their organization. After several letters had been written that the S. L. P. state committee had eral others. authorized a man to come down here and speak to our S. P. local without fighting the working-class battles, along any expense to us. I brought it up at argument was permitted to bring an L and just imagine my surprise at seeing them walking on two feet and having no horns on their heads. They went to our meeting, were introduced to mos of the members and behaved themselves as well as any one could expect gentlemen to behave. They told of their organization and of how and why they thought it better than the S. P. and were answered, but still no one was hurt and after the meeting Beaver county local thanked them in the name

of the working class for the work they

or that fellow in the S. P. is a crook, fakir, grafter or anything else, what the S. P. and S. L. P. members want to do is to remember that a man can be L. P. man and remember that he can't expect Democrats, Republicans or anything else to listen to us if we will listen to no one else, and it looks a whole lot to me as thought the S. P. members are doing that, for has not two or three of the S. L. P. members offered to pay for a hall and debate with S. P. members? Why don't some of them take one of these offers? I am almost ashamed to wear an S. P. button after all of the bluffs that have been run over my party. I wonder how many S. P. readers of this know the real difference between the two parties? If you don't know get up at your next branch meeting and try and get your branch to invite a speaker from the S. L. P. to attend your next meeting. If you fear that it would be too one-sided get a good S. P. man to attend and see that he made no false statements. Are you a member of the S. P.? If so, do this. Another good way to learn the cause of the two Socialist parties is to write to E. R Markley, 2109 Sarah street, South Side, Pittsburg, for the minutes of the above mentioned Unity Conference. It only costs a nickel and I am sure it is worth more than that. After having read this let us common people of the S. P. and the S. L. P. get together, take what is best in both organizations, tell the leaders of both to "go out in the yard and fight out your personal fights," organize one political party to fight one enemy and then and not until then say "Workers of the world unite."

Yours for unity, C J McCarthy

Monaca, Pa.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE SOCIAL-IST PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Walter Thomas Mills, famous throughout the United States as a "socialist" campaign orator, is now doing several stunts at Butte, in the mayoralty contest. He also seeks to foist upon the cause of Socialism a privately owned newspaper to be known as the Saturday Evening Tribune."

"In his statement to a Butte audience last night he said that he would be the editor of that paper, and that anyone who did not like the Mills brand of So cialism should not subscribe.

A comrade asked Mr. Mills if his paper would not be privately owned and in reply to said question he almost went into spasms, trying to show that a party owned paper could not express the views of all the members of the party, and he "for one was opposed to having the majority compel the minority to pay for somthing they did not want."

He quoted, in justification of privately owned papers, the following: "The between the two Socialist parties any Worker" of New York, "The Chicago more than that the S. L. P. outfit was Socialist," "The Appeal to Reason" and several other vaccilating publications thought I would write to Mr. McCon- that are run by private individuals who nell and see if he would tell me in a assume that the working-class will personal letter the real difference, blunder on forever under the yoke of capitalism if they, too, were not riding with the capitalistic parasites on the already over-burdened back of the work-

Mills failed to inform the audience that the only true working-class papers published in the entire world were now owned and controlled by the only party would unbosom myself and confess my of the working class. . Had he been ignorance to him. I wrote him a let- honest in his statement he would have ter on the plan of the one I intended informed his hearers that the following to write to Mr. McConnell and was named papers throughout the world answered with a personal letter and a were party owned and a proven success; lot of literature, including a copy of they are as follows: "The Daily and the minutes of the New Jersey Unity Weekly People" of N. Y.; "The Edin-Conference. A couple of days after burgh Socialist" of Edinburgh, Scotland; that I received a letter from Mr. Mc- "The People" of Sydney, New South Connell, who told me Gray had turned Wales, Australia-among the English speaking; "The Forwaerts" of Berlin; "The Social Democrat" of Copenhagen; "The Avanti" of Rome, Italy; "The and answered Mr. McConnell wrote me People" of Brussels, Belgium, and sev-

These party owned papers are ever working-class lines, and are not swayed our next meeting and after a good long by the prominence of individuals who asume to lead the masses into the sham-W. W. speaker in as my friend, as I bles of perverted thought through the agency of privately owned organs.

Mills speaks again to-night and it is deplorable for one who has given the subject of Socialism any study at all to sit and listen to the hollowness of those who are pretending to propound a working-class program.

Yours for the Revolution, Adolph Holst. Butte, Mont., March 31.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION !!

The First of May Celebration will be held WEDNESDAY evening, May 1st, at Ulich's Hall, 29 North Clark street. Daniel De Leon, editor of the New

York Daily and Weekly People will lecture on "Socialism."

Entertainment before the lecture care what D. E. Gilchrist said before Arranged by Section Chicago Socialist

THE LOUISVILLE CAR

honest and sincere and still be an S. A REVIEW OF ITS CONDUCT AND SETTLEMENT, FROM ONE ON THE GROUND.

[Special Correspondence].

capital."

was "settled."

The strike began on Sunday morning, March 10, at 5 o'clock, and was ended at a meeting of the strikers on Thursday night, March 14th.

There was to open on the following Monday in Louisville's big armory, "The Industrial Exposition." This industrial exposition was advertised extensively, and the merchants and manufacturers had gone to heavy expense to install their exhibits of "goods made in Louisville." The merchants business men and manufacturers saw that, if the strike should continue during the time for which the exposition was advertised the show would be a miserable failure and immense sums of money lost. So business men and the merchants and the manufacturers brought pressure to bear on the street car officials to make some "conces-

At the same time the mayor was bringing pressure to bear on the striking employes by having sworn in 100 extra policemen to protect scabs and armed professional strike-breakers, and thus render the street car company all the help he and his Democratic administration could render it to break the strike.

At the same time, the powers that be were in close touch with Governor Beckham, and it was announced in The Times in its issue of March 14th, the very day the strike was settled, that the Governor was preparing sage. to take a hand in the strike; that the militia would likely be called out; that

'rioting and disorder" must cease. Again we have illustrated in the clearest manner the fact that the political powers are the tools of the economic powers. Again we see, if we are not hopelessly blind, that those who wield the scepter of industry also wield the scepter of government.

The men who shape and control the industrial machine will also shape and control the political machine;

Political power is the offspring of conomic powers Political government s the reflection of economic government. The workers who are able to see this and who possess backbone and grit will proceed to build and develop and perfect their economic organization.

On Monday morning, March 11, visited the car barn at 32nd and Portland avenue to watch, developments, to talk to the men and glean informa-

Seven policemen (I think that was the number) were on the sidewalk opposite the car barn. I went inside, where I found about a dozen motormer and conductors who had refused to join the strikers, still in their uni-

After a few words to men inside urging them not to crawfish now or show the white feather I went out. I was not at that moment aware that the men on the inside, in the office, were with and for the company.

When I went out the car barn boss followed me, and approaching me on the sidewalk said: " I would rather you would not come into the office any more. The men inside don't like your coercion methods."

A crowd soon gathered of strikers and strike sympathizers, and a soreeyed and mottle-faced policeman hurried across the street from the other side and said we couldn't gather around there. "The company has issued orders and we would have to keep away." I asked him if the sidewalks belonged to the Louisville Rallway company.

I took occasion then and there to observe to the men on strike: "You see where the police stand in this strike?" And this faithful and willing servant of the capitalist, political machine hinted that if I were not careful I might get a ride in the patrol wagon.

I asked many of the strikers during that Monday why they did not call out the powerhouse employes, the engincers, the firemen and other employes; and they explained that these men, the powerhouse employes, belonged to another union. One striker explained to me that they wanted to be fair in their strike. They didn't want to call out the powerhouse employes if they could help it. I answered: "You want to fight with one

Well, I visited the powerhouse myself and had an interview with the engineers, and tried to show them their duty to shut down the powerhouse in the interest of the men and women of their class. But I found them non- to see two of the mayor's "finest," Kalser's conscript system-

hand tied behind you."

Louisville, April 11.—One month ago | union men and apparently possessed to-day Louisville's big street car strike of the notion that they belonged rather to the other class, the employers. At

> The chief engineer was getting about \$50.00 a week, and that fact explains in a measure his loyalty. I asked him if he were a Christian and he replied that he was, an Episcopalian Christian.

any rate they were loyal to "brother

The first assistant and second assistant engineers were also "loyal" to the bosses.

On Monday morning, the second day of the strike, some trolley wires broke at 15th and Walnut streets, and "union" linemen repaired them.

Right next door to the car barn at 13th and Main streets, was a shed for the linemen's wagon, and the linemen in charge of the repair wagon mingled right along with the striking motormen and conductors.

I visited them in company with a number of strikers and tried to convince them it was their plain duty to refuse to mend any broken wires during the strike, but I could not get them to make the promise, though they said they wanted the strikers to

Wednesday night, March 13th, I visited the electrical workers' union at their meeting and urged them to notify Funk that they would refuse to mend any wires during the strike, and offered to bear the message to Funk myself if they would send it; but they did not let me have the mes-

I got in this way an excellent opening to present to them in the most convincing way possible the necessity for the working class solidarity. I think the arguments went home, for the men were liberal with their ap-

Many ridiculous things, however, were said and done during the strike. On Sunday afternoon, the first day of the strike, a mass meeting was held in Germania Hall under the auspices of the A. F. of L. in the interest of the strikers.

At this meeting on the list of speak ers was Mr. E. L. Cronk, an old time fakir, and when his turn to speak came he seemed to realize the importance of his function of harmonizer and the necessity of maintaining his wellearned reputation as a server of the interests of both wother capital and brother labor, for he spoke of "the love and esteem existing letween capital and labor in other cities," and thought such relations ought to exist in Louisville. He also took occasion to explain to the audience that he was no Socialist.

Cronk is the same man that in his paper, the "New Era," thanked the Lord when the 1905 local election was over and it was found that the imported repeaters, domestic ballotbox stuffers, and election thieves under the protection of the police and the then mayor, Charles F. Granger, and Barth, the great friend of labor, had won out.

Cronk is the same man that wrote in his same paper during this same strike that Barth, the mayor, was only doing his duty in placing policemen on the cars, for, of course, law and World. order must be maintained.

We, the members of the Socialist Labor Party, will do our best to make the workers of this old town see and understand that the political government is there for the express purpose of protecting and preserving the interests of the employing, the master class; and that always in every struggle here and everywhere else the police, the militia, and the Federal soldlery are always ready at the beck and call of the capitalist class to aid in suppressing the struggles of the workers for better conditions or against worse conditions. It ought also to be noted that the

strike-breakers were put on the lines where the rich people live, viz., on Fourth avenue and Second street. It was known of course that the strikers would get little or no sympathy from the rich, and that there on those lines the scabs under the protection of Strike-breaker Barth's police would get more passengers, and would be harder to reach by strikers and their sympathizers. Even over these lines each strike-breaker, one on each end of the car was guarded by two of Barth's policemen. And at the same time on Second street in addition to the four policement on each car the mayor also directed two mounted policemen to gallop along in advance of the car and clear the streets of people. It was an interesting sight

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS

LETTER-BOX

LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. B., NEW YORK CITY.-FIRST-Your suggestion was referred to the Labor News Company; the manager will write to you regarding it.

Second-That is a mis-statement. The strikers waived the reinstatement of the discharged draughtsmen; and returned to work.

H. B. MILWAUKEE, WIS,-First-Take as much time as a thorough investigation of the matter demands; but do not delay any longer than is absolutely necessary.

Second-What constitutes the mistake to which you refer?

Third-Regarding the theft from the Section's files, place the placard sent here on those files. It cannot fail to be noticed then. We need the space.

A. A., ST. PAUL, MINN .- "The Appeal To Réason's" statement regarding the Republican antecedents and activities of Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco are substantially correct. Abe Ruef, his creator and boss, is a Republican politician

E. B., EARIBAULT, MINN.-The matter referred to is being investigated. Watch The People.

F. F. HARTFORD, CONN.-Will read article on "U. S. Constitutional Amendments," and then act on your suggestion. Regarding the other matter, isn't your inability to appreciate Yankee wit at fault?

COMMITTEE DE LEON MEET-INGS, SAN FRANCISCO-The 'Frisco workmen and women are to be congratulated on their recognition of the power of the press. Two reports, both good and brimful of enthusiasm, were received from Frisco; that of Mrs. CARTHAGE MO.; J. K. BROOKLYN, Olive M. Johnson arrived first, and as it included an account of the Oakland H. S., TONOPAH, NEV.; E. M., meeting also, necessarily had the right of way. Keep it up; the lukewarm attitude toward cur press should be supplanted by a zealous recognition of its true value, in every respect.

J. G. BROOKLYN, N. Y .- You can make application for citizenship without first papers, upon arriving at the age of twenty-one. Should your father become naturalized before then, the ap-

ered on the sidewalk while along be-

strike-breakers-four policemen and

The pulse of the workers was beat-

ing high. And for the time the strike

served to show the immense power the

working class can wield when it is

This strike clearly showed that the

atent power and capacity of the work-

ing class is there "to take and hold,"

lined in the Industrial Workers of the

But what did the strikers get? some

thirty minues to eat: 22 cents an hour.

platform time only; 25 cents an hour

when required to work extra time.

Yes, they got a few small consessions.

But the fourteen men dismissed for

their activity in organizing the union

are still, so I have been told, out in

the cold. And the open shop prevails.

And numerous complaints are being

made right along that the officials of

the company are not living up to this

agreement. The whip handle is still

The right to separate the men from

their jobs is still Funk's and he is

exercising it at his own discretion. The

relation of industrial master and wage

But many of the men have some

new ideas in their heads. A number

of them are now readers of the Week-

ly . People and others of the Indus-

What does Carnegie want to jump

on German conscription for? The hun-

dreds of young men who fied Ger-

many in order to escape military ser-

vice, and ended by working in Car-

negie's mills at Pittsburg, literally

jumped out of the frying pan into the

fire, to the great profit of Carnegie.

He should praise and not condemn the

JAMES H. ARNOLD.

in the hands of the officials.

slave is still there.

trial Union Bulletin.

and determined workers.

rightly organized educated and dis-

two scabs.

ciplined.

plication will be unnecessary, as the children of duly naturalized persons, under twenty-one years of age at the time of the naturalization of their parents, are considered citizens of the United States.

K. R., NEW YORK CITY-So far as can be learned to date, the theatre you name is not on the unfair list. The Proctor chain of houses are represented as being unfair. Owing to the craft divisions of pure and simple unionism, it is hard to determine what is fair and what is unfair. As in the case of the Metropolitan Opera House choristers' strike, the actors will proclaim a house unfair, while the Musicians and mechanics will proclaim it fair. When graft unions disagree, who is to decide?

L. V., DENVER, COLO.-It is a mistake to assume that all Socialists believe in the automatic inevitability or Socialism. Those who are members of the Socialist Labor Party suffer no such delusion. They realize that Socialism depends as much on the evolution of the working class as it does on the industrial evolution of society. They aim accordingly to train and organize the working class industrially. on the lines dictated by capitalist development and on approximately the same basis as will prevail in the Socialist commonwealth. This will mean a tremendous mental and moral uplift on the part of the working class. That Christian anarchy, a la Tolstol, will interfere with Socialist progress, ds a fond hope not sustained by events transpiring in the land of Tolstoi him-

FRIEND, VANCOUVER, B. C.; M. S. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; P. K., N. Y.; H. J. B., FLORENCE, COLO.; PITTSBURG, PA.; W. W. EVANS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; E. S. NE WYORK CITY; T. J. H., NEW YORK CITY; F. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; W. T., NEW YORK CITY; J. R. TORONTO, CAN-ADA; J. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; E. B., NEW YORK CITY; T. J. H., NEW COLUMBUS, O.; D. D., NEW YORK CITY; B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.-Matter received.

mounted on big, magnificent Ken- STORM THE CAPITALIST BUILT tucy horses galloping on ahead of the WALLS OF IGNORANCE. car and, dispersing the people gathhind came the car in charge of six

The capitalist class realizes that its rule of robbery can only be perpetuated by maintaining Ignorance among the class that it exploits-the working class. To this end it has developed the gigantic strumpet press, the real purpose of which is to rivet upon the minds of the workers the social-economic superstitions that reconcile them to "inevitable" servitude.

In the presence of these capitalist agencies for keeping the workers in densest ignorance the Socialist is not in the least appalled. He knows that the sledge-hammer blows of Socialist Labor Party agitation can break down and all that is lacking is the necessary organization of educated, disciplined the walls of Ignorance. So sure are we of the potency of Truth, that could we The nucleus of that organization is have but one thousand men going up and down the length and breadth land, touching the chord of working class instinct, there would be such an answering response that inside of ten years it would grow to such volume that capitalmay ask. Well, Funk said they might ism would be swept before it. keep their union; they could have

We cannot have 1000 men "on the road" to-day, but it does not follow that we must wait one thousand years for Socialism. We can have to-day 2000 men and more, behind the Party's battering rams-The People and Labor News. Each man of them can bring within the radius of the movement's influence one new reader per month, and these new readers will in time develop into propagandists and help swell the agitation.

Let us do to the utmost the work that we can do to-day. Socialists, to work! Educate, Enlighten, Organize!

THE BALL A-ROLLING.

[Continued from Page 4.] \$4.40; St. Paul, Minn., \$3; Globe, Ariz., \$3.10; Niagara Falls, N. Y., \$3.50; Wheeling, W. Va., \$2.50; San Diego, Cal., \$2.10; Hartford, Conn., \$2; Pittsburg, Pa., \$2; New Bedford, Mass., \$2;

Boston, \$1.60; Providence, R. I., \$1.50;

Old Forge, Pa., \$1:

Comrades East of Chicago, you are not beginning to do the work that is being done in the West. Your opportunity is just as great and your field greater. Get the Preamble Address in the hands of your fellow workers and thus lay the foundation for the class conscious economic and political organizations of the working class.

OFFICIAL

MATIONAL 1 XECUTIVE COMMITTEE rank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. S. L. P. OF CANADA.

Estional Secretary, Thus. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 6 New Reade street, New York City e Party's literary agency.) tice-For technical reasons no party ements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

ular meeting of N. E. C. at Lon-March 24, 1907. Comrade Courte-in chair. Emery absent. Minutes

nications: from P. E. Burns, Hamilton, saying that circumstances not permit of the formation of a Sec in in Hamilton, as at present they are their efforts to organize a strong ocal of the I. W. W.: also sending order for due stamps. Secretary d to same. Received and filed. a Murray A. Wood, of Brantfords, ending \$1.00 for stamps for himself and lean Lozures. Secretary reported atsee to same. Received and filed.

e National Secretary reported that nt letters re "The Independent Labor Party," to Jas. Reid, of Toronto. Motion passed if communication is reived from Jas. Reid before April 1st the Independent Labor Party of imsee, the National Secretary call a cial meeting to deal with same.

The Secretary was ordered to notify ion London to elect a National Sec lary and a National Executive Com ee as the term expires April 1st,

W. D. Forbes, Recording Soc'y.

ATTENTION, CINCINNATII

Industrial Workers of the World innati will give a May Day Celetion MAY 1st, at Central Turner all. Good music, dancing, and re

All I. W. W. members and wives and ethearts and sympathizers of the or-ization, are cordially invited. Come

DAHO TIMBER LAND CASES PROM-ISE SENSATIONS.

ities and Creoked Business Deals Inextricably Mixed Up in Affair Which Caused Senator Borah's Indictment— Roosevelt Wants to Help Moyer-Hay-Wood Prosecution, But Dares Not.

e, Ida., April 21 .- Startling are the nents and exposures which are expected to come to light in the his State ticket. igation into the business of the her Lumber Company, which is a conment company of the great Weyer-eer Lumber Trust. This trust now re than 500,000 acres of the more than account in the world, in northern portion of Idaho. The er Lumber Company operates exvely in the northern portion of the The disclosures of the timber of frauds have been brought about by uggle for political honors.

ated, was the State agent for the ther Lumber Company. He became the Coour d'Alene mining troubles | the miners. mers with troops to prevent

spent a great part of his time in ton attending to the business ompany with the Interior Dent. It was Gov. Steunenberg who at as the broker for the Barber Lummpany. Although Steunenberg Democrat, Senator Borah was his

Thile President Roosevelt is disposed les with Senator Berah in his ent indictment in the land fraud s, he does not see that he can con-He show to Boral any more mercy n he did to Senator Mitchell, of or Senator Ralph Burton, of ed to the full extent of the law.

ser land thievery in the situation daho. The timber land frauds were petrated through politicians and it dican ring of the State.

berg, about a year ago, a dynamite bomb, Gov. Gooding, of to, was a candidate for re-election was having a hard fight because strong anti-Mormon fight being er openly charged Gooding with hav, made an alliance with the Mormons the State. Screly beset for an issue

THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE. Butte, Montana, April 22-24. Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 26. St Paul, Minn., Appil 27. Milwaukee, Wis., April 28-29, Chicago, Ill., April 30-May 1. Moline, Ill., May 2. Peoria, Ill., May 3. Springfield, Ill., May 4-5. Belleville, Ill., May 6. Paducas, Ky., May 7-8. New Orleans, La., May 10-12. Columbus, O., May 15-16. Pittsburg, Pa., May 18-19.

GERMAN BRANCH, SECTION ST. LOUIS.

This branch will celebrate May Day on the 4th day of May, 1907, at Grunz's Hall, 1500 South 3rd st. Speeches, dancing and music to make all happy.

MAY DAY IN HARTFORD.

Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, will celebrate the 1st of May at the S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm st., beginning 8 o'clock. Friends and sympathizers are invited.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

| March | 28, | Salt Lake City and | |
|-------|-----|---------------------|-------|
| | | Ogden \$ | 31.85 |
| | 30. | Tonopah | 28.70 |
| - 44 | 30. | Goldfield and Rhyo- | |
| | | lite (I. W. W.) | 65.00 |
| April | 4. | John Perz, Seattie, | |
| | | Wash: | 1.00 |
| | 4. | Cal. S. E. C | 25.00 |
| ** | 6. | Section Los Angeles | 35.00 |
| | 16. | Branch 1, Kings Co. | 3.00 |
| • | 18. | San Jose, Cal | 15.00 |
| * | 18. | Oakland | 25.00 |
| | 18. | San Francisco, Cal. | 35.00 |
| 46.6 | 18. | W. J. Kopelin | 5.00 |
| 44 | 18. | Ed Evans | 2.50 |
| 4 | 18. | Neil Barnett | 5.00 |
| | 18. | J. D. Smith | 5.00 |
| ** | 18. | B. H. Williams | 1.00 |
| 44 | 18, | L. Nerst | 1.00 |
| 44 | 18. | S. L. P. man | 1.00 |
| | 18. | Tom Sladden | .25 |
| • | 18. | Sympathizer | .25 |
| | | | |

Gov. Gooding seized upon the murder of Gov. Steunenberg and began the "Law

and Order" campaign. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were captured in Colorado and spirited into Orchard indicted for the murder of Steunenberg. The Gooding advocates insisted that "law and order" could only be restored in the State by the execution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Roosevelt was appealed to to aid "law and order," and sent Secretary Taft into the State to speak for Gov. Gooding and

It was through the "law and order" campaign that the President became in terested in the prosecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, which is a purely State matter. So interested did the become in this that in his recent controversy with E. H. Harriman he referred to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, although they have never been convicted, as "undesirable citizens."

Senator Borah based his appeal to the President and to the Attorney-General on the interest of the President in having the three men convicted. He is regarded as one of the foremost lawyers of the State and was retained by the

800, when he put peaceful and strik- Borah is known throughout Idaho as addition to having been Gov. Steunenberg's personal counsel he is the attorney for the Barber Lumber Company and for the Weverhauser Lumber Trust, and is also disted him and he then took up the the attorney of record for practically all the men who have been in any way implicated in the timber land frauds.

DE LEON IN PORTLAND. Big Crowd Enables Him to Make Striking Comparison.

Portland, Ore., April 12,-Daniel De Leon, editor of the Dally and Weekly People, arrived in Portland Tuesday evening, April 9th, at 10:30, five hours behind schedule time, and was, of course, mable to meet his appointment to speak that evening. The April 10th meeting at Arion Hall was most successful, be tween five and six hundred being in attendance. De Leon called attention to the difference between this assemblage and the one of sixteen years ago, when he spoke to about twenty-five people in

De Leon's address on "Industrial Unionism" was a characteristic one, dealing, in the speaker's luminous way, with leading up to the formation of the I. W. W., and with the fallacy of pure and simple political Socialism. The address made a profound impression upon the minds of the large audience. A number of questions were answered by De Leon. The collection amounted to \$26.15; 150 pamphlets were sold and 500 Weekly

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

mate is made of their conduct. People

In this connection, and as the closing

item of these "gleanings," the touching

lines should be quoted with which Mrs.

Shea of the Los Angeles Local of the

S. T. & L. A. commemorated the event

of the surrender of the S. T. & L. A.

charter of that Local to I. W. W. head-

quarters in 1905, when the Local

Local Charter, thy mission is ended;

Where, with those of identical likeness,

You'll be placed on the shelf to decay.

When we sit in our meeting-chamber,

But thy teachings can never perish-

Till King Capital's been abolished,

merged in the I. W. W.:

We tenderly send thee away,

Till slaves shall be unknown

Till those who toll shall own.

And gaze on that vacant space

Will fill your accustomed place,

For all the future will bring

Ere the Workers' emancipation

From Pole to Pole shall ring-

To know if thy sister's followers

As those who met 'neath you.

For tactics sound and right.

struggles

It seems but yesterday,

error;

Yours was a hard-fought battle

In a sister's vast army of might.

Dear Charter, I well remember,

Gladly we clasp their hand;

United forever we stand.

workers

defeat.

In other generations,

In patriotic tones.

We hasten to obey.

Truthful History's pages

When slavery is unknown.

Thy banner-long years ago-

As brothers beneath thy sister

To the cause of the shackled Wage

May thy spoils prove worthy thy

Since those who've embraced thy sister

We are joyed; they have seen this

From the depth of the woes of the

"Emancipation of the Working Class"-

Your struggles were crowned with

Thy banner was ne'er known to wave

Thy army ne'er known to retreat.

Will speak of the S. T. & L. A.

Will tell their babes thy history

We would not have you stay:

Your infant sister beckens us;

Old men-now young-in other days,

Good-bye Old Charter, you go from us

She tells us that we soon shall know

Freedom,-No tear is dropped, no sigi

When we are all passed away,

Was planted in the face of its foe.

Although in material numbers

Hurled a curse at the S. T. & L. A.

Will be as loyal-true

Slaves

On the wall, and know thy sister

Our hearts are filled with longing

are "catching on."

(Continued from page one.)

stances that the corrupt so-called "Labor" party and the freak so-called "Socialist" party prevent the S. L. P. by law from taking its own name, as its official name in California, will no longer keep the Party from doing its political work, and thus have its agitational work accrue to the benefit of those two political disgraces to Socialism and to Labor. Not, in this instance, will another name, adopted under the compulsion of circumstances, he an alias as the various names, adopted freely by the S. P. or S. D. P., are. On the California official ballot we shall have another name, but all our campaign literature will bear the Party's honored name-S. L. P., whither all that is earnestly Socialist and Labor is steadily flowing, uniting upon the rockbed of INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

'A "gleaning" worth notice is the fact that the lumber men of the Pacifica "key-note industry"-hoot the A. F. of L. "organizers" (they ARE organizers, they organize for the capitalist class) from their midst. A. F. of L. attempts to organize the lumbermen for the capitalists have failed signally. In the meantime S. L. P. and I. W. W. literature is seized with avidity in many lumbermen quarters, and is breaking its way finally through.

On all sides the evidence cumulates going to prove that the revolutionists saved the I. W. W. at the late Chicago convention from the catastrophe that the Shermanites had prepared for it. Whether the conspirators were less wicked than stupid, or as wicked as stupid is hard to tell. The conception the pin-head Shermanites have of Industrialism is that of old style Unionism labeled Industrialism. They have not the remotest inkling that Industrialism is as superior an evolution from Gompersism as man is from the dog. They do not apprehend the fact that Industrialism is the builder of a New Nation-the Nation of the Organized Workers. Their aims being petty their methods are petty also. Having been entrusted with the officerdom of the I. W. W., a Movement the purposes of which they could not understand like clumsy nurses they were about to choke the baby to death. The revolutionists snatched the baby-the Principle-from the claws of death. I doubt whether the Principle and Object of Industrialism could be to-day understood so generally as it is understood, had not the Reactionists tried their disruptive tactics, and had the Revolutionists not proved equal to the occasion. Only trivial objections have I heard raised to the actions of the lat-

DE LEON IN 'FRISCO.

ter. On the whole a whole-souled esti-

(Continued from page 1.) only be fit to entertain mooncalves if aid not oppose force to force. Our force then is the organized, unconquerable force of the working class and that is what the capitalists are having a dose of in Goldfield."

Last night in San Francisco was the State as special counsel to prosecute banner meeting held in the Bay citles It was indeed a fitting farewell to a fitchampion of the working class, Comrades had come in from near and far and the Frisco wage slaves turned out en for. masse. Walton's Pavilion is supposed to have a seating capacity of 4,000. Long before eight o'clock it was well filled at eight o'clock sharp when the meeting was opened by Comrade Leach, it was packed; and during the following half hour several hundred people were turned

The reception of the speaker was, to use Sherman's language, "fanatical," and the "fanaticism" rose as the speaker proceeded in his unmerciful scalping

Space does not allow the recording of too many of the interesting incidents that occurred, but one should be recorded here, as it belongs to 'Frisco alone and yet is typical of the situation in the entire country. The speaker illustrated his point with an action of our own McCarthy, the czar of the building trades in California. When De Leon mentioned McCarthy's name, he stopped and said "Does any one wish to applaud him, you have the chance?" A few stragglers in that vast stience did so, while a hiss and a roar and cries of "Throw him out" went up so that the foundation of both fakirdom and capitalism must have quaked. When the point in hand was proved and De Leon finished with: "That is the man whom some deluded workingman in this audience applauded." Some

Is heard at this hour of parting-Good-bye, Old Charter, good-bye! DANIEL DE LEON. we have an apprehension that "Boss

McCarthy" suddenly had to take to his

bed with the chills at the rousing recep-

tion this, his latest title, received.

After the lecture everybody seemed to have a question and they kept pouring in till eleven o'clock when the meeting was adjourned, not because they had given out, but on account of the late hour. Pure and simple Socialists, pure and simple unionists, pure and simple anarchists, and general strikers, and alevidence. All got either the information, or whatever else they were looking Olive M. Johnson.

SEATTLE MEETING A HOWLING SUCCESS. Seattle, Wash., April 14.-De Leon'

meeting here to-night was a howling success. De Leon left for British Colum-

PORTLAND STRIKE OFF.

Mill Owners Unable To Run Mills, Strikers Having Found Work Else-

Chicago, Ill., April 22.-Organizer Heslewood and the committee in charge of the Portland mill strike, have settled up matters connected with the struggle, The strike has been called off, but the mill owners are unable to operate their mills, owing to the fact that most of the strikers secured work elsewhere.

From the standpoint of Industrial Unionism the strike has been a great success. As an indication of the substantial success for Industrial Unionism, it may be mentioned that the Portland locals have, while the strike was on, sent over \$300 to general headquarters for supplies of all descriptions. Locals of the Western Federation of Miners contributed to the strikers over \$1,000, while other locals responded liberally so that a one called out; "He is a scab!" and was no time was there any lack of fr greeted with applause; but De Leon A complete statement of the financis quickly called out: "No, no, no, you are side of the strike is being preparation in the industrial Union Bulletia." side of the strike is being prepared for

WORKMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!



JOIN WITH THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IN CELEBRATING

International Labor Day

AT THE MONSTER DEMONSTRATION TO BE HELD AT

COOPER UNION

Wednesday, May I, at 8 P. M.

COME AND PROTEST AGAINST PATRIOTISM, ANTI-IM-MIGRATION, RUSSIAN CZARISM, A CRICAN MOYER-HAY-WOOD OUTRAGES AND CRAFT UNIONISM-IN SHORT, COME AND REAFFIRM THE INTERNATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY OF LABOR.

SPEAKERS

WILLIAM H. CARROLL, of Taunton, Mass, FRANK BOHN, JAMES CONNOLLY, JOHN T. VAUGHAN and JAMES T. HUNTER.

tion can be placed upon the leaders

of the 50,000 railroad men who, the

other day in Chicago, blew hot for the

men's demands, and then in a few days

blew cold? The decentest part of their

conduct was, that they did not pretend

to justify it. It was their turn-per-

haps their only turn— and the men

must pay the penalty of being in the

wrong kind of a union. It is clear

that sell-outs will regularly occur in

the old-style unions, and that it is a

law of their being that they must occur.

To-day the workingman who is asked

industrial unionism has these facts

nomer. Hence we see an engineer and

ly close friends, scabbing upon each

other, under the constitutions of their

respective unions. And that engineer

men. Perhaps they are but are they

thinking men and right-minded men?

one goes up the other goes down?

R. R. whose memories are two months

old could give expert advice upon that.

And inversely as this divergence of in-

terests exists exists in every phase-

in the old-style unions, so the opposite

character pervades modern industrial

ference. Here the revolutionary doc

trine applies in all its potency, that

"in union there is strength," and when

the workers once open their ample

final fact, and now live only on the

hoodwinking of unthinking workingmen

nothing for the fate of others, are con-

tent to accept a liberal wage and call

themselves square with the world.

a fireman from the same cab, personal

WHAT OF THE PROLETARIAT?

(Continued from page 1.) in the means of his choice for either. To go back new is unthinkable, as much so as that water should run up-

. It is natural that those who the least perceive this state of society are those who are circumstanced to the least reflect-the poor and the ignorant. The master class have long perceived it. Does any one suppose that the patricfan class of Rome before its fall was made up of fools, who, the best qualified to know what Catiline, and Brutus and a thousand others meant, really were blind to the trend of events? Does any one suppose that Nero fiddled while Rome burned because he did not know the meaning of the conflagration? It was not because he was an idiot but because he was a human demon Does any one suppose that Mark Hanna did not know on which side his bread was buttered when that wily capitalist got up his "capital and labor brotherhood" and turned up the soft side of the board for his slabor lieutenants? Does any one suppose that Roosevelt, when he speaks of Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens, pending their trial for life, does not know that he breaks the law with impunity when he breaks on the side of capitalism, just as the majority of the Supreme Court fear not impeachment though guilty of the monstrous decisionthat kidnapping by a State is lawful? No one should, no one rationally can suppose that the men who take such chances are not aware that they do take chances. It is the gambler's last throw, and as he cannot do aught else.

But what of the proletariat? Do they suppose because society is going is against ever; man, in which condi- Huntington Long Island. to smash that therefore they will alight | tion the word "union" becomes a misupon beds of roses? Can a man in a flood get ashore by impotently doing nothing? From the tale of Noah and his ark, when the unregenerate scoffed at the means of protection, down to the present day, when "unrest" is about to fulfill its modern function, there has always at least been the excuse for the revelers, "Let us eat and drink for tomorrow we die", but it would have been as creditable for a band of galley slaves, with their chains cut, to have sat indifferent, as it is now for the wage slave to remain unpartisan in the ranks of labor. Therefore I draw this first great deduction, from the present trend of events, as I see them: the workingmen should take sides, and do it at once.

It follows, as night follows day, that since there is a NEED, there must be chosen the MEANS of safety. The idea of industrial unionism has from minds and take in the almighty sigthe start impressed me a good deal nificance of this fact, the power of their as the idea of the excellence of food might will make capital's bullets seem to a hungry person-its adaptability as weak as an April snowstorm. The seemed manifest. If theory were not capitalists are already alive to this sufficient to condemn the mutually destructive craft unionism, the glaring examples of experience leave no room and the selfishness of those who, caring for honest question. Not to speak of the perfidy of railroad unions which can transfer scabs, and thus only render them harmful (for a scab at home is hurtful only to himself), the rankest Let all such remember the New York

sort of examples are continually before us, of branches of a single establishhigher motive tendered them. It may ment working to sustain the bosses' sound plasuible, in crudite English, to be told that craftsmen should not subbusiness while other branches are on mit the control of their interests to strike for better conditions. Schenectady electricians, Chicago packers and men from other crafts, but two cents' other instances flock to mind in this worth of thought should cover that failacy. Who says that industrial unionregard. Indeed, I feel that I am not sufficiently unsophisticated to be able ism is so foolish a thing as to ask an ironmonger to submit his wage scale to to accept the claim that all differences the wisest electrician, or to demand of opinion as to the proper form of unthat a type's hours shall be determined ionism are honest. We must all by a hod-carriers' council? No one says draw the line somewhere, and it would that who is worthy of belief. The be excess of courtesy to listen too long general government of industrial unionto an attempt to prove that two and ism, which comprehends all of is, two make five. We believe that they has its appropriate departments, hist make four, and we believe that most other persons who think really believe as the general government of the Unitit too. But this does not close our ed States has a postal department that eyes to a realization of the fact that is not controlled by a secretary of state. labor leaders who have soft-very soft (It is noteworthy, however, with what facility a postmaster general can flop -places, are holding the men to craft over into the secretaryship of the treasunionism for what there is in it for the ury, and an attorney general become an leaders. What possible other construc-

Industrial unionism is the unionism of the working class; it is the unionism opposed to capitalism, which is opposed to the working class. It is theoretically perfect and practically efficient. It rings true on every test, The workingman who stays out of it lives in a fool's paradise and writes himself down a willing wage slave. The Industrial Workers of the World is the best development of honest, moto chose between the old style and the dern, workingman's unionism, and every worker in every calling should seek staring at him, writ large: The old- it as naturally as a flower seeks the style union is FOUNDED on the diver- light by the law of its nature. This ence of interests, not only between the is the second of the great conclusions to be drawn from the state of the crafts, but between the leaders and world's capitalism and the world's inthe rank and file in any one craft. It is every man's hand and whose hand dustrialism.

acceptable secretary of war and then

trim his sails for the presidency. Did

you ever think that out?)

BOSTON PROTEST CONFERENCE.

Organizes Big Parade and Demonstra-

tien On Boston Commen. The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Defense Conference, comprising the vari-

and that fireman claim to be intelligent ous trade, p.d workingmen's organ-izations in Greater Boston, have arranged a parade and a monster protest Are they not as upon a see-saw, when meeting to take place upon Boston The engineers and trainmen of the L. I. Common, Sunday afternoon, May 5.

Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party, will participate in the parade. Sections members at large and federations in Greater Boston, are invited to join Section Boston in the parade, under the arm and hammer banner. Parunionism from its core to its circum- ade will assemble at Castle Square, Tremont street, at 1 P. M.

Prominent officers of the Western Federation of Miners and American Federation of Labor, Socialist Party, and Socialist Labor Party have been invited to speak. Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, has accepted the invitation to

> John Sweeney, Organizer, Section Boston.

SKOWHEGAN STRIKE WON. Skowhegan, Me., April 16 .- Stop all

strike fund. Strike won and settled. ocal 379,

fither contributions to the Skowhegan