vOL. XVII NO. 6.

~. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

What the label on your paper. That

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907.

PRICE TWO CENTS SO CENTS PER YEAR

# OF VARIED IMPORTANCE

Bryan to be the logical Democratic idate. Judging from his past pernances and policies, Roosevelt is the liogical Republican one.

Rockefeller's new paster asked his congregation of capitalists: "Will your stand a heavenly audit?" The congregation would most likely put them to such a test, rather thun have earthly expert accountants tackle them.

The receiver of the North Bide Brew ing Company is authorized by the States District Court to raise wherewith to pay the excise licenses of ninety-seven out of the 185 customers of the company. Again is the middle class shown to be a mere appendage to large corporation inter-What exists here is character

Great is reform! So great that "The Evening Post" exults over its latest vement in the Police Department under Bingham! Hast thou not heard of it? Verily thou art behind the times Listen: "Lieutenant Casey, illvan man loses detail at Jefferson Market Court, and must do deak duty at a station." Wherefore we say, great

Magistrate Cornell's declaration that crime is a business, could be improved upon by turning it about and making read, crime is a business and busits a crime. The packing house and other exposes will bear out the improvement; the theft of surplus value ill eithen the point.

and seats of the land. A President asseverely than the petty shyster crim-mal lawyer does. But thanks to an in order to hold down the toilers of the awakened proletarait, justice is not land.

"The Times" prints letters showing | without her friends. The President stands rebuked, and judicial murder will not previal without a grand protest. And so in every phase of social activity; the proletariat is arousing, moving toward a seciety where justice will be done even the criminal. Hasten the day, by working for the Socialist Republic, through the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor

> Toistol's advice to Russians to become a law each unto himself, is typical of his Christian anarchy. The only difficulty about it is the inability of the Russians to act accordingly. They are not concerned so much with metaphysics, as concrete, material conditions. "The natural and proper man," to paraphrase Artemus Ward, died before he was ever born.

> It is positively asserted that the Labrador Eskimos are not dying out. Nobody denies, however, that \$56,000 American workingmen and women are annually killed and injured in the factories, mills and mines, and on the rallroads. That is an indisputable fact; and win continue to be as long as capitalism raevails.

In 'Frisco P. H. McCarthy, the Sam Parks of the Pacific Coast building little inconsistency on the part of Mr.

cared in France a new Socialist paper, Equality," the meathly organ of the young women connected with the Party. ns the contributors to the first Issee were Edouard Vaillant, A. Bruckere, and Lucien Roland, the wellknown poet and lyric writer of the Prench branch of the Movement, cialist Party was held at Easter, in orge Plechanoff also contributed an article on "Socialism and Anarchy." The subscription price in America is thirty cents per year.

The Paris "Seclaliste," organ of the French Socialist Party, has printed the call of the Socialist Women of Greater New York for their prize essay on Women and the Socialist Movement.

Liebknocht has just finished let on "Militariem and Antiitarism in Germany." The work is expected to go far towards wiping out what little remains of fingolarh in the inds of the majority of the popula-

he Textile Workers' Union, with 104,000 members, has for its weekly or-

The organ of the Metal Workers has

For the purpose of establishing the truth of pertain statements which have en purposely warped by the adver-ries of the Party, it is expected that Benel will issue in pamphlet form his latest speech in the Reichstag, on the position of the Social-Democracy in German politics.
Rosa Luxemburg, speaking of the re-

cent German elections, declares that it is good for the Party to know its actual strength, and regrets the tendency which has spring up to over-estimate

trades, is warring against the electrical workers in the interests of the contractors. The object is to prevent the workers in all the building trades from taking advantage of the capitalist law of supply and demand, which Mr. Mc-Carthy's A. F. of L. unionism upholds, and which he is practially inyoking against the electrical workers, success so far, by attempting to fill their places with his organized scabs. This McCarthy only serves to emphasize again the point made so often by the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Worksumfing insocent men guilty of mur- era of the World, to-wit: the trade un-

## THE MOVEMENT ABOARD

SKIRMISHES ON THE FIRING LINE IN CAPITALIST EUROPE.

Austria. Six thousand Austrian bakers are making a demand for an eight-hour work-day, with wages of \$17 per week. Ten per cent of the bosses have yielded: the others are giving stones instead of bread. Twelve thousand garment workers

are also on strike, of whom 9,000 are women and young girls.

The convention of the Hungarian So-

Finland

For the first time in Europe, universa. suffrage actually holds sway. Of the 40, 600 voters at the last elections, lifty-five per cent, were women.

The anti-militarist agitation is bearing fine truit. Many of the young conscripts have refused to participate in the drawing of lots, it being against their principles to join in or to countenance a system which to release them would condemn others to service. In bolts of the most strict watch maintained by the authorities, the propagandists were able to send their leafets even into the barracks. The government suspects complicity on the part of the wardens, and is making a puszied investigation.

### Spain.

Some time ago, a member of the Spanish Socialist Party, named Acevedo was sentenced to eight years in prison for "lese majeste." In spite of the recent amnesty which

covers the case, the supreme court has instinctive solidifying spirit was ex-ploited by the extracting of dues and just confirmed the sentence. In order to benefit by the amnesty, Acevedo would have had to sign an appeal to the throne for clemency. He preferred

sides the Socialist organs, many the faces of those who believed in moon-shine political action unsupported by the publican and even Monarchist papers sase. So far the government has taken

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY May 11 y is the day of the working class progress. Each May Day the work is not yet so strongly nor so strategical-

day. Unauthorized by the legal auand women in all countries.

May Day reflects the cosmopolitan character given to production and distribution in every country by the bourternational working class created by international capitalism proclaims international Socialism, its logical successor. Reflecting the destruction of industry on strictly national lines, May Day emphasizes the destruction of national boundaries. Born of a worldembracing industrial system, May Day is the advance agent of the world-embracing society that is being evolved therefrom. Recognizing the world-wide character of the commodity, labor power, and the class interests of the sellers thereof, May Day opposes racial exclusion and promotes working class solidarity. In brief, May Day is antipatriotic and anti-racial; it presages the good time sung by the poet-now man will meet in the federation of the

May Day is not only a day of international celebration, proclamation and fraternal interchange. Each May Day they will be employed with systematic adds a page in the volume of working regularity to labor's own undoing. Labor Socialism.

HALL JAMMED HOURS BEFORE

HIS ARRIVAL

Received with Resounding Cheers As

the Champion of Sound Political and

Industrial Unionism - Prejudice,

Hatred and Contempt Melt Away As

Seattle, Wash., April 15.-Before an

overflowing and expectant audience of twelve hundred working people, Daniel

Do Leon, the editor of the Daily and

Weekly People, delivered one of the most

interesting lectures, ever uttered from

a public platform. The unexpected gain

of people, hours before the arrival of

the speaker, gave evidence of a record-

breaking meeting; and comrades stood

amazed when standing room could no

longer be had. Eager workers peered

through the crowded hallway to see the

arch-enemy of labor's political and eco-

nomic deceivers and welcomed with

esounding cheers the champion of sound

political and industrial unionism. Pre-

judice hatred and contempt, unjustly

fostered, melted away as the speaker

link by link dissected the chains that

bind the wage worker to wage slavery

and strew misery and poverty on the

Cheerful tidings were given those who

had reasons to be discouraged when the

speaker explained that through defeat

and not success Labor would attain its

emancipation; that each defeat was fol-

lowed by a challenge to battle upon a

higher and still higher plane until

the capitalist class would meet a fee so

highly developed physically, intellec-

tually and morally that the hand that

held the bayonet would tremble with

De Leon showed the folly of and the

shortcomings of the private owned So-

cialist press, saying that the private

owned press could not draw upon the

enthusiasm of the working class and

was forced to seek revenue in reac-

tionary channels and consequently de-

generated into a capitalist institution;

while the party owned press (the

People) drew nutriment from its own-

ers, the party membership, whose efforts

were surely to be crowned with success.

ing unions received its deserving bolts

when the speaker showed how the A

F. of L. went into the shop to divide and

not to organize the worker. Instances

were cited to prove the A. F. of L. a

life buoy that kept the old rotten hull

of capitalism affoat, while the workers

The X-rays were turned on the pure

and simple Socialist causing a half-

hearted, sickening smile to steal over

The Gompers scab hering, craft divid-

cowardice and fall limp to the side.

elle Dissetts Wage Slavery.

is the only international holi- ing class thumbs anew the record of ly organized that it can avoid considering past years and notes the results. This thorities, it is celebrated by workingmen | year the working class has cause for rejoicing. No longer do the foul deeds of opportunism blot the record. Opportunism is dead; industrial unionism is being inscribed in its place. France, geois exploitation of the world's market. the land of parliamentary debauch, leads It is the day on which the inganize the working class on approximately the same industrial lines as will prevail under Socialism. In Germany, the Reichstag election results have given some impetus in the same direction. In this country, the "backward races" excluders have been compelled to modify their course; the anti-Parker pro-Bryan inflation of "the big 'socialist' vote" is leaking out and causing the same to shrivel; "neutrality in trades unionism" has been proven a fraud, and is being repudiated as such with increasing vehemence, in the country of its friends while the industrial union principles of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party are gaining a greater prestige and recognition daily rapidly coming—when the parliament of The only dangerous tendency manifesting itself is that of "anti-ballot." This s metaphysical; it would have labor cease reckoning with the powers of the state and refrain from capturing them anticipation, but also of comparison and in its own interests, with the result that

the state and the necessity of possessing it along with the land and the capital of the country. Labor must still use both its economic and political arms in the class struggle; or pay the penalty with a blood bath more terrible than that of the Paris Commune. Finally, the working class of this

country especially, has additional cause for rejoicing this May Day. On all sides there is evidence of revolutionary upheavals. The capitalist class is at war with itself and the working class. In the Harriman-Roosevelt fight there is exhibited a struggle for mastery, whose outcome is pregnant with vast changes that cannot fail to revolutionize social life. The Moyer-Haywood outrages bring home the fact that concrete Socialism endangers capitalism and calls for oppression, in order to insure the domination of the capitalist class. In all directions there are indications of deep social, transformations impending; an atmosphere prevails that has been declared to be more tense than that pre ceding the firing of Fort Sumpter. America is foremost in the social revolution.

This is no mere coincident. This country leads the world in capitalism. The working class is slowly but surely getting in a condition wherein it will lead in the inauguration of international

I. W. W. STALWART SEIZED ON ANOTHER TRUMPED-UP CHARGE.

Who Was Killed by Picket Preston In Self-Defence-Seven Other Comrades Seized with Him.

bell, Harry Rodgers and L. D. Jardine.

Spokans, Wash., April 20.-Daniel

M. R. Preston and Joseph Smith, the latter a picket of the Industrial Workers of the World, are on trial at Hawthorne accused of the murder of John Silva, restaurant proprietor, several weeks ago. Silva's place was under a boycott, and on his pulling a pistol to kill Preston, who was picketing the place, he was himself shot and killed. It is charged by the grand jury that the killing, which was plainly in self-defense, was the result of a "conspiracy

To All Class-Consciouns Workingmen.

M. P. HAGGERTY

Grand Jury Indicts Him for "Conspiracy To Procure Murder" of Silva,

Goldfield. Nevada, April 25.-Vincent St. John, Executive Board member and organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, was arrested last night on an indictment returned last Tuesday by the grand jury. Along with St. John, seven other prominent members of the I. W. W. were seized. They are: Jerry Sexton, Ben Donnelly, R. Elmer Rice, A. E. Johnson, Walter Camp-

Sexton is vice-president of the Industrial Workers of the World here. St. John is one of the most persistent agitators in Western mining camps known in this country. Rice is record-ing secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World. The others are prominent in Industrial Workers' circles. The indictments charge "conspiracy to procure murder" nection with the Silva shooting here.

on the part of the agitators."

#### GOMPERS WANTS TOMBSTONES.

Since the Smith-Preston appeal was written the capitalists have committed another outrageous act. Eight more of our most active comrades, among them Vincent St. John, have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy, and have been removed by force from Goldfield. Grant Hamilton, general organizer of the American Federation, bragged in a public speech, that he or Gompers would not rest until tombstones would mark the demise of every supporter of the Industrial Union movement, thus indicating that these lieutenants of the capitalists would aid and abett the murder of every class-conscious workingman. Members of the working class, whether organized or unorganized, should resent this outrage by contributing aid for the defense of the persecuted comrades Wm. E. TRAUTMANN

days ago I mailed my last report to The People. Since then, there has been another magnificent succession of mammoth meetings, beginning with Portland's on the 10th, Tacoma's next day. Seattle's on the 14th and Vancouver's, B. C., on the 16th. Little Pasco, with a struggling population, and where, thanks to the stalwartness of Comrades Norling and Kurzman, & meeting was held last night with \$2 people, mostly railroad men, in the audience, should not be slighted off the rell. The number of comrades, I. W. W. fellow workers, friends and sympathizers who greeted me at the depot upon my arrival here this afternoon was so large that it justified my observing to them jokingly we seem to have more friends in Spokane than there was population in Pasco.

An experience struck me with special forcefulness during these last days-the general opinion spontaneously expressed to me by workingmen of the blessing that last year's so-called split in Chicago has been to-the movement. It is a natural, a quite pardonable error into which the unguarded and uninformed are liable to fall into of deploring every "split." They imagine that the labor movement is to have a parade march to victory. A split interferes with the parade Illusion. Thereupon tears. These good people fail to realize that there are splits and splits, some harmful others healthful. The unthinking fail to realize that splits are healthful when they are bound to come by the evolutionary process; and that in such cases the rupture is only a preparatory step towards a higher plane a fitter organization reachable only via the experience made at the previous solit. No intelligent man to-day depleres, for instance, the 1899 split in the Socialist Labor Party. The higher plane upon which the political organization of Socialism is now drilling could never have been reached but for the experience made thanks to the split, and the contrast afforded between pure and simple politicians' Socialism, and the revolutionary, working class article. It is so with regard to recent events in the I. W. W. From St. Louis and Kansas City westward, increasingly so from Denver westward, the spontaneous utterances of workingmen who attended the meetngs of this tour, stating they never understood what Industrialism meant until after the late Chicago convention, were an experience worth traveling to make. At first I attached not much importance to these words. I do now. Is it an awakening of the masses? These are some of the ways and that even these enthusiasts realized in which the view was expressed:

"At first, when I heard of that Chicago affair. I felt like throwing up the sponge. I see it otherwise now. Had the I. W. W. movement. It is a strikman, then the jig would have been up for fair."

"I never understood what Industrialism meant until this Chicago row started. I thought Industrialism was Unionism dealt around after a new shuffle. The row taught me that Industrialism is much more than a mere economic organization. It is the working class organized to build up a new nation"

"I'm awfully glad that split came on. It discouraged many, but those whom it discouraged were not the men to build upon. The ranks may be thinned, but the principle has been made to survive. Limbs have been torn apart. They will be joined again -not for emancipation in a 1,000 years but for emancipation in OUR days."

"Say, if it were not for that split, Industrialism would have been swallowed up by the A. F. of L. as smoothly as a snake draws a frog into its iaws."

Of course the language of the capitalist press has been aidful. People who remember the bouquets the capttallst press showered upon the A. F. of L. when the I. W. W. was launched and see the same bouquets now showered upon Sherman; people who remember the vituperation hurled at the I. W. W. by the capitalist press when the organization was lamented in 1965 and who now see and hear the identical vituperation hurled from the same camp at the so-called Trautman-De-General Secretaries, Leon faction—such people are mater-L W. W. lally aided in determining where the

Spekane, Wash., April 18 .- Nine | I. W. W. is to be found. But such determining is something vastly inferior in caliber to the sense that a great victory was won for the working class when the revolutionists, finding them. selves confronted with a conspirace to scuttle the ship of the L W. W. Tall to, and made the conspirators walk the plank.

Readers of The People will be in-

terested in learning of the latest "deep laid plot" that I have been discovered in deeply laying. There are two wagabond journalists, among the many another of that tribe produced by the privately owned Socialist Party, now vagabonding in the Northwest. one is a Dr. Titus-I. W. W. when his newspaper tent is set up in an I. W. W. neighborhood, A. F. of L. when the tent is raised in an A. M of L. bailiwick, the other one Kingsley-a gentleman as crazy as a March hare when unionism is the subject of discussion. He will have none of it, is too "intellectual" for unionism. The former is now plying his trade south of the Canadian line, in Seattle, the latter north of the line in Vancouver. Of couse, both are S. P. Now, like a bolt from a clear sky (they pronounce it a bolt) Prof. Mills moves into the Northwest and is about to start a paper of his own. The consequence is that both Titus and Kingsley fear for their dwindling subscription list. The further consequence is that both, Kingsley especially, have started to denounce Mills, the charge being that he has come to "disrupt the Socialist party" in that region. What is the deep laid plot I have been detected in? The beatific S. P. declares I sent Mills to burst up the S. P.l The innocents are sincere about it, too. They have not the remotest inkling of the principle that a fisherman dropping his private line into the stream and supposed to be making catches, unavoidably attracts other fishermen with their private lines. They have no idea it is they who invited, not I who hurled Prof. Mills upon their heads.

Whether Prof. Mills is aware of the mission upon which he is said to be sent by me I know not. He seemed blissfully ignorant of any such orders from me when he stepped upon the platform after my Seattle meeting and courteously introduced himself.

Who can guess from what source the following passages are extracted: "On Sunday, March 17th agitators at

Salt Lake made an attempt to bring back to life the Socialist Labor Party of that city, a political organization that has been wiped out by public opinion in Utah. It is reported that a baker's dozen of malcontents attended the meeting the futility of disturbing the rest of the dead and gone party. The meeting, however, did one thing of note. It endorsed ng fact that every organization of agitators and trouble makers in the country willingly swears allegiance to the red flag of I. W. W.-ism."

From what paper of what camp is this taken? The Salt Lake meetings were abreast of the most successful of this tour. The "baker's dozen" of malcontents filled the spacious halls to the utmost; the party that "public opinion in Utah" had "wiped out" reorganized in force, with the most desirable elements of the S. P. among the new organization. From what paper in what camp does this yelp, that betrays the whipped cur, come? It comes from the "Tonepah Sun," reproduced in the Goldfield "News" of April 6.

Who will deny that "the enemy is ours," as St. John puts it?

Some light upon the yelp may be thrown by the following program of the ball with which Tonopah Local 325 of the I. W. W. celebrated its annual ball: Independence..... Two Step.

One Union, One Label, One Enemy, . Schottische,

Skeleton of Wage Slavery ..... Rye Waltz.

The Red Label........... Waltz. Labor Is Entitled to All It Produces ..... Two Step.

Emancipation ...... Quadrille. Social Revolution ..... Waltz. Eight-Hour Work

Day ..... Two steps.

No Child Labor ..... Shottische,

(Continued on page 6.)

mic force so necessary to maintain der and avoid a social catastrophe. The speaker for two hours turned the

oanquet fees.

a feast of reason, logic and facts, such as seldom issued from a platform. The oft-repeated saying that the emancipation of the working class depended apon the working class, was obviously

S. L. P. light upon the American labor

movement afid, without the aid of fan-

tastic oratory, gave the anxious listeners

true in this lecture as the capitalist press was closed to us making it necessary to advertise the meeting by small cards and word or mouth, and more of viously true when after the meeting Not one line of notice appeared in all the capitalist papers in Seattle. Like glum silence just before an expected charge the acute, keen and sensitive watch dog mutters not.

In every way possible De Leon's lecture here has been a howling success Eighteen months ago Section Seattle's membership could be counted on the fingers of one hand. To-day we are nearing the one hundred mark, and nothing but good results can be expected from such a successful meeting as this one.

We received from collections \$52.07: scured fifty-five subscriptions for the People and sold \$6.20 worth of literature.. How is that for a "corpse that will not die"?

#### DE LEON IN SPOKANE.

#### Addresses a Large Audience and An swers Many Questions.

People, sowed the seeds of the coming revolution to a large audience at Elks' Temple last night. The address on Industrial Unionism was received with frequent applause. The audience remained throughout the two-hour lecture, wit hthe exception of perhaps 50 or 60, a few, some of whom, it is reported were assigned the special duty of early retiring from the meeting, and to retiring again and once again, with the evident design of starting a general stampede.

The "labor leader" who had tabooed the meeting and warned the rank and file of his union against De Leon, was there. H. L. Hughes, editor of the Labor World-the A. F. of L. Union paper of Spokane, who prints nothing that David C. Coates would say nay to, occupied the front row. The Oliver Hall Socialist Party audience was well represented and after the address several "row boat" questions were asked, designed to defend the Socialist Party position. The man who asked the question intending to establish that the Socialist Party and the German Social Democracy were the same, was completely answered by reference to the mmigration attitude. Whereupon another S. P. member determined to defend the position of the "Unprintable Socialists," argued that if the Japs. would stay at home they would become Socialists quicker than by emigrating to capitalistic America; and as we are all international Socialists it is

(Continued on page 6.)

## PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF KARL MARX

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

Zeit" by Fred Fellerman.

(Concluded.)

But the active part Marx was oblige take in the international Socialist ment, resulted in the shortening of ntific work. And the death of his wife, and his oldest daughter, Mrs. Longast, proved to be very fatal in this

Through a deeply felt sentiment of at-tachment Marz was very closely allied to his wife; her beauty had been his joy and pride; the tenderness and de-wotion of her character had lightened for him the unavoidable misery which had to suffer as a revolutionary So-The affliction which brought Mrs. Marx to the grave, also shortened the days of her husband. During her long and nl illness, Marx, who was tired ce of his intellectual exnt and exhausted in body on acof sleeplessness and the lack of arciae in the fresh air, contracted an tion of the lungs, which turned out to be fatal.

Mrs. Marx died on December 2, 1881, so had lived, a communist and ma-rialist. Death had no horror for her. When she felt the moment of dissolution and arrived, she cried out: "Karl, my trength is broken." These were her art distinctly audible words. She was uried on December 5, in the cemetery the in the division of the mused", (unconsecrated ground). In life and that of Marx, the making of a public affair of the funeral had been carefully avoided. Only a few intimate s accompanied the deceased to her ed, at the border of the grave Marx' llewing words:
"My friends! The greathearted woman

whom we bury, was born at Salzwedel in 1814. Her father, Baron of Westis, was soon after, as a counselor and there became intimately acquainted with the Marx family. The ew up together. The two highly giftfound each other. of their future destiny was al scided upon. In 1843, after the which Marx for a time had beer editor, they were joined in wedlock. From has Jane Marx not merely ared the destines, labors and strug-e of her husband, but she has also the the greatest understanding and letar passion, participated in them.

he young couple went to Paris into a sa enforced one. The Prussian uted Marx even there. h regret I must add, that a man Alexander Humboldt allowed himolf to be an accessory in procuring an revolts broke out in Brussels also the Belgian government not only med the arrest of Marx, but, would wife also into prison, although with-

already in the following year Exiled anew, first to Paris, next, the renewed meddlings of the nt, to London, it was government, to London, it was Marx an exile with all its horterial pressure under which w sinking into the grave her s and a girl, she nevertheless me, but that the opn of the government and bourilgar-liberal down to tic, united in a great con esed to him for any defense, so stood momentarily there begonists whom he and she elled to despise—that worried And that lasted very long.

t forever. The European pro e under which it could move ependently. The Interna was founded. The class struggle etarist had penetrated from land, and among the very first ne began for her which counmany of her bitter sufferlived to see the calumnies had hailed down fast and thick lown away like chaff be-

Translated from the Stuttgart "News ; civilized countries and in all civilized fother discovery that, while it was true languages. She lived to see the prole tarian movement with which her entire being was entwined, startle the whole world, from Russia to America, and in spite of all resistance, move on triimphantly. And one of her last joys was the striking proof of the indestruct able vitality which our German workmen had displayed at the last election of the Reichstag.
"What such a woman has accomplish

ed, with such acute and critical faculties with such political tact, with such en ergy and passion of character, with such devotion to her companions in the movement during nearly forty years that has not been made conspicuous in pub-lic and is not narrated in the contemporary press-it must be experienced by one's self. But this I know: While the wives of the Commune fugitives will remember her quite often, so will we miss often enough her bold and wise coun-sel-bold without boasting and wise without any reflection upon honor.

"It is not necessary for me to speak of her personal qualities. Her friends know them and will not forget them If there ever lived a woman whose greatest happiness was to make others happy, it was this woman."

After the death of his wife, Marx life was merely a chain of stoic suffer ings, physically and mentally, which were still further aggravated, when one year later his oldest daughter, Mrs. Longuet, also suddenly died. Marx was then broken and never again recovered. He expired, sitting at his desk, on March 14, 1883, in his sixty-seventh year of

#### KARL MARX ON HENRY GEORGE.

[Republished from "The People". June 5, 1892.]

The "Neue Zeit" publishes in an ar ticle on the "Labor Movement in the United States," a letter written by Karl Marx in 1881 to a friend in New York who had sent him a copy of George's book "Progress and Poverty." The pasages from the letter that refer to the single tax are instructive reading for all those who pay more than superficial atnomics, besides being highly interesting oming from the founder of scientific political economy and so keen a critic as Karl Marx. This is what he says:

London, June 20, 1881.—Before your opy of Henry George's book reached me, limit myself to a very short expression of opinion. In point of theory, the man is a back-number. He has no inkling of the nature of "Surplus Value." Following the example of English writers, but following even these far in the rear, he takes up his time with speculation upon upon profit, rent, interest, etc. His ental dogma is that order would prevail were ground rent paid to the State. (You will find allusions to that scheme in the Communistic Manifesto among the transitional steps therein

This theory originated with the begeois or capitalist economist. Ap rom similar propositions advanced to ward the end of the 18th century, it was first brought forth by the radical followers of Ricardo immediately after his death. As far back as 1847, in my ar ticle against Proudhon, I said upon that subject: "We can conceive how econom ists such as Mill, (the elder, namely not his son John Stuart, who repeats the theory in a modified form), Cher bullez, Hilditch and others have denanded that rent be turned over to the State to the end of removing taxation This is the frank expression of hatred which the industrial capitalist entertains for the land owner who seems to him a useless and superfluous entity in the scheme of bourgeois or capitalist pro-

We ourselves, as stated above, incor porated this appropriation of ground rents by the State among numerous other transitional measures, all of which as stated in the manifesto, are, and of ecessity must be, full of contradictions

To turn this desideratum of the radical English bourgeois economists into the Socialist panaces, to explain the procedare whereby the contradictions that are comprised in the present method of protion were to be solved—that job was first undertaken by Colins, a Belgian by birth and an old officer of hussars under Napoleon who subsequenctly, during the later days of Guizot's administration, and the commencement of that of the lesser Napoleon, favored the world from Paris with several thick volumes upon ops in all his "discovery", and likewise upon his subscriber per month. Start in NOW.

that there was no God, yet there was ar imperishable human soul, and that animals had no "feelings", because, if they did, they must also have a soul, in which case we were all cannibals, and such thing as a Kingdom of Justice could never be founded upon the earth. Colins' antiprivate property in land theory, together with his theory upon the soul, etc., has been preached for years and still preached monthly by the Paris "Philosophie de l'Avenir" by his few surviving followers most of whom are Belgians. These people style themselves "rational collectivests", and they have bestowed their oraise upon George.

After these, contemporaneously with hem, and among others, a certain Russian banker and quondam lottery collector of East Prussia, Samter by name, s numskull, has issued a thick volume in which this sort of "socialism" is ground

All these "socialists" Colins included have this point in common that they allow wage labor, i. e., the capitalist system of production, to continue, and by juggling with words fool themselves into the notion that by the conversion of the ground rent into a State tax all the ills of the capitalist system of production would vanish of their own accord. In words the whole thing is simply an attempt, douched with socialism, TO RES CUE THE RULE OF CAPITALISM, in fact, TO REAR IT ANEW UPON A FIRMER BASIS THAN ITS PRESENT

This cloven hoof, together with the donkey's ears, peeps unmistakably out of the declamations of Henry George, only that, with him, it is all the less pardonable, seeing that he should have turned the question around and asked himself: "How did it happen that in the United States, where, (relatively speak ing, i. e., in comparison with civilized Europe,) the land was and to a certain degree (again relatively speaking) is still accessible to the masses, the capitalist system and its correlative enslavement of the working class have developed more rapidly and shamelessly than in any

For the rest, Henry George seems to be wholly ignorant of the history of the early American Anti-renters, who were rather practical than theoretic. Other wise he is a talented writer, not without the Yankee talent for advertising, as is shown by his article on California in the Atlantic. Furthermore, there is about him that repulsive presumptousness and boastfulness which are the unmistakable characteristics of all such hucksters of panaceas.

Fraternally, Karl Marx.

### THE LOBSTER THEORY UPSET

[By M. Ruther, Holyoke, Mass.]

"For a generation the fish and game ommission of Massachusetts has contended that young lobsters should be protected, and the taking of large lobsters be permitted. This year, however, the commission has taken ground in favor of a change in policy, admitting that the shorter lobsters are the one that might be taken properly, while the the large lobsters are the ones that should be protected. It appears from their report that the lobster does not lay eggs to any extent until it has reached a length of from 11 to 12 inches The plan of the commission is, therefore to regulate the sale of lobster in the future by enforcing the use of a lobster trap with a mouth restricted to 31/4 inches in diameter."

This is not the only instance where errors have prevailed for generations. For instance, there are plenty of people who imagine that capitalists produce wealth; and that the workers are dependent upon the capitalists for their living. This too is a lobster theory and it's time it were reversed.

Socialists correctly maintain that Labor produces all wealth and should own it: that the capitalists are leaches whose services can and ought to be dispensed with by organized and intelligent Labor. This is demonstrated every time labor goes on strike. Then the the capitalists bring the forces of government to bear, to suppress the revolt, and drive labor back to work. Away with lobster theo

A REMINDER

Every subscriber and reader of the Weekly People, take notice: Remember that it is your duty to secure one new

#### WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

[By Jennie Carliph, Brooklyu, N. Y.]

More than any other great movement destined to change a social system, the Socialist movement is all embracing, all absorbing. Developments in production attract to the industrial field all sort of persons; men of all stations, positions, intelligence, delineation; women, the nost modest and reserved as well as the nost forward; children, beginning with infancy, and graduating to manly maturity. All, all are drawn into the producing or distributing departments of our present complicated sindustrial sys-

Socialism follows in the wake of Cap italism. The work of the Socialis movement is to carry on agitation; to educate all the workers so that they understand conditions; that they be in a receptive position, so to say, when the transformation of the social system comes on; so that they be prepared to bring the revolution to success. Verily, the greatest misfortune dom

inating the working class is the fact that they, the producers, are ignorant as to the cause of their conditions, as well as to the remedy for changing these conditions. Still the saddest of all is the fact that the workingwoman and the child are carelessly allowed to renain in ignorance.

The woman, and through her, the child, is under the influence of ancient ideas, ancient conceptions and conclusions. Her new coditions make her but slave to Capitalism, and give her no chance to improve her mind, or make her aware of her conditions. The man, through his co-operative social activities to which he has been accustomed these many centuries-has some chance to learn new ideas, that might from time to time spring up.

her new social position, remains in ignorance, as before, instead of profiting by the change. She merely changes the form of her enslavement, when she leaves ome work and goes to the factory.

An illustration of this is found when we look at the Socialist movement, and see how few wemen are interested in it. Yet the fact remains uncontested that wherever woman has the opportunity to learn, she learns rapidly and willing

The theory has been correctly, ad vanced that Socialism will not come by itself, though a natural result of Capitalism, unless aided by the working

Now, what is true of the goose is also true of the gander,

If the working woman will be over looked in her social education as to the conditions of her class she will probably never progress mentally; of course, with an occasional exception.

It was often my experience to be the only one of my sex present at Socialist Labor party district or general meetings. Did all the males enjoy single-blessed ness? But even then, where were their sweethearts, sisters, and mothers? Later my conclusion when I learned a num ber were married, is that they do not interest their life partners or children in the work. This tends to a weakening

Quite recently two organizations have been formed, one, The Socialist Women of Greater New York, the other, The Young Socialist Club. existing conditions are taken into consideration both these clubs are not only necessary, but essential, and are doing good work

The soil of Socialist propaganda is still largely uncultivated. The field is extensive; plenty of room for all good efforts. Go ahead and work, should be our motto. If every member of the S. L. P., men and women and all their connections were to become Socialist agi tators, their number would still be insufficient to cover the demands.

Agitation is the life of our movement Discontent and social unrest is growing. Let man, woman and child be mustered for the oncoming battle. The children, be watchful of the children, lest they be captured by the enemy and betray their parents. Upon the children lies our great hope. They, with their young blood and burning spirit, they must be taught and protected so that they develop strong in body and mind, ready to take up arms, when necessary, to defend their birth rights as children of civilization; and, after the revolution, establish the Socialist Republic.

### **MORGAN'S ANCIENT SOCIETY**

new edition of this great America classic has been put upon the market at a price within the reach of all.

Price, cloth, \$1.50.

2 to 5 New Reade Street New York.

## ON THE LAND IN THE WORKMAN'S PARADISE

#### LABOR'S CONDITION THERE

New Zealand," appeared in the March number of the London, England, "Macmillans' Magazine." H. J. Brimble, of Florence, Colo., who forwards the article, says: "I think this article on life in New Zealand worthy of beg reproduced in The People. The war seems to know what he is talking about, and is under no illusions as to the conditions of existence 'on the land' in the 'Paradise of the Pacific.'

"It is to be expected that what is stated therein will be unpalatable to those stuffed full of the Wayland- Willshire varus. Still, it may be that when the futility of their attempt to find 'Socialism' in the antipodes is brought home to them, they will cease from making 'propaganda' on what is more imagination than anything else. They may then turn to the more prosaic business of learning and telling the truth about the labor movement in America."]

#### ON THE LAND IN NEW ZEALAND

With a population of under one million New Zealand has four large and rapidly growing cities where more than a quar ter of her people live. Auckland comes first with 82,000;; then follow Christchurch with 67,000 and Dunedin with 56. 000 inhabitants; Wellington, the seat of government, which is growing faster than the rest, has, according to the yearbook of 1906, already 63,000. After these, at a long interval, come Invercargill with 1.500, Napier with 9.600, Wanganui with 8,000. The census of 1906 shows a startling increase in the urban population, although the Government policy has been vigorously directed towards getting the people on to the land

Passing over these few centres of population, we come to what in the old country would be called villages. Townships in name, they often hold only a few hundred inhabitants, who may, from any hygienic or educational standpoint, be reckoned as country-bred. Even the large towns have a country-like appear ance, with green trees growing in them, and green hills or plains about them; and they have, in fact, such a marked provincial flavor, these green and belowered cities, that travellers, who can enjoy English provincial life, take to them very kindly.

Yet to the Englishman and English roman who emigrate what they are or are not is a matter of small importance, inasmuch as there is no place for him in any town, or for her unless she is domestic servant. New Zealand's social problems are much the same as England's, and that is what makes them so interesting a study; but they are still of manageable size, and sometimes they are of a different color. The problem of the unemployed already exists in the towns; but in New Zealand, as in England, there is work for all those who will go out on the land to seek it. It cannot be too widely known that there is no demand in Zealand for immigrant townsmen. A few skilled artisans and mechanics find town work, though not at all times or easily; and generally speaking, the man or woman who can and will do rough manual labor finds some sort of employment everywhere, and, as there is a minimum legally employed, any kind of regular work means a maintenance. But for clerks and the like there is no opening. It is true that many of the big offices import men, and it is even surprising to see in New Zealand so many Englishmen who have come out to fill good posts which, one would have thought the New Zealanders would have themselves contrived to fill; but these are men selected for special canacity, im ported to do special work, and they have nothing in common with the young man who arrives unheralded, with white hands, a black coat, and no particular qualifications. What New Zealand wants is the coun-

ry-bred man in the prime of life, who understands agriculture or has a trade and is willing steadily to pursue it, and who has saved or inherited capital. For him, with a capital not less than £50, New Zealand is willing to pay £10 on the passage-money. It is little enough. Such a man costs and is worth a good deal more than £10 to the country that reared him; and while we do not grudge to our Colonies the best we have, it is permissible to point out that we can make good use of such men at home. We have not nearly enough of them. In many parts of England, if not in all, such men have an assured future. Not of these are the unemployed or the unemployable fashioned.

On the other hand, it must in fairness be owned that many a man or woman makes a useful Colonist who is no good NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. for country-work in England. At home it is impossible to apply comprising

learn to be happy in it. only when for the first time in their lives they find themselves unable to throw it up and go in search of some more entrancing occupation and higher wages at a mo ment's notice. In England, for such as these, no district can be far enough from a town. Its sounds are perpetually in their ears, its lights dazzle them, their hands drop from the plough-handles and they wander away. In New Zealand the towns are few and far off, and even in their midst the lights are not extremely dazzling nor the sounds very gay. Moreover, a man who has come across the ocean to a new country has burned his boats on landing. He had stuff enough in him to come or he would not be there, and, over-impulsive and impatient though he may be, he is rarely of the sort that will easily go back and acknowledge failure. He suffers hardships such as he never dreamed of in an old settled country, and at first

a passion of home-sickness rends his heart: but others are suffering likewise and he cannot get away, and he does not see anyone else living in luxury, which to some men means a great saving of mental distress. That may very likely mean that he has got to a corner of the world where nobody who had any choice in the matter would stay. But there he is, on the land, twenty, thirty, forty miles from the nearest railway station. and as the train runs at fifteen miles an hour, it is a long day's journey from there to the coast, and thousands of miles of ocean divide the coast towns from home. He is indeed, in a labor colony, where strong compulsion is exercised in restraint of free movement: and probably it is just what was wanted to make a man of him.

As nothing in Europe astonishes the New Zealander so much as the crowds, so nothing here is so surprising to the Englishman as the vast stretches of uninhabitated land. Even the tourist on the coach roads may easily travel twenty miles without passing a single house, On the road leading to one of the most popular resorts of the North Island, along fifty miles of highway there is but one small inn where the horses are changed, and one Maori village with a solitary white teacher for its school. The rest is scrub or swamp where wild horses roam, or cleared bush where blackened stumps still stand, or fern lands with patches of rough pasture. And to reach the far famed lakes of South Island, beautiful enough when they are reached, the coach toils for two whole days through inches of dust or mud, according to the season, dragging its slow way past miles of seeming desert, where even the yellow tussockgrass is supplanted by thistles or by patches of green lichen resembling nothing so much as verdigris. In New Zealand they appraise land by the number of sheep it will carry, and this is five or six acres to a sheep, and a merino shep into the bargain. The driver, as he passes, flings out letter-bags at the little wayside post offices, or tucks them into wooden boxes perched by the highway. In this way the post is delivered twice, or possibly thrice, a week in When real wage, below which no person may be summer, and once in winter. But this along the coach roads; any map will show how few they are, and even they are often impassable for wheeled traffic in winter. Then the post-cart, sunk to its axles, lumbers along at the rate of two miles an hour, or the postman rides. in mud up to his horse's girths, and those who have business abroad do likewise, or wait at home for better weather. Luckily in no part of New Zealand are the winters so long and so severe as in England; but metal for road making is scarce in New Zealand, and labor is scarcer and dearer. When one thinks of all that has been done, and of the fifty years or so that it has been done in. the wonder is not that the roads are bad, but that there; are so many roads of any kind.

The newcomer, however, does not think of that. Probably he knows nothing of the early history of the land he proposes to adopt. When he turned his back on England it never occurred to him that there the lonliest farm in the most remote district is in the centre of a crowd as compared with many of of the isolated settlements where he may easily find himself. To be only eight or ten miles from the nearest shop, or from any sort of a church, is to be a fortunate exception. On many big runs, which years of toil have gone to make all the winter's stores must be housed not later than April, because when the rains come only an ox-dray or a packhorse can travel along the road to the township, and that with difficulty; and the store-keepers must bring all their as dom the nearest railway station

[The following article, In the Land | and there are many who will steadily or coast-town before the weather breaks. pursue agriculture, and will at length standing out of their money for many months, or else they must suffer the loss of oxen and horses bogged or exhausted with the heavy winter's work. No won der store-goods are dear. "Four foot deep and four foot wide," is the familiar description of roads in "the roadless North," which has a pre-eminently evil reputation in that way; but even in the old settlements southwards walking is often out of the question, not only because there is nowhere to go within walking distance, but also because of the road sand the unbridged rivers. Nor is that the worst that can befall, for in many districts even yet there are no roads only bridle-paths, or foottracks ending at the water' edge whence a boat can be rowed to the nearest port of call for coasting steamers. No sensible man will take up land in

> new country until he has looked about him awhile, and any man who can work on the land can get some sort of job; but it is a great mistake to suppose that, every man who comes out is worth even so much as his food without wages, of that any man can drop into an easy berth near the port of debarkation Roughly speaking it may be said that wo paths lie before the newcomer (or in Colonial phrase the new chum); he may go on a farm as a cadet or as a farm-hand. The price of a cadet is ten shillings a week with his board, lodging, and washing. He may, probably he will, bargain to live with the family, but unless he has come provided with good introductions the chances are against the family being persons of any refinement. Many of the best people do not care to be troubled with cadets, and certainly would not hire one of whom they knew nothing. On most of the big runs all the hired men, cadets included, live down at the men's huts and take their meals in the men's kitchen. The young English cadet, therefore, may find himself with rough farming folk, while he and his master have to do all the work of a small farm between them. He will have plenty of food, for the New Zealand farmer thinks everything of that. No other hardship s comparable in his opinion with scareity. That his clothing was indifferent to begin with and is now ragged, that his children run barefoot, that his food is unwholesomely monotonous, that his ousing would not be passed by the most lenient sanitary inspector, are matters that he does not fret about; but he talks of Englishmen who do not get mutton three times a day with genuine pity, as befits one who persistently overfeeds himself with meat, and suffers accordingly. The cadet, however, must be prepared to go without sheets, possibly without even a bedstead. Indeed, down at the men's huts wooden shelves with hay on them, resembling nothing so much as the shelves round an applechamber, will probably be his sleepingplace and that of the other men. If he is lodged indoors he will be provided with a few sticks of furniture, a bedstead and blankets, but the mistress has to wash the sheets herself, and he is therefore expected to pay for the boons she bestows by extra good nature in lighting fires or washing-up on busy

With introductions the cadet may find himself among pleasant people and in a really comfortable home; but his duties will be the same everywhere. He must be ready to turn his hand to anything, and to do all the jobs which require no skill, or which his master has no fancy for. There is no farmhand beneath the cadet to do the less pleasant parts of a farmer's work; if there were, the farm-hand's time would be more valuable than his own. The farm-hand's lowest price is £1 a week and his food, and that is what the cadet comes to when he has learned his business. Meanwhile he milks, feeds the pigs and the dogs, chops the wood, harnesses the horse, and fills up the odds and ends of his time with digging the garden. He does the work of an odd man, the man who at home combines the offices of groom, gardener, and cowman. He also learns something of sheep-work, picks up rough and ready Colonial nctions of farming, helps to clear bush and scrub, disabuses himself of many opinions that he brought out ready made, learns to ride or to ride better, and in due time, if he has got it in him, fits himself for taking up land of his own.

(To Be Concluded Next Week.)

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.

Albany-Troy-Schenectady, Socialist Labor Party Conference, by Max

Much interest is manifested at present amongst the class-conscious part of the workin geless in regards to the two terms Politics and Industrialism.

"Political action is useless, is detrimental because politics are rotten; thereus organize on the industrial field only in order to emancipate ourselves." says the physical force industrialist, mistakenly called anarchist.

"Political action is all sufficient; the working class must organize into a politieal party, to elect their representatives into political office, and that way make laws, which shall abolish capitalism, and legislate the Co-operative Commonwealth into existence;" says the pure and simple political socialist.

"The political state is decaying, is roten," says the man taught in the Socialist Labor Party school, but unlike the enurchist," they say that "being rotten, must be removed in order to give way

the industrial state, and must be rewed by a political party organized for at purpose. Therefore, action on the litlen! field is necessary in order to destroy the existing order of things, and action on the industrial field is necessary, to construct the future state, so that when the political state falls, the industrial state shall take its place, so that Society may not be thrown into a

As Socialist Labor Party men it is absolutely necessary to throughly underwe must first know what the two terms, politics and industrialism mean.

Politics are dominant in the political the feudal state, which preceded the political state, it was in an embryonic condition. As Karl Marx says: "Every social order brings within its womb the germ of the social order which is to follow it," and so it was with the feudal eystem bringing along within its womb the germ of the political system, and we can see at present, that the industrial system is growing at a rapid rate, within the womb of the political system, which has practically outlived its usefullness. is on the decay, and is so rotten that its stench fills the air from New York to San Francisco, and vice versa. The Harriman-Roosevelt controversy, the Schmitz-Ruef affair in San Francisco, the political corruption all through out the land, are all signs of the decay of the political system.

What are politics then? They are the affairs of the territory, viz. city, district, state, nation. These affairs are confined to the various political institutions such as educational, health, highways, public safety, war etc., and are maintained by Who shall shoulder the burden of taxes? This is the issue on which the parties of capitalism go to war against

As far as I am able I will try to point out, how the political state came into ex-

It is not necessary to show you, that when it came into existence it was a ed thing, that it was necessary for

ed it, the feudal sys- which all were to ty. The victorious bourgeois class demo-tem. This is necessary inasmuch as feu-ty. The victorious bourgeois class demo-tratically administered their political the political state.

the fendal state there was an oligarchy or rule of a nobility. They owned wealth there was an independency. Evrulers over their possessions. They held in their hands the lives and destinies of the seris and vassals, who worked and There was no appeal from their decien a constant war for land and estacked each other the same as the are doing at present, and their serfs to fight their batthe same as the capitalists are martaking their voting cattle, the working-

There was, however, another class beles the feudal lords and their seris: were the artisans and merchants, lived in forts, burghs, wherefrom ignation came as burgher, bour They were at a constant peril at the hands of the oligarchs, who many es attacked them, and had to defend selves as well as they could. There was a chaotic condition at that time. There was the struggle for existence or class struggle going on between the feu-dal lords themselves, and the burghers

ually there came the concentration selism. The King arose, who was ag peach amongst the oligan is.

[A paper read on April 14, before the | and each district was governed by an oligarch, who still retained his possession, but was no more an absolute ruler; the King had the last word.

Within the limits of a given district, governed by such oligarch were a certain number of burghs, or cities, the inhabitants of which had to pay tribute to the lords. They were exploited and tyrannized to the utmost and appealed to the King for redress. The King many times decided in favor of the burghers, which did not suit the feudal lords, who besides this humiliation were sometimes punish-

The grievances of the burghers finally rose to such an extent, that in order to bring peace and maintain the equilibrium of the state, the King released some of the cities from under the rule of the nobility and so the free royal cities were instituted, which were under the direct jurisdiction of the King; these cities had self government in their affairs, and here we see the first signs of political democracy, There were many times clashes between the King and the lords on account of the favorable decisions toward the burghers, which clashes sometimes resulted in open hostility. So it was that noblemen were beheaded and on the other hand Kings were made captives by the oligarchs and exiled. Finally, as the King was in reallity

elected by the oligarchs, who saw their material interests at stake, they selected their own man who done their bidding. No longer did the burghers find redress by the King. He in conjunction with the lords exploited and tyrannized them. stand our position. In order to do that, They made them shoulder the burden of all taxes; they made them give up a large part of the product of their labor which was not social, but individual at state, but existed before its birth. In that time, production being on a small scale and the tools which were used were small, individually owned and operated. The bourgeois had no say in the affairs of the country although they were made to pay for everything and the first battle ery was: "No taxation without representation." It came to open war between the feudalist class headed by the KING, and the bourgeois class; and the bourgeois class, being economically independent, holding the economic power at that time and which they refused to lend any longer to the class above, which as a consequence became impotent, came out victorious. Political autocracy died and political democracy was born. The existing political state based on the rule of the people in territorial affairs came into existence.

> Now let us see, what the understructure and the superstructure of society. were at that time.

Production was on a small scale, the tools were individually used, consequently it was right and proper at that time, that nobody shall be denied the right to property which has the product of his individual labor. The sanctity of property was the fundamental principle of the political state. Free competition, free contract were all necessary adjuncts to this fundamental right. Everything centered around private property, and in order to maintain these property rights there arose the various political institutions like public safety, and the rest of In order to do that let us review the the warlike and judiciary institutions ing of the political rights of the people, were prevented by armed force and many affairs. In this there was an interdependency, while in the production of tiny as far as he economically was concerned, and the fittest, the ablest survived in the struggle for existence or competition. Competition was constructive then. It brought out the best in their power was absolute. They man, It moved society forward on higher plane and it slowly moved the political state into the industrial state. How did this come about?

in the game of competition, in order to be able to undersell their competitors, and here I wish to state that produc tion was already carried on for profit and not for use anymore, as the case was under feudalism,—had to get up improved methods of production. First the division of labor was gradually introduced, then the machine was invented by necessity, as necessity is the mother of invention. Production became social instead of individual; that is, it became ndustrialized, until finally we arrived at the present stage of evolution. The understructure of society has shifted from individual production with individusly used tools, into social production with socially used tools, while the superstructure the "sanctity of private prop-erty" the fundamental principles of the colitical state remained.

attempt as far as is in my ability to

There is the electrical industry, the

mining industry, with its anthracite and bituminous coal and metalliferous fields, the railroad industry and so forth. Around those industries, the people live who are directly or indirectly engaged in them. These people are, in political affairs, supposed to be democratic, which is not in harmony with the industrial interest, For instance; a corporation wants to operate a railroad; land must be aquired. The owner of the land refuses to sell it. But industrial developments require railroading, and the owner of the land has a political right to own private property. There is a clash. What is to be done? The railroad interests see to it to get hold of the political power, which they use to pass a law which gives them the right to condemn such land as they need in railroading. Such law tested by the constitution, would be unconstitutional, but who shall declare it so; the lawmakers and interpreters of the law are surely not such, whose interest it is not to give up the land for the use of the railroad, but the representatives of the railroad interests, and if they are not the direct representatives, they are bribed, as was the case San Francisco. The constitution is overcome by bribery, which is unbecoming to such gentlemen as represent the railroad interests. Something else must

Another instance: "Governments are instituted to safeguard the right to life of the governed," says the Preamble to the Constitution, and thousands of workers are yearly killed on the railroads, mills and mines for the sake of profit. What would happen if the political rights should be maintained?

I will cite an instance. At the time the automatic coupler law came into existence, to protect the lives of the railread workers, the railroad magnates protested against the immediate enforcement of that law because it would reduce the dividends and so drive them out of business. The representatives or bribed lackeys of the railroads again trampled on the rights of the people and postponed the enforcement of the law.

Check the Trust says the political

democrat because it extinguishes the

right of competition, but the Trust.goes on in spite of the political rights which handicap it, but cannot stop it. The interest of the industrial barons is to abolish the political state, which is a barrier in the progress of concentration of wealth. And we can already see, where industrial plants have within their limits institutions which formerly came under political control, but are now industrial. The company houses, company stores, the private police of corporations, the coal and Iron police, the fire departments, technical schools, restaurants, in the affairs of which the political government has practically noth ing to say or through bribery is made to say nothing. The Congress of the United States is gradually becoming an administrative body of the Industries of the Country and is slowly losing its political character. The Government is no longer a political Government, but everybody knows it is a Trust Government and all means, honorable or dishonorable, are used to make it such, and the industrial magnates are successfull in spite of the howls of Teddy and other politicians. All functionaries of the political state are corrupted, and if they should set up a howl against the breakstate, they are immediately put on the pillory exposed by the bribe givers. Industrialism must go on in spite of the political state which became so rotten, that it is a question of a short time and it will fall. And what then? It is up to the workingelass to answer whether the Industrial state shall be feudalistic, whether there shall be an industrial autocracy or an industrial democracy.

No doubt the Industrial lords of to day favor the former. They may set up an industrial state, the same as the foudal lords set up the political state. Each industrial lord ruling a given industry, the same as the feudal lords ruled a given territory. The caste system may come into vogue the same as it was unier political autocracy; and in this the A. F. of L., with its craft division, aristecracy of labor, classification, will aid them. You shall lose your individuality, says Gompers, and a system of society may come into existence, which IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE PO-Herbert Spencer called "The Coming LITICAL FUNCTIONS FROM INTER-Slavery" and mistook for Socialism. FERING IN THE UPBUILDING OF There are times when extremes meet. The interest of the proletariat is also to

abolish the political state. What are the political demands of the workers! A law for a shorter work day; The socialization of the sociallyoperated but privately owned tools of roduction. The former interferes with the right of free contract; consequently is declared unconstitutional and such it I think I have explained in the force mental principles of the political state, state, he going what politics were, and now I will "the sanctity of property." The work-

## "THE PEOPLE"

NEW ORLEANS 'HARLEQUIN" SHOWN THE FALLACY OF ITS LANGUAGE.

New Orleans, La., April 22.-The suffering body of saints, represented in following letter was sent to "The Harle- the Civic Federation by that servant of quin." a local weekly reform paper. It has not yet appeared:

New Orleans, La., April 20-07. "Perversion Of Trade-Unionism." Editor, "Harlequin":-

Under the above caption, in your ssue of the 18th instant, you publish an editorial attacking the Street Carmen's Union, which seems to me not only unfair, but full of errors. As to the unfairness, I, for one, do not believe you intended to so be, for your record is against you. No one can deny that there are ill-

mannered conductors and rude motormen on the cars, but, when we consider the daily strain these men are under, the provocations they suffer, from boorish passengers, the wonder is there are not more of the kind you object to. The great majority of the Carmen ARE courteous and gentlemanly and, considering the hours they work and the pay therefor, the Railway Company and "the public" get more than value received. Many and many a time I have seen conductors submit to insulting treatment from passengers, holding their temper when they should have thrown the well dressed hog head-foremost from the car. And, surely, they are as noted for 'sobriety" as the Typographical Union and as free from "thugs" as the socalled Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. If not, this one thing is certain-THEY ARE TRUER TO THEIR CLASS THAN EITHER.

To your errors. Who are "the people"? What is "the public" Both terms are senseless. "The people" is all humanity, but humanity to-day is at war with itself, is divided by sharply defined and antagonistic interests, so that "the people" could not have been on the side of the Carmen in their last strike-rather, it was a spontaneous outburst of class solidarity on the part of the workers of this City that gained the victory for the Carmen's Union, if victory it was, which I much doubt when I read its famous agreement with the Railway Company. And, as to the term "the public", "the public" s supposed to be some nameless class of beings existing somewhere in society whose interests lie neither with the workers nor with the masters; a long-

ing class, in order to carry out their historic mission must abolish the political

Now let us analyze the three lines of easoning. The "asarchist" says, action on the industrial field is all sufficient. They do not reckon that all the agencies of government will be used against them. the same as they already have been used. The public safety department of the political state will come into play, to safeguard the right of private property. A commune disaster is bound to follow [A few years ago there was an industrial strike on the Government Railroad in Hungary. It was one of the best organized strikes in the labor movement. Officers and the whole rank and file went out. There were no trains running except those which were to bring the strikers to a convention and were mounted by them for their own use. They en by the Government using the military power against the strikers, many of whom were reservists and were called to the colors. Being under military control, they had to seab it or be courtmartialed.] The reasoning of the pure and simple political socialist is also false.

Economic power is absolutely necessary in order to secure and maintain the political power, and the workers having o property, being the poorest revolutionary class, their economic power lies in the thorough industrial organization, which they must have, and which the pure and simple political socialist says they need not have. This attitude is fostered by political shysters, who seeing the bribes given out to the politicians, want some of the blood money for them-

The reasoning of the S. L. P. is the most logical. Its method is the safest. CAPTURE THE POLITICAL POWERS THE FUTURE STATE, the same as the plutocracy captured it and made the political rights of the people a dead letter. Use the political power as a club against those, who want to undo the action of the working class on the industrial field, and when the political die tatorship of the triumphant proletariat has accomplished its mission the abolition of class rule, sholish the political "Political rights" are in the way, state all together, threw it on the junk-The latter interferes with the funds- beap of history, and let the industrial state, based upon democracy fully de

the plutocracy, Grover Cleveland, the breaker of the Chicago Railway strike. "The public"?-You are "the public" to me and I to you; the clerk to the conductor; the conductor to the clerk, and so on down and up the line until "the public", like "the people", becomes everybody to everyone; therefore neither could "the public" have been on the side of the Carmen in their strike, for it, too, is divided by class interests. But for the unexpected outburst of class consciousness on the part of the workers, the Carmen's Union would have been crushed. The soldiers were here

You say: "A Union which does not stand for justice is no union." What is justice

I assert that it is not, never was, and never can be anything but a relative term. The justice of the capitalist class is one thing; the justice of the working class another. For instance, we Socialists say that the workers have produced all wealth in the world and that justice demands that all wealth should go to the producers thereof; this justice would abolish the capitalist class from society and therefore, the capitalists proclaim it infamous injustice. Justice is what benefits me and my people; injustice is what injures us; so that the Carmen's Union could not do justice to itself and also to its masters even if it would. In an anti-social system of society such as the present, there can be no such thing as justice, no such thing as law and order, no such thing as manners, for it makes the arena of life a battle field where greed, and not consideration for others, commands the human soul. More than all else, necessity makes us what we are. From our material environment, our ideals spring. The wonder should be that any of the Carmen have any manners at all, not that some of them are ill-mannered

Again, you use the expression, "to the injury of themselves and the Company they work for, and to the cause of trades-unionism, a cause which is just and right." Now, if the Carmen by their actions array "public sympathy" against them, the Railway Company had gained a distinct advantage, which it will not be slow to turn to profit in the next strike, so the Carmen have only inflieted "injury" upon themselves, for there is no common interest between them and the company, the workers and the employers being, by the very organization of society, economic enemics. Which is to say that wages cannot advance without profits declining; profits cannot rise unless wages fail.

Neither is "trades unionism just and right", for the evolution of industry from individual to collective, or trust production has virtually abolished the crafts and made the trades union an obsolete and therefore ineffective weaon with which to fight working class sattles .The worst en mies of the workers are those who keep them divided so. And any body claiming to be a labor organization, whether it be your own, the Typographical Union, or the Brotherhood (?) of Locomotive Engineers, is not to be praised, but should be damned for such teaching; for, ir trustified industry, craft division means the ultimate defeat and slavery of all the workers, the death knell of human liberty, which is bound up in the fate of the world's toilers. Not to the American Federation of Labor, where the craft-divided workers cut each other's throats for the benefit of their masters, but to the Industrial Workers of the World, that new organization which proclaims that the workers are entitled to all they produce and its intention to take it, which denies any community of interest between slaves and masters. which proposes to unite all the workers under one banner, in one Union for their present benefit and final emancipation, should the sons and daughters of

Let the Carmen turn to it industrial ze, organize into one union from powerhouse to ear-front and they will, not have to plead for sympathy in their next strike, for the might that makes the right will be theirs,

One more question and I am done If you are going to hold the Carmen responsible for the treatment of passengers and the running of cars, why not insist that they be placed in full possession of the plant, of the only means through which they can effective ly control the situation?

Ownership is power, and it seems to ie unfair to hold one responsible when the flower is vested in another.

So believing, I remain, Yours for justice, Covington Hall.

## "The Concentration of Wealth"

BY HENRY LAURENS CALL

Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia College, New York. Becember 27, 1906.

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 society reclaiming all the instruments of production precisely as are "confiscated" the burglar's loot, the counterfeiter's coin, or the pirate's ship.

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

s. A Half Century of Wealth Concentra-

s. The Grewing Poverty of Industrial Society.

3. A Reign of Corruption and Plunder. 4. Industrial Society Sold Into Bondage.

s. The Modern Corporation a Monstrosity.

5. The Corporation Should Be Social. Cooperative.

5. Mature 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, cald-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."

PRICE: Paper, Ton Cents, to Sections in lots of ten or mere capies at Right Cents, Cloth, Fifty Cents, postpaid. For

New York Labor News Co... 2-6 NEW READE ST., NEW YORK

## ~S THE Z~

PREAMBLE OF THE

Industrial Workers of the World ADDRESS RE-LYERED AT UNION TEMPLE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JULY 10, 1905.

BY DANIEL DE LEON. IN PAMPHLET FORM

S CENTS PER COPY.

READY FOR DELIVERY.

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

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section head quarters, or other permanent announce ments, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, curner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York Countty-Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan,

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cat., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 400 East Seventh treet. Public educational meetings bun day evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

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

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jack son streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German Jewish and Hungarian educational meet ings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men-coming to Bisbee, plesse communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery, Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting

comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a, m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street. Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets

every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st. room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednes-

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P .. J. C. Butterworth See'y, 110 Albien ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson,

## "The People"

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE as SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Weekly Paper published for the pursons of apreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and separe the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-mayor; to point the way to class-conscious engangation for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickessed unto the dead things of the past.

Every Wage-worker Should Read It.

Written by Workingmen ... Published by Workingmen The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPRO-MISING SOCIALIST PAPER Circulating

TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVO-

CATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM. ubscription Price (eutside Australasia), 43 per

OFFICE -16 George Street West, SYDNEY

STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES. AUSTRALIA.

# -OF-

DANIEL DE LEON

The author goes into a searching analysis of unionism, showing the mistakes which have been incurred, and setting forth the correct tactics for the cconomic organizations of labor.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPARY 2-6 New Reade Street.

THE EASTERN QUESTION By KARL MARX -:- and -:-

Communism In Central Europe By KARL KAUTSKY Each at \$2 Per Copy. Postage P.F.

NEW YORK LABOR NEW York, M. W. s-6 New Reade Street,

4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York O. Bex 1576. Tel. 129 Worth blished Every Saturday by the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED



ubscription price of the Weekly People. 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six

It matters not how deep intrenched the How hard the battle goes, the day how

Faint not, fight on! To-morrow comes M. D. Babcock.

AND DESTRUCTIVE

ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt's answer to the Cook County, Ill., Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference is a notable docuat exhibiting the total disregard for simple logic and justice so charstic of himself and the capitalist class; and indicating once more the defiant predetermination of the latter to do judicial murder. Rossevelt seeks to justify his own flagrant ngs to the accused men by citing alleged to have been committed the conference against the prose-Admitting these allegations, for the sake of argument, their preon is palpably in the nature of hterfure. Men cannot presume, before the law, to inveigh against the used, prejudice their case, and then ify such a course, simply because friends of the accused are blased at unfair. This is not trying the case its merits, but on the indirect inits attending its progress. Such ture is plainly illogical, unjust, and indefensible. Especially is this the fact, in the case of the highest sistrate of the land, who is sworn to the strict and impartial enforce at of the law. He above all should be firm, judicial and just. Instead, he antly, venomously, prejudiced

it, more grievous still is the Presi s offense in this particular, when it is recalled that his misuse of the language complained of, was abso lutely uninfluenced by the alleged fair acts of the Cook County Proat Conference, having been written the midst of a political campaign onths previously; while those ects themselves, were performed in e of the lives of men who are plainly the predetermined victims of ial murder, as revealed by the conduct of their prosecutors. Under the circumstances, not only is the guage complained of unrelated to the acts of the Cook County Moyer-Hayood Protest Conference, but the lat were perfectly fair and worthy of as tending to safeguard the gal rights of men unlawfully ard and detained in prison, in purwit of a conspiracy to destroy tion in the interests of a rapaclous ed of land-stealing and crime-comtalists, as official disclosures of the aut few days clearly prove.

rther, the 'President's answer is at loggerheads with simple logic and justice, when it attributes lives ss and bloodshed to Debs Moyer and Haywood. This is not wared by either the facts or the rees. On the contrary, Debs, Moyer and Haywood have been too lawful to mit the capitalist class. They, by ctraining from the crimes into which ir capitalist enemies would gladly have provoked them, made crime the rt of their opponents in the t to crush them. In the Chicago railway strike of 1834, led by Debs, it was the capitalist class who set the e, in order to furnish an excuse for sending the Federal troops to suppress the successful lawful strikers. In the Colorado labor troubles of 1903, was the Wine Owners' Association bired thurs to derail trains blov es and railroad stations; and d the State militia to deport and i-pen inoffensive striking miners rating outrages upon their vives and children. This, is atter of official record; and ied in Carroll D. Wright, Comof Labor's 1905 Report on Disturbances in Colorado, a which the 'President should miliar. In the present Coloo outrages, all the lawless with the kidnapping ed, down to the suppres

side of the prosecution

ng guilt where it is not proven. Again is he outraging the law, to upheld

But it is idle to dilate on this outto expose his perfidy and profit therefrom. Such has been and is his activity in Idaho that it is evident that his chief concern is the defense of capitalist interests, not the just exection of the law. In this he is perfectly consistent. Government is a committee to promote capitalist interests; and the chief officer of that committee but does his duty when he relterates that men opposing these inerests are "undesirable citizens," regardless of the law in the case. And it may be safely presumed, under the circumstances, that, being condemned as "undesirable" they must pay the penalty attached thereto, with the lives of either one or more of their number unless the vast portion of the population can be aroused to their defense

and stay the infamous proceedings! It is well the President makes the issue so plain. It is well that he launches into his vindictive disregard for fairness and decency and calls on wage-earners and capitalists to rally to his support. He is making the domination of the capitalist class the test of citizenship; and, in so doing, is lining up on their respective sides, and in sharp array, the friends and foes of the present damnable capitalist system.

In doing this Roosevelt is consistently with his true position as the chief executive of American capitalism, compelling a definite stand on the question underlying the whole Colorado-Idaho situation. That question is, shall the capitalist class or the social revolution, as exemplified in Industrial Unionism of Haywood with its constructive basis for the inauguration of Socialism, triumph? Roose velt's attitude makes plain the capitalist predetermination to answer that question in a manner detrimental to the social revolution. Therein, however, he is preparing the way along which the soul of modern Jehn Browns will go marching on. He is aiding in creating the class divisions necessary to the ultimate triumph of the socia

Defiant Roosevelt is also destroy-

THE GOMPERSES IN THE PRES-ENT CRISIS.

While the capitalist press has almost ithout exception, approved of Rooseelt's latest injustice, the working class as magnificently and instinctively hastened to rebuke the same. From many parts of the country, there has arisen a spontaneous wave of vigorou condemnation and resentment against this latest violation of law and order by one who is believed to be the foreost official preserver and enforcer e

In the meanwhile, a different scen

is being enacted among the so-called cording to the Washington despatches of April 24, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, and one of the Federation's leading vice-presidents, refuse to comnent on Roosevelt's letter. "When the opportunity presents itself, as it will, I shall have something to say," says Gompers. "It is too early in the fight for me to say anything," declares O'Connell. According to the same de-White House were S. B. Hamer, Chief Conductor of West Virginia of the Order of Railway Conductors, and R. H. Graham, an attorney representing the same body. After listening to what the President claims he did in the matter of legislation for the railway organizations' "They left the White House expressing satisfaction with the position of the President in the Moyer-Haywood controversy."

What a contrast! While the capitalist press and the rank and file of the working class promptly and spontaneously take sides, as their interests and the nature of the issue positively dictate, the greatest of the Tabor In saving that Roosevelt will be the

leaders" either play the double-dealing opportunist, or else barter the lives of innocent men and the legal rights of the working class for a mess of very doubtful pottage.

It is proverbial that it is an ill-wind that blows no good. In the ill-winds that now assail the cause of labor, there will be some good if the working class akes note of and reflects upon such mena as the Gompers, O'Connells, Hamers and Grahams present. They are the labor licutenants, the bellwethers, the lightning rods of the captalist class, who divide, mislead and divert the revolutionary sentiment of he working class to the benefit of capitalism. They give proletarian color to capitalist devices for the betrayal of he working class.

days -- during the stormy period of the

REALY PROPLE Again is President Roosevelt presum- A. R. U. strike in 1894; he went to Cuba last summer, when Cornellus Shea required his assistance in the which he pledged his life and honor. | Chicago trials: and now he is again awaiting an opportunity-for what?

Workmen, Roosevelt has called on the wage workers and capitalists to show where they stand. They must be either for or against the domination of the capitalist system. Put the opportunistic and bargain-making labor leaders to the same test! Make them stand up either for or against the triumph of the working class over capitalist injustice and exploitation! No other criterion will prove so beneficial to the promotion of your welfare and emancipation!

#### AN X-RAY QUOTATION.

"The Evening Post" of April 25 con tains an article on the railway situation, which treats of Roosevelt's policy, and the attitude of the railroad officials and "the public" thereon. A railway president is quoted as saying: "In my mind the President was at

fault in denouncing at this time Debs,

Moyer and Haywood as undesirable

citizens, but, from what we can learn, his statement has gone a long way to help him out of an awkward position." This quetation is an X-ray. It reeals the guiding motive of the capitalist class and its officials—the defense of capitalism. When capitalism is imperilled, factional disputes are tempor arily laid aside, and the capitalist class represents as approving and upholding that which formerly was put forward as condemning and opposing. Then King, Kaiser, or as, in this case, Presi dent is supported by his own class assailants, in his attack on labor in revolt against capitalist interests and injustice. These, in turn, utilize conditions to their own advancement. The President, recognizing the peril to

which capitalism is subjected, converts his attacks into a recuperation of his colitical fortunes: and rallies the conflicting factions of capitalism to his defense in support of their own "sacred nstitutions." Labor meets with a solid

pposition both ways.

How different is the situation in the camp of organized labor. There, the Gomperses, O'Connells, Hamers, and Grahams, not to mention the Stones, Clarks, Hannahams, McMahons, and other labor leaders of the first rank, instead of rising to the occasion, await an "opportunity," deem it "too early to talk," permit themselves to be bribed, get "sick," or else give consent by their silence on the outrages perpetrated against the working class There, keen appreciation of the situation, and its conversion in the interests of labor and its emancipation, is ousted by opportunism, flippancy, corruption evasion and cowardice; the working class is left in the lurch by its highest leaders; while the rank and file, leaders by second and third rate officials, are thrown on their own spontaniety and resourcefulness, preparatory, most likely, to restraining and curbing them in the event of their increasing determination to make their protest more volum inous, united and emphatic still.

The difference goes to prove once nore the mission of the modern "labor leader" in the scheme of capitalism. He is a bulwark-a breakwater-against the tidal waves of social discontent. that threaten to engulf the capitalist class in the triumph of working class

The working class will note the difference and bear it in mind, for future reference. The logic of events promises

WORKING WOMEN AND MARRIAGE. Writing on "Homes Without House

keeping," in the May "Delineator," Charotte Perkins Gilman declares: "More and more of our working women are married; more and more of our married women work; wage-earning is no longer last resort of the unfortunate-or the last but one and dangerously close to that; but the natural and lifelong position for an able-bodied woman." Mrs. Gilman's words are commended

to young women who believe marriage an escape from wage-slavery and who, believing that escape open to them, de cline to interest themselves in the So cialist or Industrial union movement It should be plain to them that, under modern conditions, marriage, instead of permitting the abandonment of wage earning, is growing to necessitate its continuance. The woman wage-earner who marries, only to return to work, is increasing in number daily. At first, this return was a temporary expedient, due to the unsteady employment of her husband. But now, owing to the increased cost of living, the impossibility of matrimony on the small wages received by workmen of former generations and the growing economic need of woman in modern machine industry, resulting in the displacement of male labor to a large extent, what was once a temporary expedient has become a perman t necessity. The old condition of affairs, which limited woman's labor to changed as to compel her to bestow it upon both. This imposes great hardships and physical suffering on woman.

To woman belongs a great part of the task of either abolishing this double form of activity, or else put it on a basis by which it can be pursued without the impositions it now entails. This she can best fulfill by joining with the men wage-earners in the abolition of capitalism, which is the name given the present system of industry. It is this system, with its private ownership of capital, and the exploitation of both male and female labor, in the interests of the capitalist class that is responsi ble for the wages system and all its attendant evils. The men wage-earners are already actively at work in this direction, organizing political parties and industrial unions to that end. It now remains for the women to take hold with them and do their share. As a step to this end they must disabuse themselves of the idea that marriage is a haven of relief-an escape. In the language of Mrs Gilman, "wage-carning is no longer the last resort of the unfortunate-or the last but one and danger ously clost to that; but the natural and life-long position for an able-bodied

THE GET-RICH-QUICK MANIA.

"The rapid accumulation of wealth s a mania," said United States Supreme Court Justice Brewer, in his Ethical Culture address. This is a trite observation, so generally recognized as to pass without objection. What is not is widely perceived, however, is the cause of this mania. This can be traced to machinery. Rapid wealth accumulation has become a mania because machinery has made rapid wealth production possible and imperative Machincompetitive sense.

The most seductive bait to a pros pective land buyer, is the glowing prospect of a certain locality becoming imthe building of transportation facilities in that direction. The man who invests in a mythical gold mine is tempted to do so on the strength of its great productive possibilities, under the installation and operation of modern improved | or the prayer of their industrial masters. machinery. These men have heard and As such it differs widely from that "Laread of similar wonders being performed before; and they see no reason, in a general way, why those wonders cannot be re peated again, to their profit. They fail grace of his capitalist masters; it is a to become specific and investigate ac-

They may also be familiar with the vay in which the modern machine, installed in a modern plant, is used to its utmost capacity in the production of thrown on the scrap pile, there to make room for another and more improved nachine. These men, in brief, see all around them a rapid production of wealth dependent on rapid wealth accumulation; for this displacement of machinery means a continuous recapitalization of a plant in order that the demands of competition may be met. If this rapid wealth production and accumulation is not forthcoming, success goes to competitors or complete disaster follows The necessity for producing and accumulating wealth to be converted into capital, has broken the back of many a middle class capitalist, and it is small wonder that the members of that class re among those seized with the wealth mania in the acutest form. The less wealth a man has, the more he strives to accumulate it, under the necessities exception to the rule. Such are his uncertainties of employment and live lihood that even he is constrained to pinch his stomach and develop the wealth mania to the extent that he can. He seldom has opportunity, no matter how great the necessity, to develop a bad attack of it, however.

In olden days, when machinery was on-existent, the rapid accumulation of wealth was unknown and undreamt of It was neither possible nor necessary; there was no basis for it. Under Socialism it will disappear again. Machinery will continue to produce wealth rapidly; not however, under the com petitive necessities of the capitalist class, but under fraternal co-operation for the benefit of all.

Dennis Kearney is dead, "The Sun" declares "Dennis Kearney was a Type." A workman consumed with a burning conviction he became an orator and a power, achieving a great political triumph in the Chinese exclusion legislation. Failing to grasp the significance of the commodity labor power, in the evolution of international capitalism, Rearney successfully hacked away at one of its effects, only to throw fuel keeping the Occident and the Orient benefit to the great working class from whom he sprang. Kearney's spirit lives to-day in the absurd anti-Japanese movement. He truly was a type, but not a well-rounded and wholly beneeither the home or the factory, has so ficial one

## MAY DAY

THE RALLYING DAY OF WORKMEN WHO VIEW POLITICS AND ECONOMICS FROM A CLASS POINT.

The holidays entering into life to-day have two features in common: they are days marking deeds done, labor performed, and festive occasions authorized by the ruling class, the "financiers," railroad magnates, industrial lords, politicians, grafters, and the "public press;" they are all "legal." For the purpose of a comparison to be made below it is sufficient to say of the first of these features that there never would have been an Independence Day had not a Declaration of Independence been adopted. Not until the act had been performed could such an occasion have been used for celebration: the celebration or festival are founded upon an act or deed, the act or deed antedates the rejoicing over it. The other of the common features, their being "legalized" holidays, allows the capitalist class to breathe easily; those days sound no rumblings; they are not cries of "breakers ahead;" the giant

rests his head in peace. It is not so with May Day. May Day is a holiday of workingmen speaking of the freedom to come. May Day will go down in the annals of time as the rally ing day of workingmen who have learned to see politics and economics from a class standpoint, and who have adopted the first day of May to gather their increasing numbers and proclaim their purpose of ending a social system of fraud, corery necessitates such accumulation in a ruption, trickery, deceit, swindle, robbery, prostitution and slaughter. It is a day of international protest by workingmen against the wrongs perpetrated upon the horny- handed son of toil; it is mensely valuable over night, owing to a protest against the entire social system of the entire world of capitalism. May Day is International Labor Day.

labor still slumbers to the music of the

Star-Spangled Banner, and the capitalist

It is a day which the Socialist work ingmen the world over have decided to celebrate without regard for the pleasure bor Day" observed in this country on September 1. The September Labor Day is a day handed the workingmen by the day supposed to be dedicated to the "dignity" and "nobility" of labor; a day Let them stand with the revolutionary in which labor receives a recognition, and has the honors done to it; the overlord for the brief interval of one day descending from his throne. But on all the wealth during a brief period, and then other working days in the year the industrial princes tread the velvet and "labor" again proceeds to earn its "dignity" for the next year. May Day is the repudiation of such buffconery and mockery. It is a day which brings cheer to the organized Socialist workingmen and chagrin to the onlooking capitalist lords and their retainers. It is a day of strictly working class celebration; no business men, or factory lords, or railroad magnates, or financiers, or senators, or presidents feel their company asked for nor feel inclined to partake in the rejoicing. It is not alone a day of working class celebration, of working men among themselves; it is a day on which the flashes of the future Republic of the Brotherhood of Labor are seen. In May Day there is consequently "no balm in Gilead" for the tricksters, sophists, and apologists together with their capitalist masters. May Day symbolizes the international

solidarity of labor. The workingmen the world over marching in quick step to the drum beats on this day have raised themselves out of the mire of the capitalist philosophy. No "self-made man' bunco game can fool those workingmen, and no "paramaount" nor minor "issues" mislead them. These workingmen refuse to "be down" on the Jew or the Dagoe; they refuse to pit the Orangeman against the Hibernian, the Turk against the Christian, or the white against the yellow or the black. They are, not deluded with the idea of an "aristocracy of labor," and do not imagine themselves made of better clay or bluer blood than a less fortunate brother workingman. They are not boss's pets, nor fops allow, ing themselves to be used as boot blacks or door mats for the sake of a nod from their "betters." They recognize one another as brothers all of whom perform a useful and necessary function, whatever it may be and above all recognizing that all are exploited year in and year out to make things nice for an idle and luxuriously living class. Hence, the Socialist workingmen instead of spending their lives in support of other people come together and declare for the idea of working and living for themselves. on the fires of race hatred, and ald in Their motto is, "Workingmen, unite," and unite for your own benefit. May wide apart, without any substantial Day is thus the demonstration of international union.

May Day is the day on which the Labor Movement draws up an indictment. It is the day when Labor says

By Edmund M. Seidel, New York City.] rendered unto him; it is the day of demanding a halt on child slavery, of overworking and underpaying the sons and daughters of the working class, of making youths of old men and casting aside gray heads and gray beards, of enslaving the wife and widow, of exploiting the family, of making impossible a home, of encouraging race suicide. It is a day of calling man to man and declaring a new independence, freedom of opportunity, a chance to live. The system we now live under doesn't give the most willing man this chance: honesty meets with defeat; hypocrisy is rewarded; man rises by squeezing out his fellow man; the most servile to his boss rises. Such a system the Labor Movement is chasing and May Day sees the intelligent workingman camping on the trail.

May Day signifies nothing terrible to

any man who would be honest It stands for live and let live. The phalanxes of workingmen whose tread is heard on this day, believe that the world offers enough products that no man should go hungry, enough hats, shoes and clothing that no man should go naked, enough bricks, stone, and lumber that no man should go homeless, and all the mechanical forces to allow labor to live in happiness. But while all this is possible, the workingman is only harnessed up to make life pleasant for a few people; he himself gets just about as much food, clothing and shelter as a horse gets oats to keep himself going, and whenever King Satin or King Silk is overfed the workingman gets hungry. Overfeeding one side, and hunger on the other, such is the life of the nation, and such is what the organized workingmen celebrating May Day are striving to wipe out.

Let the working class hail May Day Let it join in the festival and proclaim it across the country and across the waters. Let it live up with the advance guard of the Revolution and stand across the line. Let there be no tampering with reform parties, with "arbigration," with 'fair wages," with conciliation," with Socialist pills, with inveigling the enemy to adopt Socialist resolutions unoffensively worded. movement and adopt straight talk and straight action. May Day then will all the sooner be the day of the proclaiming of Labor's freedom and a chance to

#### BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

"THE REFLEX OF MAN."

"Woman," we are often told, in extenuation of her shortcomings, "woman is the reflex of man." Whom man re flects is information that is rarely vouchsafed us. Sublime egotist though he is, man does not, Narcissus-like, reflect his own exclusive self. Man reflects a deeper force than personality and that is private property. He who justifiles the frailty of woman on the ground that she is the reflex of man, justifies the products of that "sacred" institution; justifies private property itself. Woman's subjugation is largely the

subjugation of private property. To the descent of private property in the ma line must she conform her conduct; while her dependence on its possesso is a great factor in the moulding of her psychology. Even where woman is dominant, even where, through her influence, she shapes the character and curbs the aspirations of husband son and brother, she is actuated by the conventions, religions and economic neces sities born of private property. Her very conservatism and reaction, that tend to perpetuate her own enslavement. have their origin in the same source Woman is the reflex of private property; and in reflecting woman, man-reflects that paramount modern institution. Turn the argument either way, their relations are largely the relations determined by the institution whom they both reflect. Private property embodies the power

and force behind the modern factory state, law and church. Through these private property imposes upon the proletarians of both sexes, the same fundamental observances that it imposes upon the possessors of itself; minus the advantages. The propertiless character of the workingman and woman perforce compels them to submit to private pro perty and the family forms of the domnant class, which it necessitates. They have no other alternative but to accept The degree of woman's emancipation is held to mark the degree of civilization. Then true civilization exists in communism, with its absence of private property and male descent. In communism, woman is the co-equal of man, if not



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN,

BROTHER JONATHAN-You can's magine what I heard an Industrial Workers of the World organizer say the other night.

UNCLE SAM-Something worth while listening to, I'll warrant.

B. J.-Quite the contrary! He was trying to make his audience believe that under the present system we were all slaves-wage slaves, I think he called us; that we were sold in the market like pork, beef, and ashes; and a lot more such rot. Now, you don't believe all that stuff and nonsense, do you?

U. S .- Why, certainly, I do. Every fact in economics bears it out. B. J.-What, YOU believe that YOU

are a slave; that YOU are bought and sold? U. S .- Yes, my man; let's be sensible

and not allow our vanities to so blind us to our own undoing. We ARE merchandise, just as pork and beef; we ARE sold in the market just as shoes and stockings; we ARE ENSLAVED. Look as you may into the works of our Revolutionary Fathers, and never once will you come across the term "Labor Market." The workingman was not then merchandise. Opportunities-natural and social-were then open to all; each man could be, and was, the architect of his own fortune or misfortune. In those days had any one used the term "Labor Market," he would have been understood as little as if he had used the word "kinetograph"; neither of the two was yet in existence. As the latter, so is the term "Labor Market" a subsequent development, and that development is in dicated by the pregnant expression: "Labor Market,"-WE ARE ENSLAYED!

B. J .- Then all that was gained by the Revolutionary and Civil Wars is lost

U. S .- But not beyond recall. Our slavery a hundred and odd years ago arose from our political DEPENDENCE upon a foreign power; accordingly, our freedom at that time had to be gained by asserting our INDEPENDENCE. Now, then, to-day our slavery arises from the circumstances of our being merchandise lying on the shelves of the market-along with beef and pork and potatoes; accordingly our freedom from this new bondage must be gained by our stripping ourselves from the disgraceful condition of merchandise; we must pull ourselves away from the economic companionship of pork and beef and shoes and leather and all other merchandisa; we must dare to stand erect: we must dare to claim our rights and perform our duties as MEN, as HUMAN BEINGS. To do that now, we must overthrow the present tyrant class-the capitalist class, the present tyrant system-the Capitalist or Wage Slavery system, and set up the Socialist Republic where the instruments of production shall be owned by all; and thus all who work may be free. Fall to, Jonathan.

cils and plays a role in keeping with her complementary character to man.

To emancipate woman, it will not suffice to rail against man or to denounce his "tyranny." The best friend of woman is man. The Bebels and Lafargues are of the masculine gender. As the question of woman's position in society is primarily a property question, it is private property that woman should attack. From a misanthrope, with her bitter polemics against "the brute man" woman must become a communist, training her emotion and reason upon t38 factor most responsible for her degre; A. tion and subjugation. With commun there will come a restoration of equali Woman will not be dependent on may and subject to the requirements of his property. Nor will man enslave woman, for he will then be free from the necessities enforced by the detestable institution that degrades both him and her. Man and woman will then become once again the mutual complements of each other, instead of warring sexes, as at present. James Donnelly.

Taft, as a presidential possibility, eminds one of Cleveland, the stuffed prophet, not only in bulk, but his passive willingness to serve the capitalist class in an executive capacity. He should prove acceptable to the ultra-"Thou shalt not kill;" it is the day of woman is the co-equal of man, if not should prove acceptable to demanding the things of Caesar to be his superior. She has a voice in its count financiers on that account

#### **CORRESPONDENCE**

8-25-B

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 WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

## 

ANCES CONDEMNED. To the Daily and Weekly People: President Roosevelt's casuistic argument that the workingmen are trying to influence the course of justice is worthy of a theologian. The Moyer-Haywood, protests have been one proed thunder against injustice-protests against the kidnapping, deportation, and illegal imprisonment, for over a year, of the accused. "Give these men an immediate trial or open their prison's gates!" has been our cry.

To the flood of protests, against the violation of the rights of the citizen, which has poured into the White House President Roosevelt has turned a deaf ear, or, if noticed, it has been but to add insult to injury. This is not to be wondered President Roosevelt is an aristocrat, a survival in America of the type of European nobility. His knowledge of the working class is limited to his experience with the mentals on his estate and in his household. For them he can only have the aristocratic contempt or good-natured condescension. Likewise he regards the Harrimans with scorn, as lacking lineage, but condescends to bow before their power of wealth.

The President challenges the support of the "public," wage earners as well as capitalists. There is but one public, the working class, and it is being heard from. There may be "bad" capitalists as the President states, but their "badness" consists not in the fact that they are more evil exploiters of labor than other capitalists, but that they are a menace to other capitalists.

On with the protests against the Mine Owners' conspiracy. Let the light in on it. Remember that an injury to one is an injury to all of us, and stand by that though political theologians H. S. K. grow casuistic.

New York, April 24.

## DE LEON AND GOLDFIELD AT

To the Daily and Weekly People A comrade who works in a mine abo 14 miles outside of Goldfield, Nev., writes concerning Goldfield as follows:

April 13.—Hell is popping in town (Goldfield). The I. W. W. has got them up a tree and it is a sure shot we will win out if the weak-kneed members can be kept in line. We have had a continual round of good scrapping for the last six months and it has come to a show-down-I. W. W. or A. F. of Hell; so you can imagine what a time we have had. I am only sorry that I cannot be in town more; there are some of the ly spring up between now and the next atest revolutionists right here in greatest revolutionists right Goldfield and they are showing their

"I was in town when De Leon was here. We invited him to a regular miners' bachelor dinner and he seemed to enjoy it very much. De Leon took very well; he has climinated a great deal of prejudice that has been rife here. After his first lecture you could hear such remarks as this: This is the man ve been slandering and vilifying; to think of the haterd that has been instilled into us by different papers dinst this man; why, it is ridiculous! "De Leon's trip here was a success in

every respect."

New York, April 26,

ROOSEVELT REGAUGED. To the Daily and Weekly People:-

I have always given President Roosevelt credit for being a shrewd, businesslike politician, who knew to a mathematical certainty, just how to "shuffle his cards" in order to hold the winning trumps, when the final hand was played; but, his last deal on the poical chessboard in classing Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as "undesirable citizens" indicates a shift of tactics. toontrary to what he has shown hereshafore, which means one of two things: medither he foolishly underestimates the tintelligence of the "masses," and trusts blindly to their subserviency in the future as in the past, or, he has reached that stage of capitalistic arrogance wherein he thinks it no longer neces sary to cater to the labor element for votes and confidence, but takes it for ed that he is master of the situation and thus proceeds to show his true colors by throwing aside the cleak of hypocrisy he has so fittingly worn during his public career, and comes out openly and boldly on the side of his ends, the capitalists.

It is possible that Rooseelt is perfectfe in assuming this attitude, but this proves true and the workers ain elect him to office, after publicly g their brave leaders in this way, then all I have to so

ROOSEVELT'S LATEST UTTER. they deserve their present slavery and should have it increased from ten to fourteen hours per day, on a bread and water diet the balance of their lives.

> I am not criticizing the president for siding with those whose money put him in office; nothing else could be expected; but, I do charge him with debasing and prostituting his high office by polsoning "public opinion" in passing judgment on innocent men, whose lives hang by a thread, waiting the verdict of a capitalist tribunal to hurl them into eternity, at the end of a repe, unless prevented by the intervention of friends from carrying out this diabolical plot.

> When a chief executive will stoop to defame the character of imprisoned subjects, waiting trial knowing as he does, in this particular case, that anything he might say of a prejudicial nature, would go further toward "sealing their doom" than all the trumpedup charges and evidence cut and dried for the occasion.

At first glance one would think the President had made a miss move and was tempting providence, by insulting labor leaders and thus incur the enmitof those whose votes he needed to reelect him to office, but a second thought clears up the mystery.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone support the I. W. W., while he (the President of the United States) is a supporter of the A. F. of L. and wears a button on his lapel to prove his loyalty (?) to the cause of labor ! ! 1 - This is what is called a distinction with a mighty difference.

President Roosevelt Is without doubt the champion political mesmerist of the hour. He has thus far successfully chloroformed the milk-and-water reformers-and even a lot of staunch (?) Socialists whose excuse was "He is a good man and stands for the common

It would not be strange that with his "love for the Negro," Lis blind. cartridge fusilade against the trusts; his freight-regulation promises, so the dear farmers can ship pumpkins and spuds'a few cents below cost; his worry over race suicide, lest the plutocrats run short of soldiers to protect their stolen wealth; all these anesthetics have so dulled the reason of the workers that they are very likely to repeat the old, old mistake of again cutting their own throats on election day.

But thank God it will be the last of a long series of mistakes, so we can essays and our plans laid for creating smile to see them get fooled once more when we think of the Portland strike this need. and the many others which will sureelection to open the eyes of the workers and educate them to a point where they will hold together ever after in one common brotherhood of solidarity. The emancipation of the working class is tions. just in sight. Let us take heart and push the propaganda for the I. W. W. and S. L. P.

Hattle F. Hadley. Lynden, Wash., April 17.

#### "GLEANINGS LONG THE ROAD" STIRRING 'EM UP.

Weekly People: En closed herewith find five dollars which moving fund.

"Gleaning 'Long the Road' is caus ing a great deal of consternation in the ranks of the "pure and simple" faith bringing forth the usual logical arguments of those poor unfortunates, who though honest and sincere enough, have een misled by such misleaders as Wayland Simons, O'Neil and the balance of the bunch of intellectuals; and, of course, like the leader (?) they are indulging in such choice epithets as "liar," "disruptionist," "fahatic," "rule or ruin," "high pope of the traitors," etc.

It is really amusing and as good as a

vaudeville show to get a bunch of them stirred up and see them perform. The fun of it all is they are all good I. W. W. men and can't see how a Socialist can be anything else and vice versa yet don't believe that the Socialist Party should change its tactics regarding same, believing it to be something be supported by individuals only. for if the party meddled with it they'd lose votes (as in Chicago for an instance).

Some, however, are beginning to realize the truth of our statements as the

Kendall, Mont., April 12th.

To the Dally and Weekly People: The Socialist Women of Greater New York though not vested with political licle," says they have "the I. W. W.

spring campaign of education and agitation. They have sent out their first message of light and hope to their down-trodden sisters and will not stop it till the great day will have come when the flag of the Socialist Republic firmly planted upon the American soil, will have announced the great, joyful tidings to suffering humanity, "You are all equals; no more exploitation; no more prostitution; no more sex slavery; no more wage slavery; men and women tollers of the world, you are free! Be happy!" For that great day we must agitate and work, and make our down-trodden sisters long for-and work for

We have sent out the first important message, full of wisdom and instruction, full of new and surprising facts that will make our sisters think and ponder over past, present and future. It is hoped they will begin to see, and listen, and understand and then they will rise in pride and indignation and demand, together with their husbands brothers and sons, the abolition and unconditional surrender of this damnable capitalist system that has enslaved them and keeps them in bondage and abject dependence.

It is "Woman Under Socialism," by August Bebel, which placed within the next months, in the hands of the thinking and earnest women of our great netropolis, by the special canvasser put in the field by the combined efforts of the Socialist Women of Greater New York, is going to perform this revolution in the minds of the women readers, whom this important standard book upon the woman question from the viewpoint of Socialist philosophy

This first heavy shot is intended for the women of intellect and thought in order to arouse them from their dreams and lethargy and send them to their posts of duty-vacant as yet.

Other plans of far reaching import ance and magnitude are being laid, and attempts made to extend the sphere of activity and influence of the Socialist Women of Greater New York which, on account of the tendency inherent in the improved, and every day more improving, methods of modern ma chinery, to displace male by female labor, make this movement of, prime importance, and must lead it-sooner or later-to its full historic expression of a woman's proletarian mass movement. The foundation is being laid for it by the Socialist Women of Greater

First of all, this woman's proletariar mass movement must create its own specific literature dealing with the status of woman under capitalism, and her relation to the Socialist movement And then it must be spread and distributed by an organized effort and organized rational methods. Our prize a popular leaflet literature will supply

Our way is clear. The problem how to reach the masses of women is solved. All we need now, comrades, is your support, moral and financial. This appeal brings to my mind a concrete fact -a fact not devoid of pleasant sensa-We allude here to the Straw berry Festival arranged by the Socialist Women of Greater New York for the benefit of their "Publishing Fund." to take place on May 18, at Harlem Arcade and Summer Garden, 209-219 East 124th street, near Third avenue, New York city.

We herewith take the liberty of reminding all comrades, women and men, holding tickets for this beautiful affair. and keeping them carried somewhere's apply on subscription and balance to in the dark depths of their pockets to give them a good airing by presenting them and circulating them among their friends and relatives. Grand mother is telling a shameful story of neglect and indifference on the part of our official bachelor-ticket agents in regard to the sale of these hidden treasures entrusted to their care. Is this true? We want to know-and . but we must be discreet.

Yours for more tickets, Socialist Women of Greater N. Y. clo Anna B. Touroff, Secretary, 598 St. Mary's St., Bronx. New York, April 22.

#### KNOWS WHERE TO GET DEFINITE NEWS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

I am not able to get any definite ews on the labor situation in general through our "working class press" such as the "Appeal to Nothing," or some other inferior literature which, as a rule, our union halls or reading rooms are well supplied with. I, therefore, enclose 50 cents for a year's subscription to the Weekly People to go to the address below.

The war on labor here continues, the capitalist class and their lackeys claim victory. The carpenters' union, through their mouthpiece, "The Goldfield Chron-

# LABOR IN THE TEXTILE WORLD

MANUFACTURERS GIVE AN INSIGHT INTO ITS REAL CONDITIONS.

naturally tend to make the help more

contented than formerly, providing oth-

er conditions were unchanged. I doubt,

however, very seriously, if such is the

case at the present time, for the rea-

son that the cost of living for the mill

operatives to-day is far greater than

ever before, and I believe this increased

cost of living largely offsets the in-

"Clinton" of a New England mill says.

"There is no such thing as high wages,

in my opinion. When wages go up so

does the cost of living. Sometimes and

in some localities there is a bigger

An Alabama manufacturer says, "High

wages and short hours do not seem to

content the help in most cases. The

more the help can earn the less they

work, that is the prices paid at the pres-

ent time have gotten to be so high that

an average family, or individual, can

make in four days what it once took a

full week to earn, and the result is in

most instances such help only work

"The average mill hand is inclined to

care only for enough to live on and

the balance of the week. Therefore, to

to decrease the supply of help. Organ-

ized effort should be made to induce im-

migration, and the laws should be

changed to permit the right kind of

One manufacturer has a particular

grudge against the Greeks, stating,

That the Greek's home is where he

From the above extracts it will be

readily noted that the capitalists re-

quire, first, an over-stocked labor mar-

ket which can be accomplished by im-

Second, lower wages and longer hours

so that surplus values may be extracted

Third, large families, so that the par-

ents will be compelled to place their

children at the tender mercies of the

Fourth, agreements among mill own-

ers so that the operatives will not be

allowed to change from one mill to an-

The mill workers in order to combat

the projected plans of their employers

will have to organize on industrial lines

and build up a union which the employ-

ers will know is the real one, and which

is the only kind that can successfully re-

One point which stands out clearly is

that the palliatives offered by the em-

ployers, in the sops thrown to the work-

ers, are not appreciated as the bosses

expected; is it not possible that the

seed of the I. W. W. may be doing its

C. C. Crawford.

sist the plans of further oppression.

margin between the two."

four-sixths of their time.

hangs his hat."

to the fullest.

mill owners.

other 'at will.

creased wages."

The "Textile World Record" for April | C., says "high wages and short hours has a number of letters from manufacturers written in answer to several questions propounded by the "Record."

First-Is the scarcity of mill help due to the fact that mill workers are leaving the textile mills for other occupations, or have so many new mills been built that there are not enough to go round?

Second-Are the conditions in textile mills to-day such as to make the operatives less willing to work in them than they were ten years ago?

Third-Is native family help as plenful to-day in the mills as it was ten years ago? Fourth-Do high wages and shorte

hours tend to make the help more contented than they used to be? Fifth-Should organized effort be made to induce immigration of skilled help from foreign countries, and should

Sixth-Would you advocate an agree ment among mills in the same district not to take help from each others

mills?

our immigration laws be changed to

There is a general unanimity of opinion in the answers, that native help is not going into the textile mills as it used to do, although manufacturers claim their mills are veritable palaces with every necessity and luxury of the help well looked after. One of the reasons given is that the family immigrants." nowadays is so small that it is not necessary for the parent to send the children to the mill as of old. Organized effort to induce a large labor supply is generally recommended, but there is a diversity of opinion as to whether it should come from abroad.

One of the features is the variety of opinions on the matter of agreements proved machinery and by immigration. among mills not to steal each others help; some years ago this was carried to an extreme, about ten per cent of operatives were in a process of moving at the expense mainly of the mill owners; if the expense part were eliminated they would be quite agreeable to do the stealing. Regarding the socalled high wages paid by the mills, they all agree that this does not have he desired effect.

One South Carolina manager says: 'High wages and shorter hours are making help less contented than formerly, but these are an effect rather than a 'cause' and are a tendency in the right direction if given with discretion that people may learn how to use them to their own and others' benefit."

The manager of the Montreal Cot ton Company of Valleyfield, Quebec says "high wages and shorter hours have not tended to make help more content."

E. H. Clemmence, of Charlotte, N. work?

past in two month's time." This re-

This modern working class movemen

can only be "temporarily checked by

the fossil-headed working slave that

can only see his material interest for

mains to be seen.

the time being, by wanting a "job." Men, get together; realize what you are up against. If you let go of your hold to-day you are simply inviting a "bull into Death Valley; and this is likely to occur inside of two years.

Yours to the end, Thomas Richman, Goldfield, Nev., April 10th.

### PITTSBURG RABBI ENCOUNTERS WORKING CLASS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Better vet! The meetings carried on by the I. W. W. are forcing their way into public notice. To give a synopsis of what took place at yesterday's meeting, may be, in fact, ought to be, of interest to the working class here and elsewhere, but particularly here in the smoky city.

The crowd was large, and the address was "The Rule of Right," which was ably handled by Rabbi Levy, "from his point of view." But after he took his seat, and the floor was opened. Oh, how the hair did fly! The rule is ten minutes to any one that wants to ask questions or take exceptions.

The first critic took the economic standpoint. The rabbi claimed that labor and capital were identical, as far as his interests were concerned, that and wife; in fact, their interests are one. But the workingmen soon showed that those interests are conflicting; that the I. W. W. is an economic organization, born of necessity, whose mission it is to take and hold that which we produce by our labor; and, and S. P. are putting in their appearwith caustic wit and logic, burned it ance far better than heretofore; but we said rilideres, have opened their routed and it will be a thing of the linto the minds of these in the audience must do better yet. We sold quite a Pittsburg, Pa., April 22.

that the class struggle is on, in fact war is declared and peace, or even a truce is impossible, until capitalism is no more. This sally made the desired impression on both the audience and speaker.

Another I. W. W. man took the phil-

osophy of the Rabbi to task, and showed that if the Rabbl's discourse on existing conditions amounted to anypen" for yourselves and some more dething, it is but a plea to the working List 171, Rochester, N. Y., A. thing is all right; and that Roosevelt is the friend of the poor. This last was put on the pan and roasted to a brown; and it was shown that any man might, in the heat of passion, commit an overt act; but when he (Roosevelt) would tell a workingman he loved him. and then go into his study and for several months put in all of his time perfecting a spike club to break the heads of the workingmen that would go on strike for more bread for his wife and little children-if such are the friends of the working class—the speaker wanted to know what our enemies would be like.

At this point, the Rabbi suddenly thought that he had another meeting to attend, and, after only hearing three men for ten minutes each, he had enough of the tumping on him that he had invited at the end of his address He then got the floor to reply and tried intellectual acrobatic tricks, to make it appear as if we had swallowed everything he said. But without avail, for several other members and others tool a hand in the discussion and all but one who seemed to be a disciple of Gompers, agreed that the workers of one was wedded to the other, as man Pittsburg were fully qualified to take care of all that would retard the certain progress of the I. W. W.

The Rabbi has promised to come again.

I will say, in conclusion, that the members of the S. L. P., the I. W. W.,

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONTHOUS PTIERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARBY A BONA FIRE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSTANT READER N. Y. CITY-Send in your name and address and your questions will be answered. See notice at top of this column.

T. T., PATERSON, N. J .- The criticism is badly directed. The Socialists are not given to making claims of creation for labor. They contend that it is the application of labor to land that produces values. All else is the setting up and knocking down of a straw man.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS .- Send on article you name.

C. C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y .-Your personal note to the Acting Editor, critical of James Donnelly's essays, was read and passed along to him. He was impressed by what you say and is now reflecting thereon. He is young and willing to learn.

H. B., FALL RIVER, MASS .- It is difficult to decide just what you desire. Make your statement a little when they have made that, they rest more complete. further increase wages would only tend

S. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Cables are laid on the ocean's bottom.

STUDENT, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

-Capitalists aim at profits; hence theoretically, they will use any invention or process that will reduce the cost of a commodity: a decreased cost of production means more profits. In practice, however, it is often difficult to would involve the destruction of mon-

opolies, or enormous sums of capital. The oil trust has patents in its safe. purchased with a view to warding off competitive ruin; while electrification, though cheaper in the end, is impossible on the railroads because of the immense displacement of capital it would involve. Capitalism has reached a stage where it interferes with its own perfect evolution.

E. B., COLUMBUS, O .- A cartoon

inscribed "On To Battle," and depicting a body of workingmen rushing forth with hammers, clubs, pick-axes, etc., is lacking in modern symbolism. Such a body would move on to slaughter before the machine guns of capitalism. What is required is the symbolism of modern industrialism, which organized in and dominating all the nerve centers of production and distribution, can take and hold capital and lock out the capitalists. The power of labor is no longer one of heedless sacrifice, but well-planned strategy. It is the science of industry, not the science of the barricade that will eventually win labor's battles. This being a new phenomena, it must needs be expressed in another than a medieval art.

ALL OTHERS-Next week

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS .; C. C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; D. S. G., CATSKILL, N. Y.; R. B., PATERSON, N. J.: S. B., SEATTLE, WASH.: P. M., BUTTE, MONT .; "READER." CHI-CAGO, ILL.; G. F. S., NEW YORK carry the theory into effect, as that CITY; E. S. M., PITTSBURG, PA.-Matter received.

# MOVING FUND STILL SOARS

THE BALANCE REQUIRED GETTING SMALLER-GRAND TOTAL NOW NEAR \$2,700 MARK.

Last week's contributions to the Mov-1 ing Fund added \$86.35, and swelled the grand total to \$2,674.38. This leaves \$325 to complete the estimated amount. These should not be long in forthcoming. Remember, moving day approaches, and it i. absolutely necessary for the safe execution of all plans, that the entire sum be in hand at the very outset. With cash ready the facility with which the moving will be done will be much greater than would be the case were it absent. Wm. A. Nelson of McAdams Junction Cal., sends in a dollar, saving, "I have been a little late in sending my mite, but it will count just the same." Those who have delayed in the belief that their mite wouldn't count anyway, should take courage from Nelson and send it on. It will count, notwithstanding their belief. Those \$325 should be in hand with in three weeks. Hustle them in!

#### Amounts Received.

List 116, Elizabeth, N. J., C. Dahmen, \$1; G. Peterson, 50c.; "C. M.," 25c. .....\$ List 127, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. E. Greenberg, 50c.; S. Green-

berg, 50 ..... J. Sullivan, 20c.; Glasser, 10c.; J. Dorn, 15c.; E. Mills, 10c.; J. Kouhn, 10c.; J. Grass, 15c.; J. Eismann, 10c.; J. Meyer, 15c.; E. Lamb, 50c.; L. Begsiegel, 50c.; C. Ruby, 50c. ...... List 186, Yonkers, N. Y., R. Gaffney, \$2; W. Schwagerman, 25c.; H. Jones, 25c.; I. Tobin, 25c.; J. Sweeney, 25c.; Augusta Nyden, 25c.; Linden Nyden, 25c.; E. Nyden, 25c.; G. Nyden, 25c. .. List 244, Seattle, Wash., T. Polier, 50c.; A. Brearcliff, 50c.; T. Leniome, \$3; C. Nielson, 50c.; Fagervald, 25c.; Fyeralil, soc.; J. Walsh, \$2; List 246, Seattle, Wash., D. Hanrahan, \$1; J. Monette, \$2; J. Tenohey, 50c.; G. Carlson, 50c.; J. Fagerdal, 25c.; F. Roberts, 50c.; J. Tuwney, \$1; W. Fardee, \$2; R. Frick, 50c. List 272, Birmingham, Ala., J.

Reibel, 50c.; J. Stormont, 50c.; H. Engel, 50c. ..... List 376, Anada, Cal., A. Grote List 383, Red Bluff, Cal., G. W. Brooks ..... ist 431, Warren, R. I., A. La-

1.50

6.00

9.25

1.50

1.00

6.05

5.00

1.00

.50

1.00

2.00

16.50

frènier, \$1.25; L. von Banck. 50c.; J. Brown, 50c.; C. Mutter, 50c.; J. Seuft, 50c.; J. Moll, 25c.; C. Lafrenier, 25c.; S. Coffy, 25c.; A. St. Andrew, 50c.; J. Lafrenier, 50c.; O. L'arrche, 50c.; C. Roy 50c. ..... California, San Francisco, F. Oemicher, \$7.; J. Tonly, \$1;

"J. de V.," 25c.; California, Vallejo, E. C. Williams, \$1 Massachusetts, Lynn, C. Salm, Michigan, Detroit, W. O. Purvis ...... Missouri, Lexington, J. Andreas ...... Minnesota, St. Paul, L. Athore

Montana, Kendall, G. Weiglenda ..... New York, Brooklyn, Branch No. 3, S. L. P., \$4.80; C. Richardson, \$1; New York,

New York City, F. Rivers, 25c. ..... Cincinnati W For \$2. J. Isaack, \$2; M. Eisenberg,

\$1 ...... Pennsylvania, Reading, S. Rohrback ..... Rhode Island, Providence, G. Sterry .....

3-30 Socialist Republic, McAdams Junction, W. Nelson ..... Texas, Houston, J. Beldon, \$1; Texas, Pecos, T. Pope, \$1 .... Washington, Tacoma, C. Jensen, Sr; L. Olsson, 5oc.; Sec-

tion Tacoma, S. L. P., \$15 .. Total ..... \$ 86.35 Previously acknowledged .. \$2,588.03

Grand total ...... \$2,674.38 Note:-Two dollars credited to A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, March 24, 1907. should have been credited to H. Worthe. A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas,

Press Security League.

Friday, April 26, 1907.

lot of literature, and took in some applications for the I. W. W. We have secured the service of Mr. Holmes for the next lecture, which will be held on Sunday, May 5. Holmes' subject is: "Business and Business Men." On the second Sunday in May Dr. Rossmann will talk on "The Class Struggle." All members of the I. W. W. and readers of The People should be there and bring their friends.

4.00

15.50

DAILY PEOPLE, ine Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party. It is ewned by Workingmen,

The Attention of Workingmen is Called to the

Edited by Workingmen, Supported by Workingmen. SET IT FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER.

Daily, I ct., Sunday, 2 cts.

THE DAILY PEOPLE, 2.6 New Reads St., New York, M. W. mainly propaganda literature; Milwau-

kee, Wis., \$10.40; Jerome, Ariz., \$10.50;

Tonopah, Nev., \$9.75; Portland, Ore.,

\$7; Chicago, Section, \$7.60; Chicago,

I. W. W., \$6.95; San Francisco, \$7.50;

Paterson, N. J., 85.45; New Castle, Pa.,

\$3.20; East Orange, N. J., \$2.88; Pitts-

burg, Kan., \$2.28; Philadelphia, Ba.,

\$2.50; Greenwood, B. C., \$2.00; New

Bedford, Mass., \$1.25; McCabe, Ariz.,

\$1.10; Jamestown, N. Y., \$1.00; Reno,

Only 34 copies of the new edition

out of stock quite a while and there

Socialist women organizations on the

Push out the propaganda pamphlets

Burning Question of Trades Unionism

quantities at \$3.50 per 100 copies:

Address on Preamble I. W. W.

subject of handling this book.

De Leon-Harriman Debate.

Historical Materialism.

Mitchell, John, Exposed.

Socialism and Evolution.

Socialism, Utopia to Science.

Reform or Revolution.

Religion of Capital.

Socialist Republic.

What is Capital?

Working Class.

dicated in the West.

Woman's Suffrage

Down with Social

I Won't Work for a Cap-

Liberation of Our Brothers

Home Sweet Home-The

in the Idaho Bull

Socialist Common-

ure was sold.

Trusts, The.

Territorial Expansion

Trades Unionism in U. S.

What Means This Strike.

DE LEON IN SPOKANE.

(Continued from page 1.)

the thing to do to promote Socialism

smong these backward races by ad-

vocating the anti-immigration policy of the "Unprintable Socialists." Thus the

position of the American Socialist Party

delegates at Amsterdam is being vin-

The above are only a fair sample of

Over seven dollars' worth of litera-

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD.

(Continued from page 1.)

Downfall of Capitalism ..... Waltz.

(Ladies' Choice) ..... Waltz.

italist Master ..... Twostep.

Anarchy ..... Shottische.

Pen.... Waltz.

wealth ..... Waltz.

These "malcontents" seem to be

oretty jolly set. Woe to oppressors

when "malcontents" rejoice. Their mer-ry-making ever has been the harbinger

of the oppressors' doom. No wonder the

Tonopah-Goldfield mine owners' papers

DE LEON IN VANCOUVER.

Leon has been and gone. Something has

dropped, too heavy for one man to carry

away; so it was taken away by hun

dreds. De Leon's works sold galore.

Weekly Peoples were given out by hun

Vancouver, B. C., April 14 .- Daniel De

DANIEL DE LEON.

yelp-would not we in their shoes?

the knock and blows delivered.

S. Brearcliff, Sec'v.

Wade R. Parks.

Industrial Linionism

Capitalist Class.

Class Struggle.

Mark, The.

Money.

Socialism.

### OFFICIAL

NATIONAL LECUTIVE COMMITTEE Frank Bohn, National Secretary, a-6 New Reads atreet, New York, E. L. P. OF GANADA.

National Secretary, Thus. Maxwell, 1988 Dundas street. London Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. - New Reads street, New York Oity (The Party's literary agency.) stice—For technical resists so party enconcements can go in that are as in this office by Tuesday, so j. st.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on April 28, with Walters in the chair and the follawing members present: Eck. Chase. Neuhaus, Jacobson, Heyman, Crawfore, Cips, Vaughan, McCormick, Consolly, Romary, Walters, Moren. Abhlauf. The minutes of the previous eting were adopted with a slight

The financial report for the week April 20, shows: income, expenditures, \$21.07; for the ek ending April 27, income, \$18.50; expenditures, \$19.12.

mmunications from James Consolly, a copy of a letter which had been it to the members of the N. B. C. tional matter from Connelly was also read and was received and placed nie. At this time Eck was given floor for a personal explanation. that a party wants to buy an press, which is in the possesion of the Scandinavian Federation on was given to sell, the proends to go to the Federation. From irade Schmutz, Louisville, Ky., filed. an application for charter, signed by sine members, from Manchester, N. H. Granted. From Eck and Chase, a comn to be sent to the members of the N. E. C. Moved and carried that it be received and filed. From Eck. resignation from membership of the N. C. Sub-Committee. Moved and carried to accept the resignation. From Comrade Hossack, a copy of a call issued to the sections in the State of N. J. To same, as enclosures, were apided letters from Eck and Romary. From Wm. W. Cox, Springfield, Ill.

The reading of the corresponds was interrupted at this point by the bearance of a committee from the mgarian Socialist Labor Federation. committee asked that the paget they want to have printed in the Party printing establishment, be charged er rates, than those demanded by the manager of the Labor News Co. Referred to the Press Committee. Moalso made and carried that the garian Committee give a detailed

Cox's letter was then taken up again. in his letter the comrade describes the lecal situation and asks for financial belp to carry on propagands in that district by placing Vesi in the field. action of the National Secretary. clining to divert the funds of the rty to an L. W. W. organizer was ened and Cox's communication re-

From the State Committee of Callornis, containing a protest against he manner in which the vote on the of foreign speaking Federal ip. In connection with this the reof the vote was given in refercialist congress, and a report ordered ade to the sections. In view of the fact that the vote on race federations accordance with the provisions of Party constitution it was moved ing carried that the matter be brought the notice of the members of the C. E. C. with the request to bring it fore the membership in a prope

A resolution was prepared and read the National Secretary relative to As "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung." d and carried to publish same and son them in the minutes of the vious meeting. The resolutions read as follows:

Whereas, The Socialistische Arbeiter Seitung, official organ of the Socialist or Party, has been a most efficient of the Party in its propaganda;

The Sociali tische Arbeiter Zeifung has been maintained largely ough the untiring sacrifices of the bers of Section Cleveland, Ohio

Resolved. That the N. E. C. Sub-

militee takes this occasion to exthe services rendered to the moveit by Section Cleveland: and,

lived. That all other sections and es of the Party be urged to supmore ardently than heretofore other means of propaganta amo

Chas. C. Crawford reported progress on the work of the Press Committee. ress was also reported relative to the project of Frank Janks. Report

was again laid over until next meeting and the secretary of the investigating committee be informed by the National Secretary to deliver the docu nents, relative to the case, at the next meeting of the Sub-Committee.

The National Secretary then reported that the large amount of work in his office necessitating it, he had employed, at his own expense, an assistant. He further reported that at present, his office hours were from 9 A. M. to a P. M. The report was accepted and endorsed

Vaughan was excused for not having been present at the previous meeting. Adjournment followed.

A. Moren, Secretary.

H. J. & E. C.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey E. C. was held on Sunday, April 16, at Helvetia Hall, Paterson, N. J. All delegates present. Minutes of last meet-ing approved as read. Credentials from Union County for Wm. Herkey were read and delegate scated.

Correspondence: four letters from

Plainfield on party matters. Attended to by secretary. From New Brunswick also attended to by secretary, and action endorsed. From Labor News Co; placed on file. From Was. Teichlauf, Breoklyn, also from John Hossack; hid

on table for future action.

Vote on State officers from Essex Hudson, Passaic and Union Counties. which resulted in the election of Adolph Lessig as Financial Secretary, Langraf as Treasurer and John C. Butterworth as Secretary.

Reports of Sections: Essex hustling for moving fund and Weekly People subs; also attive agitation on Industrial Unionism. Hudson County holds joint meeting next Saturday, April 20, to prepare for State campaign. Passale held two very successful meetings with Reinstein as speaker. All members actively working for industrial unions. Will soon be in line for State campaign Union County is wheeling in line for active work this summer.

The New Jersey State Committee would like to hear from organizer who would spend the summer and fall as organizer for the State.

Secretary is to enquire from Run-garian Federation about so-operatify on agitation in this State.

Literary agent Ball requests the mames and addresses of all literary agents in the State, so that systematic work can be done in this line.

The comrades and sympathizers are requested to push along the raising of funds for State campaign. All funds raised for this purpose will be ac-knowledged in The People.

Receipts, \$6.00; cash on hand, \$49.55;

stamps, 98.

John C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting of N. Y. B. E. C. held of Friday, April 12, '07, at headquarters, Daily People Building, 2-8 New Reads st. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications: from Section New York, answering letter of Correspondence Bureau, Andlag fault, as this see tion had lived up to correspondence. Motion to receive and file. From Eric Co. purchasing 100 due stamps; from ney order for 20 due stampt and dona-tion to campaign fund. From Section Newburgh due to negligence of members failed to vote on members of S. E. C.

From Comrade Reinstein in reference to his last trip and making auggestions as to sale of literature. Referred to Labor

A bill from Labor News Co. referred

On campaign lists maned by S. E. secretary reports that sactions are very slow in returning and marking account-ing for same. Motion made that sec-tions be called upon to settle for same as soon as possible.

Charter of Section Albany which had been returned to S. E. C. was sent to Organizer Elite of Albany seeing that section was again getting in shape. Sections Utica and Newburgh an-swered as to meetings held by sections. Bill from Cor. Bureau \$1.02 for

poatage. Fin. report: Receipts \$102.48, Exp. 8100.18

Stution carried that Sections Sings, Queens and Richmond Counties be called upon to gather signatures to place a candidate in gad Judicial District. Adjourand.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the mittees. S. L. P. in Virginia held its regular Carried. Monthly sheeting at 925 E. Mile st., Mutton estting May 2 as date of clos-Richmond, Va., on April 215t. The state ing the nominations of National Com-secretary, H. Anolph Muller, called the meeting to order and Otto Bielsch was Motion instructing Recording Secre-

## FORGING AHEAD

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE COMING IN BETTER, AND ORGANIZED EFFORT SHOULD KEEP PUSHING THE RECORD UPWARD.

Nev., \$1.00.

The subscriptions forged ahead last | S. E. C. of Washington ordered \$106.73. reek, 253 being received for the Weekly People with 35 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 288. Of the total received, Scattle, Wash., sent 66 and Spokane, Wash., 9. From the State of Arizona there came 42 subs, so that two States send 117 of the total of 288

More of the Sections are falling in line for organized propaganda work. Section Louis has elected three People agents; Grand Junction, Colo., reports that steps have been taken for more effective work. Port Norfolk, Va., has ordered a bundle of 50 copies per to use as sample copies, the comrades having organized for the work,

The roll of honor this week is: Seattle, Wash., 66; McCabe, Ariz., 26; Globe, Ariz., 15; C. Hubner, Middletown, Conn. 9; Spokane, Waah., 9; Press Committee, Cincinnati, O., 7; Bridgeport, Conn., 7; L. C. Haller, Los Angelos, Cal., 7; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 6; M. Ruther, Helyoke, Mass., 5; F. Bohmbach, Bos-

Prepaid-cards sold: Boston, \$5; Coeur PAlene, Idaho, \$1.75.

The trials of brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettihone have been set for May 9th. The incidents attending these trials should be placed before the working class in the fullest possible detail. know what to expect from the reptile capitalist press; therefore, every effort should be made to reach the work ing class with our press, which will have a representative at the trial who will furnish us with first hand reports. Go out among the workers, tell them why they must keep posted on the proceedings in Idaho. It is a supreme duty imposed upon you as a militant Socialist to enlighten your fellow wage slaves. Labor News business is rushing. The

tary to forward minutes of meeting to elected to preside. Minutes of previous! meeting read and approved. People for publication, Meeting adjourned 8:30 p. m.

Correspondence: From Nat'l Sec'y Frank Bohn sending 100 due stamps; Section Roanske, sending report of the labor movement in Roanske; also motion to be mailed to S. L. P. sections in the State requesting Section Norfolk County to pass a resolution of censure acceptable to the S. E. C. The State secretary reported to meeting that he had raplied to Section Norfelk Co. that this motion was out of order as there was no such question at issue, but that a motion requesting Section Norfolk Co. to elect another organizer would be in order Answer approved. Section Newport News reporting ten votes against sus-pension of Section Norfolk County. Section Richmond remitting \$2.40 for 20 due stamps and reporting nine votes for suspension of Section Norfolk County. Section Roanoke reporting six votes against suspension of Section Norrolk

County. The action of Section Norfolk County in electing as organizer a member who at the very same meeting had been ofhelally consured by said Section at the request of the S. E. C. for gross neglect of duty, and the refusal of said Section to elect another organizer as demanded by the S. E. C. having been endorsed by ship in the State, the S. E. C. resolved to tender its resignation to Section Rich-30th, 1907, and the State Secretary was instructed to call for nominations for a seat of the S. E. C. other than Richmond, asminations returnable not later then May 18, 1807. The State Secretary gave, notice that he would immediately der his resignation to the membership of the State, resignation to take effect when his successor had been elected by a general vote of the membership of the

Financial report for March: Receipts, scho; expenses \$7.00; cash on hand, 920.51

Some further business having been transacted by meeting, a motion to ad-journ was moved and carried. Thomas A. Hollins,

Recording Secretary.

Washington S. E. C.

A special meeting at S. E. C. of Washington was held April 10. All the mem bers present. A Bearchiff in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and

adopted.

Motion calling upon sections and mem-bers at large of Washington to make

Motion instructing Recording Secre tary to request the National Secretary to forward to Washington S. E. C. dames and addresses of the Party's State Committees and National Committeemen.

dreds. The City Hall, the largest hall in the city of Vancouver was packed to the stairway, and even to the wings of the stage. The Socialist party men and the craft unionists took their medicine like good obedient children. Kingslev behaved well; he did not even ask The Pope" a question. De Leon is well. Full account will follow latter.

COLUMBUS GETS READY FOR DE LEON MEETING.

Columbus, O., April 29.-At & meeting of the local union of the industrial Workers of the World at Fraternity Hall, 1113 South High street, yesterday afternoon, arrangements were made to the Daniel De Leon mass-meeting at Board of Trade auditorium, May 15. The subject of De Leon's address will be "The Historie Mission of the Working Class."

meeting for a dance to be given at Federation of Labor.

"UNDESIRABLE"

CHRIST, JOHN BROWN, GARRISON, ALSO IN THE CLASS.

So Declares Local Butte In Open Letter to Roosevelt-Some Truths Forcibly Conveyed to the Presidential Mind.

Butte, Mont., April 25 .- The following open letter speaks for itself: April 21st, 1907. Mr. Thedore Roosevelt,

Washington, D. C.

We see by the press dispatches that you have again come to the assistance of the class you represent. We refer to the interview in which you state that Woman Under Socialism" sold during the week. We should have orders for Debs, Moyer and Haywood are "undesirable" citizens. We can readily underthat many in a day. The book has been stand that they are "undesirable" to the should be a greater demand for it just Mine Owners of Colorado and Idaho and now. We should like to hear from the as the interests of all capitalists are identical and their interests are directly oposed to those that are workers. In the great struggle which is now going Here is a list of the five cent ones. In on between those who use the tools of production yet do not own them and those who own these tools and do not use

> Debs, Moyer and Haywood represent the interests of the workers. Knowing this to be true, it is very easily understood that those who resist the oppression of the class you represent are "uhdesirable" to you as well as your class.

Harriman says, "He has bought Legis latures, could buy Congress and even the highest court in the land." We do not doubt that he could buy the chief executive should he or his class need to change their minds on any subject, but we do not believe your thoughts are bought and sold as hogs or sheep from the fact that you realize the class struggle.

Are you not so wrapped up in the capitalists' side that you hasten to offer your assistance to carry out this nefarious and damnable conspiracy? Whether it be to denounce the workers in your Muck Rake speech, or that you have lent every assistance possible to the reelection of these kidnappers in Colorado and Idaho, who would legally murder these, our comrades, or on the eve of the trial to attempt to check the aroused laboring people of America. You come out and say "these our brothers" are "undesirable" citizens, which virtually says, Hang them on general principles.

You bitterly denounce Harriman for mentioning that he had donated \$50,000 to a campaign fund. Yet, you cannot deny the fact that the insurance companies donated \$150,000 to your campaign. We wonder how much the Mine Owners of Colorado and Idaho contributed, or did they contribute after the election?

If you wished to class Harriman with criminals why did you not compare him with Swift, Armour or Lipton, whom your own official investigators report that they have killed thousands, yes, tens of thousands for every one Orchard or Adams were ever accused of killing? While Debs, who was never accused of any crime and Moyer and Haywood, who have never been convicted of any criminal action are classed by you as "un-desirable" citizens? We well know the reason: Swift, Armour and Lipton are members of the class you represent and you could not afford to denounce them. You must select some representative of the class you and your class are trying existed since time began.

You say Debs is an "undesirable" citi zen, yet, a fittle more than two years ago hearly a half million men, who had not been disfranchised by means of the black-list and blue-card, said that he was more desirable to occupy the Presidents chair than you yourself.

You say Moyer and Haywood are "un desirable" citizens, yet, more than five million working people have said that they are desirable and that they shall not be murdered. Again, in order to bring the attention of the last Congress to the matter, the working people were notified to speak again and within one week two million persons responded demanding that they be given justice.
We bear in mind this fact that Jesus

Christ was a very "undesirable" citizen in the eyes of the ruling class of his day so much that he was legally murdered. John Brown, Garrison, Philipps and Lovejoy opposed the slave holding power and they were very "undesirable" citi zens. In fact, any one who resists op-pression by the ruling class is very "undesirable. We, the members of the Local Inter-

national Socialist Party, of Butte, Mon tana, wish to notify the capitalist class that these men shall not be murdered. We wish this as well as the entire class struggle settled peacefully, if possible

Hunt's Hall in North High street, May 2. Willian R. Fox, national organizer of the Industrial Workers, spoke yesterday on the present differences beween the Plans were completed at yesterday's Industrial Workers and the American

TWENTIETH CENTURY PUBLISHING CO.

READY MAY 10TH

Our new Clearance Catalogue of books at REDUCED PRICES.

Over 100,000 books in paper covers and cloth that must be sold before June 40 The very best books scientific, socialistic, etc. A postal brings you our lists. Quotations given on any book you want. We publish the only LARGE TYPE EDITION of MERRIE ENGLAND.

131 WEST 20TH STREET...

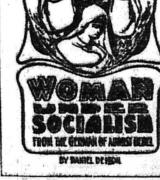
NEW YORK

## Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-thirt Edition by Daniel Benjavia Editor of the New York Daily

Cleth, too pages, with pendenting of the author. Price. - - \$1.00



The complete emanaipation of woman, and her complete equality with man is the fittal 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 abolish the rule of man over man—hone also of capitalists over workingmen. Only then will the human race reach its highest development. The "Goiden Age" that man has been dreaming of for thousands of years, and after which they have been longing, will have come at last. Claus rule will have reached its end for all time, and along with ft, the rule of man over woman.

CONTENTS WORLN IN THE PRESENT. Bernal Instinct. Wedlock, Checks Characterist to Marriage. Bernal Instanct, Wedlock, Checks and Observations to Marriage. Further Ghosts and Obstructures to Mar-riage, Numerical Properties of the Sensis, Its Causes all Electric for the Sensis, Provincion a Necessary Institution of the Capitalist World. Woman's Position as Brendwinner, Hor-intellectual Parcillis, Darwinish and the Condition of Society. Condition of Sprinty (Title Status. The Status and Sectors. The Status and Sectors. The Sprints of Sprinty. WOMEN IN THE POTURE.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS GO 2-6 New Reade St.

New York City

to secure justice. The days of duelling and mortal combat have passed and in its place discussions and debates arise. Therefore, we demand that you meet Debs in public debate as to whether the pirinciples they advocate are desirable or not from the workers standpoint.

but, if not, other means will be accepted |

If you will meet Debs in Butte and on the vote of the audience you have won the debate, the Local International Socialist Party of Butte, Montana, will eresent to you one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars. We expect you either to do this or retract your statement; if not, we

brand your action as cowardly. M. G. Malley. Joseph Mangus. A. M. Jennings. Committee.

#### STRIKE NOTICE

Workingmen: Stay away from Bis bee, Arizona. The members of the Western Federation of Miners in that place are on strike against the mining com- out. This glaring example of A. F. panies for the abolition of the blacklist and the discrimination against the union men. Pay no attention to subsidized press reports or to agents of the companies. The mines of Bisbee are unfair, and no man fair to organized labor will work in them until the companies accede to our demands.

M. C. Fisher, Percy Rawling, Dave Millutinovich, Mike Graham, Jos. D. Cannon, strike committee, Bisbee Miners' Union, No. 106, Western Federation of Minets.

### BOSTON PROTEST TO BE A BIG ONE.

Boston, April 29 .- 200 delegates pres ent this evening; arrangements for demonstration Sunday, May 5, mapped out. Striking teamsters, 7,000 in number, have voted to parade in a body and were given the head of the line. Section Boston, S. I. P., Scandinavian Socialist Club and Lettish Socialist Labor Federation will meet at the corner of Darlmouth and Tremont ste., at I p. m.

### SKOWHEGAN STRIKE VICTORY.

Marston Mill Weavers Settlement All in Their Pavor.

Chicago, Ill., April 27.-Secretary Trautmann of the I. W. W. announces in to-days issue of the Bulletin that he is able this week to announce a complete victory for Industrial Unionism in the struggle against the Marston Mills Company of Skowhegan, Maine, A settlement has been effected and the strikers have won every point demanded by them.

MEMPHIS I. W. W.

A. F. of L's Own Impotence Helps Open Eyes of Wage Slaves.

Memphis, Tenn., April 26 .- The Industrial Workers of the World are putting their shoulders to the wheel here. Ever since the local was organized here, it has been misrepresented and abused by rival "labor leaders," but now the working class of Memphis is getting the cobwebs brushed off, and the L. W. W. is holding some lively meetings. The local is getting a weekly bundle of the Industrial Union Bul-

letin, and doing good work with it. Memphis has a broad field to work for Industrial Unionism. The A. F. of L. is more strongly entrenched here than in almost any other city of the South, but it is now being seen that the purpose of that organization is to

split, not to unite the workers. For instance, the lumber mill workers have been organized in the A. F. of L, style; to-day they are down and of L. impotence is helping the I. W. W. men in their campaign of education.

THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.

Chicago, III., May 1. Moline, III., May 2. Peoria, III., May 3. Springfield, Ill., May 4-5. Belleville, Ill., May 6. Paducas, Ky,, May 7-8. New Orleans, La., May 10-12. Evansville, Ind., May 14. Columbus, O., May 15-16. Cleveland, O., May 17. Pittsburg, Pa., May 18-19.

SEATTLE'S NEW HEADQUARTERS. Section Seattle, Washington, has now got a splendid headquarters at 2000 Second avenue, corner Virginia. D. G. O'Hanrahan, Org.

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.

INDIANA COMMITTEEMAN. Joseph Matz, 1708 Roosevelt ave.,

Indianopolis, Ind., has been elected a member of the N. E. C. from Indiana. Frank Bohn, Nat'l Sec'y. A REMINDER.

Every subscriber and reader of the Weekly People, take notice: Remember that it is your duty to secure one new subscriber per month. Start in NOW.