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IN BOISE, IDAHO

WADE R. PARKS' FIRST LETTER ON CONDITIONS SURROUNDING TRIAL OF WM. D. HAYWOOD.

Attorneys for Defense Are Laboring Indefatigably in the Interests of Their Clients—Realizing the Portentous Issues Involved, They Each Pursue Their Allotted Duty, Without Any Desire for Notoriety—Only Ask a Fair Trial—County Court Being Overhauled—Prisoners Well Treated.

(Special Correspondence to the Daily People and Industrial Bulletin.)

Boise, Idaho, May 2.—I arrived here the morning of the 3d of May. Since then I have been busy with preliminary surveys and the gathering of data as to the web and woof of the social structure and industrial connections, as valuable sidelights on the various attitudes of mind and forms of sentiment that we may expect will be produced to pave the way in the field of "public opinion" for the last act in the attempted tragedy, wherein the respectable and desirable citizens will play the role of applauding the snuffing out of the lives of one or all of our brothers. What role the wage working class is to play in this drama, or what they ought to play or are expected to play, in the final act, I will not attempt to say here and now. If the tragedy is played through to the last act, as originally outlined, and the life of one of our true and faithful brothers goes the way that many another of the world's truest and best have gone in all the ages, it will be no fault of the attorneys for the defense. They each realize fully the task before them and the duty they have to perform is Herculean; they would only ask for a fair trial, and the friends of the prosecution assure us on every hand that that we shall have. Yet the attorneys for the defense are not over-optimistic. Realizing the portents for the future of society that the several issues of the case have, and the consequent burdens of responsibility already thrust upon them, they are not seeking to promote themselves in the eyes of the public, but each is only striving to do his allotted duty. On the first of May they issued to the world at large a statement which speaks for all the defense, the attorneys as well as the clients. It counsels wage workers, public officials and, in short, men in all walks of life as to their duty in this hour of trial. It advises in the closing paragraph calmness on the part of all. It says: "If we are to be tried in court every law-abiding citizen, however great or humble, should do everything in his power to cool the passions of men rather than to add fuel to the flame." Duty, duty, duty, is the watchword of the hour. The statement of the defense was prompted because the defense feel that they are being misrepresented and that they are the victims of so many dark and unjust moves on the part of the prosecution and their supporters; and because the defendants have not been accorded the usual presumptions of the law as to innocence before conviction, but more especially because President Roosevelt has so far side-stepped outside his duty as to take a hand in shaping "public opinion" on the guilt of Moyer and his associates.

I called at the office of counsel in the Overland Block and there met Attorney E. N. Richardson, the chief attorney for the defense; also Mr. Nugent, whose important work you will hear of before Richardson will take any active part. Nugent is the local lawyer, well acquainted in Idaho and the West generally. Also L. O. Whitsett, a young attorney from the Coeur d'Alene country. Later in the day I met Clarence Darrow in the lobby of the Idaho. After preliminary greetings with the lawyers I next proceeded to the jail, where I interviewed the County Sheriff, S. L. Hodgkin. From him I learned that there would be an unknown number of reporters at the trial. He read my credentials and stated that it would be a few days before tickets for the press representatives would be given out. Upon asking as to meeting Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the Sheriff informed me that I should have to procure an order from Attorney Nugent and have the same O. K.'d by Attorney Hawley of the prosecution. As the hour of trial is growing near, the defense state that more "precautions" are necessary and that privileges are less freely granted, and consequently for the present I am not accorded the privilege of meeting the accused. However, there is plenty of

work to do preliminary to the opening of the case.

But I must not fail to mention that the entrance to the Overland is picketed every hour of the day and night; also gun men may be seen along the main streets any hour of the day. It is stated that two hundred armed men can be called to action at a moment's notice. So numerous are the detectives and so systematically and determined are the prosecution and their friends that it seems quite probable that something may be started which will be laid at the door of the defense. Consequently the lawyers for the defense are advising and urging one and all here to assume a calm attitude and to at all times act so that no exception can be taken to anybody's conduct, especially of the defense. Attorney Nugent, during the Adams trial, issued orders to every W. F. M. man in the district to act at all times in a most exemplary manner; to avoid the saloons; not to argue disputed questions on the street or public places; to permit no rash talk of any nature. And more pains by far are being taken here by the defense. The defense realize that if the theory that it is all a scheme aimed at the destruction of the Industrial Union Movement as represented by Haywood's life and work—that is the correct theory back of this prosecution and that it is to be a show down between an advanced labor movement and the schemes of a detective agency in the employ of the capitalists to thwart the forward movement—then there is no telling to what length things may go here. If the union-busting theory is correct and the game of the detectives is to be exposed, then look out for any kind of news from Boise. The starting of a riot or insurrection would cause people to lose sight of the issues that will have to show down here. No hanging is possible if we can have anything of a trial, even before an unfair jury. Let a packed jury return a verdict of guilty—there will be some errors warranting stays of execution and appeals, etc. But the impending danger of a riot or the producing somewhere or somehow of an unusual event to get the passions of the people out of due bounds, whereby and whereupon the occasion will be pronounced as arrived for demanding most repressive measures—martial law, the militia and the army—the friends of the defense here have fears of all these things.

There are about 1,200 organized men here. Still, not more than one union, as far as I learn, has ever passed a resolution condemning the kidnapping or voting anything to the defense fund. The Socialist Party vote fell off here over half at the last election. There are no large industries here. The Barber Lumber Company's mill here, employing perhaps 300 men a shift, is the largest plant here. The industrial conditions we know so well in the East do not obtain here. A very large per cent of the population are "independent" owning their own homes, and many of them are self-employers or small employers of labor. And here, in the isolated valley off the main line of a trans-continental railroad, in a town where is located the State Capitol, some State institutions besides, Federal buildings and consequently public officials of every class with all sorts of patronage; here where but a few years ago things were undeveloped and where consequently high wages and industrial opportunities and conditions have prevailed, we find, as a rule, everybody contented to a degree not usually found elsewhere.

The county court room is being overhauled by carpenters; the seating capacity, is not over one thousand. It is 40 feet wide and 54 feet long. Three reporters' tables have been erected outside of the bar, where the less important reporters will be assigned. Only prominent and influential papers will have representatives within the bar. The Associated Press have a special wire into a room in

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GREAT TRIAL ON

HAYWOOD APPEARS IN COURT, A LEADER AMONG MEN—CONSCIOUS OF HIS INNOCENCE HIS FEARLESS MIEN IMPRESSES SPECTATORS.

Boise, Idaho, May 9.—The trial of Wm. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, on the trumped-up charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, was begun to-day as announced, amid breathless expectancy. Troops guard the court-house, and grey-bearded court guardians patrol the aisles.

The day was spent in examining jurors, the entire first panel of twenty-seven being exhausted without one being found acceptable to both defense and prosecution. Court adjourned at five o'clock, to open again at two o'clock Monday afternoon, by which time a new panel of 100 names will be drawn.

The big court room was crowded at ten o'clock, when Judge Wood took the bench and Sheriff Shad Hodgkin called the session to order. The opposing counsel were arranged at long tables on either side of the witness chair, which is set in the centre of the space within the counsel rail. Judge Fremont Wood made several announcements in civil proceedings before he finally turned to the array of counsel before him and asked:

"Is the defendant, Haywood, in court?"

"He is waiting to be called," replied Clarence S. Darrow, of counsel for the defense. A moment later Haywood appeared in custody of Deputy Sheriff "Ras" Beamer, employed by Canyon County to guard the accused miners. Haywood is a stockily built man, just short of six feet in height, and weighing perhaps 180 pounds. He was clean shaven, and looked as if his long confinement, broken as it has been by daily exercise on the lawn surrounding the court house, had had little effect upon his health.

If Haywood felt any fear at his present situation he did not indicate it. It is easy enough to understand that he was a power among his fellows. His face is that of a leader of men. He was dressed in a suit of dark material with a turn-down collar and a new black string tie, and his hair had been carefully brushed. Sitting beside his lawyers, he was easily the most noticeable of the group. There was not the slightest trace of nervousness. His whole appearance was that of a man conscious of his own innocence and confident the final outcome would demonstrate that a great mistake had been made.

Haywood, who is blind in his right eye owing to an accident some years ago, took his place at the end of the line of seats occupied by his family. His chair was within a few feet of the first of the jury chairs, which are arranged directly in front of the judge's bench. Former Representative E. K. Wilson, of Boise, appeared in court to-day as

additional counsel for Haywood. He is one of the leading counsel here, ranking with Senator Borah and James H. Hawley. Wilson will practically have charge of the selection of a jury on the part of the defense, as he is thoroughly acquainted with all the citizens and conditions of this county.

It was with desperate odds against him that Haywood took the defendant's chair. He was not permitted to know the details of the charge of murder against him. This handicap was given him in a decision rendered by Judge Wood when the attorneys for the defense argued for a bill of particulars. James H. Hawley, of counsel for the state, then informed Judge Wood that, in accordance with the statutes, he would indorse on the Haywood indictments the names of all witnesses for the prosecution, so far as they are known at the present time. This was agreeable to the defense.

The questions of the defense to the impaneled jurors were mainly on the subjects of the Idaho labor trouble, the Colorado troubles, Taff's mission here last campaign, Roosevelt's "undesirable" letter, etc.

The Idaho Unionist, a local paper controlled by Mr. J. E. Roberts who is friendly to the defense, and has put up a good fight from the start of the case, came out as a daily Monday, May 6. The subscription will be fifty cents a month.

Attorney Fred Miller, a Spokane lawyer for the defense, is working outside of the city since I have been here. A story was published in the Spokesman Review to the effect that Debs was advised to stay away for the good of the defense, but I am assured by friends of Debs that he will be here as announced, as soon as the jury is selected, to watch the proceedings.

Boise, Idaho, May 10.—Court in the Haywood trial having been adjourned till next Monday, there were no new developments in the case to-day.

The city continues quiet, in spite of an undercurrent of intense expectation which the constant apparition in the streets of detectives and guards is not calculated to lessen. Sheriff Hodgkin is to-day busy working on his panel of 100 new venire men which he must secure by two o'clock Monday, when the trial re-opens.

As some confusion may be caused in the minds of readers of The People by the method of choosing a jury here, it would be well to explain it at some length.

Twelve men are seated in the box temporarily, and the prosecution proceeds with its examination of them in order, from one to twelve. Any of these whom it considers, on examination, to be disqualified, is "passed for cause." If the defense has no objec-

tion, the juror is excused, and another man takes his vacated seat for examination. If the defense objects to the man's being dismissed, it takes up the examination itself, and if he is found satisfactory to the defense he is allowed to remain. The defense is at first allowed to examine only those men whom the prosecution has challenged for cause.

After twelve men have been secured which are pleasing to the prosecution, or to whom the prosecution's objection is not shared by the defense, the defense then takes up the examination on its own account. All men challenged for cause by it are excused, unless their remaining is insisted on by the prosecution. If any juror of the twelve is dismissed, another new man takes his place, and is subjected to examination by both sides.

When both prosecution and defense have gone through the jury in this manner and there are still 12 men in the box, the exercise of the preemptory challenge begins. As each side has ten preemptory challenges, by a new law seemingly passed for this special case, it will be seen that the whole jury thus previously tediously secured, may be wiped out by the preemptory challenges, and the whole process have to be gone through with again. In spite of this, the outlook seems to be fair for the completion of the list of talesmen by Friday or Saturday of next week at the latest.

The annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners is now set for June 10, in Denver.

Haywood and family continue well. Dr. Titus, representing the New Yorker Volkszeitung and himself, was told by Attorney Nugent for the defense to-day, that his presence was undesirable. Wade R. Parks.

A MOYER LIE NAILED.

Chicago, May 10.—The Journal to-day prints an absurd story in which it is alleged that Charles H. Moyer served as a convict in the penitentiary at Joliet in this state in 1886 and 1887. According to the Journal, he was sentenced from Cook County on February 4, 1886, to serve one year for burglary. The date of his discharge is given as January 4, 1887, and gives his prison number as 75,650.

Boise, Idaho, May 10.—According to information obtainable here, Moyer's record shows he was working for the Castle Creek Gold Mining Company at Rockford, S. D. (Black Hills), during 1886. Moyer says he was never in Joliet penitentiary, and his lawyers say that the story to the contrary is absolutely without foundation.

Boise, Idaho, May 11.—Among the names prominent in the list of 157

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DARROW'S ARGUMENT

ON MOTION FOR BILL OF PARTICULARS IN HAYWOOD CASE.

"Are You Going To Use An Indictment As a Snare To Lead A Man Into the Dark and Then Stab Him?" He Asks—Defense Within Four Days of Trial Without Knowing What It Is Up Against—Haywood's Characteristic Alertness Plays Prominent Part During Hearing—Chicago Anarchist Case Cited by Prosecution.

(Special Correspondence To the Daily People and Industrial Bulletin.)

Boise, Idaho, May 6.—Sunday's issue of "The Statesman," the mouthpiece of the prosecution, contains a resume of the Haywood case, written by one H. L. Crane. On page nine, which is the first page of the second section, the space is almost exclusively occupied with photo cuts and pen drawings. The tone of the "Cartoon," in the middle of the page, and its setting, is indicative of the temper of the whole resume. It is plainly prejudicial to the defense. The written resume is of the same tone, written for the same purpose and given the widest possible circulation in Ada County—free copies being thrust into the homes of non-subscribers. It has been the practise of "The Statesman" for weeks to make special efforts to get the paper widely circulated. And I have, since being here, heard often of people getting copies regularly who never have subscribed thereto.

In the "write up" given in this particular issue, speaking of the arrests in Denver the reader is told something never heard of before, to-wit:—"He (Governor McDonald of Colorado) signed the extradition papers and on Saturday afternoon and evening the men were arrested by the officers of the sheriff's force of Denver County." Such truck will do for good christians who read such capitalistic papers to believe, and the man who writes it may not be classed as an "undesirable citizen," but every reader of socialist papers know that the man who wrote that story is a liar—if there is such a thing.

The motion filed by the defense to have the state to file Bill of Particulars came up to-day. Judge Richardson opened argument for the motion, by reading the indictment which was returned by the grand jury of Canyon County, over a year ago against Charles Moyer, William D. Haywood, George Pettibone and Jack Simpkins. The name of Harry Orchard was not mentioned.

Authorities were cited, showing that the court had power in its discretion to order such a bill to be filed. The Idaho statute does not provide for it, but the practice of the common law upholds it in Idaho. Judge Fremont Wood, during Richardson's argument, interposed the suggestion that it was not in Idaho statutory law, but Richardson promptly replied that the Supreme Court of the State had held in the case of State vs. Rathbone, 67 Pacific 186, that it was in the sound discretion of the court to grant such a motion. The indictment is held to be general in its nature and the defendant has a right to demand a specific recital of the fact or facts, acts or overt acts which the state proposes to prove by way of evidence. Many cases were presented to the court on these points, from the supreme courts of several states, whereupon the judge interposed with the suggestion that these states perhaps had statutory provisions. Then it was that Richardson replied that he would present shortly the Idaho Supreme court decision to definitely answer the judge's question.

In the argument presenting the Idaho decision, the question as to the time when a motion for such a bill of Particulars can be made came up. The rule of law seems to be that the motion must be made before trial. When the defense brought out that point, the judge interposed to suggest that the defense had stated time and time again that they were ready for trial a year ago—and consequently such a motion made after announcing readiness for trial... well, would have had a different status prior to time for trial. The trend of the court's suggestions and questions lead the ordinary man to conclude that perhaps the defense had slept on its rights by not having presented this motion before now. Hereupon Haywood, drawing perhaps the same conclusion I suggest the ordinary man would draw from the Judge's interpositions, called Darrow's attention to the fact that the Court at Caldwell, when the cases of Habeas Corpus were pending, issued a decree or order that no further proceedings would be permitted until the Supreme Court of the U. S.

had been heard from. Darrow passed Haywood's opinion to Richardson, who was still arguing; and Haywood's remarks were handed to the Court. Haywood's alertness shows that he will let no point pass.

In closing, Richardson referred to briefs appearing in "The Statesman" on the case, showing that the press was being used by the State in the case. Borah hereupon reported that "The Statesman must have got its briefs from the defense." But the court interposed to remark that the newspapers would not be treated as authority in this court.

When Borah opened up the argument for the State praying the Court to deny Haywood a right due him under the common law, the first case brought forward by him was the Spies case (one of the Haymarket riot cases). He also alleged that the defense had already pleaded to the indictment and therefore they had lost their rights to know what they were going to be tried for. He also urged and emphasized the point already made prominent by one of Judge Wood's interpositions—that there was no statutory provision in Idaho—notwithstanding the Supreme Court of Idaho had upheld the practice as a part of the common law in a case decided in 1901. That was a criminal case, where some one was accused of stealing horses—but, of course, stealing men having recently been decided by a high court as not being irregular. U. S. Senator Borah felt no compunction of conscience in urging the court that it would be proper to commence the case without the lawyers of the defense knowing for what acts or deeds their clients are to be tried for. Borah declared that what the defense was trying to get was a statement of all the facts the State was relying on; to set out all the array of acts, deeds, crimes, words etc. which finally culminated in the murder of Steunenberg. Why expostulated THE SENATOR. "They want us to tell them what our evidence is." Then off he goes in another direction, taking up a Florida case, reading at some length cases to show that, granting the defendants had a right for a bill of particulars, yet it is now too late since they have pleaded.

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Hereupon Darrow called Borah's attention to the fact the cases now being cited to the court was given in pursuance to a statute and, of course, any lawyer knows that the statute modifies the common law practice and governs wherein it specifies. In fact, Richardson had used the same case in opening and called the court's attention to the fact that its difference rested upon there being a statute in Florida. Then the HONORABLE SENATOR set forth another plea that the motion should set forth in detail what the bill of particulars should contain. How is that for logic? Then he defended the indictment (which he probably wrote himself), saying that there was nothing ambiguous about it. This indictment, returned by the Grand Jury, composed of Borah's friends, was a ruse, which prevented a preliminary hearing in the cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. It is usual to give men accused of being criminals a preliminary hearing so they have a chance of knowing the nature of the charge against them, the facts alleged they are responsible for and by their attorneys they generally find out most of what the state will attempt to prove. In cases of indictment it is the practice to indorse the names of the witnesses on the indictment, but that is not done in the cases at bar.

Clarence Darrow closed for the defense and in one brief paragraph swept aside all the objections and quibbles of the SENATOR and said: "There is nothing to argue as to the law or the facts; we are entitled to this bill of particulars if the court believes it is fair for us to have it. If the court does not so believe, the Supreme Court of Idaho has ruled that it will not interfere. It is entirely within the discretion of the court." Darrow called to the court's attention that the only means or source of information the defense had as to this case was the rumors allowed to leak

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ADAM AND EVE; AN ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

[From the German by Fred Fellerman.]

(Continued.)

Morgan has proved in his epoch-making work "Ancient Society," that with savages of the lowest order of which we have any knowledge, sexual intercourse is permitted within the tribe. The tribe was, to use the expression of MacLennan, "endogamous." Only later was sexual intercourse between the members of the same tribe prohibited. In order to prevent within the endogamous groups sexual intercourse between mother and son, father and daughter, they were divided in four generations: those of the grandparents, parents, children and grandchildren. All the members of the same generation considered themselves as brother and sisters, as children of the preceding parents and as parents of the following younger generation. Sexual intercourse was allowed between all men and women of the same generation, also between brother and sister, but was prohibited between the members of the various generations.

Sexual intercourse between brother and sister has at some time been customary with all nations. The Greeks call the marriage of Juno with her brother Jupiter, the holy marriage. (hieros gamos); the Creteans celebrate annually in remembrance of old customs the festival of the holy marriage.

However, in a more remote period, sexual intercourse must have taken place between mother and sons and father and daughters, as is proved by certain legends and religious ceremonies: In India, Brahma marries his daughter, Saravasti; in Egypt, Ammon prides himself as the husband of his mother; in the Eddas, Odin is the husband of his daughter, Frigga; and, in Persia, the magicians practiced this sort of incest to become high priests. The endogamous tribes are bisexual, because the members are not obliged to look beyond their pale for husbands or wives; the conditions of life among these savages necessarily enforces sexual intercourse between the members of the same group.

Just as among the animals which live in herds, the males and females never separate, so also the members of primitive tribes never leave each other; together they roam, hunt, eat, sleep and fight; they have no domesticated animals—except dogs sometimes—they know nothing of culture. Inasmuch as they live only from the results of the chase, fishing, and the gathering of berries, fruits and roots, in order to find the means of subsistence, they are occasionally compelled by necessity to limit their number, just like wild horses, to 40 or 50 heads. As soon as this number is overstepped, the tribe separates itself into two, and the same procedure is repeated as often as that number is reached. All these small groups which occasionally spring into existence retain the original name of the tribe, to which sometimes is added a surname; at stipulated periods they assemble in order to celebrate certain religious ceremonies. The tribe of 40 or 50 persons represents a unit, which lives and works as a single individual, and counts as many heads as there are persons, and double the number of arms and legs. The Greek mythology personifies these tribes in the form of the Hekatoncheires, those fifty-headed and hundred-armed giants, which were begotten by Gaia and Uranos, deities which are older than Zeus and the twelve Olympian gods which Aeschylus designated as new gods. The circumstance that the human intellect conceives an entire group of individuals who live together as a single being, appears quite natural. So appear, for instance, to Guy Coquille, the acute commentator on medieval common law, the rural associations which filled the feudal estates in "bourdelage" as a single body. They were composed of several members, which, however, were separated from each other; but through their fraternal friendship and economic connection, they represented only a single body. (Guy Coquille: "Questions et Réponses sur les Coutumes de Nivernais," t. I, VIII (1611). "Bourdelage" was a system of tilling other people's estates, similar to the half lease system (méziage); the owner of the estate received a part of the harvest, a twelfth, eighth, or sixth. Gomme in his "Village Communities" points out that this system is still in existence in England and Scotland.)

The Talmudists assert that Adam was a giant, whom God diminished upon the beseeching of angels who feared the first man. At all events he was distinguished from all common mortals, just as the Titans and

Hekatoncheires, by his double sex and his extraordinary longevity. The two learned rabbis above quoted, give no explanation upon this point, and, as far as I know, no one else has ever tried to render a reasonable explanation of the bisexual Adam. In my opinion the endogamous tribes of Polynesia give the key wherewith to understand the passages in the narratives of Genesis, which up till now could not be explained.

Savage peoples use often a name in the singular to denote an entire body of persons; so, for instance, the word "aino" means, with the hairy and semi-savage Ainos of Japan, a single individual and also an entire group of individuals. Instead of taking the name Adam for the proper name of a single person, it should be considered as the name of one or several savage Semitic tribes. The narrative of the Bible gives us a right to such a conception, because it says, that Elohim "created man in his own image; male and female created he them." (Gen. I, 27), and that the first men went about naked and lived only on fruits, just as the man-like apes.

The tribe Adam had descended from the tribe Elohim, and the former had begotten the tribe Seth and these in turn the tribe Enos and so forth. All these tribes acknowledged Elohim as their original parent and had him raised to their ancestral deity; in consequence, thereof all their kinsmen called themselves the "children of Elohim," that is, the children of gods, to distinguish themselves from other men, who are only the sons and daughters of man. (Gen. VI, 2, 4.)

The tribe of Adam was endogamous, that is, it consisted like the tribe of Elohim, of men and women, which they had created in their "likeness," and like the tribe of Seth, which on their part were begotten in their "image." As soon they become too numerous they separated themselves in the manner of savage peoples in small tribes of about 40 heads, but each tribe retained the name of Adam and assembled at certain periods for the purpose of religious ceremonies. But after a certain time, which is reckoned by their common gatherings, the tribe of Adam became so numerous, or they dispersed themselves over so wide a territory, that all of them could not any longer assemble at the same place. Therefore they decided to disperse and to form, besides the old tribe, a new one, which bore the name of Seth, and which instituted a cult of their own (Gen. IV, 26), and held its gatherings. The holy formula which was pronounced at these partings was perhaps the same which Elohim had shouted to Adam: "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it, and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." (Gen. I, 28). It is worthy of observation that Elohim gives Adam only plants for food. (Gen. I, 29).

The expression that God created the first man as "male and female," has no sense if one presupposes that he referred to a single individual named Elohim or Adam. But it answers with wonderful exactness the reality as soon as it is applied to the endogamous tribes which bore the names of Elohim, Adam, Seth, Noah, etc.

Savages know not their age; although they sometimes know sufficiently to count and to tell how many times an event or a ceremony has been repeated in a given period. They remember the numbers by carving marks on a stick, or by knots which they tie in a bark rope or leather straps. One knot means a unit, double knots a dozen, etc., etc. The rosary beads of the pious Catholics are still a remnant of the mnemotechnic rope. The kinsmen of the tribes of Adam, Seth, Enos, Noah, etc., did not know how old they were, but they knew the number of their common gatherings, which probably took place several times a year. The number of these gatherings, which may be compared with the Olympic sports of the Greeks, have now been pronounced with generous magnanimity as so many years of life of the antediluvian patriarchs; and thus is explained the extraordinary and puzzling longevity in the most natural way.

The tribes which had descended from Elohim remained endogamous until the days of Noah; about this time, however, the necessity for new forms of sexual intercourse had manifested itself. The "children of Elohim" had begun to look for wives outside their tribe among the "daughters of man." (Gen. VI, 2, 4). This innovation meant

a complete revolution in the habits, customs, and the organization of the tribes. At the start it encountered great difficulties and provoked the wrath of the gods, the Elohim, who had been the protectors and supporters of the old customs. The Elohim decided to "destroy man whom they had created from the face of the earth;" this must have caused bloody struggles, which caused the decomposition of the old tribes and led to the new organization of groups after a new system.

In reality, there begins with Noah a new era; so far Elohim, Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahalaleel, Jared, Enoch, Methuselah and Lamech had begotten only a single line of descendants, whose names the Bible has transmitted to us. Noah, however, makes an exception to this, from him descend three lines, through Shem, Ham and Japhet, which means that the tribe of Noah has divided itself into four groups, one of them retaining the name of Noah, while the others called themselves differently. When the Australian tribes, which have been thoroughly studied by Fison and Howitt, cease to be endogamous, but instead begin to organize themselves into conjugal clans, they divide themselves into an even number of groups, which they get by the multiplication of the number two. Then the members of the same clan cease to indulge, as formerly, in sexual intercourse with each other, but on the contrary, all men of clan A, for instance, have all the women of the other clan, B for wives, and vice versa, all the women of clan B have all the men of clan A for husbands. The clans A and B are called conjugal clans. [L. Fison and A. W. Howitt: "Kamilaroi and Kurnai," Melbourne 1880]. In this peculiar way have savages succeeded in preventing sexual intercourse between brothers and sisters on the maternal side. At a considerably later period man began to prohibit sexual intercourse between children of the same father. This fact alone would be sufficient proof that the first form of the single family was based upon mother-right, a fact which is hardly doubted at present.

When sexual intercourse within the groups was prohibited, then, very likely, was created the rough fantasy of those bisexual beings, wherewith to remember and to represent those groups which had remained endogamous.

(To be continued.)

A BOSSES' TOOL.

Ohio Mine Workers' Officer Would Drive Men Back to Work.

Dillonvale, O., May 7.—The trouble that has existed at the operations of the Highland Coal Co. in Glencoe for several weeks, due to the discharge of two drivers, terminated disastrously Friday for the 350 miners after they refused to abide by the instruction of the State labor leaders and return to work pending settlement of the difficulty.

District President Wm. Green, of the U. M. W. of A., on Wednesday notified the officers of Glencoe Local Union No. 2386, to return to work, and when advised that they would not do so, he ordered Secretary-Treasurer Lee Rankin, of Sub-District 5, to proceed from Dillonvale and notify the local union that its charter had been forfeited through the refusal of its members to abide by the constitution, the contract and instructions of officers.

Rankin addressed the miners on Friday, and the men positively refused to obey his orders to return. Rankin declared the charter forfeited. He demanded the property of the union, but the local refused to give it up, pointing to the charter, draped in an American flag, and defied Rankin to remove the same, under penalty of injunction proceedings.

Rankin was content to let the charter remain on the wall, but convinced the men that their local was no longer recognized and that cards issued by it to workmen would not be honored elsewhere. As a consequence, idleness prevails at Glencoe, but a new local will be organized in a few days, when operations will be resumed.

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TACTICS FOR SOCIALISTS

A Chance for Improvement—Where Discretion Is the Better Part of Valor. (By Henry Ubricht, Saginaw, Mich.)

While I haven't had the experience that some of the older comrades have gone through, still with eleven years as a party member back of me, I have had ample time to make a few observations.

Roosevelt, in reply to Harriman, in their little cotterage, wherein he makes mention of "undesirable citizens," in referring to Debs, Haywood and Meyer, etc., has thrown off the mask of the "square deal" he wore so long. He has shown that he considers them guilty of having committed crime (not a crime) by just organizing in the interest of the wealth-producing class. Any man is adjudged a criminal by a member of the capitalist class who, by organization, interferes with the dollar-making of that class.

In the meantime, what is the Socialist Labor Party doing? Agitating the best we can under the circumstances; some will say. But are we? Let us take an illustration. In the city of Detroit there is an S. L. P. section. The members (that is, the active ones) are active from one year's end to the other in the cause. They have been so for years. They would go down to the public square in front of the City Hall every Saturday night, preaching the gospel of Socialism. At first they were unheeded; then the police began nagging them. The section members retaliated in the courts. Hundreds of dollars were spent by section Detroit and by the individual members, in time and wages lost, in fighting for free speech, with the result that the police came out on top.

The experience of the Detroit comrades is the experience of the party all over the country. The various treasuries of the party are drained so much every year in fighting the capitalist agencies with capitalist laws. Now the question is, Do such tactics pay?

Experience has shown us that when it comes to a test of supremacy the capitalist can show us all kinds of tricks in legal warfare. Look at Colorado! Look at Idaho! No doubt but what speaking, especially outdoors, does a lot of good; but don't get bull-headed. Consider if you are able to go through the capitalist legal brick wall head first. If you are sure, then go ahead. If it will cause you more work trying to break through than by going around it, then by all means go around it.

In no country are the legal obstacles in the way of the revolution so great as in Russia, but who will deny that the propaganda is spread just as effectually there as in this country of free speech? It is not so much noise that we want but good, solid, effective work. Literature distribution is better than chasing the chimera called free speech.

In The Weekly People of April 20 the press management waxes hilarious over the fact that the membership brought in 198 weekly subscriptions in one week. I don't see anything to crow about. If every member living in industrial centers ordered say 10 sample copies of The Weekly every week and made it a special order of business to start out every Sunday morning at about 9 o'clock and deposited a sample copy at a workman's house asking to speak to the man himself and repeated that operation the next Sunday, and on the third Sunday went to said workman and asked him to subscribe, telling him about the good points of the paper, the subscription list I am confident, would be over 250 per week FOR EVERY WEEK.

In doing this, say that every member only got one yearly subscription in 4 or 6 weeks on the average, he would be doing more good and getting more for his money than paying it to slyster lawyers to uphold free speech for a Socialist.

Remember that every issue of The Weekly has some good article or articles in it that will appeal to some workman. Even when he does not subscribe he is very apt to get a new idea, a new thought, which may come in useful to him and to the cause some time or another.

But don't be too optimistic. In going around from house to house you will meet many kinds of people. You will get all kinds of refusals accompanied with all kinds of excuses. But keep at it. In this way you can learn to judge human nature. You develop your own capabilities as an agitator. By taking a hike of about 3 hours every Sunday morning you develop your body as well as your mind. It has got fishing and pedro playing and dancing and singing "Freiheit" in a "Socialistischer Maennerchor" beat in a thousand ways.

Another way to carry on agitation is to carry a few copies of the 5-cent pamphlets in your pocket. If you cannot get a man to subscribe for The Weekly, try to sell him a pamphlet.

Also organize a club for recruiting purposes. Get all the sympathizers you can into it. Have lectures just for club members. They can all help in a financial way. Eventually when they become qualified take them into the Section.

But push The People along. Hate on-

SOCIALIST REMINISCENCES OF MILWAUKEE

AN UPWARD FIGHT

By H. Bottema, Milwaukee, Wis.

(We are greatly indebted to R. Wilke, senior, for part of the information contained in this article.—H. B.)

The Socialist movement in Wisconsin began prior to 1870, when, in the city of Milwaukee, there existed at that time a branch of the "International." However, the correct time of its incipency, its influence among the workers of Milwaukee and throughout the State of Wisconsin, the years of its existence are, for lack of proofs, a closed book; at least I have tried hard to gather material of the "International" in Milwaukee at about the year 1870, but my attempts were in vain, as far as to gaining a minute description of the then working movement in the Cream City is concerned.

In the year 1875, the labor movement, the socialist stream, seems to have gained a strong foothold in the metropolis of the Badger State. An old minute book, still in the possession of Section Milwaukee, is an eloquent witness of the socialist movement in Milwaukee at A. D. 1875. The movement, as the minute book indicates, was dominated by Germans, for the minutes are written in the German language and also the name "Social Politischen Arbeiter Verein zu Milwaukee," shows that the German "Genossen" were the predominant factor in Wisconsin's early socialist labor movement. They were the pioneers—pioneers for a new system, for a higher civilization.

The German comrades issued a local paper called "Der Socialist." The paper ceased publication in 1880.

John Nusser was at that time secretary of the "Social Politischen Arbeiter Verein" of Milwaukee; these also have served in the same capacity for the society: F. Oscar Linche, Herman Zweek, Jos. Brucker, David Kleinman, Wm. Schmitt, H. Matthey, Oscar Huie, Henry Hoffman, Gustav Lyser, E. A. Raenber, Wilhelm Wetzel and W. Predans. Siegel, Brucker and Lyser seemed to have played an important part in the movement of those days. The first-named person, as will be remembered, went over to the camp of the enemy. He afterward deserted the socialist movement and became identified with "Abendpost," a German Republican daily. He was its editor for many years, till his death. It is claimed by older comrades that this erstwhile socialist, in the paper he edited, hurled his shafts of destruction against socialism, but, of course, to no avail.

There was a retrocession in the socialist activity in the organization and propaganda carried on. But about 1880 the local movement gained many recruits from German immigrants. It was a mighty impulse given the then socialist movement by the sturdy sons of far-away Germany, who, trained in the school of experience, many of them no doubt actually having faced squalor and want, made good timber; at least for those days.

The movement then became known as the "Social Democratic Verein von Milwaukee." Later on, when Michael Biron became active in the Socialist labor movement of Wisconsin it was surnamed "Social Democraticer Partei." There was great activity displayed about the year 1880; as said, the movement here got a new impetus, more strength and energy from German immigrants.

Michael Biron, who played a prominent part in Wisconsin's labor uprising, was formerly a priest. He, however, became thoroughly convinced of the hypocrisy of the Roman Catholic faith, renounced his former belief, became a freethinker and socialist, at least, he has been active in the labor movement in Wisconsin. He founded the "Volksblatt," a daily paper. He was its owner, its editor and put in his spare time in helping to set type. The place or office where the paper was printed was on Oneida street, between River and East Water streets. At the present time, this site, where once flourished the first Socialist daily of this State, is occupied by the Pabst Theatre, the well-known German playhouse.

Biron had not much room in his office, although he also lived there, besides issuing from the same rooms his daily "Volksblatt." Not the whole paper was printed there. The paper printed on the inside was sent him from Chicago. He then wrote the editorials and other local matter. Once during a snowstorm which was raging for several days his paper

man send down all subscriptions to The People office to save postage. Agitate surely and systematically and success will ultimately be ours

did not arrive from Chicago; that was very inconvenient, at least the good people of Milwaukee did not know that the "Volksblatt" was dependent on Chicago for support. Such days were trying moments for the owner, editor and compositor of the "Volksblatt." The newsboys could not cry out their wares and the subscribers were deprived of their daily literary friend and companion. As the "Volksblatt" was being morally and also financially supported by the socialist organization of Milwaukee, it ought to have sustained the principles and tactics of the section, which it did not do. Finally the breach between the "Volksblatt" and the Milwaukee Socialists became ever wider, so that no hand of comradeship could reach over the gulf, to kiss up and renew the bond of friendship. The Volksblatt, for lack of patronage, was at last compelled to discontinue publication.

During those days much agitation was carried on, but all in German, and the meetings were conducted mostly in small halls. Comrades Viereck and Fritsche, both members of the German Reichstag, were here in the city of Milwaukee on March 13, 1881, addressing a mass meeting at Freie Gemeinde Hall, on Fourth street. Fritsche, besides being a member of the German lower house, was also president of the tobacco workers' union of Germany. Viereck seems to have been more a man like our present Social Democrats, i. e., trying to get something out of the labor movement. Both comrades had been sent to the States to secure financial aid, for these were still the days of the German anti-socialist laws. M. Schwab, the man whose name has become known throughout the whole civilized world in connection with the labor movement in Chicago and especially the meeting on Haymarket square in Chicago and the subsequent infamous trial, was at that time organizer for Section Milwaukee. The movement flourished in and around the years 1880 and 1881.

After M. Biron had suffered shipwreck with his daily "Volksblatt" he founded "Lucifer," a weekly paper devoted chiefly to the cause of free thought. With masterly hand did Biron deal the clergy blow after blow, his arrows of satire and ridicule at least must have annoyed the gentlemen of the cloth both in Austria and Germany, so much so that "Lucifer" was barred from the German and Austrian mail. But the ex-priest Biron did not give up hope of informing the people abroad to keep them posted on the views he held on "Christianity." In order to do this he changed the title of his paper; thus "Lucifer" became "Arminia" and continued to enlighten the people abroad. "Die Erlebnisse eines Katholischen Pater" (the events of a Catholic priest) were articles from his pen, keen, forcible and logical; which appeared in the "Lucifer" or "Arminia" and must have been an eyeopener to many pious people. The Socialist movement in Milwaukee regained control over "Arminia," which later on became the "Milwaukee Arbeiter Zeitung." The office of the paper was at that time on East Water street, between Wisconsin and Mason streets, on the west side of the street. Paul Grotkow, the well-known

labor agitator, was the first editor from the time on Section Milwaukee acquired control over the paper (Arminia) and rebaptized it "Milwaukee Arbeiter Zeitung."

Grotkow was a mason by trade, a man who was proficient at his profession. The beautiful mason work, those impressive windows, from an architectural point of view, which are to this very day to be seen in the front wall of Chapman's dry goods store on Wisconsin street, are the work of Paul Grotkow.

The party was now better known as "Socialistische Partei von Nord Amerika" (Socialist Party of North America). Section Milwaukee was in a flourishing condition at that time. There were 86 good standing members, besides a great many friends and sympathizers who were lending their aid to make the movement strong. George Winters, of St. Louis, a cigarmaker by trade, was invited to Milwaukee to carry on the work of agitation and organization. Winters was able to speak both in English and German. He remained a few years with the Socialists of Milwaukee. A big strike of the cigarmakers broke out in 1882 which lasted for over half a year. The party in 1882 took part in the election. V. Blatz was put up as alderman of the fifth ward. He was the only candidate on the ticket but was defeated by his opponents.

Between 1882 and 1886 there was great activity displayed by the German Socialists of Milwaukee, especially in 1886, before the great strike broke out in Milwaukee as well as in Chicago. A gathering of workmen, a peaceful meeting, held to discuss the strike situation was dispersed by the police and some workers were clubbed into insensibility. This happened in Milwaukee Garden, at the beginning of May, 1886. Milwaukee at that time was in a state of uproar. Soldiers could be seen everywhere. Those were trying days. The strike was universal in Milwaukee; nobody worked or dared to work. The State militia had courage as all soldiers have, when facing disarmed citizens.

Down in Bay View, a procession of strikers was wending its way through the street of the southeast side of Milwaukee; a flag was carried by one of the strikers who marched in front. The commanding officer of the soldiers without convincing himself of the kind of flag the man carried, gave orders to shoot to kill. The command was obeyed and when the smoke had cleared itself from the scene of battle it was found that the standard bearer was mortally wounded; besides him, full of holes, was the flag he had carried—it was an American flag! If ever Old Glory was dragged through the mud, grossly insulted, then it was done by the soldiers—American soldiers at the Bay View rolling mills at that time.

Liebkecht visited Milwaukee in the winter between 1886-1887. A large meeting was addressed by him in Schlitz Park Hall. Liebkecht was touring the United States at that time and had a personal interview with the incarcerated labor leaders of Chicago in the Cook County jail.

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(To Be Concluded Next Week.)

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GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

Paducah, Ky., May 7, 1907.—It is over a week ago since my last letter was written to The People. These letters have come so irregularly that I trust the readers of The People have made about me the shrewd surmise made by the fond aunt in James Barton Adams' neat little poem—

"His letters came so seldom that I somehow sort o' knowed
"That Billy was a-tramping on a mighty rocky road."

Since my last writing I met in Milwaukee Comrade Robert Mackenzie, a pattern-maker. A story told of him reminded me of the parallel I drew several years ago in my Boston address "Reform or Revolution" between Capitalism and the Empire of the Incas—both being alike in their inherent weakness and the bluff-strength of their position. It is exactly so with that admittedly "bulwark of American capitalism," the A. F. of L. Mackenzie works in the Chalmers Pattern Shop, said to be the largest machine shop in the world. One day he was approached in the shop by the Secretary of the Pattern Makers' Union, an A. F. of L. concern, whereupon the following short, sweet, terse and pictorial dialogue took place:

Sec'y.—"Have you a card?"
Mack.—"What kind of a card?"
Sec'y.—"A union card."
Mack.—"Yes, and going down into his pocket produces an up-to-date paid up card of the I. W. W."
Sec'y. (Bluffingly and swaggeringly).—"That's no good here."
Mack (Cool as a cucumber).—"Dog-gone ye, can you show me a better? If any one of your tribe molests me here, I'll use no moral arguments but knock his block off!"
The bluff was called. The Secretary of the Belmont-Gompers combination withdrew with a shiver. Mackenzie never told the story. The conversation had been overheard, and went around the shop, and then from shop to shop. Mackenzie was left "unmolested."—Like Capitalism, the "fortress" itself, its outwork, the A. F. of L., needs but be firmly faced and the two swindles collapse.

In Moline, Ill., a pretty manifestation was studied of the "equality" between Bro. Capitalist and Bro. Labor. Ours are a staple product of Moline. The employers, all Companies, demand from their employes the signing of "individual contracts." The scheme kills us flies with one snap. First, the "individuality" of the workingman's conduct bursts up any Union combination; secondly, the individual workingman stands exposed to a suit for breach of contract any time the employer chooses; and, seeing the workingman has no spare cash for lawyers' and court fees, he must cave in and submit to judgment against him. Thus the "equality" is doubly exemplified—the individual workingman is forced to contract with a COMPANY of capitalists: were he to suggest either that his individual contract be entered into with an individual member of the firm, or that, seeing the other contracting party is a combine, he also be allowed to combine and that his Union make the contract, he would speedily be declared as an "undesirable citizen." Furthermore, the feudal inequality of the weapons of warfare—the large bank accounts of the firms and the worker's empty pockets—leaves the latter unarmed on the "legal" field of battle.

In Peoria I almost, for a moment, believed myself to be Christian of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." If a certain Socialist Party man, James Loft-house by name, is not the reincarnation of Talkative, one of the worthies whom Bunyan's pilgrim had to deal with, then the theory of incarnation is a myth. That Talkative, it will be remembered, was a great fellow—for TALK. He talked beautifully but acted the other way. He is compared to that class of folks "who cry out against sin, even as the mother cries out against her child in her lap, when she calleth it slut and naughty girl, and then falls to hugging and kissing it." James Loft-house of the S. P. must have stood for that picture before the camera of photographer Bunyan. Even as the mother who cries out against her child in her lap, Loft-house cries out against the A. F. of L. and calleth it slut and naughty girl; and even as the same mother then falleth to hugging and kissing her pet, Loft-house stands for the A. F. of L. and meekly obeys the bidding of his A. F. of L. party members in the matter. He at first denied to me that his party's press opposed the I. W. W. Challenged to quote two of his papers who

were not rounders for craft Unionism and bruisers against the I. W. W., he, Talkative-like, quickly shifted his ground and said he meant that "no S. P. man opposed the I. W. W."—the gentleman once was in the I. W. W., to-day he is not. His S. P. local, of which, according to him, no member opposed the I. W. W., ORDERED HIM OUT OF THE I. W. W., and he meekly obeyed.

The arrest of St. John in Nevada on the pretext of his having conspired to kill the restaurant keeper Silva in Goldfield is being gradually interpreted in its proper light. The close parallel between that arrest and the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is rising to view. The latter were kidnapped in Colorado on the pretext that they participated in, by being personally present at, the blowing up of ex-Governor Steunenberg in Caldwell, Idaho,—notwithstanding the well-known fact that none of the three was in Idaho on that date, that all the three were about a thousand miles away, and that none had been in the State for from three months to several years previous. That the real crime of these men was their being "undesirable citizens" is now well established. They opposed the craft Union system of the A. F. of L. of which Roosevelt is an honorary member. It is likewise, perhaps even more pointedly so, in St. John's case. The restaurant keeper Silva was shot dead by Preston because Silva rushed out of his restaurant with a gun in hand and stuck the muzzle thereof in Preston's face. There was nothing for Preston to do but to fire. The affair happened before dozens of eye-witnesses. The facts are public, undisputed and indisputable. Now, then, if Silva was "murdered" as the result of a conspiracy on the part of St. John, Preston and others to kill Silva, THEN SILVA MUST HAVE BEEN IN THE CONSPIRACY HIMSELF. Without his having assailed Preston with a gun he could not have been "murdered." The "conspiracy to murder" theory must, accordingly, presuppose Silva a fellow conspirator, the star one, at that; the one without whose act the "conspiracy" could not be carried out. He must have conspired to have himself murdered. No one imagines that altruism among the lackeys of capitalism has attained such perfection. Of course, the conspiracy theory is a pretext—as silly and shameless as the theory of the complicity of absent Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in the killing of Steunenberg. But St. John had been a leading figure in the recent I. W. W. struggle against the Mine Owners' Association in Goldfield. That the present settlement is not the victory, which the Mine Owners' Association claim, there are many proofs of. For instance: Senator Clark's paper, the "Butte Miner" of April 24, reporting my address on Industrialism delivered in that town the previous evening, contains this passage: "He [that is I] referred briefly to the present clash in Nevada between the mine owners and the Industrial Workers, DEPLORING THE FACT THAT THE ORGANIZATION WHICH HE REPRESENTS HAD FAILED TO GAIN A FOOTHOLD IN GOLD-FIELD." Now, this whole passage is a fabrication of the whole cloth. I referred not to Nevada or Goldfield; I deplored nothing in the premises; not by name or otherwise had I alluded to that clash. Why the lie? Obviously the putting into my mouth of words I did not and could not have used was intended to convey, upon authority, a certain impression in the matter. When an impression to be conveyed needs deliberate falsehood for its conveyance, that impression cannot be other than the opposite of the truth.

The arrest of St. John upon the pretext of having conspired to murder Silva—that arrest so quick upon a settlement which the Mine Owners' Association are heralding as "a crushing defeat for Industrialism and for the Anarchist St. John"—that arrest not only tells a different tale, it also betrays the capitalist conspiracy to do away with one of the foremost champions and sturdiest leaders the wage slaves class of America has produced. The capitalist conspiracy of fourteen months ago to murder Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone having suffered shipwreck, the buccaniers are now trying another scheme—the scheme to murder St. John and his associate stalwarts.

The gods are rendering crazy the crew that they wish to undo. The buccaniers are to-day rendering valuable service in the work of popular clarification.

DANIEL DE LEON.

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

DE LEON ADDRESSES

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEMBERS IN CREAM CITY.

Many Present Among His Large Audience, Including Gaylord; but None Came Forward to Defend Their Position—Newspapers Publish Good Reports of Meeting.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 26.—Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People, spoke here on Sunday evening, April 28, at Lincoln Hall. The lecture was both instructive as well as constructive. Indeed, it was a clear exposition of the weakness and uselessness of the old style trade unions and at the same time also showed the illogical stand of the political party that derives its strength, its very existence, from the craft unions, as is the case here in the Badger state, with the Social Democratic party.

John Herold, a former member of the Social Democratic party, and a young man of much promise, presided at the meeting. Frank Wilke was the first speaker. He spoke for about fifteen minutes and dwelt on the Socialist Labor Party, its press and literature. He showed what can be accomplished by that press, if every one of us puts his shoulders to the wheel.

When De Leon was introduced he was greeted with great applause. His lecture was a masterpiece, a clear and logical dissection of all that is and hangs around the craft unions.

As an invitation had been extended to the leaders of the Social Democratic Party, to attend the meeting and take part in the debate, the result was that among others, one of their most eloquent spokesmen, Mr. Gaylord, was present. But it seemed that the gentleman did not like, or rather, did not dare, to debate with our editor. At least, none of the Social Democrats who are prominent in their party, and were present at the meeting, had the nerve to defend their position from the onslaughts which were hurled into the camp of their (the Social Democratic) party, and its basis, the craft unions, by De Leon.

However, after the meeting Mr. Gaylord came up to De Leon and introduced himself.

"Must get a good look at you," said Mr. Gaylord, a little bit nervous.

"All right," replied De Leon. "I have been pictured as a man with horns on my head but only yesterday," continued De Leon. "Somebody told me that I had no horns on my head but many on my back."

As the morning papers have good reports of De Leon's meeting, we send herewith the report of the Milwaukee Sentinel of Monday morning, April 29. It says in part:

Daniel De Leon, the famous socialist of New York, called craft unions organized scabs last night in his address at Lincoln hall, although there were scores of men present who were members of such labor unions. The speaker likewise poured hot shot into the American Federation of Labor, accusing its president, Samuel Gompers, of having helped to break up a labor union in Tampa, Fla. He declared for the industrial revolution at present exemplified in the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World, and predicted that all other forms of labor unionism, not being founded properly, would never succeed. Mr. De Leon didn't mince his words and at the conclusion of his address answered a running fire of questions directed at him from all quarters of the hall. It was apparent that what he said was objectionable to many and one man arose and declared he wanted to issue a challenge—presumably a debating contest.

"Craft unionism proceeds on the theory that competition is the life of trade and craft unionism in competition is another form of scabbery," said Mr. De Leon. "Read the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor of two years ago and you will hardly get past the fifth page before you will read that on one side of the convention hall men got up and called men on the other side 'scabs.' Count up the number of times that 'scab' was passed and you will conclude that there must have been a lot of them present. And these men surely ought to know one another. I know that so far as the individual is concerned material conditions often compel him to do things in the bread winning struggle that he hardly could escape from, but the essence of craft unionism is 'scabbery.'"

"The real scabs during a time of strike are the craft unions who are so bound up in the selfish craft union scheme that they continue to work and thus help to defeat their brethren. In the great 'L' road and street car strike in New York a few years ago every-

body connected with the road, but the electrical union doing the work in the power houses, quit work. They said they had no grievance. They kept on furnishing the power for Belmont to run his cars. Had they struck Belmont could not have run even the minimum number of cars necessary to retain his charter. He got some Columbia college students to man his cars. They did it as a lark. Passengers were safe with them. They had been taught in their college to look upon the working class as a Mexican broncho—liable to kick all the time, and necessary to whip in order to keep in right shape. Farley, the strike breaker, did not break this strike. It was the International Union of Electrical Engineers who strewed flowers in the way of the students.

"When the industrial system shall prevail which we advocate, every adult male will have the right and will be able to retire upon reaching the age of 42. If any man shall work for twenty-one years but four hours a day and only 100 days in a year, he will have done enough work to represent a fortune of \$10,000 under the present system. This amount of work is only healthy exercise, and yet that is all that need be done. Even this small amount of work is more than some of the beneficiaries of the capitalist perform. The new order of things will give them a chance for the same healthy exercise.

"Industrialism means the unconstitutional surrender of the capitalist class."

At the conclusion of Mr. De Leon's address it was announced that he would answer all questions put to him relating to his assertions. He was asked if the trial and hanging of the Chicago anarchists was just and he replied that they had thrown no more bombs than he had, and he had been a thousand miles away. He was asked if Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would be fairly tried, and he replied that they would either be acquitted or there would be a hung jury, resulting on their being released on bail. He declared the whole thing was a capitalist scheme to try and arouse the people to raid the prison and lynch the three men.

DE LEON IN PEORIA.

Touches Responsive Chords in Proletarian Hearts by His Addresses.

Peoria, Ill., May 5.—Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People, has been in Peoria also. He spoke in the City Hall here on Friday, the 3rd, to a small but intelligent and appreciative audience. The, to my mind, most pleasing feature of the meeting was the splendid turn-out of our step-brothers of the Socialist Party, as "seekers after truth," as one of their members expressed it in questioning the speaker.

De Leon certainly touched a responding chord in the breasts of the assembled proletarians when he said that the working class did not march from victory to victory to its final emancipation, but that it marched from defeat to defeat, always profiting by mistakes made previously, and always organizing again, on a higher plane, until finally it would be able to take and hold that which it produces. He showed that that would be the only victory that the working class ever will achieve, and how ridiculous the stand taken by the "one step at a time" Socialists.

There seems now to be a better chance for local activity on behalf of our cause than ever before. Now we have, as we believe, only clean men to deal with in the ranks of the S. P. One of the worst misleaders, a "Dr." Knopfnagel, (the name of this fellow is familiar to the readers of The People) has left us for "fresh fields and pastures new." He has in the past done more to discredit the cause of Socialism than all the capitalist press agents and pulpeters combined ever could. But now his own followers have got onto him. It will be well for the comrades at those places where he may happen to bob up again to keep an eye on him.

And now, to work! F. K.

DE LEON IN MOLINE.

Stir Working Class Stupor in Illinois City, by Masterly Speech.

Moline, Ill., May 3.—Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People, arrived here yesterday in good condition and spoke in the evening at Turner Hall to an audience of workmen and women who listened to his masterly speech on "The Evolution of Industry and the Labor Movement" with close interest.

The audience was largely composed of Socialist Party men and sympathizers, who seemed to take the points he made well.

After the lecture, when the floor was open for questions, a Socialist Party and very active A. F. of L. man tried flights of oratory, but had his wings clipped and was laughed at by the audience. De Leon had already made the points on which he had tried to talk and ask questions so clear that he stood discomfited. A couple of other questions were asked on the I. W. W. which were answered to the satisfaction of the questioners.

De Leon's visit cleared up the ground and planted the seed of Socialist Labor

DE LEON AGAIN

ADDRESSES SUCCESSFUL MEETING IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Treats Subject of Famous Preamble Address From A New Angle, To The Instruction and Delight of His Listeners—Many Questions Asked.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 27.—Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily and Weekly People, last evening addressed a splendid audience of revolutionary workmen in Normanna Hall on the vital subject, "The Labor Movement." Although De Leon covered very nearly the same ground last evening as in his now famous "Minneapolis speech," "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World" he approached the different phases of the class struggle treated in that address from a new angle leaving not the least trace of monotonous repetition with his auditors, a percentage of whom constituted his audience of two years ago. He held the crowd in rapt attention for over two hours and his arrangement of the robber capitalist class and its "greatest bulwark in America," that piratical craft with its afloat compartments which patrols the troubled seas of the American labor movement in the interest of its capitalist masters—the A. F. of L.—was applauded with a heartiness that was gratifying to listen to.

De Leon's word-picture of the striking resemblance between capitalist and workman minus the arms, legs, fingers, etc. which the latter had left, as offerings upon the "Altar of Brotherly Love," drew forth uproarious laughter, that presaged revolution.

De Leon pointed to the stereotyped answer given by fakers in the A. F. of L. when quizzed as to the loss of strikes. "The scab did it" and told the audience that if some smartly informs him that a certain Jones had passed away from lack of breath he came a long way from satisfying him as to the cause of said Jones' demise. Just so the labor misleader's answer failed to enlighten his questioner on what prompted the scab to fill the places of striking workmen. Upon the conduct of the good union men in other trades with separate contracts expiring at different dates helping to transport scabs, militia, etc. to the scene of trouble, our fair deponent smiled naught.

The non-political industrial revolutionist is somewhat numerous in Minneapolis as elsewhere and was on hand last evening with the usual stock questions peculiar to this new type of revolutionist. The speaker's answers were, of course, similar to his views as enunciated in the editorial columns of the party press and were eminently satisfactory to the audience.

Although the large audience present had paid an admission fee of ten cents they nevertheless responded liberally to a call for a collection which amounted to \$10.35.

Literature to the amount of \$7.00 was disposed of.

Henry Edwards enlivened the evening with piano solos, and Master Frankie Millet delivered his stirring revolutionary poem, "The Proletaire."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Section Minneapolis Socialist Labor Party and the local club of the Scandinavian Socialist Federation, a joint committee of the two having the meeting in charge; and it was largely due to the hearty co-operation of the latter organization that the meeting was made so great a success. C. F. Axelsson of the Scandinavian Federation was the chairman of the evening.

Party and Industrial Workers of the World, principles here, and we will attempt to nourish them by personal contact and the pushing of literature bearing upon the subject.

The working class in this locality are inert as far as their interest as a class goes. They would like to be left alone in their drudgery, but we will give them no rest and the capitalists will see to it that they do not go to sleep.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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A mere law to give all men equal rights is but useless, if the poor must sacrifice those rights to their debts, and in the very seats and sanctuaries of equality, the courts of justice, the offices of state, and the public discussions, be more than anywhere at the beck and bidding of the rich. —PLUTARCH.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

The Haywood trial is now actually under way. After fifteen months of delay, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have at last reached the stage that they have been clamoring for from the very outset. What the outcome of the Haywood trial will be is a matter of divided opinion at the present juncture. One thing is evident, and that is that all the actions and utterances of the prosecution and the class for which it stands, show no intention of dealing fairly with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. A fair trial is necessary to save the accused men. To the attitude of the prosecution, must be added the qualified optimism of Mrs. Haywood and counsel for the defense. In the interview with her, printed in the Columbus, O., "Citizen," of April 26, Mrs. Haywood said: "I have learned in the past fourteen months not to become too hopeful. I have felt what money can do when organized and directed against the liberty of any one man, but in the end justice must triumph." Wade R. Parks, the special correspondent of the Daily People and Industrial Bulletin, in his first letter from Boise, Idaho, says, after describing the manly attitude of counsel for the defense toward their task, "Yet the attorneys for the defense are not over-optimistic." They, too, along with Mrs. Haywood, recognize the character of the prosecution, and are further conscious of the fact that what is being enacted is not a mere murder trial, but a portentous social drama. These things are evident, too, to the jury. However, the trial has only begun. One month may be required to secure a jury; possibly two months will be needed to complete the trial. In the interval great changes may happen, in which the prosecution and the class it represents may appreciate the folly of being unjust, and suspend the logic of its course before the conclusion to which it tends is enacted beyond recall. We stand on the threshold of momentous events. In the language of Wade R. Parks, "Let us hope for the best."

THE BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found Wade R. Park's letter setting forth the details of the argument on the motion for a bill of particulars in the Haywood case. The letter is noteworthy, for two reasons, firstly, Haywood's alertness; secondly, Borah's reference to the case of Spies (of the so-called Chicago "anarchists"); especially as it relates to Darrow's intimations regarding the nature of the prosecution. In the course of the argument the presiding judge plainly indicated his sympathy with the prosecution by interposing a suggestion that the defense had forfeited the right to the bill prayed for, on the ground that the motion was not made when counsel for the defense announced readiness for trial a year previously. Thereupon, Haywood, alert to the importance of the suggestion in its bearing on his case, called attention to the fact that the court at Caldwell, when the cases of Hubens corpus were pending, issued a decree that no further proceedings would be permitted until the Supreme Court of the United States had been heard from. It was an essential statement at a crucial period. What renders Haywood's alertness noteworthy is the fact that it is characteristic of the man. It was this quality of speaking at the right time that enabled Haywood to contribute most largely to the defeat of David C. Coate's resolutions at the first I. W. W. convention held in Chicago in 1905. A few questions relating to the appearance of Coate's alleged conspirators in the Haywood trial, the industry caused

THE PRESS AS AN AID TO SUICIDE.

A correspondent to "The Times" believes the press is an aid to suicide. He is of the opinion that suicide news affects the morbid, the weak and the vicious; and through suggestion produces additions to the growing army of men and women who seek "surcease from sorrow" in self-destruction. There is without doubt a great deal of force in this argument. The morbid and neurotic are peculiarly susceptible to suggestion; and any factor tending to give strength to the latter should be eliminated. An occasional scientific resume of the statistics of the subject should suffice for all news purposes. But, when this is done there still remains considerable more to do, in the prevention of suicide; and that is, the elimination of the cause of the morbid, the weak, and the vicious. It may be said without fear of contradiction, that the unstable mental conditions that conduce to suicide, are but a reflection of the unstable material conditions that conduce to the benefit of the capitalist class. Modern society is no longer calm, simple and slowly evolutionary. It is strenuous, complex, and revolutionary. The plan of life in vogue to-day is gone to-morrow, just as that of yesterday is absent to-day. Machinery is the great agent to this end. This rapid change means rapid labor, rapid readjustment. The first, owing to its intensity, develops a race of neurotics, men and women of a highly intellectual and supersensitive organization, who, like the magnetic needle, are easily deflected by disquieting influences. The second implies resources; that is, the requisite technical adaptability, age, capital, and other personal and social possessions, without which men and women seem as derelicts upon the sea of life, to be destroyed for their own and everybody else's good. In revolutionary Capitalism there is also a revolution in the moral and mental standards of life, that go a great way toward unbalancing men and women. The savage warfare between capitalists and laborers, as at present exemplified in the persecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, has unsettled many minds, driving them to such insane departures as condemning men before the evidence has been heard; a species of insanity that is most pronounced in "The Times" editorial rooms, and that "The Times" editors are doing the utmost to inoculate their readers with. In pursuit of this end, they exhibit a cunning and malice that is truly typical of the depraved mind. Such forms of contagion are as vicious, and as deplorable, as are the suicide items to which "The Times" correspondent objects. They distort, insinuate and inflame, giving rise to morbidity and hysteria in their worst forms; rendering the persons whom they attack susceptible to further stages of degeneracy. On a par with these revolutionary departures from the old, simple standards of justice, is the unfair treatment meted out to the general labor movement by the capitalist press. The revolutionary economic tendencies of capitalism are, at present, co-operative in everything but ownership and control. The labor movement aspires to make up the deficiency, either to a limited or most extended degree. The readers of the capitalist newspapers are fed, day in and day out, on "news" regarding the general labor movement, that is reflected through the prism of capitalist interests. They are stuffed with the half-truths that are more vicious than whole lies; suggestions are conveyed that lead to wrong conclusions, and, what is worse yet, wrong conduct. All this is done to defeat the aspirations of labor. When the truth is discovered, when the readers of this press find out that they have been deceived, they often lose their moral anchorage and become cynics, drifting into the stream of self-destruction, unless warned of their danger by Socialist philosophy. Sanity, and with it, the absence of suicide, can only be established by the elimination of change in the interests of the capitalist class. When society ceases to turn itself topsy-turvy for the benefit of the Rockefeller, et al., and converts science and progress into handmaids selected to do its bidding, it can labor without life-destroying intensification, and readjust itself without driving it to ignoble self-murder. When capitalist profit gives way to social use as the principle of human endeavor; when society makes production and distribution co-operative in ownership as well as operation, as the fruition of economic tendencies necessitates, then, and not until then, will it remove the cause of the morbid, the weak and the vicious; and deprive the capitalist press of the necessity of aiding in their creation.

BIG SUBSCRIPTION GAIN

OVER PREVIOUS WEEK—HIT UP THE RACE FOR 500 NEW READERS. A WEEK. For the week ending May 10th, we received 212 subs to the Weekly People and 61 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 273, a gain of 31 over the previous week. The Weekly People subs by states: Ala. 3, Ariz. 2, Cal. 16, Colo. 1, Conn. 6, D. C. 1, Idaho 4, Ill 10, Fla. 1, Ind. Ter. 1, Ind. 4, Ia. 6, La. 3, Mass. 22, Mich. 12, Minn. 6, Mo. 3, Mont. 5, N. H. 5, N. J. 6, N. Y. 22, N. D. 1, Ohio 19, Ore. 5, Pa. 11, R. I. 3, S. D. 1, Tex. 1, Utah 5, Va. 4, Wash. 11, Wis. 4, Canada 8, Foreign 1. The roll of honor, those sending five or more: F. Rohmbach, Boston, 10; Press Committee, Cincinnati, 9; D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, 7; F. J. Wolfe, Concord, N. H., 7; Section Los Angeles, Cal., 6; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 6; and 5 each from G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn., A. Rutstein, Yonkers, N. Y., N. H. Welling, North Bend, Ore., A. M. Dehly, Seattle, Wash., R. Carlson, Burlington, Ia., S. V. Krouthen, Lynn, Mass. We have been urging some of the rather inactive sections to get out and push the work of propaganda; the burden of some of the answers is to the effect that most of the comrades are inactive, leaving the work to a very few. At this time, when there is so much doing that should inspire every one to do the very best that is in him, inactivity is inexcusable. Don't lay back on your oars and be satisfied with the showing made on the Pacific Coast or elsewhere; pull yourself up-aboard of them, hit up the pace for that 500 subs per week. Labor News business was not so brisk the past week, still there were some good orders. Chicago, I. W. W., \$32.50; Salt Lake, Utah, \$10.00; Boston, \$3.00; Pittsburg, \$3.65; Columbus, O., \$3.50; Globe, Ariz., \$4.00; Tacoma, Wash., \$2.40; Evansville, Ind., \$2.63; Mapleville, R. I., \$2.75; St. David, Ill., \$4.10; Paterson, N. J., \$2.50; New Haven, Conn., \$1.25; St. Louis, \$1.00; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1.75; Vineyard Haven, Mass., \$1.00; Goldfield, Nev., \$1.00; No. Yakima, Wash., \$1.25; Winchester, Mass., \$1.00; New York, \$3.90; Cash sales, in office, \$20.19. The demand for Call's "Concentration of Wealth" keeps up, and "The Pinkerton Labor Spy" is a good seller for a twenty-five cent book. Now, that the trial of Haywood is on, spread broadcast the pamphlet "Address on the Preamble of the I. W. W." It shows what Haywood stands for, and because he stands for genuine working class organization is the reason why he is persecuted. In places where I. W. W. organization is growing the preamble address should be placed in the hands of new recruits. The success of the organization depends upon how well the recruits are mentally drilled from the start. Something new? The Boston Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Defense Conference has issued a neat pamphlet on "The Great Conspiracy of the Standard Oil Mine Owning Interests Against the Officials of the W. F. of M." The booklet is a good exposition of the events leading up to the attempt to railroad our brothers to the gallows. It also contains the dissenting opinion of Justice McKenna in the habeas corpus case. The Boston Conference will apply the proceeds of the pamphlet sales to the Defense Fund. We have a thousand copies. Price is five cents, to sections \$4.00 per 100 copies. THE SOUTH, PAST AND PRESENT. Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article entitled "The South." The gist of this article is a quotation from a letter on free speech under Southern chattel and wage slavery, published in "The Evening Post" of May 8, and written by Wm. E. Dodd, of the Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., on April 15. "The Post's" long delay in publishing the letter can only be accounted for on the ground of the latter's deep significance. Written in a calm, scholarly manner, yet without fearfully, the Dodd letter proves the correctness of the Socialist theory that it is the prevailing mode of production and distribution that moulds social institutions. When chattel slavery prevailed, free speech was accordingly proscribed. It would not do to spread a knowledge of chattel slavery by word of mouth or printed page. Such a course would end in teaching the chattel slaves a knowledge of their power, and give actuality to the old Southern fear of a slave uprising. Under wage slavery, it is no different. The private ownership of land and capital, makes it necessary to maintain an army of wage slaves in ignorance. Knowledge, percolated through the various social strata, down to them, would undermine their present pro-capitalist ideas; make them revolutionary, in brief. So once more are the tongues of the teacher and the legislator curbed. Once more are school and state subservient in maintaining the prevailing mode of production and distribution thereof. The evils of chattel slavery appear in a new form under that of wage slavery. The special virtue of the Dodd letter is that it is specific. Not only does it detail the agencies by which the old trammels to free speech were overcome, but also those by which the new ones are being imposed. Among the latter are the railroad companies, the tobacco trust and J. P. Morgan. The sincerity of the so-called Ogden influence and the Rockefeller General Educational Board of New York and the subsidiary Southern Education Board, are also questioned; while Northern colleges are not exempted from the blighting influences of the interests specified. "Indeed," says Dodd, "it would seem that we have no such thing as academic freedom in America, and there are not a few who openly assert that such is the case." No wonder "The Evening Post" hesitated before publishing the Dodd letter. Significant letters require significant action. JOSS PAPERS. In Chinatown they have just held the funeral of Lee Pow Wong. Lee Pow Wong was a titled editor. His funeral was a long one; 75 carriages composed the procession. From each carriage Joss papers were scattered to puzzle and defeat the demons that were trying to get Wong's soul. Of course, those who scattered the Joss papers were superstitious Chinamen. They were not intelligent American

THE SOUTH

workingmen. An intelligent American workman is above Joss papers; that is, he believes he is; for, in his case, the process is skillfully reversed; so that instead of throwing them he stops to pick them up; only to suffer the fate of the demons. When the intelligent American workmen try to get the soul of capitalism the friends of capitalism throw out of the windows pure and simple union carriage a Joss paper-labelled "The Mutual Interests of Employer and Employee." Though they run up against the injunction, the strike-breaker's slung shot, or the militiaman's bayonet and ball while doing so, the intelligent American workmen stoop down to possess themselves of this Joss paper, and the soul of capitalism escapes its fate. How superior to the superstitious Chinaman! From another, the Civic Federation carriage, a second Joss paper called "The Sacred Contract" is flung to the breeze and caught up. This contract divides the intelligent American workmen into groups that can strike only at widely different times. The result is that, in place of industrial unionism, for which they all strive in the attainment of their object, craft confusion worse than confounded prevails, and the intelligent American workmen have picked up another slip that enables the soul of capitalism to escape capture once more. Again, how superior to "the heathen Chinese!" And so it goes during the whole procession. From the Church carriage come the Joss papers endorsed "God, the Family and Marriage." The Press carriage strews "Foreigners," "Assassins," "Opposed to the Genius of Our Institutions," etc., etc., in its wake. The Political vehicle sends forth "Patriotism," "Government by the People," "Reform through the Established Parties," "Third Parties are a Failure," etc. The conveyance reserved for The Beach issues parchments stamped "Law and Order," "Sanctity of Property," "Legality," "Respect for the Properly Constituted Authorities" and "The Law Must Prevail." A few other Joss papers known as "Anti-immigration" and "Opportunistic Socialism" help complete the grand total that make for the preservation of the soul of capitalism and the discomfiture of the working class. But, fortunately, just as the Chinamen show a tendency to become civilized, so do the intelligent American workmen show signs of becoming enlightened. They are turning away from "mutual interests" to class interests. They refuse to sign "sacred contracts" or build up the craft unionism which the latter requires. The presentation of the thousand and one "issues" raised solely to confound, divide and sidetrack them, meets with their growing disfavor. They are intent on organizing politically and economically for the overthrow of capitalism and the inauguration of Socialism. On this object they concentrate their undivided attention; with what success the growth of industrial unionism and revolutionary Socialism amid the most vigorous opposition, amply attest. Away with economic and political Joss papers!

THE SOUTH

And Free Speech, Under Chattel and Wage Slavery. In "The Evening Post" of Wednesday, May 8, there appears an interesting letter on "Freedom of Speech in the South." The author, Wm. E. Dodd, of the Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., tells some truths therein. He intimates that it was economic conditions that forced the South, though the paladin of democracy, to abrogate freedom of speech. He says: "The South accustomed itself to denying this essential condition of democratic government during the days of slavery. And the presence of the negro among us even now reconciles many to this abnormal state of things." He shows, however, that, among the whites freedom of speech is gradually shaking off these old trammels. The press, colleges, public schools and churches are growing more liberal. In the colleges, "a frank and fair discussion" of "even the forbidden subject of possible race amalgamation" is one of the triumphs in the right direction. But Dodd also shows that, while the old trammels of chattel slavery are disappearing, the new ones of wage slavery are appearing. On this head he says in full: "But while these strongholds of retrogression have been taken, others have been erected which cover just as dangerous and even more insidious attacks upon individual and community liberty. For more than forty years the South has welcomed the incoming capitalist. Realizing what power she exerted on national affairs when four million slaves were but concentrated wealth; the South has since 1865 offered every possible inducement to capital from the East and from Europe. Monopolies of many kinds have been freely voted by unsuspecting Legislatures. The result is a never and milder form of slavery. The beneficiaries of many concessions have wormed their way into the steering committee of the two great political parties, have found places on college boards of control, and now threaten both legislator and teacher who speak the truth about their doings. In Virginia the names of four railway counsellors of high rank appear on the roll of executive committee of the Democratic party; in North Carolina the American Tobacco Company was able to name the delegates to the last Republican National Convention; and in order to break the hold of J. P. Morgan on Georgia the radical wing of the Democratic party felt constrained to appeal once again to the ever-present race hatred. "A college president of good standing recently said, 'Well, people may say what they choose about the encroachments of corporations, I, for one, shall not discuss the subject.' In two large State institutions with which the writer is acquainted scarcely any interest whatsoever is manifested in election contests. One professor said outright that he did not agree with the party in power, but it was not safe to vote his convictions. There is not in all the Southern States, between the Potomac and the Mississippi, a chair of political science; and the interest in sound instruction on political subjects is so weak that there is no agitation anywhere for the establishment of such departments. And instead of encouraging advance along these lines the so-called Ogden influence indirectly discourages it. Not one of the colleges that has profited by this new movement, not one whose officials affiliated with Mr. Ogden and his board, has done anything to encourage freedom of speech on economic subjects. An excellent institution whose faculty lays especial emphasis on the utmost freedom of opinion on the race question has never said a word about the scandalous bribery and tyrannical conduct of certain great corporations operating under its very nose. The editor of a particularly able Southern magazine recently refused to publish an article from one of its regular contributors: the rejected manuscript was an arraignment of present industrial abuses in the South. "The General Educational Board of New York and the subsidiary Southern Education Bureau proclaim the greatest freedom of speech; but none of their members, with the notable exception of Albert Shaw and George F. Peabody, and none of their supporters in the South have ever found it possible to condemn publicly the methods of Mr. Rockefeller, their great benefactor. This is distinctly discouraging to those who have hoped still for better things, who even now wage a steady warfare against backwardness and deeply entrenched tradition. These are Southern conditions; in calling attention to them the author does not mean to imply that Northern colleges are freer from the blighting in-

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—The class struggle is getting fiercer every day. BROTHER JONATHAN—Again that nonsensical term, class struggle. There is no class struggle, I tell you. There is no hard and fast line between the classes. Any workingman by honesty, sobriety and sufficient effort can rise to be a capitalist. Consequently your class struggle is all up in the air. U. S.—How many thousand dollars have you stolen in your life? B. J.—I! Not one! U. S.—Oh, I beg your pardon. How many kegs of beer do you consume per day? B. J.—Sir, I'll have you understand that I'm no drunkard! U. S.—Then you must be very lazy. How many hours do you spend in bed a day? B. J. (ruefully)—I only wish I could spend the eight or nine, which are essential to a man's health. But I'm working ten hours a day in a factory over across the river, and it takes nearly an hour to go each way, and— U. S.—Then you're not a capitalist yet? B. J.—No, hang it, I'm not. U. S.—Well, don't be downcast. You know Hyde, McCall, McCurdy and other wealthy men worked long before coming into their millions. B. J.—Do you class me with those legislative corruptors, and misappropriators of funds, sir? U. S.—Nay, nay! I was just thinking how clean and sober a life Steel Trust Corey and Tobacco Trust Duke and a few others live. B. J.—What, those divorce court frequenters? U. S.—And then what a pile of work Carnegie and Rockefeller go through at their establishments every day. B. J.—Those sea rovers and globe trotters! (Beginning to see light.) Well I swan! Tripped again! Virtue, abstinence and hard work don't have much to do with it, do they? U. S.—Not much. Who, then, do you think make up the wage working class? B. J.—The shiftless and improvident— U. S.—Not so. Some may be shiftless and improvident; others are not. That which forces both sets to sell themselves into wage slavery is something common to both— B. J.—What's that? U. S.—Their being toolless, that is, non-holders of the necessities of production. B. J.—Call it that way. U. S.—Consequently, not until Socialism is established, and every one thereby given free access to the tools of production, can the toolless, wage-working class be abolished. The class struggle is, then, no nonsensical term, but a real, palpable, fact. The discontent arising from this fact is so widespread and the experience of the people is becoming so extensive that the yarns of the capitalist parties to the contrary will not fool them much longer. They have been fooled by the money and tariff questions so long that they are now tired of such. They are ready for the seed of Socialism. He who does not preach the straightest goods is either too ignorant for a preacher or is a knave. This capitalist system must go and make room for the Socialist Commonwealth. Nothing short of this will do. So long as this capitalist system lasts the people will not only be paupers, but will be pauperized worse and worse. Year theory that I just pumped all the wind-out of help to suggest the enormous criminality and insanity of a social system a feature of which is that the larger the stores of wealth, the poorer are the producers. Away with it! influence of special interests. Indeed, it would seem that we have no such thing as academic freedom in America, and there are not a few who openly assert that such is the case. But in the old South, where such remarkable changes are taking place and where complete freedom or discussion is so absolutely essential in the face of extraordinary difficulties, it does seem that all our forces making for progress might be united in the great cause.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, RESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

KIDNAPPING AND KIDNAPING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When a President who has lately rescued an American citizen from foreign kidnapers by threatening them with the whole armed power of the United States and has denounced kidnapping in the severest terms, as worthy of capital punishment—when, I say, such a President, who has sworn to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed, sees law abiding fellow citizens kidnapped by their own countrymen and held, year after year, at the peril of their lives, without authority and without the privilege of bail, ransom, or trial, as accorded by the federal constitution and the established usage of ordinary kidnapers, and has not the first word to say concerning the matter save words of reproach and abuse for the imperilled sufferers therefrom, then it is morally certain that the President has either changed his mind with regard to the heinousness of kidnapping or else he never had any objections to that or any other form of lawlessness when practiced upon those who are "undesirable citizens" to him. In either case it would be in better taste for public journals to move his impeachment for betraying his high and important trust than to laud and glorify his brazen persistence in that for which he and the whole government ought to be ashamed.

Granville P. Wilson. Boston, Mass., May 2.

ROBERT A. PINKERTON REFUTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I notice in the Denver "Republican" of the 29th ult., a report that one Morris Friedman has published a book revealing the secrets and methods of the Pinkertons, under the title, "The Pinkerton Labor Spy." Robert A. Pinkerton, according to the report, states the book is merely another manifestation of the propaganda to arouse sentiment for the accused men. Pinkerton further states that to his recollection Mr. Friedman was not an employee of theirs. Permit me to state that I am personally acquainted with Mr. Friedman, and I know positively that he was an employee of the Pinkertons, and furthermore, took dictation from one of the Pinkertons, while he was in Denver on various occasions; and that Mr. Friedman imparted to me that he had considerable information which would be of a sensational nature to the public, he revealing to me the contents of various documents in his possession. Mr. Friedman is no Socialist, anarchist, or sympathizer of the Western Federation of Miners, but was bitter in his denunciation of the methods resorted to, to secure possession of the W. F. M. officials now in custody. On several occasions, I endeavored to persuade Mr. Friedman to give up his information, but he thought he could utilize it to better advantage by elaborating the information he received, while in the employ of the Pinkertons. From what he told me McParland is an illiterate person, unable to compose a respectable letter; his rapid promotion being due to his despicable methods of prostituting his manhood at the bidding of his employers. Mr. Friedman told me these things with the understanding that I reveal it to no one, hence I could say nothing heretofore.

Martin Hurwitz. Denver, Colo., May 2.

MASSACHUSETTS AROUSED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The biggest demonstration the world ever saw was held in Boston yesterday. I mean the Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone demonstration, Frank Bohn was the hero of the occasion. His name is on everybody's lips to-day, all over Massachusetts. It is bearing fruit. I had 4 subs. for the Weekly People to-day. Yours, A. Quarnstrom. Somerville, Mass., May 6.

"THE UNDESIRABLES" AND "THE DOUGHNUT BRIGADE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As a reminder, Roosevelt is being denounced for having referred to Moyer and Haywood as "undesirable citizens." No doubt they are undesirable—to him and his class—and labor's attitude in denouncing him may be justified, as his utterances, coming as they do, on the eve of their trial for life, may work irreparable injury. However, let us not forget that some months ago others of the same class of men now termed undesirable—the delegates to the last I. W. W. convention

who stood for clear class-conscious revolutionary organization of the working class—were alluded to by the Mahoneys, Shermans, O'Neills, et al., as the "Doughnut Brigade," "Beggars" and "Tramps."

The "undesirable citizens" and the "Doughnut Brigade" are one and the same. Those terms come from the same source, though through different mouthpieces. Fraternally, George Steinhart. New York, May 7.

THE SPADE TO DIG THE GRAVE OF CAPITALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have had more trouble the past two weeks than in that many years, and all because The People failed to arrive. I quarrelled with the postmaster, cursed the railroads, and ran all over town to borrow the missing copies, and, as luck would have it, each one had just lent his paper to some other fellow, or was going to right away, etc., etc.

All at once the idea dawned upon my mind that perhaps my year was up—though I'd stake my yearly income that I renewed three months ago—so, to make sure, and save patience, I send you \$1 and a piece of advice to go with it: DON'T EVER, FOR ANY EARTHLY REASON, LET MY PAPER STOP AGAIN.

Why, I haven't eaten a square meal, or had a night's rest during these two weeks, and I've grown so cranky and ugly that the neighbors are complaining, so don't let it happen again.

I'm so busy counting the nails which the I. W. W. is driving into the coffin of the A. F. of L. from week to week that no wonder I lose my temper and appetite and forget about obligations; but just as soon as my "ship" arrives, I'm going to enroll my name on the "life list" of the Weekly People.

Each new victory seems to add to the excitement of the hour, and it begins to look as if Vincent St. Clare's prophecy, that the "Industrialists would capture the government in 1915" begins to look somewhat more substantial than a mere dream.

I notice he never mentioned the I. W. W. as being the main factor in proving him a prophet—but then he is excusable. Had he made that admission his "Industrial Republic" would have gone begging for a chance of publication in the S. P. press. If I didn't have to put in fourteen hours out of twenty-four for my "keeps," I'd take a day off and canvass the town for subs to The People, and I'm straining every nerve to accomplish that feat, but cannot do so just yet. Am afraid Shylock will be short a few dollars at the end of the year if I waste a few hours. I'm growing so anxious for the funeral of capitalism. Hurry up, friends and dig that grave. The People is the proper spade to make the dirt fly, and is growing better every week. Hattie F. Hadley. Lynden, Wash., May 4.

RAILROAD WORKERS TRICKED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In regard to the change of hours and the ten per cent raise in wages on the street railways in this State, I find from statements of the rank and file that running time from point to point has been shortened, that is, it must be made in from five to ten minutes quicker.

I do not find much enthusiasm among the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad train switchmen over their new contracts. For instance, in the line at the pay car last week a railroad brakeman of twenty-one years' service was kicking good and hard about how he was bid out of his job by another wage slave, who had already made five changes. The kicking slave believed that that sort of thing could not go on all the time, pointing to the men in line; that the company was putting young men on learning. That means, they will in time take the places of old employees who will be kicked out in the cold, and he'd be damned if he would stand this all the time. He said he went in and asked the train dispatcher where he was going next. The dispatcher told him to report on job so and so, until further notice. And thus the great struggle, the competition for jobs, goes on with ever increasing momentum. Railroad Employee. Providence, R. I., May 6.

SOCIALISM IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

in his crippled hand, came into the store, where I am working as a clerk, and he (the old man) asked me to subscribe for the "Appeal to Reason." He said that the "Appeal" is a cheap paper and well worth to be subscribed for. I asked him whom that paper represents, and what is the aim of it? In reply he said, why, that is a Socialist paper and the aim of it is to abolish the capitalist system!

I did want to find out how honest and smart the "Appeal's" agents are, so I told him in a joke that I am a capitalist myself, therefore I cannot support a newspaper which is against my class interest. Then the agent said that I misunderstood him! He never meant to say that "Appeal to Reason" is against capitalism. Oh, no; he says that the object of the Appeal is to educate the working class in such a way that they should be in harmony with the capitalist class; and the more workingmen and women will read the "Appeal" the safer the capitalist class will be.

Then I told him that I have heard something about the Socialist Labor Party, and its press, the Daily and Weekly People. In reply to that he gave me good information. He says that the S. D. P. is a crazy, revolutionary movement and still worse is the editor, Daniel De Leon. Then he says: "I have to admit that De Leon is the most profound political economist of the day in America. It is true that De Leon is a perfect, sincere and honest man. His principles are right. But he (De Leon) is a crazy fanatic anyhow." Don't laugh.

Then I asked him if he knows something about the Industrial Workers of the World. In reply to that the old man says: "From the inception, the I. W. W. was good. But later, when they (the De Leonites) came to the last I. W. W. convention they disrupted it. De Leon called the president of the I. W. W., Comrade Charles O. Sherman, fakir. We know that Sherman is a good-standing member of the Socialist party; and De Leon calls him 'fakir'!" The result was that the I. W. W. fell to pieces.

When the old man got through with his information I told him that I cannot subscribe for his paper because it is against my own interest. Although I am the head clerk here, and get good wages, but at the very same time I am no more than a wage slave; therefore, it is my interest, as a wage worker, to be a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and to support the true workingmen's press.

Then the old man says that "the S. L. P. press don't educate on the right line." Instead of answering him, I went to the register and I opened my till and took out the latest issue of the Weekly People and gave it to him. He should prove to me where the S. L. P. press don't educate on the right lines.

The old man was surprised to see The People in the till (a till is only to keep money in, not newspapers). He blushed a little and did not say anything. I told him that I will give him twenty-five cents if he will write a letter for me. Inclosed you will find his letter.

In regard to the information about the I. W. W. convention, I have a word to say. The poor, old man didn't know that I spent about \$200 to be able to be at the last I. W. W. convention. Yes, I did not miss even one session during the whole convention. It was not Sherman alone, that the honest delegates called fakir. They called Comrades Hannemann (is my name, from New York), Kirkpatrick, C. E. Mahoney, McMullen, P. W. Cronin, all fakirs. I was also present a day after the convention, October 4, 1906, when Comrade Sherman or Comrade Sluggers sent sluggers to slug Vincent St. John and Fred W. Heslewood. Yes, the De Leonites are now all over the country, therefore the pure and simple Socialists will have a hard job to tell their bluffs. Hoping you will find space for my letter in our press, I remain, yours for the S. L. P.

Harry Mager, Edmonton, Alberta, Northwest Territory, April 29.

(Enclosure.) Edmonton, Alta., April 5.—I met a man who belongs to the S. L. P. He asked me how much I got out of each subscription for the Appeal to Reason. I told him twenty-five cents. He gave me twenty-five cents rather than take a subscription.

After I asked him to take a subscription, he gave it because I have a family to support on commission on subscriptions. L. Klamrath.

MORGAN'S ANCIENT SOCIETY A new edition of this great American classic has been put upon the market at a price within the reach of all. Price, cloth, \$1.50. Send orders to NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 to 6 New Reade Street New York.

AS TO REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

(By Samuel L. Brooks, Buffalo, N. Y.) The points in this article are presented merely as an outline of the things we should earnestly consider before another National Convention is upon us. It is not intended to fully cover the question, but simply to call forth the expression of workingmen who are vitally interested in solving problems that mean for them emancipation and life.

The interest that has been shown by members of both political and economic organizations in the discussion that has been carried on through the columns of the Daily and Weekly People, under the title "As To Politics," proves to the keen observer that there is a feeling of unrest throughout the ranks. Editor DeLeon's defense of the ballot as necessary to a revolutionary movement, must have clarified minds in both factions and led to the conclusion that there can be no revolutionary movement in America, armed with all modern weapons, without the ballot. But after this has been accepted, it leaves a vague feeling that all is not well with the movement.

Viewing all sides of the question, it would seem that John Sandgren must have had other reasons than those brought forth in his contention that the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Party should break camp and the emancipation of the working-class be left entirely in the hands of the economic movement, the Industrial Workers of the World. He seemed conscious that the division of forces necessary for the existence of two political organizations, weakens the Social Revolutionary Movement. Solidarity is necessary to concerted action. UNITY IS NEEDED, BUT MOST OF ALL, UNITY OF FUNDAMENTAL REVOLUTIONARY FORCES, THE POLITICAL AND THE ECONOMIC.

At present we find the Industrial Workers of the World standing firmly on the economic basis without "affiliation with any political party." On the other hand, we find the Socialist Labor Party standing for and teaching the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World, endorsing it as the proper economic form of organization to bring about the emancipation of the working-class.

This state of affairs hangs the burden of the revolutionary movement heavily around the necks of its supporters. The political organization standing squarely for the revolution, cannot maintain itself and press without being a constant burden that drains its membership to the limit of its resources. The economic movement being mainly dependent upon the same set of individuals, also requires sinews of war and sends forth its appeals. The establishment of the Industrial Union Bulletin renders the conditions still more acute.

Now, the press is the life-blood of any movement, and if it ceases to circulate the movement dies. The agitator in approaching his shop-mates must make a choice as to which organ, the political or economic, he ought to present in order to shape opinions toward a revolutionary standpoint. This places him in a divided state of mind, for it is plain to be seen that neither fills all requirements. The political only contains the necessary fire to arouse general interest; the economic lacks this, but touches the problems that are close to the individual.

The question, then, naturally arises, is it not possible for the present economic organ to be extended so it will embrace the political field, thus doing away with the necessity of maintaining a separate political organization with its press, executive heads and consequent expenses?

The working-class is reaching out after industrial unionism and the present need of funds for organizing industries, brings this divided state of affairs home with pregnant meaning and must be the means of producing some action on the part of the class-conscious worker to help complete a unity of forces.

The cry will undoubtedly be raised that the position taken herein is fundamentally the same already taken by all revolutionists; but that it is "too soon" to raise this point now; it should be left until some time later, when "the time is ripe."

The pure and simple fakir says that "socialism is all right, but the time is

AS TO REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

not ripe." The political S. P. shark says, "the I. W. W. is all right, but the time is not ripe." But one fact is plain, there exists within the minds of the individual revolutionists convictions that they must have a point as a nucleus about which to crystallize. Sentiments are beginning to crop forth in the movement that threaten to destroy the basic principles of the I. W. W. if allowed to spread without the widest discussion.

Fellow workers, do not allow this matter to be smothered by procrastinators and the movement allowed to take on abnormal phases because of the flimsy excuse that it is "too young" or "too weak." The movement was not "too young" nor "too weak" last October. Labor organizations, like children, are apt to show evil tendencies in their youth, when experience is all before, and demand correction promptly, for if such tendencies are allowed to develop they become a part of the organism and cannot be torn loose. A revolutionary movement can lose nothing when growths that are sapping its life are chopped off.

There is still another point which calls for consideration for uniting the political and economic organizations. The presence of the middle-class in a revolutionary working-class organization should generally be regarded with suspicion. The contention of the intellectual type that a life devoted to study is required to guide the revolutionary movement, sounds "droll" to the class-conscious workingman who is fully alive to the situation; for he realizes that no amount of study can balance the loss of actual proletarian experience which is vital to all intelligent working-class revolutionary action.

The field of the teacher is that of a sympathizer, and as such is important; but the way is apt to have pitfalls and the teacher to take the stand of leader, which a working-class movement does not want outside its own ranks. The development of the movement calls for a purely proletarian organization. This can only be accomplished by the Industrial Workers of the World placing on foot its own political expression; then all that is foreign to working-class experiences will work out naturally, as fermenting liquor works itself clear of impurities.

A working-class movement that does not contain the vital revolutionary forces generated by the class struggle, is dead regardless of the artificial life furnished from external sources. In other words, a working-class movement that must be initiated, guided, and financed by the middle-class, is simply a farce.

Another consideration demands that the Industrial Workers of the World follows the teachings of Marx, that only a trades union can set up a true political expression party of the working-class. Developments have changed the trade union to the industrial union, and the Karl Marx to-day would teach that only an industrial union can place on foot a political expression of the working-class interests. At present any political party may claim it stands in the interest of the working-class. It may present its proofs, and acceptance rests entirely in the intelligence of individual workers.

If the Industrial Workers of the World places its political reflex as a constituent part of the working-class movement, to which no one but the wage-slave may become a member, the claim of other political parties would obviously be farcical and the worker would be lifted clear of all doubt as to the question of "how do I know you are any more honest than other politicians?"

In closing, the appeal is made to the rank and file of the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Party and the Industrial Workers of the World to give these points serious attention, and not to allow the movement to drift to ruin for want of taking a stand in time. Let the Siamese-Twin-Revolution be done away with and a Revolutionary Giant be established with feet planted squarely under it and its hands grasping both the economic and political forces. Then, and then only, will it be able to strike out at the enemy with full strength.

SAMUEL L. BROOKS.

AS TO THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

(By Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.) Now that the discussion "As to Politics" has closed, one thing above all else seems to have become clear from it, namely, the reverse of what Daniel DeLeon says about Unionism in his "Burning Question of Trades Unionism."—"No matter what takes place in the political field the citizen will always instinctively raise his political arm to ward off the blow at his rights and privileges administered through the legal channels of capitalist society. There-

fore argue as you will, a party of labor is absolutely necessary (leaving out all the other forceful reasons brought out in the discussion) for the purpose of keeping labor from being divided by the shams of capitalism. This division could not fail to show its evil consequences in the economic movement, because of the utter impossibility to keep politics out of the union. Even the most sanguine 'pure and simple industrialist' cannot fail to have caught this lesson from Gompersism. Besides we cannot afford to

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—Chicago labor circles have a curious specimen of "the fiery revolutionist" in the "Freco-Quibbo-Halspitticus" that you describe. Nothing would please him more than to see his habitat, characteristics, etc., set forth in the natural history pages of The People. He would then recognize that his limited influence and circumscribed field of action have been greatly extended. In order to deny him that pleasure, The People is compelled to forego the publication of your contribution.

E. B., COLUMBUS, O.—The Weekly People page containing Letter-Box, had already been stereotyped when your request came. The latter could not, for that reason, be granted.

R. W., WEST WALLESEND, N. S. WALES, AUSTRALIA.—In small production the finished product of one manufacturer becomes the raw material of another. In large production, however, this division of labor is eliminated. Production becomes a continuous process, from the digging of the sources of supply to the use of the finished product. The Steel Trust of this country, for instance, digs its own ores, transports, smelts, and shapes them into structural iron or steel and, through subsidiary corporations, erects buildings which it rents out on the modern profit-making plan. There is no question as to where raw material and finished product leave off and begin, there.

G. E., ALBANY, N. Y.—Notice came too late for insertion in the Weekly People.

M. R., TRENTON, N. J.—You ask questions like a Philadelphia lawyer. Is the close proximity of the City of Brotherly Love responsible for the

acidity of your interrogations? As for ordering things done, why you have Kaiser Wilhelm and Theodore, the most desirable, beaten thinner than the finest shade of difference between silence and noise. Still, The People is kindly disposed toward you; and will enlighten you accordingly.

The middle class is a part of the capitalist class; the small part, small in capital, small in power, and small in methods. The only thing big about the middle class is the mistaken conception it has of itself. The fact that the middle class is a small part of the capitalist class will explain "Your mention of the middle class, when you claim there are only two classes."

Regarding the candidates, The People can only, echo-like, repeat your "why?" But don't let the matter rest there. Address yourself to the S. L. P. organization responsible for the awful things you charge. They, undoubtedly, will answer you more, much more, definitely.

President James O'Connell was slated to speak before the "Organized Labor" session of the Peace Conference, held at Cooper Union, on April 16, but he failed to put in an appearance. He most likely had his hands full establishing "harmony" (between capitalist and laborer) elsewhere.

S. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; W. N. N. Y. CITY; E. S., NEW YORK CITY; A. M., NEW LONDON, CONN.; S. B., DENVER, COLO.; V. H. K., NEW YORK CITY; D. E. G., PITTSBURG, PA.; C. E. P., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; G. P. C., CLEBURNE, TEXAS; J. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; M. C., DENVER, COLO.; G. M., TORONTO, CANADA; D. F., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND; D. M., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND—Matter received.

allow the workers to be divided on any issue."

This only by way of introduction. There is a question that is becoming more and more frequent. It is this, "If we admit that the I. W. W. must develop its own reflex, would it not be logical to abandon the Socialist Labor Party at once?"

In an I. W. W. sense, we answer with the dialectic characteristic of the Socialist Labor Party "that to disband before the I. W. W. has developed its reflex would be to abandon the field to the enemy, and that the S. L. P. will never do. That the S. L. P. will be only too glad to disband when the reflex of the I. W. W. is developed, if it can be called to disband to emerge into one's ideal." However sound and true that position is, as members of the S. L. P. it cannot suffice for us, for after all it cannot help being true that we have clung to the S. L. P. with all the tenacity of our beings, through a multitude of almost insurmountable difficulties because we were positive that it contained the ideals of the political expressions of the working class. By this, let it not be said that I hold that the S. L. P. as it stands is immaculate. On the contrary, anything that grows needs larger clothing, and the working class is developing so fast towards maturity that to fit it the S. L. P. needs a great deal of expansion. Never did the S. L. P. look forward to a more important convention than the one of next year. But what I mean is that the fundamental principles of the S. L. P. are sound and contain the ideal of a working class political organization. Whatever name it may finally bear matters not. Its basic principle is that it is but a reflex of the economic organization, which must be the solid groundwork of the labor movement. It denies state autonomy and subjugates the right of the individual to that of the whole. It forbids political trading with the capitalist parties. It is perfectly international in character. And last but not least it insists upon the party owning its own press.

"But," says the I. W. W. opponent of the S. L. P., "while all that is true enough, yet the S. L. P. admits non-wage-workers and therefore it can be no true party of labor." They say that the reflex of the I. W. W. must be as rigid upon that subject as the I. W. W. itself.

This question, which arose at the last National Convention of the S. L. P., is sure to be brought up again next year, and before that it ought to be thoroughly thrashed out by the membership. Before the I. W. W. came into existence and when the political movement took the lead in the field, there was, seemingly, at least, some sense in the argument that it should exclude non-wage-workers. The danger appeared of the movement falling into the hands of non-wage-workers, who, influenced by their posi-

tion in society might at a critical point scuttle the revolution. That argument so far from gaining force with the launching of the I. W. W. has been entirely obliterated. In fact, it is only since the organization of the I. W. W. since it became the basis of the revolutionary movement of America that I for one fully comprehended my own position, could fully analyze my own mental attitude.

I held with utmost rigor to Marx's motto that the emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class itself and that therefore the guiding reins of the movement must be in the hands of wage-workers. Yet, in the 1904 Convention, positively assured of the logic of my position I opposed any constitutional amendment that tended to limit or abridge the rights of non-wage-workers in the S. L. P. How the two positions could tally I never reasoned out, each seemed to stand perfectly well alone, on its own legs; but instinctively I am sure I looked to the S. T. & L. A. for the connecting link. Now the logic of the position is plain.

The political party exists only for the purpose of tearing down capitalist society. When that is done its mission is fulfilled and its life is ended. Hence, any one that realizes that as a natural event in social evolution capitalism has been born, has grown, developed and run its course ought not to be denied the privilege to aid to tear the rotten structure down. In the words of the S. L. P., "any honest and intelligent citizen" is fit for that job. Moreover the movement cannot afford to deprive itself of the aid of such genius, honesty, intelligence or education as may offer its services no matter from whence that may come. It is folly to assert that all mental capacity is confined within the limits of the working class, and few of the working class can afford to purchase the education that can easily be had by members of other classes. For all these reasons the political movement can lose nothing but may gain much by getting into its folds others than wage-workers only. However, it should be added that the S. L. P. need never, neither hope for nor fear, a great influx of non-wage-workers. It can attract only those whose intelligence, mental honesty and strength of character place them absolutely above their class and upon the plane of humanity. All others it does inevitably repel. Its platform, its tactics, its literature, its soundness and class-consciousness rouse the ire of all capitalistic minds, from the plutocracy to the slums, via organized scabbery. But the economic labor movement occupies an entirely different position. That exists not for the purpose of tearing down only. Upon it rest the successful issues of the revolution,—the revolution that must be the work of the working class itself. It is the frame-

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

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

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.
The regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on May 13, with Wilton in the chair and following members present: Heyman, Chase, Olpp, Wilton, Crawford, Neuhaus, Walters, Jacobson, Vaughan, McCormick, Moren, Teichlauf, Connolly.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted with the correction as to the reasons why Eck resigned, namely his work in connection with the New Jersey S. E. C.

Financial report for week ending May 4, income, \$28.38; expenditures, \$24.16; for the week ending May 11, income, \$48.13; expenditures, \$19.44.

Crawford reported progress for the Press Committee. Report received. Teichlauf reported for the investigating committee, that in the matter of Connolly's complaint, the committee arrived at a different recommendation, namely, that the matter belongs properly before a tribunal of Sections' Grievance Committee and that Connolly be informed to that effect.

Communications: Application for a section charter from New Orleans, La., signed by thirty-three members. Granted.

The following members of the N. E. C. voted that the vote taken in the matter of the affiliation of race federations with the S. L. P. was unconstitutional: Richter, Michigan; Kircher, Ohio; Dowler, Texas; Reimer, Massachusetts; Jacobson, New York; Gilchrist, Pennsylvania.

From Chase to the National Secretary, request to secure a copy of Connolly's letter. An answer from National Secretary to Chase's request. Also a circular letter sent by Chase to the members of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee. Laid over to new business.

From Olive M. Johnson, member of the N. E. C. from California, a circular letter to the N. E. C. members with a motion to remove the present N. E. C. Sub-Committee for insubordination and incapacity. Appended to the letter was a copy of the ballot on the removal of the present N. E. C. Sub-Committee.

The National Secretary received the following answers to the ballot sent out: From Comrade Riel, Minnesota, voting in favor of the motion. From Downey, Virginia, in favor of the motion; from Dowler, Texas, voting in favor; from Reimer, Massachusetts, and Richter, Michigan, against the motion.

Also a letter from Reimer, entering a protest against the activity of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee since the last meeting of the N. E. C.

From Gilchrist, Pa., on the same matter. He votes against the Johnson motion. From Jacobson, N. Y., request that the Sub-Committee submit to the N. E. C. its side of the case.

From De Leon, a circular letter to the members of the N. E. C., relative to his correspondence with Bohn. A motion was made by Connolly to elect a special committee to draw up an answer to charges made by Olive M. Johnson against the sub-committee.

Motion carried by a vote of seven against three. Crawford, Olpp and Vaughan were elected to act as committee. The committee to report at the next meeting.

Motion was made and carried to lay over all correspondence relative to the nominations of delegates to the International Socialist Congress, to be held at Stuttgart, to the time set for the closing of nominations.

From Richter request for certain information as to the actions of the Sub-Committee and Connolly. Placed in the hands of the special committee elected to-night. All such correspondence to be placed in the hands of this committee.

From Davidson, St. Paul, Minn., complaint against Bradborg. Moved and carried to inform Davidson that he must proceed in this matter in a constitutional manner.

The order of business was at this juncture suspended and the Connolly matter taken up.

During the discussion of this matter a communication from Comrade Hoesack was read containing a copy of resolutions adopted by Branch No. 2, Section Hudson County, N. J. A vote was taken on the motion to adopt the report of the committee with the following result:

For the motion: Teichlauf, Crawford, Jacobson, Wilton, Chase, McCormick, Neuhaus; against: Moren, Heyman, Vaughan, Olpp, Walters, Connolly. Vaughan votes against it, as it is his opinion that the Sub-Committee has a right of jurisdiction in the matters of this kind.

From Richter, Michigan, member of the N. E. C. Received and filed. From Appel, organizer Section Los Angeles, Cal., with charges against Fleischman. Motion was made to instruct Fleischman to deposit his card with Section Los Angeles. Amendment was made to substitute the S. E. C. of California instead of Section Los Angeles. Motion carried as amended.

From Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal., relative to a libel suit decided against the Party and that members voluntarily assessed themselves twenty-five cents each to cover the costs.

From Gillhaus, Eureka, Cal., report of his work. From De Leon, several letters, with report of meetings at which he spoke. From Miller, Richmond, Va., on the vote taken as to the resignation of the Virginia S. E. C. From Heutenbrink, Boston, Mass., on local conditions of the movement.

A bill from the Labor News Company, amounting to \$50, was ordered to be paid. From Gilchrist, of Pennsylvania, on financial party matters. Gollerstepper asks for credentials to the International Socialist Congress. Granted.

From Lundgard, Globe, Arizona, conditions in Globe and on his experiences in Mexico, while distributing Party literature. Moved and carried that a Territorial Committee be formed at Phoenix, Ariz. Bohn reported as to the conditions in Philadelphia and desirability of having an organizer placed in that city. Moved and carried to adopt the plan.

This concluded the correspondence. Bohn and Jacobson reported as to the moving of the Party printing plant, and headquarters and the distribution of space in the new building. Report received.

The complaint of Chase against Bohn was then taken up. Motion was made to approve of the action of National Secretary. Vaughan desired to go on record as denying the Sub-Committee the right to decide this question as it is within the province of the N. E. C. only.

The motion was then carried by a vote of nine against two. Adjournment followed. Adam Moren, Secretary.

PLOTTING IN BOISE

DEEP SEATED ATTEMPT TO ENFLAME PEOPLE TO RIOT.

Sensational Reports Sprung in Morning Papers As First Move—Famous War Correspondents Present At Trial To Aid—Sheriff Hodgkin Busy After New Panel—Letters of Encouragement Pour In To Attorneys for Defense.

Boise, Idaho, May 12.—A sensational report was sprung in the morning papers to-day, dated from Lewiston, to the effect that the Western Federation of Miners was plotting to shoot Orchard from the mountainside near the penitentiary.

Hutchinson, of the Executive Board of the Federation arrived here last night.

Though the capitalist papers in several cities, notably Chicago, are making much of the impossible yarn of Moyer's having served a term for burglary in Joliet jail in the 80's, no stock is taken in the story here, in spite of allegations of detective agent Wm. A. Pinkerton.

Darrow points out that even if the yarn were true, it would be only a recommendation for Moyer, as his twenty exemplary years since then would be entirely in his favor.

The whole story is, however, a clumsy fabrication. Moyer has been prominent for years, and the Pinkertons and their spies would certainly not have left such a story against a man they hated, slumber for so long a time.

The eleven jurors are not pleased at being confined while Sheriff Hodgkin scours the county for his 100 venire men, but Judge Wood, exercising his judicial discretion has declined to liberate them.

Four of the jurors are known to have declared long ago their firm belief in the guilt of the kidnapped men. They are among the eight not yet examined by the defense, and will be challenged for cause when the examination is taken up.

Darrow, chief attorney for the defense, lives practically in the jail, so intent is he on the proper handling of the case. To-night he lectured publicly at the Unitarian Church, on Walt Whitman. The lecture was intensely interesting, and well received.

Darrow is getting stacks of mail daily, from men of all occupations, encouraging him and the defendants, and denouncing the conduct of the prosecution, and Roosevelt's uncalled for utterances. The Yukon dispatch already forwarded was highly appreciated by all

here, especially by the wronged men. The eyes of the nation, especially the working class, are surely on Boise City now.

James Kirwan, acting secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, who was here to consult with Moyer and Haywood on business of the Federation, returned to Denver last night. It was said he had been served with a subpoena to appear as witness for the prosecution.

The conviction of Preston and Smith at Goldfield may be part of a vast detective plot to arouse an insurrection which would benefit the prosecution here in Boise. St. John's trial may be carried on and financed by the Standard Oil interests.

The prosecution's trump card is held by the Pinkertons, who hope to cause an insurrection, and thereby turn public opinion in their favor. Their theory is that if a general outbreak could be brought about, the public in the melee would lose sight of the land-frauds indictments against Borah and hundreds of others here and elsewhere.

St. John and his comrades are reported to be confined in a filthy jail, actually lousy.

The prosecution's array of witnesses in the Haywood case would seem to indicate that it is their intention to drag into court all the details they can of the Colorado labor troubles. With these colored to suit themselves, and heralded broadcast by the aggregation of world-famous news-paper war-correspondents gathered here, they hope to arouse the public's passions, thus saving themselves the bother of a legal execution, and allowing their indicted senators and others to escape scot free.

The monkeying by the Idaho officials and detectives with social forces they don't understand may cause a world's explosion. Even the "desirable" citizens of Boise entertain these premonitions. It rests with the working class of the country, by remaining cool and keeping themselves well in hand, to block the deep-laid plot.

Wade R. Parks.

four have now passed examination by counsel for the defense and the prosecution, and are accepted provisionally, dependent later on peremptory challenges, of which each side has ten.

The juror selected to-day was Walter Shaw, 29 years of age, formerly a member of the Meat Cutters' Union. Shaw has a brother in Seattle, Wash., who is a member of the Legislature. The three men, who were provisionally accepted last Thursday before the first panel ran out are: A. L. Ewing, a carpenter; W. M. Van Orsdale, a farmer; and Sam. D. Gilman, also a farmer.

Sheriff Hodgkin appeared in court this afternoon when the case was reopened at 2 p. m., with a new panel of nineteen talesmen, personally selected.

Of these, thirty-four immediately asked to be excused. Twenty-four of the number gave reasons sufficient to convince the Court, and their plea was granted. The other seventy-five were held for examination.

The court-room was again filled, the Haywood family being prominent in the throng.

Although only one new man was selected to-day, Clarence Darrow, attorney for the defense, still hopes to have a full jury by the end of the week. The danger that a third panel will have to be called for is very slight.

Everything continues quiet, in spite of the alarmist reports of interested persons and organizations.

As the time for the actual trial approaches, the hedging tactics of the prosecution make it seem more and more probable that they are shaky on their case, and wish something would happen in their favor.

Wade R. Parks.

DARROW'S ARGUMENT.

(Continued from page 1.)

out through the papers; that the papers, speaking time and time again for the prosecution, had often announced that many surprises would be sprung on the defense when the case came to trial.

The prosecution, which consists of the whole of officialdom of Idaho—but more especially of Gooding and his staff, the Senator already mentioned and some lawyers paid to do things right or wrong with all the detectives that can be mustered.

Darrow pleads why should Haywood be compelled to defend his life against surprises? Are you going to use an indictment as a snare to lead a man into the dark and stab him? Haywood has a right to know what specific things he is to be tried for.

Darrow pointed out the lack of names on the indictment. He pictured the utmost secrecy maintained throughout by the state; "That the evidence had been guarded by the state as carefully as a man would guard his life."

He further said that this case is to be tried in a civilized community where common law holds sway. That the prosecutors are not trappers in search of victims. It was pointed out that Haywood is a thousand miles from home and friends; that it had leaked out that he was to be tried for acts from Denver to California and from the Lakes to the Gulf.

Witnesses will be brought here from Colorado, Nevada, California and elsewhere; and would any of the prosecution deny Haywood the right to have his witnesses brought here to answer testimony which is to be introduced here to take his life away?

"Borah, will you condemn this man to death without the defense having an opportunity to see and procure its witnesses? Here we are within four days of trial and the defense does not know what they are going up against."

Darrow urged that the prosecution would lose nothing by unburdening itself of its terrible secrets. He stated that the state should have no secrets in the matter; but that the law recognized in the defendant who is on trial for life the propriety of him guarding his secrets.

Here followed several questions by the judge first asking if Darrow meant to state that the defense was not ready for trial if this bill of particulars was not granted. "Yes; we are not prepared for trial without this information. We do not, however, propose to use that for the purpose of asking delay."

Court also made inquiry as to when the appeals to higher courts were made. Borah popped in a question to ask what are the basis of the "surprises" spoken of by Darrow. Much animation was manifested by the SENATOR. Borah's next question was if "WE start in to set forth a bill of particulars what would you expect us to give?"

And the judge also asked another question and that was as to when the defendants pleaded to the indictment. That was a question as I see it apropos to Borah's law that it was too late to inform Haywood what the charges against him might be before the trial should begin. The court adjourned till three P. M. At three P. M. the court announced it would hand in its decision on the motion Wednesday 10 A. M.

Wade R. Parks.

ONE MORE JUROR.

(Continued from page 1.)

Boise, Idaho, May 13.—Of the twelve jurors who are to try Wm. D. Haywood on the ridiculous charge of killing ex-Governor Steunenberg on the night of December 30, 1905, when he was a thousand miles away from the place,

San Jose, Cal., May 11.—George W. Moyer, a brother of Charles H. Moyer, the imprisoned president of the Western Federation of Miners, is living here with his family and states emphatically that his brother was never in prison at Joliet, Ill. At the time it is alleged he was in the Illinois penitentiary he was mining in the Black Hills.

Total \$ 44.70

Previously acknowledged \$ 2,777.13

Grand total \$ 2,821.83

A. C. Kins, Sec'y-Treas. Press Security League. Friday, May 10, 1907

TWENTIETH CENTURY PUBLISHING CO.

The only large type edition of MERRIE ENGLAND. A plain exposition of Socialism, by "Nunquam." Paper cover, 256 pages, large type—10 cents. Postage on single copies, 4 cents extra. Eight copies delivered for \$1.00; 100 copies for \$5.00. You pay express charges. We printed 500,000—only 2,000 for sale. No more of this large type edition will be issued in paper binding.

131 WEST 20TH STREET., NEW YORK.

BILL DENIED.

[By Telegraph to The People.]

Boise, Idaho, May 8.—The motion for a bill of particulars, filed by the defense in the case of W. D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, was denied this morning by Judge Fremont Wood.

Counsel for the defense noted an exception to Judge Wood's ruling. The court had discretion to grant the motion prior to the time the trial begins. The court's written opinion states that Haywood lost his right to a bill of particulars when he pleaded to the indictment on March 20, 1906, and that he also again lost that right when his attorneys announced their readiness for the trial.

IN BOISE, IDAHO.

(Continued from page 1.)

the court house. The jury box is directly in front of the bench of the Judge, and the jurors face the audience when listening to the testimony of the witness, who sits with his back to the audience, facing the Judge.

The chairs of the jurors being on pivots, when the Court wishes to address the jury they swing around and face him. The seats outside the bar are long wooden benches made some years ago by the local carpenters, and are of a dirty white. An electric fan is to be placed in the centre of the room. The reporters' tables outside the bar consist of a shelf about two feet wide, made fast to the railing. One of these is 14 feet and another is 19 feet long, while another table is being erected on the far side of the room from the entrance, which will also be 14 feet long.

A citizen of the county and a banker has let it out that there is \$5,000 for every juror who will return a verdict of guilty. He approached a possible juror and sounded him out and afterwards, being himself satisfied that he was safe, dropped the suggestion as to the \$5,000, but soon was quick to protest that he would not approve of any sort of thing as using money directly to influence a jurymen when he perceived that he had dropped a word unwisely.

The case that comes up in court wherein W. N. Yost is charged with having offered a bribe to a Haywood jurymen is nothing more than a bluff, being made to head off the defense and to create an unfavorable impression as to the tactics being used in the case. It is thought that it will take some time—perhaps a month—to get a jury.

Harry Orchard, the trump card of the prosecution, is said to be living on the best of good things, receives high officials as his callers, and is generally well treated.

No complaint is made as to the treatment accorded the prisoners in the jail. They have the freedom of the court house yard every day. The yard is no barren place, but consists of a beautiful lawn, with enough trees for pleasant shade and flowers and shrubbery of such a variety as to suggest better things. Since the wives of our comrades have come here there has been a great family reunion. Mrs. Haywood, who is an invalid, is wheeled in a chair to the court house yard daily, where she and her two daughters have the privilege of visiting, unmoled by guards or detectives, their husband and father.

Wade R. Parks.

SMITH AND PRESTON CONVICTED.

Slayers in Self-Defense of Gun-Man Silva Held Guilty.

Goldfield, Nev., May 10.—The jury in the case against Preston and Smith, for the killing of restaurant keeper Silva during the Goldfield Lockout, last night returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, which carries a penalty of from ten years to life, but recommended mercy. Smith was found guilty of voluntary man-slaughter with the penalty from one to ten years. Sentence

Wade R. Parks.

SECTION CALENDAR.

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

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

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

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

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

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

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. Aaron. General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. is so 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, Letonian Socialist Labor Federation, 700 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 P. M. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

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

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year \$5

Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year \$3.50

Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year 1.50

Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year .50

Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year 1.00

Nepakarai (Hungarian Weekly), 716 East 9th st., N. Y., per year 1.00

Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 266 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I. per year25

He who comes in contact with workmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News, Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

will be passed on Monday. The killing was done in self-defense.

St. John and the eight others arrested for "conspiracy" have not yet been tried.

AS TO THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

(Continued from page 5.)

work of the Workers' Industrial Republic. In that republic none but workers can have a place, consequently none but workers have any place in the I. W. W. Therefore, while the inevitable logic of the movement demands that the economic movement shall exclude all who are not strictly wage-workers, the same logic demands that the political movement should avail itself of all the forces at its command.

OLIVE M. JOHNSON. Fruitvale, Cal.

MOVING FUND

APPROACHES VERY CLOSE TO ESTIMATED TOTAL—MANY STATES REPRESENTED AS USUAL.

The Moving Fund continues to climb up toward the estimated sum of \$3,000; \$150.00 are still lacking to complete the grand total. There should be no let up in the gathering of contributions until that amount is in hand. Every penny will be required. Repairs are now well under way in the new building at 22 City Hall Place. Many volunteers are at work. More are wanted. The next step will be the moving of the machinery. Send in funds in order that everything may go along without a hitch.

- Amounts Received: List 23, New Haven, Conn., A. Fisher, 50.; F. Serrr, 25.; C. Huldman, 10.; M. Stodel, 25.; K. Japson, 25.; T. Sul-Ivan, 50.; Total \$ 1.85

- Ludwig, 50.; R. Ludwig, 25.; List 131, Brooklyn, N. Y., A. Hanson, \$1; H. Hanson, \$1; J. Nilsson, 25.; O. Anderson, 50.; A. Johnson, 25.; List 241, Richmond, Va., H. Miller, 50.; O. Biersch, 50.; T. Hollins, 25.; O. Anderson, 25.; J. Madison, 25.; List 243, Roanoke, Va., Section Roanoke, \$1; E. Schmidt, 25.; J. P. Goodman, 25.; W. Welch, 25.; E. Smith, 25.; H. Ulrich, 25.; List 250, Seattle, Wash., F. Herz, 50.; J. Klensie, \$1; F. Meyer, \$1; W. Dedman, 50.; List 260, Milwaukee, Wis., H. Boll, \$1; M. Jenks, 25.; List '83, Milwaukee, Wis., H.