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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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I. W. W. CONVENTION

PROGRESSIVE, REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT PREVAILS THROUGHOUT ITS WORK.

Over Seventy Delegates in Attendance—Representatives from Revolutionary Element of U. M. W. of A. Seated in Convention—Letter Is Sent to St. John, Whose Presence Is Prevented by Machinations of Goldfield Capitalists—Preamble Is Retained Intact—Physical Force Only, Voted Down Overwhelmingly—"October Convention" to Be Ignored.

Chicago, September 16.—The third annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World opened amid great enthusiasm this morning at Brand's Hall, North Clark street, where the organization was two years ago launched on its mighty career.

General Secretary William E. Trautmann called the convention to order at 10:30 A. M., with over seventy delegates in attendance. Rudolph Katz, of Paterson, N. J., was elected temporary chairman. Secretary Trautmann proceeded to read the list of delegates against whom no protest had been received, and the convention was organized with these delegates. A Committee on Credentials, of five, was then elected, consisting of E. J. Foote, baker, Charles E. Trainor, blacksmith's helper, W. J. Pinkerton, railroad worker, W. Glover, and C. H. Axelson. The credentials of two delegates which were contested were referred to the Credentials Committee for investigation and report to the convention.

Two other committees were elected, a Committee on Rules and Regulations, and one to revise the stenographic report, which will be printed daily. The Committee on Rules and Regulations consists of M. P. Haggerty, of Butte, Mont., miner; W. Herrman, G. F. Spetzel, W. H. Thomas (chairman), and Fred D. Henion. The committee to revise the daily stenographic report are A. S. Edwards, Editor of the Industrial Union Bulletin (chairman); Ludwig Caminita, and J. H. Walsh.

A letter from Vincent St. John from Goldfield was read, wherein he stated that he would be unable to attend the convention, as the court which is to try him is in session, and his case may be called any day.

A most gratifying fact is the presence at the convention of a delegate from a local union of mine workers now affiliated with Mitchell's United Mine Workers of America. This delegate came to urge the convention to do all in its power to organize the miners of Illinois into the I. W. W.

The convention adjourned at 11 A. M. to reconvene at 2 in the afternoon.

The entire tone of the convention is earnest and inspiring. No doubt much of great importance to the movement will be accomplished before it finally adjourns.

Sunday night a monster mass meeting was held in the Convention hall; both in point of numbers and enthusiasm displayed, it was a humming success. The speakers were Miss E. G. Flynn, of New York; J. H. Walsh, of Washington; J. P. Thompson, of Massachusetts, in English; J. Levy in Jewish, and others. M. P. Haggerty, of Butte, presided.

The I. W. W. Convention resumed work for the afternoon of its first day's session at 2 p. m. The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on all credentials and all the delegates present were seated.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations submitted its report, which was adopted, and all the recommendations made were concurred in. The following committees were then elected: Committee on Constitution, Committee on Resolutions, and Committee on Way's and Means. Rudolph Katz was elected permanent chairman.

Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was seated as a fraternal delegate from the Unity Club, with voice but not vote. Mrs. M. P. Haggerty, of Butte, was also seated as a fraternal delegate. The seating of the fraternal delegation from the United Mine Workers local will come up at the next session. The convention adjourned at 6 p. m.

Second Day, Tuesday, September 17. Chicago, Sept. 17.—When the Convention opened this morning for its second day's session, the Committee on Credentials reported additional delegates from Columbus, O., and Denver, Col., who were seated.

General Secretary Trautmann read a large number of communications from locals of the United Mine Workers, who are with the I. W. W. expressing their sympathy and hope that the Coal Miners will soon be in the ranks of the I. W. W.

Letters were also read from many I. W. W. locals, requesting that organizers be sent into their localities. One was from Butte, Montana, to the effect that the proposed conference of October 1, was voted down by the W. F. of M. locals in that city. The communications were received and referred to the various committees.

The General Secretary then submitted his printed report, which was received with great applause. Trautmann will make an additional verbal report to-morrow.

The minutes of the General Executive Board were read, and the actions of the Board approved without a dissenting vote.

A committee representing the striking telegraphers is attending the convention and will probably get the floor this afternoon.

The following additional Committees were elected, namely, a Committee on Literature and Press, a Committee on Organization, and a Committee on Grievances.

A letter from the Silk Workers of Pennsylvania was received, asking for an organizer. These workers are prepared to join the I. W. W.

The Convention is progressing well with its work.

Chicago, Ill., September 17 (night).—The Convention this afternoon, on motion of Delegate De Leon, unanimously and enthusiastically voted to direct the Secretary to send the following letter to Vincent St. John detained at Goldfield from attendance at the Convention:

"The Third Annual Convention of the I. W. W., now in session, directs me to express to you indignation at the capitalist class machinations, seconded by their Mitchell-Gompers lieutenants, which, by trumping up criminal charges against you and now falsely claiming they may want you any time in court, compel your absence from your seat at this Convention. The Convention assures you that, though thus deprived of your active co-operation, it is inspired by your sturdy spirit, which has never been found to flinch, to weaken, or to lie low whenever the cause of labor demands the right word and act at the right time and place."

The matters of the telegraphers and the Illinois miners' delegate were both settled this afternoon in excellent shape. In the matter of the telegraphers, it was decided, on motion of Delegate Fischer, to donate to the striking Chicago local the sum of \$50. National Secretary Trautmann, Editor Edwards of the Bulletin, and G. E. B. member T. J. Cole were elected as the committee to visit the local and present the money, with an expression of regret that the Convention could do no better. The committee was also instructed to explain to the telegraphers the position of the I. W. W., why it was that it could give no more, and why they would be glad to make it a \$50,000 check instead of \$50. The committee will visit the telegraphers' union at its daily meeting to-morrow.

The delegates from the coal miners, Fennell and Thomas, were then given the floor. Fennell stated at length the reasons why the United Mine Workers' Local 1475, of Panama, Ill., were sick of the Mitchell mis-leadership, and were eager to come into the I. W. W. The delegates urged the Convention to do all in its power during the coming year to organize the coal miners of Illinois.

Delegate Thomas gave a similar picture of conditions in the Mitchell scab organization in the Pittsburgh district, showing that everywhere that Mitchell could, he put one set of miners against another, so as hamper their efforts at betterment. Thomas told of the way the Pittsburgh miners were recently ordered to mine coal for shipment into the markets of the Illinois miners, then on strike. This order was followed up by another order from Mitchell, assessing the Pittsburgh miners \$1 per month to "support" the strikers they were actually scabbing on. This assessment was levied on the pay envelope, the men by the Pittsburgh Coal Company itself, and only by threatening Mitchell's lieutenants in the local with a suit for

THE LOADSTAR OF CAPITALISM

The course of the discussion as to the new dairy-inspection provisions established by the New York Department of Health points to the loadstar of capitalism.

These provisions not only provide for the inspection of dairy products, but are based upon the true principle that healthy products are an impossibility unless proper conditions obtain in the institutions from which the products come. The provisions therefore enumerate certain sanitary conditions which are to be established and maintained in the dairies.

The New York Sun strikes the keynote of the discussion, when it observes how much more work will be necessary to maintain the dairies under these sanitary conditions.

This general increase of cost of dairy products is something that capitalism cannot countenance. Special, highly

sanitary dairies may be established for the furnishing of dairy products to the capitalist class—but a great amount of dairy products are used by the working class, and these must be produced with the least expenditure of energy possible. Their dairy products, the same as every thing else which the working class requires, must be reduced to the least possible cost.

In the effort of the capitalists to house the working class more and more cheaply, the tenements are built with more and more stories and with rooms made smaller and ever smaller.

In the capitalists' effort to clothe the workers at less and less cost, more and more shoddy is used. According to United States statistics 24.9 per cent. more shoddy was produced in the year 1905 than in 1900. Large as was the proportion of shoddy in the clothing of the working class in 1905, all the shoddy produced during that year required the

work of but 2.6 per cent. of the number of workers who were that year engaged in the production of silk—consumed almost entirely by the capitalist class.

The loadstar of capitalism is an ideal condition, under which five or ten per cent. of the workers will be employed in the production of all the requirements of the working class, the remaining ninety or ninety-five per cent. of the workers being employed in the production and care of the luxurious requirements of "society."

Certain "health provisions" may be brought into play temporarily to enable the large capitalists in the dairy business to more easily swallow up their smaller competitors, but the maintenance of sanitary dairies for the supply of dairy products to the working class, would be sailing the ship of capitalism away from the loadstar of its ideal. That is a fault the pilots of capitalism will never be guilty of.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The referendum vote submitted to the Socialist Labor Party organization, by order of the National Executive Committee, on the proposition: Shall the subscription price of the WEEKLY PEOPLE be increased from FIFTY CENTS to ONE DOLLAR a year? was carried by an overwhelming majority in favor of the increase in price.

Taking effect October 1, 1907, the new price is established! The subscription rates will be ONE DOLLAR per year, FIFTY CENTS for six months and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for three months.

All outstanding prepaid cards will be honored at their face value—that is one of the old fifty cent cards will be good for one year's subscription, and a twenty-five cent card will still be good for six months subscription, but no more of these cards will be sold by this office other than at the new rates.

During the taking of the vote upon this matter a great number of letters from non-Party members in favor of the increase in price were received but could not be published as we had no desire to influence the vote. They confirm the impression that the move is a wise one.

Agents Wanted. Write for Terms, giving References

WEEKLY PEOPLE

P. O. Box 1576

New York

receiving stolen goods, was the money recovered by the miners.

"I want to know this one point," said Secretary Trautmann to Delegate Fennell. "Is it a fact that there is a clause in the last agreement between District 24 U. M. W. A. and the coal operators, that any man who violates the rules and rebels against the will of the companies is to be fined \$10, said \$10 to be deducted from his wages and equally divided between the coal mine owners and the miners' organization?"

"Yes, sir, it is," answered Fennell, who then went on to show how the deal was worked.

It was decided to embody that monstrous clause of the Mitchell contract verbatim in the stenographic report, in order that it might in that way reach the leaders of the European movement, who at Stuttgart came in contact with the I. W. W. and were now watching its literature and progress closely. Following this action, the following motion, proposed by Delegate De Leon, and seconded by nearly every delegate in the hall, was put and carried without debate:

"Whereas, every corrupt, or weak-kneed, or vacillating element in the Labor Movement is lumped against the efforts of the shackled membership of the so-called United Mine Workers of America to break loose and organize in the I. W. W.;

"Whereas, there has appeared at this Convention a member of the so-called United Mine Workers' union with the request for admission as a delegate representing his union;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the delegate be seated."

The Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, to allow the several committees time to work.

The three additional committees elected this morning are:

Committee on Literature and Press: Ohman, Glover, and Axelson.

Committee on Organization: Walters, Speed, Jones, Fischer, and Reigate.

Committee on Grievances: Haggerty, Cole, Yates, Thomas, and Schwend.

Third Day, Wednesday, September 18. Chicago, Ill., September 18.—The Convention of the I. W. W. reassembled this afternoon, the morning having been occupied with committee work. The afternoon was occupied by a lengthy and important discussion on striking out from the Preamble the clause saying that the workers "must unite on the political," as well as on the economic field. The advocates of the correct revolutionary posture, of combined political and economic action carried the day. By a vote of 113 to 15, the Convention decided to leave the Preamble as it stands, with the political clause intact.

Delegates Caminita of Paterson, N. J., and Axelson of Minneapolis, led the debate against the political clause. They were ably answered, and the falsity and danger of their position laid bare by R. Katz, S. J. French, E. J. Foote, Daniel De Leon, Arthur Keep, and others.

Delegate B. H. Williams, immediately on the opening of the session, began with the report of the Constitution Committee, the first point being proposed amendments to the Preamble. One of these, from Local 1, of Schenectady, was to replace the second clause by the words:

"Between these two classes [the working and the capitalist classes] a struggle

must go on until all the toilers shall unite as a class into one organization, and by their own direct action, on the political as well as on the industrial field, take and hold that which they produce by their labor."

Other amendments looked towards striking out altogether the political clause. Williams reported the recommendation of the Committee, that the Preamble stand as it is. De Leon moved that the recommendation be concurred in, and the debate began.

Axelson, of Minneapolis, opened by declaring the uselessness of activity on the political field, and declaring that the political clause had no meaning. He also declared that as long as it contained the political clause, the Preamble was self-contradictory.

He was followed by E. J. Foote, of Wichita, the mover of the motion in the Constitution Committee to let the Preamble stand.

"In an industrial society, such as the modern capitalist regime," said Foote, "government is the reflex of industrial coordination, finding expression through the capitalist class in the political state, for the control of their material holdings. If this be true, it follows that such an economic organization as we propose must of necessity be political, in the sense that it controls itself through a centralized executive head."

Foote went on to show that the word "political" was not meaningless, but had a deep and vital meaning, which could not be ignored by the I. W. W.

Caminita followed Foote, making the principal speech against political action. Delegates Thomas, Keep and Liesner came next, with short and sharp arguments. "What is the use of objecting

McPARLAND'S BILLS

CAUSE ROW IN IDAHO STATE AUDITING BOARD.

Governor Gooding Almost Comes to Protests against Paying, and Paying Search of Information—"Expenses" for Payment in Full.

Blows with Prominent Citizen Who Double, for Pinkertonian Sprees "in Search of Information"—"Expenses" of Conspiracy Are Finally Approved

Boise, September 22.—On Friday, at the session of the State Board of Auditors, at which Governor F. R. Gooding, Attorney-General John Guheen and Secretary of State Robert Lansden participated, Avery C. Moore, a well known citizen of Boise, raised a protest against honoring the bills rendered by the Pinkerton Detective Agency amounting to \$3860.57, on the ground that the bills consisted of two hundred items designated "incidentals," thus avoiding disclosure of the details of these expenses. The law of Idaho demands, so the written protest says, that all bills to the State must be given with details specified, and be accompanied by receipts. In none of these two hundred protested expense items is this the case. It is against this open violation of the law that Moore protests. Hardly had Moore raised this objection when Governor Gooding jumped up and insulted him by asking, "Who paid you for that?" A fist fight would have followed, but through the intervention of other members of the board that was avoided.

Moore got no satisfaction from the board, but on Saturday morning he sent his protest to the Board of Control, setting forth his objections in full, and pointing out that when the Pinkerton Detective Association, supposed to see that the law is enforced, takes a course such as this, violating the State law and at the same time attempting to rob the State treasury it is time that the State officials put the Pinkertons in check by seeing to it that the State laws are enforced.

"With your consent," his protest goes on, "the Pinkertons have received thousands of dollars for 'informations' which they classify in their bills as 'incidentals,' but this money was never expended by the swindling agencies, as I will prove in another document. In view of the fact that these bills for 'incidentals' appear with great frequency it is your simple duty to stop the enriching of a criminal detective agency through receipt of money from the treasury of the State of Idaho.

NEED OF PROPAGANDA.

Shown by Stories of Strike-Breakers Who Were Brought to Cobalt by Being Deceived as to W. F. M.

Cobalt, Ont., September 16.—The miners are winning all along the line. Several more properties have been added to our list during the last week.

Strike-breakers are unable to perform the work, as shipments for September amply show, they having been cut down to eleven cars from the mines which are putting up the fight against the union.

Several strike-breakers have joined the union during the last few days and the story they tell, if true, brands the mine-managers as the worst kind of enemies of the working class. One, especially, states that when he was hired and brought to Cobalt he was told that the Western Federation here was a part of the same union whose president and secretary were going to be hanged for murdering hundreds of workmen out west and that while Roadhouse was opposed to violence, that was only a blind as the union would soon start blowing up mines, killing managers, and dynamiting trains. But after he had worked two weeks, attended our meetings, and listened to our speakers he began to see that the manager was not only lying but his prophecy had not been fulfilled. So he told Mr. Manager that he was going to join the union, got his money and quit.

This instance goes to show the absolute necessity of spreading the literature broadcast throughout the land, placing in the hands of all workmen the position which they occupy in capitalist society, showing them that only by organization along industrial lines can they be able to put the correct knowledge in the minds of their fellow-workers. Then when the would-be henchmen of the employing class make their false accusations against any bona-fide labor union, the workers will have the correct information, which will not only puncture, but will annihilate the statements which are intended to keep the working class divided in the interests of the employing class.

Agitation, education and organization for emancipation should be the battle-

"The records in Canon County will show that this Pinkerton Detective Agency has charged this county with mileage, salary and expenses, and that these same items were again charged to the state, which duplication you will find from the bills presented.

"In each case the bills were accompanied by affidavits stating that none of the items had been put into any other bill. In spite of these affidavits, forty-eight items which have already been paid are again repeated in the bills which you have approved for payment. Indeed, gentlemen, the people want to know why!"

Moore also wants to know how \$5 boxes of cigars for MacParland contributed toward getting evidence against Haywood. Another bill has already been paid which was for a Pinkerton to get his eyes treated, and another \$5 item for a detective to take a sleigh-ride "with Miss G. for the purpose of getting information." "Of course," comments Mr. Moore, "you have also paid that bill without protest. The bills contain also a couple of hundred dollars for expenses in saloons for the purpose of getting information. The people of Idaho would like to know if the efficiency of Pinkerton sleuths is increased in proportion to the whiskey they consume. The records also show that three boxes of Budweiser and a box of Old Crow were carried and consumed on the special train on which Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were brought to Boise. As the prisoners paid for their own maintenance en route, judging from the quantity of liquid which was consumed by the guard, the thing must have been a very exciting affair."

The board ignored the violations of the law, and likewise ignored the repetition of bills, as well as the nature of bills which were for entertainments of the Pinkertons and could have no connection with any legitimate purpose. The board proved to be dominated by the supporters of Governor Gooding, and the entire bill was approved.

cry of all those who realize the economic conditions prevailing under the capitalist system. Let us close up the ranks, and with all the energy we can expend, put an end as soon as possible to wage-slavery.

R. R.

PETTIBONE MAY DIE.

Physician Holds Out Small Hope for Victimized Miner.

Boise, Idaho, September 18.—George A. Pettibone was unable to appear in the district court yesterday to have his case set for trial.

An affidavit of the attending physician states that Pettibone is suffering from ulcer of the bladder, which, unless soon checked, will prove fatal. He says an operation may be necessary, but fears the patient will be unable to survive it.

An elaborate three-story bath establishment is to be opened on Sixth avenue this fall for the tired elite of New York. Its chief feature is to be a solarium, or sun parlor, where rare plants will bloom, and birds of brilliant plumage will flit across the visitor's ken to the music of tinkling fountains in costly marble basins. Meanwhile, crowded eight and ten in a living-room, the proletariat of the sweatshop district must wash in the hand basin or the washbasin when the rest of the family has gone to bed.

Tamemon Hitachiyama, the 220-pound champion wrestler of Japan wishes to try a fall with Roosevelt. The little jiu-jitsu men of Japan know how to handle these elephantine wrestlers. The working class of America will handle the Roosevelts and the class they represent.

Predicting a certain decrease of industrial activity, the Wall Street Journal says: "Indeed a contraction in business is in some aspects to be desired. It would certainly . . . make the labor problem less acute."

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(Continued on page 3.)

BORAH'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

MONSTROUS SUMS FROM TREASURY OF THE STATE OF IDAHO SPENT IN CONSPIRACY AGAINST HAYWOOD.

Boise, Idaho, July 31. (Held until released by William D. Haywood.)—The following record of lavish expenditure in the attempted murder of innocent men is taken from the State's expense account in the Haywood prosecution, and brings the matter down to July 17th. Other items are to come in and other bills representing several thousand dollars' expenditure will come before the State Board on August 6th.

The total of the prosecution's tabulated accounts amounts to \$84,266.03. Hawley received of this amount \$30,041.00; the Pinkerton National Detective Agency received \$29,839.71; Borah received \$5,000; leaving the sum of \$19,294.72 to be distributed among other accounts. However, it must be understood that a part of what Hawley is represented as drawing went as fees and perquisites to witnesses, and was paid by Hawley as per contract or agreement previously made between the witness and the Pinkerton Detective Agency in San Francisco, Denver, Spokane or Chicago, or whatever office the arrangements were made for the witnesses to come to Boise.

These are taken from the statements made out by the National Pinkerton Detective Agency and turned over to Gooding, who placed his O. K. and signature to the statements as made out by said detective agency. It is important to show that the Haywood case has been a Pinkerton-made and managed case from the beginning. The Pinkertons had detectives operating in every important local union of the Western Federation of Miners for years; these detectives were employed by individual mining companies and also by the Mine Owners' Associations.

It will be interesting to note first the role the detectives play as Socialists: "May 27, 1906, paid Titus for Toledo Socialist 70c." thus runs the first item that I jotted down in my note book; "June 20, 1906, donation for Socialist Hall, 50c." was the next I noted down under this classification. "June 12th, 1906, union dues for June \$1; May 27th, 1906, union dues for May, \$1;" these bills were turned in by operatives to the Pinkertons' manager, McParland. Here he approves of the bill, it is then entered as a State expense in the prosecution of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, O. K'd by F. R. Gooding as governor and a warrant issued on the State treasury therefor. Thus we have an inside view of the central committee at work.

There are a number of accounts running as follows and covering a wide territory, all the way from the payment of a five cent street car fare in New York City to the payment of a 25c. theatre ticket in Spokane for an operator to watch Mrs. Simpkins when she attended a theatre. I will give some of them taken at random as follows: "Jan. 21st, 1906, horse and sleigh taking Miss G. sleighing while seeking information, \$5; telephoning Miss G.'s mother, 30c.; messenger to deliver message to Miss G.'s mother in Grand Valley, 25c. Operator L. D. A."

"Operator No. 10, ticket while watching Mrs. Simpkins February 11, 25 c.; June 2, two incidentals with Sheriff Corbet for favors, 30c.; June 3rd, cigars with Sheriff Corbet, 25c." I think Corbet is a Colorado officer. "May 2, 1906, Operator No. 21 of Spokane agency, union dues, \$1; May 16th, 1906, paid to informant at Winkelman, Arizona, \$20." A Denver assistant superintendent, H. F. Carey, "Apr. 25, 1906, fare from Rawlins to Cheyenne, \$6.95, two Pullman seats en route for Moran and myself (Carey), \$2, incidentals, \$2.25, fare Cheyenne to Denver, \$4.30"—thus runs the account of one operative for one day's work.

Voucher No. 14265, filed December, 1906, shows again where the State allows \$1 to Operator 21 dues in W. F. M. which were paid Oct. 3, 1906; also same voucher discloses State allows for Operator 24a, October 5, 1906, three month's dues in Federal Labor Union, \$1.50.

Voucher 13524, filed November 5, 1906, shows accounts allowed as follows: "September 1906, pipe and tobacco for Adams for the purpose of making friends before meeting the next morning, \$3.65; September 29, 1906, to Operator — for photos and plates of Gaffney, Easterly and Alkman, \$6; September 4, to Operator 21, union dues for September, \$1; to Operator 21 for railroad fare to Caldwell, 30c.; to Operator C. S. September 23, two dozen photos of Simpkins and Adams, \$3."

namely, McCreary, it was agreed he should receive \$150 a week above expenses; Hawley says commenting thereon: "It seems a hard bargain, but the witness was necessary." It is stated on the receipts in this and several other cases that the money was advanced by the Pinkerton Agency on an agreement or contract to do certain things, and further guarantees are usually recited.

Voucher No. 4810 filed June 29, 1907, is a bill allowed the Thiele Detective Service Company for supplying copies of the Miners' Magazine to Borah. Cost of magazines, \$7.15; one day's time getting magazines, \$6; total, \$13.15. Sub-Voucher No. 25 of the above contains the following: "July 1, 1907, received of J. H. Hawley, for watching Hawley law office and jury, May and June, \$130," signed by W. L. West, more commonly known as "Four Gun Jack."

Another voucher states a bill presented May 1st, 1907, "five telephone calls as to look to be published by Friedman."

Voucher 14264, filed December 1, 1906, contains following items: "Bill dated Sept. 12, 1906, relative to expenses incurred in kidnaping of Adams to Wallace, money advanced at request of Governor Gooding, \$250." Hawley's affidavit further states that "case against Steve Adams was incidental to case against Moyer et al., and that therefore Gooding advances the cash."

Voucher 2133, filed March 16, 1907, shows that Adams case, according to another affidavit of Hawley, was being prosecuted as a part of the Moyer et al. cases, and that the expenses therein incurred in the Wallace prosecution of Steve Adams were a part of the other cases here, and on that account the State Board allowed expenses for numerous witnesses.

Voucher No. 10227, filed April 18, 1906, for the account of \$2092.75 in behalf of the Thiele Detective Service Company, contains, among numerous other items, the following: "W. T. S., Operator, January 3-16, treating expenses with Goodwin and his friends in saloon at Caldwell, \$10. Operator T. A. M., January 3-10, treating expenses in saloons and sporting houses, \$6.40. Operator A. S. P., January 7-16, amount spent roping suspects, \$18. Operator H. H. B., from Chicago to Caldwell, January 7-15, treating expenses and roping and securing evidence, \$10.30. Operator D. J. C., at Boise, February 18-19, treating expenses, cultivating miners and receiving information, \$16.35." Another item reads: "Investigating Orchard's record and watching W. F. M. headquarters January 8-19, 1906, \$66."

The preparations for the famous kidnaping expedition which on the night of February 18, 1906, whisked Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone out of Colorado, were lavishly made.

The following item, a bill incurred with Watrous Bar & Cafe Company of Denver reads as follows: Denver, Colorado, February 18, 1906.

"Provisions for special train containing nine men. I. R. Ordered by Pinkerton's National Detective Agency:

- 6 cans sardines.....@35c.....\$2.10
20 Turkey sandwiches...@20c..... 4.00
20 Chicken ".....@20c..... 4.00
20 Beef ".....@15c..... 3.00
20 Ham ".....@15c..... 3.00
1 Qt. dill pickles.....@20c..... .20
5 Small bottles olives...@15c..... .75
1 " " mustard.....@10c..... .10
3 Jars raspberry jam...@33 1/3c. 1.00
Apples.....@75..... .75
3 Dozen hard boiled eggs.....@50c..... 1.50
1 Loaf rye bread.....@15c..... .15
1 " white bread.....@10c..... .10
Swiss cheese.....@49..... .49
1/2 Lb. butter.....@15..... .15
9 Tin plates, 35c.; 9 tin cups, 45c.; 9 spoons, 20c.; 6 knives and forks, 45c..... 1.75
4 Dozen Paper napkins, 40c.; Salt and pepper cellars @ 5c. each, 10c..... .50
100 Cigars.....@10.00..... 10.00
3 Dozen Budweiser.....@3.00..... 9.00
February 20, 1906.
1 Dozen Old Crow..... 22.50

Received Payment.....\$44.95

Another early item of expense in connection with the kidnaping expedition reads as follows: Paid Secretary of State of Colorado for extradition papers \$15.00 Paid R. D. Meldrum, six days @ \$5.00..... 30.00 Paid D. W. Strickland, four days @ \$5.00..... 20.00 Paid A. L. Watson advance..... 100.00 Rooms at Oxford Hotel, Denver Carriages..... 10.75 Fee to porter on special train..... 5.00

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Telegrams, R. R. tickets, Strickland, Sleeper berths, Meals, Total, Cash credit advanced, Amount due.

The above bill contained the following note: "Expenses of rooms at the Idanha Hotel, Boise, assumed by Governor Gooding."

To the bill stating the items amounting to \$324.31 is the receipt as follows: "March 5, 1906. Received payment in full of the above account. (Signed) Buckley Wells."

Among McParland's expenses we note the four boxes of cigars for use in room costing regularly \$5.00 per box. On the 23rd of March McParland's incidentals seeking information reached the sum of \$20.00 for the one day. His meals, room (including extra meals with Crane, a Statesman reported whom McParland took with him when he went to Pocatello to dig up the Greek Hell Fire or Pettibone Dope), all these little living expenses amounted to \$192.95. The entire amount of Voucher No. 10228 from which the last few facts are compiled, is \$2182.60. It was filed April 18, 1906.

Voucher No. 14264, filed by Hawley Dec. 1, 1906 for the sum of \$746.10 includes reference to the expenses incurred in secretly smuggling Adams to northern Idaho after the Supreme Court released him from the Penitentiary on a habeas corpus where he had illegally been held for several months, no complaint ever having been filed against him, no indictment ever having been returned against him, and he never having been convicted of any crime, but where he was inveigled to by S. C. Thiele of the Pinkertons and where Governor Gooding and Warden Whitney conspired with McParland to extort from Adams a confession to corroborate Orchard and thereby to convict Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. Wade R. Parks.

"BACKWARD RACES."

Capitalist Press Shows Favoritism for More Docile White Wage Slaves.

Shawmut, Cal., September 4.—I enclose \$1.00 for The People Operating Fund; also part of an amusing editorial which I think is from the San Francisco Call. The dear little brown men are bully, till they begin to "do things" to the white folks who had gotten themselves good and ready to throw open to the Japs the portals of the annual grape-picking fiesta in the San Joaquin Valley. But, like the Indian farm hands in Nevada it turns into a case of cat-pie for the exploiters, demanding a stomach pump. This editor tells us that "What one Jap says all Japs say." Well, no wonder. "Eight hours and \$2.50 a day" is a most delightful thing for a Jap and likewise for many a proud Jap-hating white slave, to repeat, when once it's started.

So let's hooray for the \$2.50 Jap, and deliver the camel's kick to the A. F. of L. and its S. P. exclusionists, and organize all nationalities in the I. W. W. E. Rouner.

(Enclosure.)

THE DEAR LITTLE BROWN MEN.

How They Do Things to White Folks When They Get the Power.

It is announced that when the vineyards of San Joaquin county got ready to employ grape-pickers they found the little brown men all ready for them and were compelled to pay \$2.50 per day or let their grapes rot on the vines. What one Jap said all Japs said, and there was no other help to be had. And the grape-growers took their medicine. If the weather is favorable the growers this year will probably have a little money left after paying their help. If rains come and extra trimming is required they will lose money. Either way is perfectly satisfactory to the Japs. It will be \$2.50 a day just the same.

We repeat the warning which we have frequently given, that if Japanese coolies are allowed to get a monopoly of the work the employers will not be permitted to make a single dollar. The Japs will take it all. And then they will take the land. When a vineyardist discovers that life at the mercy of the Japs is not worth living he leases his vineyard to one of them and that is the beginning of the end of that district as a white man's country. In such cases as that in San Joaquin county it is not the fact that grape-growers must pay \$2.50 per day that is alarming, but the discovery of the fact that they must pay whatever the Japs decide to make them pay. If the price had been set at \$3.50 instead of \$2.50 it would have had to be paid just the same.

SECRETARY TRAUTMANN'S REPORT

TO THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED AND MEMBERS REPRESENTED IN THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Fellow Workers:

The morning of October 4th, 1906, is one to be long remembered for the lessons it brought to us. In less than two weeks the forces of reaction had seen all their plans spoiled, their nefarious schemes exposed, their conspiracy frustrated on the very eve of its execution! For a long time they had been preparing the capitalist press at their behest, predicting two months prior to the convention that the radical element would be swamped and drowned by the concerted efforts of all those who would not permit the formation of unions in industries in which the American Federation of Labor and the "aristocrats of labor" had already organized a few craftsmen. On the smiling faces of the secret emissaries of the United Mine Workers, who held out to their former companions in the fake game, and to their associate, who disgraced by his acts the good record of the Western Federation of Miners, the alluring promise of hundreds of thousands of submissive slave members enrolled under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World, with the old machines of labor betrayers preserved, was seen the confirmation of the deals made. Only a few had occasion to observe, but thousands felt by the queer acts and movements of the capitalistic agents that the life of the Industrial Workers of the World was to be attacked, an amputation was to be performed, the revolutionary nerve, which alone gave, and gives to-day, the strength and vigor to the movement, was to be paralyzed, so that no longer the opponents of the working class solidarity were to fear the force of an arising working class sentiment, and the capitalist class could rejoice once more over the fact that the day of labor's last battle for economic freedom had been postponed for another decade or more.

The Civic Federation and its "Honored Labor Lieutenants" had been assured that the stifling act would be performed at the first convention in 1905. The first vice-president of that National Civic Federation, Mr. Samuel Gompers, was so confident of his control over the forces doing his and his masters' bidding at the first convention that he exultantly proclaimed in Cincinnati, in March, 1905, at Thilly's place, Vine street, in the presence of over thirty of his disciples and devotees, that the American Federation of Labor need not fear the new organization, because "we" have "our men now at the head of the American Labor Union, and we have taken good care that the new buccaneer organization will be controlled and managed by the same people."

But, oh, what a disappointment for the combined forces! They had labored for one year and a half to earn the applause of the capitalist class, the pure and simple unionists, of the parliamentary socialists and the "intellectual," defiled spokesmen of that group, but all in vain!

The second convention of the Industrial Workers of the World in 1906 marked an epoch in the history of the American labor movement. What the first convention necessarily failed to accomplish, because of the confusion existing among a conglomerated assemblage as to the real meaning of an industrial union movement, was perfected by the continued forces of the progressive element at the second gathering; corruptive methods were branded and their defendants routed in an ignominious defeat. The structural plans were laid out in accordance with the requirement of the ever-shifting industrial development.

With the weapons acquired by the successive periods of ages the determined majority battled against the reactionary, almost insignificant, minority, and the organization was saved from the clutches of its predestined stranglers. A constructive, educational epoch was bound to ensue, new life had been injected into the movement; the delegates left with their loins girded to venture a still more vigorous fight against the mighty foes contesting every inch of ground against the advancing forces of labor.

What happened in the morning of October 4th is now on record in history. Combined with hired thugs, of whom at least one intimately associated with the weakest and most obedient tool of others who were stronger in the unrelenting execution of their criminal, nefarious plans, wore the Cain marks of the Homestead, Pa., battle, in which he was captured by enraged and outraged workers, together with the other band of Pinkerton detectives, the defeated reactionaries had planned another ambush for men who had proven true and loyal to the working class!

With no records or documents left, without addresses of unions or individuals, scarcely in possession of enough cash to communicate the outrageous proceedings to those who were expected to rush to the rescue of the organization in its hours of need, with the whole press controlled by Socialist party individuals (with one notable exception), as well as the capitalist class mouthpieces hurling their invectives against the "tramps and the beggars," the "proletarian rabble," it was certainly a hard task to carry on the work and duties mapped out by the convention, which had adjourned a few hours before under the most favorable auspices.

Credit should be given where credit is due!

Had it not been for the unflinching fidelity of a press expressing the mandates of men and women supporting the revolutionary, uncompromising working class movement, had it not been for the equal loyalty and the noble and quick response of thousands of proletarians who knew that the whole incident on October 4th was only one of the inevitable phases in the struggle against the forces of capitalism, had it not been for the devotion of mentally well equipped membership to the cause of revolutionary industrial unionism, neither the officers elected nor any tin god who might have appeared as the great savior, could have saved the organization from the disaster that the conspirators, at the behest of the capitalist class, had prepared and hoped for.

This great illustrious display of working class solidarity in this crucial hour implanted encouragement and new hope. It gives us all the assurance that neither the capitalist class, nor the cunning labor lieutenants will succeed in stifling the awakening class feelings of the workers, and in emasculating the institution created by the hosts of labor for their deliverance from the thralldom of wage slavery.

The second convention did its work well; the interval between the last and this assembly brought to the fore all those who could not be swayed by the inflammatory denunciations of a few individuals by the conspirators and their allies everywhere, men and women who had thought for themselves and reflected their thinking in their actions, stood loyally with the organization in its most critical epoch. This convention will crown the work as the wage workers of America know now that ideas, crystallized in a formative constructive movement, can never be strangled by either the hangmen, the Gaps of the Car in Russia, or the prison walls, the dungeons, and the bestial work of the Pinkerton bands, and the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class and traitors.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

At the second convention of the Industrial Workers of the World the membership was estimated to be near the 58,000 mark. In this estimate was included the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, then the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The latter organization was supposed to have a membership of 32,000—these figures at least were never disputed. The Western Federation of Miners, however, had paid tax for the fiscal year since the close of the first convention for an average membership of 12,500, and half of the money received was returned for strike and court relief, as per agreement with the Executive Board of that organization.

Within six weeks prior to the second annual convention many of the unknown organizers commissioned by the former president, organized 48 unions, and the membership of these unions was supposed to be 2,000; among these spurious organizations being the famous Bridge and House Structural Iron Workers of New York City, with a membership of 400, which was brought over in a body, so that the "ring" could have four votes more in their favor at the convention. Of the other 47 unions thus organized, only three have remained working parts of the I. W. W.; the other 43 were

organized on the quick growth scheme, so that the commissioned organizers could draw the fee of \$10 which the former president generously allowed his followers for their troubles. There is no trace left of the 43 unions referred to. A complete list preserved shows that out of the 358 unions carried on the books of the organization, only 181 had been in good standing at the time of the second convention; 97 were in bad standing; 48 had been organized within the six weeks prior to the convention, and of the balance it was doubtful whether they could be considered integral parts of the I. W. W.

Thirty-two of the unions in good standing, most of them having been formerly in the American Labor Union, with an approximate membership of 3,000, mostly located in Montana, had become a part of the Industrial Workers of the World a long time after the first convention, in fact, many had been just long enough in the I. W. W. to be entitled to representation in the second convention.

Of these last named, 32 unions, all with exception of three, and four in addition in Butte, Mont., making a total of 33, continued paying dues to 148 W. Madison street for one to three months after the convention; several of them joined the Montana Federation of Labor, but, disgusted with the treacherous conduct of the leaders of that organization, they are out again looking for another "leader." The element in some of these unions, notably among the lumbermen's locals in Montana, is good and militant, and since many of the men are now subscribers to the Industrial Union Bulletin, it is safe to predict that a majority of them will again be in the I. W. W. before long.

One hundred and twenty-nine unions in good standing declared themselves immediately after the close of the second convention in favor of all transactions and work done, as soon as communication could be established with them. Ten more unions followed later, making a total of 139, the former unions out of the original 181 in good standing that stood solidly for the principles as laid down in the original Manifesto and preamble of the organization.

Of these 139 unions there are only 15 left that originally were parts of the American Labor Union. They are the union in Portland, two in British Columbia, one in Nevada, two in California, three in Denver, one in Omaha, Neb., two in Montana, two in Chicago and one in New Orleans.

Through the reorganization of many small unions, organized previously on the craft union plan, on the lines as decreed by the second convention, 22 former unions were eliminated and merged with others, and ten more out of the original 139 disbanded on account of the fierce opposition and persecution of individual members by the many enemies of the Industrial Workers of the World.

One hundred and eighteen new unions and 28 branches to industrial unions were organized since the close of the last convention; of these unions — have again disbanded or are not in good standing.

In the appended financial report you will find an itemized account of the standing of every union up to September 1st, 1907, and all payments made; 2,000 to 3,000 members of the organization were alternately engaged in strikes and conflicts, and taking into consideration the fact that over 2,000 are shifting hither and thither during the summer months, and pay up the dues in the winter, and also considering the fact that approximately 2,000 coal miners, organized in 24 unions are exempt from payment of dues since the last four months, allowances must be made on the figuring up of the total membership, which is at the lowest 28,000 at the present time.

Due to the handicap caused by the seizure of all books, a good deal of laxity was allowed to prevail in the transaction between headquarters and the local organizations. The constant strain caused by the many strikes and lockouts did not help to improve things and the agitation carried on in certain quarters for the decentralization of the system did not tend to promote the self-imposed discipline among the members of unions and the officers thereof.

In two cities, Paterson first and New York following, the members proceeded immediately after the close of the last convention with the work of reorganization, and now after four months of hard efforts the system arranged begins to give satisfaction to the general office as well as to all the unions and branches in those places. It is to be expected that the unions in other places will follow suit soon, and if the delegates to this convention would only report back to their constituents the embarrassing conditions headquarters is sometimes placed in on account of the neglect of officers to be prompt and strict in the performance of their duties, it is safe to predict that more attention will be

paid in the unions that reports from the organizations be forwarded regularly to headquarters.

III. STRIKES AND CONFLICTS.

The rapid succession in which one strike followed the other since December 1906, the consequent excess of work at the office, to avert, if possible, any disastrous results of the skirmishes upon the entire organization and turn all these affairs into propaganda campaign for industrial unionism, taxed the resources of the organization almost to the breaking point; and yet no remedy can be offered against any possible repetitions in the future. One precautionary measure, however, which suggests itself to this convention, should find its expression here. Our enemies, the pliant tools of the capitalist class, the labor fakirs and their followers, will be instrumental in precipitating these conflicts so as to ambush and destroy the organizations in many places while in their infancy. Against such surprises the organization must guard itself with all means at its command. No sentimental consideration for the "outraged feelings" of the workers, nor the cry of the "working class spirit run into ground" should swerve anybody from the performance of the sternest duty one would owe to the movement and its welfare. Strikes, in which the leading individuals receive the reward in the shape of a well compensated foreman's position for having delivered the goods, as was the case in Schenectady, should serve as warning examples for all those who have not had occasion to learn from bitter experience how things are manipulated by the tools of the master class.

In momentarily digressing from the line of argument, figures are first presented, with the tabulation of strikes and approximate number of members participating in them, also causes of origin and conditions of termination of these conflicts, with a few comments to every illustration given.

The Schenectady Strike.

In December, 1906, the draftsmen employed by the General Electric Company, in Schenectady, started an agitation for the formation of a local union of the Industrial Workers of the World. Apparently misled by the large numbers of workers organized in this organization in that gigantic plant, the promoters of the new organization seemed to be oblivious to the fact that they were trying to invade the most carefully guarded sanctum of an institution; the whole capitalist class would rather exhaust all the resources at their command in a fight before they would permit the conquest of the nerve centre of big institutions by an organization like the Industrial Workers of the World because these employers are aware of the fact that with the workers in the office and drafting departments organized, an information bureau would be opened to the working class organizations, and in their conflicts the latter would thus be able to shape the tactics and select their own time and place of battle with the employers of labor.

(To be continued.)

FLASH-LIGHTS of the AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

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

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES: Table with years 1888-1904 and corresponding vote counts.

United States, 50 cents a year, 25 cents for six months. Canada, \$1 a year; 50 cents for six months.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1907.

Consider whether we ought not to be more in the habit of seeking honor from our descendants than our ancestors; thinking it better to be nobly remembered than nobly born.

WOULD-BE DE' MEDICI.

The announcement that John D. Rockefeller is to build a new sixteen story church in Cleveland on the site of his old Euclid Avenue institution, once more brings into general notice that gentleman's well-known penchant for works of so-called philanthropy.

The same tale can be told of the natural, common resource of American fisheries, and it can be again repeated as to the sperm-whales. In a like manner did wasteful capitalist individualism assert itself as to the lands, and likewise as to the waters of the streams where irrigation was found practical.

In identical temper have American capitalists set themselves to the exploitation of the American working class. The workers not being private chattel slaves, they are looked upon by the capitalist class, as, and in truth they are, but a COMMON RESOURCE which every individual capitalist is free to plunder according to his facilities or means.

History is again repeating itself, and, as usual, the second time as comedy. There was a family—the de' Medici—who for four centuries powerfully swayed the history of Italy and partially of France.

But while the reign of the Medici was one of dazzling brilliance and court and religious pomp, the hidden mainspring of their career was the aggrandisement of the family itself.

Then, turning to a consideration of the young of the working class, the capitalist spirit of savage and plunder is seen teeming in the mills, where the minds and bodies of over two million children of both sexes, below fifteen years of age, are being withered away by long tedious hours of labor and attention upon the milling processes.

With the plundering spirit standing out so glaringly as the dominating tendency in the attitude of capitalists toward every other common resource, it is but weakly and vainly that the defender of capitalism can attempt to deny the like spirit of plunder, which characterizes capitalist exploitation of the working class.

But, yet an answer they have: "Hasn't society stepped in and restrained the wasteful capitalist spirit of plunder by the passage of game and fish preserve laws, homestead, pre-emption and other land laws, laws for forest preservation, and laws as to irrigation and water rights?"

It is a well-worn dodge of capitalism, when caught flagrante delicto, to throw up its hands, and tearfully exclaim against being punished for, or estopped from, its crimes, on the ground that if it is jailed, "what would happen to industry!"

PRESERVATION OF COMMON RESOURCES

The American Forestry Association, whose headquarters is at Washington, and whose president is James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is sending out a circular letter, the opening paragraphs of which read as follows:

"Between New Orleans and New Brunswick almost every important river flowing into the Gulf or the Atlantic rises in the Appalachian-White Mountain system. Upon the equal flow of these streams depends largely the success of vast industries and the welfare of millions.

"Regular streamflow depends upon the preservation of the forests upon these mountains. But, before axe and fire, these forests are vanishing. They can be saved only by immediate National action. Congress must establish National forests in these mountains.

"But Congress must first be convinced. This necessitates a campaign of education."

The picture which these announcements from Washington conjure up is a picture of the capitalist class pouncing upon, plundering and wasting everything that is common property. Time was when the American continent was bountifully stocked with game, whose flesh and furs were a reserve, supply of food and clothing of untold vastness.

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Two underground routes of travel are now causing widespread discussion—the Belmont East River tunnel to Long Island City and the proposed Fourth Avenue city subway in Brooklyn.

In connection with the Brooklyn tube, it appears: 1st.—That, in spite of a suit pending by the city to compel the Belmont company to cease work because of the invalidity of the Steinway franchise, under which the tunnel was built, because of non-payment of rent thereon, the work was pushed through.

2nd.—That after nearly three years' working, after costing the lives of uncounted caisson workers, and the tunnel finally being complete and ready for tracking, the Belmont company finds itself without terminal rights at either end, realizes it has a white elephant on its hands, and wants the city to buy for \$8,000,000.

In connection with the Brooklyn tube, it appears: 1st.—That Democratic Senator Patrick McCarren, acting on inside information from Controller Metz, became the head of several real estate combinations, which then bought up cheaply property along the proposed Fourth Avenue route of the subway, expecting to sell dear when the acceptance of the route was finally made public.

In both these cases, which are but two out of hundreds, "public ownership" stands self-exposed and condemned as a grab scheme of capitalists. The worker gets no benefit from such "public ownership." Not ownership by the capitalist political government, but ownership by the industrially organized workers—that is the only public ownership worth bothering about.

It is a well-worn dodge of capitalism, when caught flagrante delicto, to throw up its hands, and tearfully exclaim against being punished for, or estopped from, its crimes, on the ground that if it is jailed, "what would happen to industry!"

operate only to the point of eliminating waste, viewing the workers from the standpoint of a common capitalist resource, and not to the point of realizing an improvement for the workers themselves. In this light it is seen that the withering exploitation of children in cotton mills, glass factories and sweat shops will not be restrained, for the reason that the exploiting of these children accomplishes very economical manufacture.

It was years ago that Karl Marx observed that a rapid succession of intensely overworked short generations makes a cheaper working class than a succession of generations which are longer because their work is less intensified; and that is the explanation why the ravaging plunder of the working class has not up to now, and, under capitalism, never will be abated.

SELF-EXPOSED "PUBLIC OWNERSHIP"

That "public ownership" is not Socialism, and that knocking out "public ownership" does not carry with it the knocking out of Socialism; that the exploitation of the worker is as keen under "public ownership" as under private ownership, and that "public ownership" schemes are, usually, the attempt of sharpening capitalists to palm off on the community unprofitable enterprises—all these are truths long insisted upon by the Socialist, and now gradually and surely sinking into the workers' minds, and dislodging the masses of misinformation planted there by the capitalists themselves.

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in the city. That is the dodge just used by capitalism in Alabama, in the railroad disputes. The Louisville and Nashville railroad having complained and sued for an injunction against the State Railroad Commission to prohibit the Commission from enforcing its rate law, District Judge Jones, in a decision handed down September 4 in the Middle District U. S. Circuit Court of Alabama, granting the injunction, says:

"The complainants have thousands of employes, engaged at the same time alike in State and interstate commerce, in the delicate operation of handling the running of hundreds of trains daily. The least disorder and disturbance of the movement of trains may result in disastrous loss of life and property. If complainants' servants may be arrested, wherever found, in any of the numerous counties which their roads traverse, whenever any one chooses to swear out a warrant or procure an indictment, it would inflict untold harm not only upon the carriers, but irreparable injury upon every public and private interest which is served by the carriers."

This argument means, in effect, that if only a capitalist is so deeply entrenched in the control of industry that he can strangle that industry at will, he must be allowed to roam the fields of iniquity unrestrained. If only a capitalist has worked himself into such a position of possession that without him the industry would be for a time in confusion, until the workers organized and conducted it themselves, then, according to Judge Jones, any attempt to confine that capitalist to the paths of legality becomes an attack upon industry.

Because the arrest of mine superintendents whose mine-baron masters failed to protect the miners' lives with proper safeguards would, under capitalism, disturb the coal production, those mine-barons must be allowed to continue piling up the corpses of miners!

Because the arrest of the captains of steamers whose owners neglected to comply with the shipping laws would, under capitalism, derange navigation, those ship-owners must be allowed to pile Slocum disaster on Slocum disaster!

Because the arrest of dairy managers, whose employers refused to live up to Health Department rules would shorten the milk supply, those employers must be allowed to poison the working classes of the cities with their infected product!

Because, in short, capitalism, by virtue of its very usurped domination over production, is in a position to cause more or less trouble at any attempt to curb it, it must be allowed to continue its mad career, fixing itself ever firmer in the saddle, and adding ever more to its own trouble-causing power.

This knot must be cut, this dodge blocked once for all. The industrially and politically unified working class alone is competent to the task; but it is fully competent.

THE PERFECT PRISM.

Many an incident of the day refracts the light of the present era and throws upon the screen a spectrum in whose lines of color may be read some revelation. But no other recent incident is so perfect a prism as is a case at law now pending on appeal before the United States Supreme Court. It is the appeal of the A. F. of L. for the dissolution of an injunction against the boycott.

William H. Taft, while a judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, in 1893, gave a new meaning to "boycott" in his decision as to the status of the strike on the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad.

The engineers employed by the connecting railroads refused to handle traffic from or to the Toledo and Ann Arbor while the strike on that road was in progress. The case was taken before Judge Taft with the result that a mandatory injunction was issued not only against the connecting railroad companies, but also against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, compelling them to receive and handle the traffic from the scabs of the Toledo and Ann Arbor road.

Those who maintain that there is no aristocracy in America may be comforted by the report that Alice Longworth, nee Roosevelt, caused two Russian travelers to be dispossessed of a Pullman drawing room they had engaged, that she might travel in it herself.

This decision by Taft not only

gave a new meaning to the word "boycott," but inaugurated a new departure in the matter of fixing responsibility for the performance of a public service. It placed the responsibility upon the workmen, which practice has since been followed by all the lower courts, and the validity of which is also involved in the injunction proceedings now before the United States Supreme Court. The principle that business must be carried on by and between the owners of the institutions of business is the essence of capitalism.

This contest on appeal, then, is the prism, and in its spectrum is cast the color which signifies that the capitalist class has reached its age of senility. When the mother of a family addresses her son and says, "Young man, it is now time for you to carry the responsibilities of the household," it means that the old man's active days are over.

Another line of color in the spectrum cast by this prism is that which reveals the ultra reactionary character of the A. F. of L. That organization does not accept for the working class the responsibilities which this stage of social development thrusts upon it; nor does it demand that this evolutionary stage be completed by the dissolution of capitalism.

An exchange, commenting upon the Moyer-Haywood kidnaping says: "Remember, you good, easy citizens! As it stands at present, any one of you may be haled away at midnight, and kidnaped to a far distant state to stand trial. That is in the United States today; that is in Russia to-day. But the vilest malefactor in England or Germany has to-day his legal rights," etc.

Those who have a "sweet tooth" will no doubt hear with regret that the price of cocoa is steadily advancing and that there is talk of increasing the price of chocolates. They may be reassured, however, as to the increase of price.

Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the traction interests of New York City had a conference on the 14th with Governor Hughes at Albany. The Governor declines to discuss the conference except to say that the visit was not solicited. Perhaps Benedict Arnold, if he had been interviewed after his "conference" with Andre, would have closed the interview with the similar assertion that Andre's visit was not solicited.

Those who maintain that there is no aristocracy in America may be comforted by the report that Alice Longworth, nee Roosevelt, caused two Russian travelers to be dispossessed of a Pullman drawing room they had engaged, that she might travel in it herself.

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

ARREST IN UTICA

Organizer Carroll Arrested and Discharged—Arrest Resulted from Effective Propaganda Which Bosses Wanted Stopped.

Utica, N. Y., September 16.—As the Party members and sympathizers have no doubt heard of my arrest in Utica, they will be anxious to hear how I came out. I was discharged.

It is the same old story, the politicians are getting uneasy, which only shows that if we could only keep the "ball rolling" the work is bound to count. I have been here three weeks, holding forth on the same square every evening except when rain has recently prevented our doing so.

Now, of course, those "Pinkertons," in the guise of wage slaves, who seek favors from the political boss, report not only to their master in the shop, but to their ward boss as well. Then, seeing those crowds in the square giving attention to the illustrations and learning of the means by which they are enslaved, the bosses begin to reason, "that fellow is an undesirable citizen; how shall we get him out of town?"

The indications of something doing began to appear during last week; stray "drunks" have shown up to make a noise only to move when the workers plainly showed that they would not stand for any such "fun." Thursday evening in a building adjoining the square the windows of a club room went up and all kinds of noises rent the air. What these doings meant was pointed out to the audience.

Friday evening Officer Mullen came up, and requested that Saturday evening we move a little further down the Square, near the clothing store. As "requested" we started in Saturday evening near the clothing store, when out came the little business man, and "yours truly" was ordered to get out of the Square.

In a few minutes Officer Mullen arrived and we were ordered to move. When asked why I was told that I was disturbing the business people. The officer was requested to observe that the sidewalk was clear, allowing an open passage for people to pass along, as I had requested the audience to come out in the middle of the Square.

Arriving at the station house, the officer in charge began to read me the usual lecture, but he was informed that none was necessary. "Then," he demanded, "you want to stand for trial?"

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Major McClellan says he likes his job. No wonder, considering the fat pay and frequent vacations it gives him. Besides, what is won hard is highly prized, and McClellan certainly worked hard enough counting Hearst's vote for himself to make him value the job forever.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I like the Socialists well enough but for one thing.

UNCLE SAM—And what is that? B. J.—They won't help any movement that leads their way; they won't take one thing at a time; they want the whole loaf or none.

U. S.—I guess not. B. J.—Well, there you have it; that is what I mean, and that is what I don't like in them.

U. S.—Would you support a movement to go to Europe across the Atlantic by rowing in that direction? B. J.—Not so long as I am sane.

U. S.—Would you have supported a movement to march with an army for the capture of King George's Hessians one by one? B. J.—Nary!

U. S.—Now, then, for the same reason that you would not do either of those things, the Socialist Labor Party won't go into any one-idea movement; and right they are.

U. S.—So would the attempt to nationalize the railroads by a movement that demands only their nationalization. Do you believe that only railroad magnates hold railroad stock?

U. S.—Do you believe that only the directors of mines, of shoe factories, of express companies, of telephone and telegraph companies, of Standard Oil, of the steel trust, etc., etc., hold stock in each of these companies?

U. S.—Do you believe anything of them would like to have his concern nationalized? B. J.—Nixy! The attempt to nationalize any one of those industries would, seeing that all capitalists have stock in all or most of all, forthwith meet the opposition of all.

U. S.—If the movement is to nationalize the railroads you would need the votes of the miners, shoemakers, telegraphers, weavers, farm hands, laborers—

B. J.—Make it short; we would need the votes of all workers. U. S.—Would a striking cotton worker in Fall River see the benefit to him of nationalizing the railroads as quickly as he would see the benefit to him of nationalizing the factory in which he works?

B. J.—N-n-o-o! U. S.—Carry this on with all other industries, what is the result? B. J.—It looks blue.

U. S.—The result is that when you go with a proposition to nationalize an industry only you virtually deprive yourself of the aid of the workers in all others, all of whom you need. B. J.—I never thought of that.

U. S.—To demand the nationalization of one industry is, accordingly, false tactics. You get, as you admitted before, the whole enemy upon you, and you keep the votes of the bulk of the workers away. B. J.—That is certainly insane.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

RESPONSE TO APPEAL OF COBALT STRIKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the appeal for funds to fight injunctions, issued by this organization to all locals of the W. P. M., we stated that all amounts received would be acknowledged in all papers supporting Industrial Unionism.

The following have responded to date.

R. Roadhouse.
Cobalt, Ont., September 14.
(The People receives so many lists of acknowledgements of funds, and the lists of contributors to strikes are so long that space does not permit of their publication. The total, however, in this case, is \$980.)

AN EXCELLENT PLAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find money order for fifteen dollars for which send us sixty of the six months Weekly People prepaid cards. Section Cook County proposes to send you this kind of an order every month hereafter. Our plan is to mail a card to each member once a month with the request that he add the propaganda and the Party Press by selling the cards. We are doing a lot of good agitation work in Chicago and feel assured that the comrades will make a strong effort to carry out this subscription plan successfully.

F. Baker, Organizer.
Chicago, September 12.

HIS "DEPARTING WORDS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When the trades council of San Antonio held their meeting to decide about the celebration of Labor Day by their members, Southworth asked the President for the floor. He said: "Brother president, I make the motion that every union in San Antonio be invited to take part in Our Celebration on Labor Day except the I. W. W." These were Southworth's last departing words. He was recently elected a member of the San Antonio schoolboard, and was treasurer of the typographical union of San Antonio. He took French leave, or, in plain English, skidded to no man's land a few days afterward; but not alone. As a good member of the A. F. of L., he took the treasury of the typographicals, between \$1100 and \$1400, with him—so the members could not spend the funds on Labor Day.

WANTS LABOR NEWS AS WELL AS PRINCIPLES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I notice from the label on my Weekly People that my subscription for it expires September 15.

There are only two known members of the S. L. P. in this Navy Yard town, W. Skroki and myself. There are others who take and perhaps read The People. Some are S. P.-ites and some are like chips on the ocean tide who drift aimlessly. None of them have the courage of their convictions.

I was for some years an S. P.-ite and read Wayland's, Wiltshire's and other so-called Socialist (privately owned) publications, but was not satisfied with them. Finally The People was placed in my hands. At almost the first reading of it, I became interested in the principles and arguments laid down and used and soon became an S. L. P.-ite and also a member of the I. W. W. Now I am not content with your Weekly, but feel the need of your daily edition, for which you will please find P. O. order for \$3.50.

Yours for all we produce,
Eugene C. Williams.
Vallejo, Calif., September 9.

METAL AND MACHINERY WORKERS ORGANIZE IN I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly permit me to use your columns to forward some information to your readers in Jersey City, N. J., who may be employed in the metal and ma-

chinery industry of that city and vicinity.

A new local union of the I. W. W. of said industry, has recently been organized here. The charter was granted on August 30, and the name and number given to the organization is "Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union No. 163."

The new local union is now in good working order. It has elected a set of officers and established regular meeting nights and meeting place. The local meets every first and third Friday in the month at 8 p. m., at Frank Johnson's Hall, 287 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City.

Any and all readers of The People in this vicinity who are employed in the Metal and Machinery Industry should join the ranks of this local union and help raise the organized standard of said toilers. The local has enjoyed a very fair and encouraging start, and if the future fulfills the promises of the start, a splendid organization will result.

Initiation fee is \$1.00 and dues 50c. per month.
Fraternally,
Sec'y. Ind. Union No. 163,
Wm. N. Waggoner.
Jersey City, N. J., September 15.

UNIQUE AND PRACTICAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here is a little plan that I have tested by putting it into practice for the past two months. Not being in a position to get subscriptions, and feeling that I should nevertheless give support to the Party Press I have gone about it in this way: I got a cigar box which I keep in my room, and every night I find that there is something in my pocket that can go into the box. That something is cash. Of course, I don't pick it up in the street. If I have to go a short distance instead of taking the car I walk, which means a nickel for the box. Usually I would pay two dollars for a hat; now I pay \$1.90, so there is ten cents for the box. I like a glass of beer now and then, but keeping the box in mind some of the five cent pieces get there. My habit was to go to the theatre twice a week; now I go once, a quarter for the box. To sum up, in this way I have now about \$5 in the box. At Christmas time the contents of the box will go to the Daily People. I will surely have \$10 by that time.

Thinking that some other comrades might like to try this plan for the benefit of our Party press, I take the liberty of setting it forth. Be you married or single, man or woman, you will find that there are little ways in which you can set aside a few pennies now and then, to present to the Daily People as a Christmas present. Even if only twenty or thirty should do as well as I have thus far the aggregate would be a neat sum toward the X-mas box. Comrades, give the plan a trial. You will find it quite an interesting experiment figuring out how you can save a few pennies for the People box.

It hasn't hurt me a bit. I haven't really sacrificed anything and I feel that even though a little sacrifice accompanied the plan the knowledge that benefit will come to the Party press is reward enough. Christmas is three months off. How many will try this plan between now and that time?

Fraternally,
George Signarowitz,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 18.

NON-PARTY MEMBER SETS GOOD EXAMPLE TO ALL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find check for \$6.50. Of this amount, \$4.50 is for nine yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People, and \$2.00 to the Operating Fund. Of the subscriptions seven were secured by Fred Lichtenberg, who is not a member of the Party but no doubt will be some day.

Now I would like to know what the Party members are going to do about getting subscriptions—especially in this state of New York. If a non-Party member shows interest enough to go out and get seven new readers, what should we not be expected to do, who are members of the Party! From the Business Manager's report in The People it is plain to be seen that New York State as well as others is way behind in this important work. If we wish to see our Press the success we would have it, we must all get together and by our co-operation make it what we wish. I am, yours for the work,
Peter Jacobson,
N. E. C. Member, New York State.
Yonkers, N. Y., September 17.

EASY, EVEN WHERE SUBS ARE HARD TO GET.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find donation for Operating Fund and one yearly subscription. Subscriptions are hard to get in the south. The workers here are still harboring old illusions, hoping to get rich. Still I am not discouraged. Getting one sub for each month is easy. I have covered more than that in a short time, I will continue to try and get as many as possible.

Yours for the S. L. P.,
J. Reible.
Birmingham, Ala., September 17.

LIKES THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have received the paper and like it. It is the real thing. Needless to say more in its behalf. I hope in the near future to show a more practical appreciation of it. Send on the books as per enclosed order.
George Ward,
Marietta, Calif. September 12.

CASTE, THE MAGIC WHICH ENSLAVES INDIA, APPLIED IN AMERICA BY A. F. OF L.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please forward to my address five Weekly Peoples a week to the extent of \$2.00. I was very much pleased at the success of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. delegates in the International Socialist Congress with their resolution on the relation of unions to the political movement. The actions of the S. P. delegates will convince beyond a doubt those who have been in doubt as to the S. P. hostility to the I. W. W.

As to the movement here, will say that the I. W. W. thought is permeating the minds of the working class. Meet every workman you meet knows of the I. W. W., and there is a strong sentiment in favor of it among those outside the trade unions. A great many of the trades unionists are hostile towards the I. W. W. for, as they say, it will bring them down to the level of a common laborer.

An article appeared in the Cosmopolitan Magazine a short time ago on "Caste in India." It clearly showed that it was the caste that exists there which makes the East Indian so helpless and entirely at the mercy of the English who are in power there. This caste in India exists because of their religious teachings. A person born a laborer must be a laborer all his or her life, and the same is true of a carpenter, a barber, a soldier, and so on. A tradesman is taught that he is far above a laborer, that he should not even come in contact with the garments of a laborer; and so well is the working class there divided that a man of one caste will cause one of a lower caste, in business dealings, to throw money on the ground in preference to taking it from his hands.

Is it any wonder that India with its population of approximately 200,000,000 is so easily handled by a mere handful of Englishmen? Is it not caste taught and upheld by the A. F. of L. that makes it possible for a mere handful of capitalists in this country to have the great army of workers at their mercy?

Hoping this will find everything prosperous at headquarters, I remain,
Yours for the Revolution,
R. V. F. Southwick.
Ogden, Utah, September 11.

PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS.

Address on Preamble I. W. W.
Burning Question of Trades Unionism, Capitalist Class.
Class Struggle.
De Leon-Harriman Debate.
Historical Materialism.
Industrial Unionism.
Mark, The.
Mitchell, John, Exposed.
Reform or Revolution.
Religion of Capital.
Socialism.
Socialism and Evolution.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Republic.
Territorial Expansion.
Trades Unionism in U. S.
Trusts, The.
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AS TO LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

[Pursuant to motion adopted July 12, 1907, by the N. E. C., the columns of The People are opened for discussion, suggestions or proposed amendments bearing upon the admission of Language Federations to membership in the S. L. P. All matter received upon this subject will be published under the above heading. Keep all contributions to this discussion short and to the point.]

I.

By M. Rosenberg, Trenton, N. J.
The S. L. P., unlike mutual admiration political organizations, needs all it can get of members that are bent upon actually overthrowing capitalist society by scientific, and consequently practical, methods.

For this reason we should not confine ourselves to present citizens, but should also secure prospective citizens and teach them to suit the requirements of our revolutionary purpose.

This purpose cannot be accomplished by various tongues being hashed into one meeting or assemblage, to the dissatisfaction of all, any more than the various trades could be advantageously jumbled up into one, as in the Knights of Labor regime. Nor can they be separated altogether, as the various trades are separated in A. F. of L. But all members should be grouped into their respective language federations as members of the I. W. W. are grouped into their respective departments. Just as various industrial locals of the I. W. W. have one district council, so various federation sections should have one county council to expedite the handling of common business; and just as all industrial departments of the I. W. W. have one common head, so all language federations should have one common head.

I think this is the most rational solution of the problem.

II.

By A. Metzler and Robert C. Wetzel, Press Committee, Rochester, N. Y.

Section Rochester, N. Y., held recently a discussion on the question of the affiliation of the language federations and this committee was instructed to write up the views at which the membership unanimously arrived, and send it to the Daily and Weekly People for publication.

Neither anger over past bad experiences, nor sentimental attitude toward any existing language federation, for its ability to identify itself with the S. L. P., that organization which adheres to correct Socialist principles, should influence the S. L. P., in its decision as to what attitude is to be taken toward language federations.

We do not believe that there are any Party members who do not perceive the necessity that the Party-help, in every possible way, in the clarification of the minds of all that come to this country in regard to conditions and the political customs and rights obtaining in America. Neither could any sensible foreigner repudiate such information. We know very well, also, that as long as new arrivals in the country are not familiar with these conditions, they are easily victimized by all kinds of fakirs and schemer. It is therefore only an act of duty and self-preservation on the part of the Party if it does all in its power to give the necessary information to the immigrating members of the working class.

We know, however, that this duty is not merry fun and pleasure to the membership of the Party; but that it is exactly in this department of the Party's activity where the most numerous and serious dangers are encountered. We deem it, therefore, not at all a wise step for the doors to our state and national headquarters to be directly opened to these dangers. By this way dangers could, under cover, enter right into the very heart of our organization. We must never forget that capitalism is international.

There has always been trouble with ignorant strangers in our country, and such trouble is bound to continue; and it is our duty to face the same boldly and in a manly way but the best way to meet them, as it seems to us, is by localizing them as much as possible. In this way it is possible to at least keep the national organization protected and intact.

Although the struggle with the ignorance of the masses is one of the main duties of the S. L. P., it has also some other important duties to perform. One of these is the fight for standing room, for a respect-commanding position; and in this fight a non-citizen membership would be a great hindrance. By this we do not mean to degrade the non-citizen to some kind of a second grade comrade. Every man, woman, girl or youth, who takes interest in the Socialist movement has opportunity to ful-

fill his or her mission in a first rate and excellent manner. The S. L. P. does not hold the view that it, and exclusively, is the Socialist Movement. We are at all times ready to recognize a co-worker in any of the branches of the Socialist Movement as a full-fledged comrade, if he does his duty according to his ability.

There is still another point that ought to be mentioned. We want the unification of the working class without regard to the different training of their tongues, and we do not think that this will be facilitated by a plan of unity or affiliation such as the one proposed. We want the unification to have its root at the bottom instead of at the top.

An ideal management would be one where every head officer is directly responsible for the whole organization. In the human body we do not find a separate brain for the feet, another one for the hands or eyes and so on, but the one brain serves the whole body at once. Nor is the left eye, the left hand and the left foot serving the left side only, but each of the extremities serves the whole body at once. Of course, we know that such an ideal government will only be possible after Socialism is an accomplished fact and the new regime is in smooth running order. But there is no reason for us now to recognize a lot of different managements which are to be abolished again as soon as the Social Revolution is accomplished.

This section of the S. L. P. here in Rochester, did, by a majority, vote against affiliation when the matter was up for general vote. At the recent discussion, however, the minority also became convinced that the majority was right in voting as it did.

We suggest, however, that wherever a local of any of the existing language federations is, that the sections of the S. L. P., or any single Party members there, work as closely as possible hand in hand with the federation as long as they do not endorse a different political party or commit any other breach of revolutionary principles or tactics. We should also encourage the formation of other language federations, wherever some such people wish to organize—in fact, we have neither the right nor the power to forbid such action by any nationality, but we think that the officers elected by them should not be seated in councils of our state or national organizations for the reason that we cannot control them. We say, Affiliate the members but not the officers as such.

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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.

L. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The article is in this office. It will be read and given consideration soon.

F. A. B., SAN DIEGO, CAL.—If you will send in your article it will be read and considered. Enclose postage and the article will be returned if not used.

D. E. and J. W., NEW YORK.—The statement in the Worker of the 14th inst., under the signature of Algernon Lee, that the "Sherman fraction" of the I. W. W. received 1 1/2 votes in the American Section at Stuttgart, while the "Trautmann fraction" got only 1/2 a vote, is an absolute falsehood. The later statement giving correctly the total votes of what might be called the S. P. and the S. L. P. divisions of the American Section only serves to render the falsification more vicious by adding to the confusion, and by giving the Worker a chance, if called to account, to say that the false statement was only an error, and that the total corrected it. The Worker of the following week contained no correction of the "error," showing that the spreading of the false information was at least countenanced, if not intentionally perpetrated by that paper. De Leon's report, giving the true I. W. W. 1 1/2 votes and the spurious "wing" represented by Pick, 1/2 vote, is correct.

The Worker's statement, in the same article, that Heslewood is an S. L. P. member, is also false. Heslewood is a member of the Socialist Party of Canada.

E. N., NEW YORK.—First—See answer immediately above.

Second—Hillquit's report to the Stuttgart Congress, as published in pamphlet form by C. H. Kerr, Chicago, is the "expurgated" version reserved for home consumption, being amended in accordance with the correction which Hillquit said he forwarded to the Congress and "to a German paper," but which, when pressed by Delegate Heslewood of the I. W. W., he admitted was home in his desk in New York.

The passage on the so-called I. W. W. split, in the expurgated English edition and in the original report printed in

French and German by the International Bureau reads:

Expurgated.
Based upon this provision [the referendum] the adherents of the old regime claimed that the acts of the convention were not operative and that the newly elected officers could not assume the direction of the organization until such time as the membership of the Industrial Workers would ratify the proceedings of the convention. The leaders of the Alliance refused to adopt that construction of the constitution, and the old officers promptly declared all acts of the convention illegal and void. The split was now complete within the ranks of the Industrial Workers. The two factions maintained rival sets of officers, and the dispute was taken to the courts, which decided in favor of the old administration. The vast majority of the members support the original organization controlled by Mr. Sherman as president, while the number of the adherents of the De Leon faction does not exceed, it is said, more than 2,000 members.

While not all the falsehoods are eliminated from the English version, the most glaring, and therefore the most easily nailed of them, are.

The Worker did not publish either of the two reports. The Volkszeitung of August 8 published the original in all its glaring falsity.

J. M. F., DUQUOIN, ILL.; B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.; E. M. W., PITTSBURG, PA.; L. D. M., NEW YORK, N. Y.; W. M. D., BAYONNE, N. J.; E. R. M., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; E. J. M., DULUTH, MINN.; C. A. M. B., ABERDEEN, WASH.—Matter received.

Two Pages From Roman History

1 Plots Leaders and Labor Leaders.
II The Warning of the Gracchi.

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CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412
Wellington Road, London, Ont.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C.
sub-Committee was held on September
22, at 28 City Hall Place. Present:
Weisberger, Chase, Seidel, Malmberg,
Romary, Vaughan, Woodhouse, and
Neubaus. Absent, Katz, Wilton, Mc-
Cormick, Walters, Teichlauf and Mueller.

From Los Angeles, asking what steps
had been taken to publish a party bul-
letin; considered bulletin a good plan
because more space could be used in
Weekly People for publication of Sue
stories or other agitational matter.

From Eisenberg, Cincinnati, as to ar-
ranging a meeting for Miss Flynn.
Eisenberg states that as a matter of
principle he was opposed to having in-
dependent Socialists speak for the S.
L. P. from its platform.

From Hossack, manager Daily People,
a statement of moneys owing to his
office. Moved by Woodhouse, seconded
by Chase, "That Friday, September 27,
be date of adjourned meeting of sub-
Committee." Carried.

From Foy, Minneapolis, stating what
funds were immediately available for
State organizer and that more could be
raised. Also report on condition of sec-
tion Minneapolis. Moved by Romary,
seconded by Neubaus, "That the com-
munication be received and filed, relative
to organizer for Minneapolis." Carried.

From Traurig, member National Audit-
ing Committee, would be unable to audit
books until after election, because of
party matters occupying his attention
now, and if such were not agreeable to
sub-Committee asked that some one else
be selected. Moved by Romary, sec-
onded by Neubaus, "That we accept the
resignation of Traurig from the Auditing
Committee." Weisberger, Chase, Rom-
ary, Woodhouse, Neubaus, in favor; Sei-
del, Malmberg, Vaughan, against. Car-
ried.

From Larkin, Spokane, sending ap-
plication of Albert Robinson, Montana,
for membership-at-large. Moved by Rom-
ary, seconded by Neubaus, "That the
communication be received and Albert
Robinson be accepted as a member-at-
large." Carried.

From Omaha, Nebraska, applying for
a charter for section Omaha, 13 mem-
bers. In the communication it is stated
that those men there had had enough
of S. P. compromising and neutrality
on trades unionism, and that they would
be with the S. L. P. forever and produce
good results. The Acting National Sec-
retary reported having sent to Omaha
a charter application. Moved by
Vaughan, seconded by Woodhouse, "To
lay the communication from Omaha on
the table until the next regular meeting
of the N. E. C. sub-Committee." Carried.

From A. Gillhaus, Salt Lake City,
reporting the holding of well-attended
meetings, selling literature and getting
subscriptions. Would remain in Utah
for 3 or 4 weeks; reports much good
work can be done by sending out some
organizers, inspiring and increasing party

activity; that the S. P. has a hard
row to hoe in the mining camps of
Nevada and Arizona and would have its
own troubles later in mining camps of
other States. Gillhaus reports that the
miners are as a rule good fellows, though
not all industrial unionists, being led by
the Mahoneys and believing St. John,
Ryan, and others too radical, but this
will change in time. Moved by Wood-
house, seconded by Vaughan, "That the
communication from A. Gillhaus be re-
ceived and placed on file." Carried.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

My dear little Comrades:—
Children are very seldom cruel be-
cause they wish to be. Some of you
know some boy or girl who is very
cruel to animals, such as dogs and
cats. Some are even cruel to their
sisters, brothers or playmates. You
can not understand what makes them
be so, can you? You, in your loving
little hearts, feel sad that they are
cruel. You cry and beg, but the cruel
boy or girl, to tease you, becomes even
more cruel.

Now, there are many grown up
people who feel just like you, and they
think some very hard things about
these cruel children. But loving
hearts have sought to find the reason
for this cruelty, for it is NOT natural
for a human being to be cruel. And
they have found that this is a dread-
ful disease of the mind, and that by
proper food, air and clothing and
thinking the mind may be brought
back to its right condition.

Now, you, no doubt, have read in
the papers or heard your people talk
of the dreadful things done to the
Jews in Russia. They are shocking.
You wonder whether the people who
commit these outrages are human be-
ings or beasts.

Here, too, we learn that these poor
ignorant creatures are mentally dis-
eased. For want of proper living
and education they have been led to
think that all their suffering comes
from the Jews' living there, and that
by killing and torturing them they
will make things better for them-
selves. The government officials do
not try to stop it, for it keeps these
human beasts from finding out the
real cause of their suffering. They
are so busy torturing their fellow
beings that they have no time to
find out that it is the capitalist system
of society is to blame for their want
of food. Now, when the Socialists
get them to see that all human crea-
tures are brothers and sisters, and
what harms one harms all, whether
Jew or Gentile, white, black or brown
skinned; then these will find out a
remedy for their trials other than
butchering eachother.

So, little friends, train your hearts
and heads to love all human beings,
and your hands, too, to work in un-
ison to build up a Government which
will give everybody an opportunity
to develop into a fine, healthy, and lo-
ving being.

You remember the poem,
"Be prayeth well who loveth well,
Both man and bird and beast,
He prayeth best who loveth best,
All creatures, great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."
Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

THE INDIAN'S WAR SONG.
(Written after reading Cooper's "Last
of the Mohicans")
I saw a stain on last year's snow,
Brothers! a stain of blood!
But the cold hath pass'd, and the
warm winds blow,
And the trees are in the bud.
The snow had melted from dale and
hill—
But the blood!—the blood remaineth
still.

III.
I heard a voice on the winter blast,
Brothers! a voice of woe!
And it cried for vengeance as it past
O'er the cold-crimson snow.
That wind hath sunk over wood and
hill,
But the voice!—the voice—I hear it
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IV.
I saw a spirit in my sleep;
Brothers! its hands were red!
Its eye was fierce and its scowl was
deep,
And it cried, 'Revenge the dead!'
Shall we not hear what the spirit
saith?
Onwards my brothers! Revenge or
Death.
—Charles Mackay.

ON CONFISCATION.
Cincinnati, August 20, 1907.
Dear Aunt Annetta:—I saw in the
"Children's Hour" that you call for
the definition of confiscation. I
went to the library and looked up the
word in several dictionaries. The best
definition given under the verb "to
confiscate" (of which confiscation is a
derivative) I think is in the Standard
Dictionary:
"To appropriate (private property)
as forfeited to the public use or treas-
ury, especially because of the wrong-
doing of the owner."
To this definition I would add that
the owner often has no right to the
property that he says he owns.
My definition for confiscation is,
The taking away of private property
for the use of the public, from those
who have no right to own it.

The first great confiscation in Amer-
ican history was the taking of the

American colonies from the English
rule.
The second great confiscation was
the emancipation of the chattel slaves
from their masters in the South.
These belonged to the southerners just
the same as did the mules and plows,
mines or forests and lands. The Uni-
ted States Government declared the
Negroes free from their masters.

Both confiscations benefited the pub-
lic. By the first confiscation a Repub-
lic was begun, which was better than
being a colony under a monarchy. The
second gave the Negro freedom and
the same rights as the white man.
Louis Astrow.
[And the third and greatest confisca-
tion will be when the workingclass
get back the mines, and mills, and
farms, and forests and factories with
all the machinery, railroads and ships,
which they have produced and use to-
day in producing the things man must
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this, to be used by and for the whole
public. So, you see, dear children,
here is a valuable lesson to you on
how the Socialists can without blood-
shed bring Right and Justice into the
world. When the working-class,
which is more than three-fourths of
all the whole human race, decide they
will have back that which belongs
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twice before they will try to prevent
us from getting ours back. If they
are foolish enough to try fight, will we
not be as much right in fighting for
that which belongs to us as were the
Revolutionary Fathers or the heroes
of the Civil War?]

GOLDFIELD TELEGRAPHERS.

Recognize Necessity of Industrialism
and Join W. F. M.
Goldfield, Nevada, September 14.—
The Goldfield members of the Com-
mercial Telegraphers' Union have
joined Goldfield Miners' Union.

These telegraphers for several weeks
have been out on strike against the
harsh conditions imposed on them by
the great telegraph companies. Their
experience during the time has con-
vinced them that the industrial form
of labor organization is correct; and
they have given evidence of their new
faith by joining the only industrial
union within their reach. In doing this
they have not sacrificed their mem-
bership in their craft union; but by
their action they have strengthened
the membership of one of the very
few labor unions in the country which
attempts to realize in practice the
new-born ideas of working class soli-
darity.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1907.
To all Socialist Labor Party members,
sympathizers and friends in New
York County.
Fellow Workingmen:
Another campaign is on. Again in the
city of New York we will be asked by
capitalist politicians and spell binders
to cast our ballot for one or another of
the capitalist parties or "reformers."

Utterly opposed to the capitalist sys-
tem of exploitation, and also utterly
opposed to any "reform" tinkering
which will enable that system to drag
out a few more years of parasitic ex-
istence, the Socialist Labor Party again
enters the political arena with its un-
alterable demand for the total over-
throw thereof. Already, while the direct
and indirect supporters of capitalism
are heavily slumbering in their inter-
campaign lethargy, the forces of the
Socialist Labor Party are at work, agit-
ating, educating, organizing, preparing
the workers for their final freedom.

Open air meetings are held every eve-
ning in many parts of the city. Our
speakers carry home to the workers the
message of Socialism. Our literary
agents reach the workers in their solid,
substantial way, by spreading the S.
L. P.'s splendid pamphlets and organs.
Everything is bustle and activity for
the great cause.

But we, friends, members, and sym-
patizers, must not sit idly by while
others do the work. We must all jump
in and do our share. We must help our
district organizations arrange and carry
on their meetings. Many of us can
act as speakers. All of us can carry
speakers' platforms and sell or dis-
tribute literature. All of us can find
some little work to do which will ad-
vance the day of Labor's emancipation.

But, we may think, funds are neces-
sary for the continuance of this great
activity. Correct! Funds are needed;
and it is for us to help raise them.

For this there are many methods.
Some of us have pledged ourselves for
regular contributions, weekly or month-
ly, as large as we can spare from our
starvation wages. That plan is good,
and as many of us as can should follow
it. But there is another way, and that
needs fuller explanation.

Have you never noticed the great and
growing change in the workers' minds
towards Socialism? Are you aware
that each year's street meetings are the
largest, the most attentive, the most
enthusiastic ever held? Do you know
that the worker, when approached by
the Socialist, now no longer turns a
deaf ear, but listens with eagerness and
respect? Do you realize all this? It
is so.

And right here lies the point: Too
long have the active workers for the
Party borne the great share of the ex-
pense of the movement. Now is the
time to call upon the working class at
large to finance the campaigns of their
representative party. Get subscription
lists, show them to your fellow workers
in shop, mill and factory. Urge them
to come to the support of the S. L. P.,
the only true working class political
party. You will be surprised by the
ready response you will meet.

Now, all ye members, buckle down to
work. The campaign is on and must
not be neglected. Ye who are not yet
members, join our ranks, enroll in your
respective district organizations, and
help along the party of your choice.
Onward, and yet onward, is the cry.

Yours for a rousing and successful
campaign,
L. Abelson, Organizer.
For the County Executive Committee,
Section New York County, Socialist
Labor Party.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND.
The sale of the royal copper, silver,
and Tiffany glass ink well, the gift of
James T. Hunter to the National Agita-
tion Fund, is now about to be con-
ducted. All returns should be made to
the office of the National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place.
Frank Bohn.

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are foolish enough to try fight, will we
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that which belongs to us as were the
Revolutionary Fathers or the heroes
of the Civil War?]

THERE'S NEED FOR IT YET

Comrade Says "Keep the Long Tom in Good Condition."
Comrade Meighan shows a proper
appreciation of the situation which
forced upon us the necessity of call-
ing for funds when he says:
"Please find enclosed one dollar for
Press Operating Fund. We must of
necessity sustain that arm of the re-
volutionary movement that keeps
brushing away the cobwebs that the
self-interested would weave around
the unconscious proletariat. The mas-
ter class will remember The People,
for sometime to come, for the good
work done by it prior to and during
trial of Wm. D. Haywood. It still re-
mains for us to keep the Long Tom
in good condition, and always on the
firing line."

Last week's receipts to the fund
were:
J. Carey, Montreal, Can.... 1.00
D. Wilson, "..... .50
R. Kerrigan "..... .50
M. Rafferty, "..... .50
A. Weinstein, Oakland, Cal. 1.00
G. Hassler, Detroit, Mich. . 5.00
Branch 1, Brooklyn "..... 2.00
L. Miller, "..... .50
H. Southoff, "..... .50
M. Neuhaus "..... .50
Martin Ard "..... .50
L. H. Zimmer, Los Angeles,
Cal. 1.00
B. Jensen, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00
M. Hansen, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00
R. Strawblinger, Los Angeles,
Cal. 1.00
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00
J. Breuer, Hartford, Conn. . 1.00
E. Roetzky, New York 1.00
E. Shein, New York 1.00
Hungarian Branch 40.00
John Vierthaler 5.00
John Maglish 5.00
Frank R. Wilke 5.00
Albert Schnable 5.00
Aug. Schnable, Sr. 3.00
F. G. Kraemer 2.10
H. Dunkel 2.00
N. Koolchinsky 1.50
Gust. Driebel 1.25
Carl Doeschner 1.00
Rud Klen 1.00
Ruchus Babnick 1.00
John Herold 1.00

Grand Total \$442.15

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION
FUND.
Received up to Saturday, September
14, the following items:
A. Good, Brooklyn 2.25
Branch Yonkers 3.20
John Howard, Brooklyn .. 1.00
Section New York Co., pro-
ceeds of Labor Day outing 51.83
Total 56.28
Previously acknowledged . 76.69

Grand total \$132.97
Send all contributions to this fund to
the undersigned.
Henry Kuhn,
28 City Hall Place, New York,
Fin. Sec'y New York State Executive
Committee, S. L. P.

While the Canadian Trades and Labor
Council may want "purely Canadian
unions," it does not object to American
A. F. of L. or Volkszeitung Socialist
ideas. The way it is butting into inter-
national complications by demanding the
abrogation of the treaty with Japan
which admits free immigration, would do
credit to a Gompers—or a Hiquit.

The phenomenally light vote at Chi-
cago's charter election is due, the re-
ports say, to the fact that being a
special election, employers were not
compelled to give their workmen time
off to vote. So beautiful an argument
for the preeminent virtue of the un-
aided ballot should be hailed with joy
by the pure and simple political So-
cialists.

Official Sicilian cable dispatches state
that, due to the large emigration, wages
there have risen from 30 cents per day
to 75. The howl of anger of the Sicilian
employing class, hurling anathemas at
this ill trick of the Goddess Supply and
Demand, will follow by wireless.

WHICH SHOULD BE PAID HEED TO BY EVERY S. L. P. MAN.

For the week ending Friday, Septem-
ber 20th, we received 151 subscriptions
to the Weekly People and 40 mail sub-
scriptions to the Daily People—a total
of 191. While this is considerably bet-
ter than for the previous week it is not
really a gain, for the reason that 214
subs expired on the Weekly People.
Those sending five or more were W.
Evans, Salt Lake, Utah, 8; F. Lich-
tenberg, Yonkers, N. Y., 7; and six
subs each from Press Committee, Bos-
ton; H. Sprague, Phoenix, B. C.; and
W. O'Brien, Dublin.

The sale of prepaid cards was better
than for some time: Chicago, \$15, San
Francisco, \$10, Boston, \$5, and Pitts-
burg, \$5.
While this report shows there is
greater activity, it is absolutely neces-

sary that it be multiplied several fold.
The situation confronting the Party
Press is a most grave one and to meet
it requires the undivided and energetic
support of every S. L. P. man. If you
cannot make good in subscriptions send
on a contribution to the sustaining fund.
Either of these you must do.

Outstanding bills, due by Party or-
ganizations and individuals would, if
paid at once, go a long way toward
helping out here. Upon the officers' of
organizations, and upon each individual
member also, we urge that they take
up this matter of obligations and send
on account as substantial payments as
possible.

It is said that "a word to the wise
is sufficient"—the word is given here.
Pay heed to it while there is yet time.

THERE'S NEED FOR IT YET

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Lists names like Wm. Beyer, Rud Wilke, Carl Horn, etc., with amounts ranging from .10 to 5.00.

\$10.00 BOOK for \$1.00.

E. HAECKEL'S EVOLUTION OF MAN. Illustrations. 408. Sold. \$1.00. Will mail on receipt of \$1.20. 28 City Hall Place, New York, NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.