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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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BLOWS FROM THE SHOULDER

AT THE MISERY-PRODUCING SYSTEM OF CAPITALISM, AND ITS FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS

The motto observed by the President, and his adherents, and the class he represents, is: "Unto everyone that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." While the workers of the land will have to satisfy themselves with visions of turkey, the Presidential Thanksgiving turkey is jubilantly announced as weighing 28 pounds. From those who had not, even that bit was taken and is given to those who have.

The little brain of Mr. John M. O'Neill and his associates—all of "proletaire rabble" celebrity—must be now cudgeling itself for the next excuse to postpone that "October 1 Convention." That "convention" was to "reconstruct" the I. W. W. "Reconstruct" meant to attempt to carry out the wreckers' work which Mr. O'Neill and his anti-"proletaire rabble" failed in at the 1906 convention of the I. W. W., to wit, A. F. of L.-ize the I. W. W. The October 1 sun rose over the Eastern and sank below the Western horizon without lighting that "convention." The excuse was that the United Brewery Workers had asked its postponement to "the first week in January, 1908." Now that the United Brewery Workers have been re-admitted in the A. F. of L., some new excuse will have to be found for still another postponement, to a still more indefinite date.

Visionariness is the stamp of the ignorant. When distress is added to ignorance the will-o-the-wisps seen by the visionary are too numerous to count. Autocratic Russia, thoroughly thrashed by Japan, besides being steeped in ignorance, sees visions of "fighting Japan under the American flag," and is now crowding the ante-chamber of Taft. The visionaries are too ignorant to know aught about, or weigh the Japan-Russia alliance.

In the Fifties and early Sixties the trenchant pen of Artemus Ward exposed to ridicule the freaks who disgraced great principles—sentimental abolitionists, who made of the Negro not only "our brother," but also our "Aunt in the country"; scatterbrained reformers who planted "woman's rights," not on facts, but on hyms; addle-brained bunches of nerves, who, incapable of understanding the cause of conjugal infidelity in capitalist society, made "Free Love" the panacea. Oh, for an Artemus, to-day, to castigate with ridicule—the rod of reason would be wasted on such folks—the freak-frauds who disgrace the Socialist Movement with "Helicon Hall Caravans," and such other mountebank contrivances "to propagate Socialism!"

The rebuff administered by his congregation to the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple of London is a cheerful sign of the times. When the Rev. Campbell endeavored to addle the brains of his hearers by endeavoring to argue away the biblical passage which showed the necessity of physical food, he was roundly interrupted with cries of "No!" "No!" There is a limit, Lincoln would say, to the "perpetual humbugging of all the people."

The report that the Havana branch of the American Tobacco Company contemplates moving to Tampa, Fla., in order to escape labor troubles on the island is most probably true. What better place than Tampa can there be for capitalist asylum? Was it not in Tampa that the Resistencia Union was broken up by constables furnished by Gompers' Cigar-makers International Union? And was it not in Tampa that the officers of the Resistencia were shanghaied and then masooned on little islands in the Gulf of Mexico? Tampa, by all means!

At the time of the financial depression of about eleven years ago, a wisecracking political economist scribbled the hard times to the prevalence of sun-spots. That was funny enough. But there is no limit to the drollery that the heads of the spokesmen of capitalism are capable of. Professor Felix Adler discovers that there is a close connection between the present financial depression and what he calls false conceptions regarding "Marriage and the Family"—whereby he renders himself personally guilty of the suicide of the Goods and Lutzes.

Again we sound the warning and make the prophecy—the Third Duma is not "representative of the people"; proof positive of the warning is the lawless instinct displayed by this Duma in denying "autocratic" qualities to the Czar; the Fourth Duma is stepping upon the heels of the Third; proof positive of the prophecy is the righteous indignation of the Czar's representatives at a Duma so "unrepresentative of the people."

The Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case is beginning to pale before that of St. John. In the case of the former some attempt was made by the Capitalist Class to preserve the outer forms of law and order. In the case of the latter, who had just been elected General Organizer of the I. W. W., no effort whatever was made in that direction. The attempt was murder in broad day; "Paddy" Mullaney, the would-be murderer, is now out on a petty \$2,000 bail, furnished by the "best" members of the Miners' Association.

Senator Foraker's letter announcing his candidacy for the presidency is infinitely more than a political document. The war he proclaims on the President is the external manifestation of internal economic war. The significance of the incident lies in the evidence that, even under the present highly capitalized conditions of the land, monopoly is not yet effected. The capitalist Lords are waging deadly war among themselves.

It must be a great satisfaction to the "long-headed and practical gentlemen," who joined the scheme of "reconstructing" the I. W. W., to discover they have been used as mere paste board "stage lions" for effect. The "reconstructing" was to be done by a special, specific and particular "convention" on October 1, subsequently postponed to "the first week in January, 1908," to be held, particularly, specifically and specially with the United Brewery Workers. In the meantime the United Brewery Workers were negotiating peace with the A. F. of L., and promoting their own negotiations with the aid of the aforementioned pasteboard stage lions, and stage roars in the rear. The United Brewery Workers having succeeded in their stratagem, and been re-admitted in the A. F. of L., the stage lions, together with the stage machinery for stage roars, are dumped into a corner as so much useless trumpery. That's what comes from wanting to be "clever" in matters requiring straightness and bravery.

It looks as if another patch of court-plaster were to be placed on the carcass of the capitalist system in the shape of a new currency law by the incoming Congress. Capitalism is fast assuming the condition of an Egyptian mummy, which, when it is unwashed and exposed to the air, crumbles to dust. Nothing but its bandages now hold it together.

Sir Arthur Schuster, President of the Institute of Bankers, assured his audience of British bankers that the American capitalists would certainly overcome their present troubles—BECAUSE THEIR RESOURCES ARE AMPLE. Whoever reads between the lines will note without difficulty the principal "resource" Sir Arthur has in mind, as available by the American capitalists, is a fleecy working class, that is mainly disorganized, or worse than disorganized, being "horganized" under the mutually scabbing rule of the Civic Federationized A. F. of L.

The Pittsburgh, Pa., Police has "struck oil." Its search of the office of a sharper, who proposed to negotiate the marriage of wealthy girls to titled Europeans, has placed in its hands the letters of over 200 "ladies of the elite." Even if, on an average, these ladies do not pay more than \$50 apiece to rescue their letters, and hush up their names, the Pittsburgh Police will rake in at least \$10,000. A pretty good haul for panicky days. And the blackmailers will be safe. The "elite" ladies are interested in the safety of the blackmailers, and will be found among their loudest applauders, like Helen Gould, when they crack the heads of "law-breaking" workers on strike.

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

PROLETARIANS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!

Last week alone 70,000 workmen emigrated back to their homes in Europe. So strong is the flood back that not all the tactics adopted by the capitalist interests of the country have been able to check it. The flood has kept rising steadily despite the raising of the steerage fare from \$20 to \$30. And high-water mark has not yet been reached. Of course, the phenomenal exodus is one of the notes in the orchestra, other notes of which are the suicides of bankers and stockholders, the indictments of Directors, the failures of business houses—in short, the so-called "clearing up of the industrial sky." The particular note, that consists in the swollen exodus of workers, is, however, big with some interesting social phenomena that the Labor Movement of America may well get ready to witness.

At the evening session of September 21 of this year's convention of the I. W. W., the anti-Japanese agitation was alluded to by delegate Speed of Locals 92 and 276 of the Pacific Slope, who quoted two statements made to him by California orchardists who are up in arms against the Japanese. One statement was: "When the Japanese are working and they hear the whistle blow at noon, they quit immediately"—that was considered a crime. The

other statement was: "When this class of workers [Japs] go on strike it is no strike, BECAUSE THERE IS NOBODY TO TAKE THEIR PLACES." It is with the second statement we are here concerned, although the first helps to brighten the second.

To the mind of the American capitalist a "strike" is a hostile act of workers, WHOSE PLACES OTHER WORKERS STAND READY TO TAKE. This understanding of the "strike" on the part of the American employing class is quite natural. It is born of the A. F. of L. condition of mutually scabbing workers. To the mind of the American capitalist class, habituated to the practices which itself generated in its pet, the A. F. of L., the theory is: "No potential scab, no strike." This frame of mind transpires from the words of the California orchardist, who considered heinous the act of Jap workers in quitting work for better conditions, and the reason for whose condemnation of such an act was that "there is nobody to take the places" of the wicked Japs. The capitalists have had to yield so much to the Genius of the Age as to render external forms of respect to the "Strike"; and they were all the reader to do so, seeing that, annoying the strikes are, they were not fatal to the capitalist—THERE BEING OTHERS READY TO TAKE THE STRIKERS' PLACE. The moment, however, the conditions were absent that made the "Strike" tolerable, the "Strike" became heinous; being heinous it was a crime; being criminal, the "God-fearing" and "patriotic" capitalist felt free to withdraw even the external forms of respect from the "Strike." Thus the Jap striker was OUT-LAWED.

Similar labor conditions, threatened in the East and Central part of the country, threaten similar results. A large exodus of workers, depletes the surplus in the Labor Market. Surplus workers being no more, or greatly reduced, men "ready to take places of men on strike" are correspondingly reduced. These men being no more, their act, formerly respected as a "Strike," ceases to be a "Strike," therefore ceases to be legitimate, therefore renders the men who engage in it guilty of crime, therefore OUTLAWS them.

This is the prospect that is looming up before Labor in America—and it is Labor itself, by yielding to purblind leaders, and also to demagogic fakirs, in enforcing this principle upon their Japanese fellow wage slaves in the West, that is tightening the rope around its own neck, nationally.

"Proletarians of all countries unite!" Every fresh development in industrial society contributes fresh confirmation of the wisdom of the Marxian slogan.

LOUISVILLE STRIKE

STREETCARMEN'S STRUGGLE ENDS IN CRUSHING DEFEAT.

Plucky, Honest Men, Misguided by A. F. of L.—Heachmen, Led to Disastrous Waterloo—Ben Commons, Most Notorious Figure in Fiasco, Off to Minnesota to Repeat His Exploit.

Louisville, Ky., November 27.—Register one more disastrous Waterloo for the impure and simple, craft divided and fakir-ridden American Federation of Labor. The striking street car men have gone down in a crushing defeat.

The below communication tells the old, old story of a body of plucky, fighting workmen, honest but misguided, engaging in a hopeless struggle against the superior strength of "brother capital," supported by the whole machinery of the city government:

"Mr. T. J. Minary, President Louisville Street Railway Company, City: Dear Sir—As International Representative of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, I desire to say, that as far as the union is concerned, and after the outrages that have been committed by men over which we had no control, and which we very deeply regret, the strike is at an end.

"I desire, however, to ask, in consideration of this, that you consider the application of each man who has heretofore been employed by your company strictly on the merit basis, and if consistent with the rules and regulations of your company, would ask that they be reinstated as employees.

"You will oblige us greatly and confer a favor upon yourself and the public by agreeing to this. Yours very truly, "Ben Commons."

"The outrages" here referred to consisted of an attack on the Fourth Avenue cars Monday night at 5:30 o'clock by a large crowd of men and boys with sticks, boulders and bricks, which attack resulted in three or four passengers, one or two policemen, one strike-breaker and three strikers getting a few bruises and scratches, a number of windows in the cars being broken, and 19 strikers getting arrested, 17 of whom are still in the city jail.

The 17 men now languishing in jail, victims of their own misguided zeal, furnish one more striking example of the fruits of A. F. of L.-ism.

The American Federation of Labor keeps its dues-paying dupes ignorant of their rights and ignorant of their duties, and still more ignorant of the most effective means of protecting the one or performing the other.

The A. F. of L. is a big, corrupt political machine. Strike or no strike, the traitor Gompers, and his chief lieutenants who manage the machine will continue to draw their per diem, capitalists' Gompers himself, his big salary

ADAMS JURY DISAGREES,

Stands Eight to Four for Acquittal and is Discharged.

Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 25.—The jury in the murder case of Steve Adams was unable to agree and was discharged yesterday afternoon. It stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

This street car strike in Louisville illustrates once more the impotence and futility of the craft form of organization of labor.

The "union" telegraphers sent the telegram to Chicago for the street car company calling for strike breakers. The brotherhood of railroad "union" trainmen hauled the scabs to Louisville, and many "union" men now on the police force under our "reform Mayor," James Pharrisee Grimstead, acted as an escort and guard of honor for the scabs after they got here.

True union telegraphers having a knowledge of the meaning of working class solidarity would have refused to send that telegram calling for scabs. True union trainmen, equipped with that same knowledge would have climbed down from their train loaded with strike breakers, and left it standing on the switch in Chicago. And true union men, honorable men, true to their class in the uniform of the police, would have gone to the Board of Safety, removed their uniforms and badges and resigned from the police force rather than help a big corporation crush the struggles of their brothers striking for better conditions for their fellows.

Following is a copy of the "Address to the public" issued by the strike "leaders" for the benefit of the readers of The People, especially for the benefit of readers in St. Paul and Minneapolis where it is said Mr. Ben Commons is going from here to "do organizing work," so that the Party workers in those two cities can warn the street car men in time to save them from possibly a disaster such as their brothers have just suffered here:

"The Conference Committee of the street railway employees takes this means of expressing sincere thanks to the patient and generous public for the support given our cause during the eleven days' strike. In calling off the strike yesterday afternoon we were mindful of the hardships the public was subjected to, and unanimously decided to call off the strike in order to relieve the conditions that were brought about by the strike, prevent further disturbances and further enable the company to restore the service to which the public is entitled. We sincerely hope that the company will re-employ all of its old, experienced employes without prejudice, and hope the public will patronize the cars as heretofore.

"H. S. Meyer, Chairman; C. K. Jackson, A. A. Judath, C. M. Bruce, Ben R. Ratterman."

LONDON LETTER

THE SITUATION IN THE BRITISH OLD LINE UNIONS.

Rising Tide of Industrialism Makes Fakirs, Big and Little, Tremble for the Future—Coal Miners' Wages—The Recent Railwaymen's Settlement—Arbitration and Conciliation with a Vengeance—The Ubiquitous Industrialist.

London, November 17.—Interesting developments are working out among the miners of the United Kingdom. The Conciliation Board and sliding scale system is universal among the miners of Great Britain. Their wages go up and down mathematically with the price of coal. When coal is cheap—miners are cheap. When coal rises 50 per cent., miners' wages rise 5 per cent., and so on. They have a rather ingenious way of proving that the miners are enjoying prosperity. The fakirs and the bosses take the lowest point to which wages have reached within the last fifty years and call that the standard wage. In part of England it is the wage of 1879, another part and in Scotland generally they take the 1888 basis. In 1888 Scotch miners' wages reached four shillings per day—less than a dollar. Deducing their expenses for oil, nitro-glycerine, sharpening of picks, contribution to a "justice man" or checkweighman to see that the bosses didn't cheat them in weighing, the net balance didn't come anywhere near three shillings a day, or rather less than is paid to the poorest class of unskilled labor. The value to the fakir of taking this figure as the unit or standard is obvious. The miner who is in receipt of the wretched wage of five shillings per day and who is beginning to wonder what precise advantage his precious union is to him, is told, "Why, man, you're getting 25 per cent. more than the standard wage."

From 1901 to 1905 the South Wales miners' wages went down 43 1/2 per cent.—but were still 30 per cent. above the 1879 "standard."

Readers of The People will doubtless have followed the Railway dispute that was brought to an inglorious finish a week ago. This has been one of the biggest betrayals in the history of the British Labor movement, and that is saying a good deal. Compared with Richard Bell, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, J. Iscariot, Esq., is a respectable and disinterested person. Judas sold only one person, and he was looking for trouble, anyhow. Richard Bell effected a much bigger coup. He sold over half a million men.

About 580,000 men are employed on the British railways. Their wages vary from 16 shillings a week to £2. The latter figure is reached only by a few

(Continued on page two.)

THE FINANCIAL PANIC

BIG FELLOWS GOBBLING UP THE LITTLE ONES AS AFFAIRS SLOWLY AND PAINFULLY CLEAR.

XIII. NEW FINANCIAL LEADERS.

The panic developed two new financial leaders. The first is A. Barton Hepburn, former controller of the currency, now head of the Chase National Bank and a prominent member of the New York Clearing House.

Hepburn's bank is controlled by James J. Hill, the great railroad builder, and its deposits run close to the \$60,000,000 mark. The subject of this sketch is an author of two or three books on the currency situation, and what pleases the Socialist is that he has opinions that run counter to such men as James Stillman, head of the powerful National City Bank, and who hates Hepburn like "pizen" for his independent attitude. He is the only banking man with any backbone, with the exception of J. Edward Simmons, who will be touched on in this column later on. He was strong enough to face J. Pierpont Morgan, James Stillman and a few other leading financiers in the dark days of last month and insist that a list of the banks that were hoarding gold be made public. This was indeed a bold step for a bank president. Others would have fainted at the very thought. True, the list was not made public, but that was not his fault. He was voted down.

Hepburn is a fighter, and his attitude towards Morgan and Stillman in the crisis just passing stamps him as a leader in the Wall Street arena. Besides that, his institution was a factor in helping the situation, inasmuch as the tremendous influence the Hill interests wield was thrown by Hepburn into the breach, looking to a mending of the panic.

So Hepburn is now classified as one of the new leaders brought out by the 1907 panic.

The other man, J. Edward Simmons, heads the Fourth National Bank and like Hepburn has an opinion of his own. Simmons is a Democrat, while his colleague is of the opposite political faith. Simmons is an exact reproduction of Hepburn in that Morgan and Stillman's sneezing didn't make him cough.

XIV. EFFECT OF CRISIS ON SMALL BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, ETC.

Did you ever watch a rooster drive the hens away from the corn thrown to them, and then fill his crop? If you carry this sight with you in treating of the matter before the house, then you can understand the way the small banks, trust companies, etc., fared during the past month.

As an example, the American Exchange National Bank opened up in one day close to 600 new accounts. This was money withdrawn from the State banks and trust companies during the early part of the disturbance.

Another bank, the National Commerce, started over 1,300 new accounts one of the days antedating the crash. This institution is controlled by Thomas F. Ryan and the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The depositing of this money in National banks, where no interest is paid, as against the concerns that disburse anywhere from 1 to 3 per cent. according to the activity of the account, was brought about by the selling of names of depositors in these little institutions, by some one of the officials, to the big banks for a consideration, running well into the thousands, depending entirely upon the amount thus thrown into their vaults.

The selling of names by one set of officers to another set in the same line is a new industry that has grown up in Wall Street during the past five years, and many a small business man, and for that matter many a good sized depositor, could not understand how on earth a canvasser for a certain bank could not only tell what bank or trust company he had an account with, but could also go further in computing about the sum just at that time on deposit.

He conjured up in his mind the seed. It was nothing of that kind—simply "business." Find out where the other

desirable depositor banks. Bribe anybody and everybody, but get the facts. Then send our canvasser down to see the head of the firm, lay these facts before him and wear his account away from that institution in order that we may augment ours.

The competition now going on on the part of the big banks to get depositors, is going speedily, in my opinion, to drive all the little fellows out of business. Every weapon at hand is being used by the big fellows to get business, and since the canvasser is only paid on commissions, the more he gets the larger his stipend.

Some poet struck it well in speaking of business when he said: "Show me a successful business man and I will show you a successful thief." That's the banking game. "All the rest are in the same boat, but of these let others carol. My task is Wall Street. Of its praises I now am chanting.

XV. REAL ESTATE—WHAT IT DID TO HELP SMASH THINGS.

The real estate boom that set in years ago and extended from Frog's Legs in Georgia to Feather-bed Lane in the Catskills, had a great deal to do with bringing on the crisis.

The Socialist knows that all the agencies going to build up the capitalist class have within them the roots of their own undoing. So the real estate boom was simply an aftermath of the gigantic speculation in stocks. The same thing took place in the realty line, namely, "hot air" valuations.

The Bronx was a sample. Prices were wisked up there to the point where in the transportation line even airships were anticipated. And Charles T. Barney, former head of the Knickerbocker Trust Company and lately a self destroyer, was the heaviest plunger in that section of the greater city.

Long Island felt the boom. So did Jersey. Even sleepy old Staten Island was not immune from the bulge in realty values. Everybody with a few hundred dollars in bank "bought" a house on the installment plan, which means that after paying for 999 years, they almost owned it.

The East Side felt the inroads of the boom for real estate more than, I dare say, any other section of the country. Hundreds of "pin head" lawyers, senile rabbis, marriage brokers (schatchen), fortune tellers, and in short the whole East Side, helped organize companies with capital ranging from \$1,000 to \$50,000 on paper to take up second mortgages on city property, develop outlying districts, and after the second mortgages were liquidated, place an added first mortgage on the property, then increase rents, squeeze tenants into smaller rooms, cut down heating of houses by reducing coal outlay to a minimum; all with the hope that they would be able in the meantime to dispose of the property at an enhanced valuation, divide up pro rata the shares and then repeat with some other building the same operation.

But there came an end to this when the banks refused to advance any more money on what they termed risky investments. To-day hundreds of families on the East Side are out of pocket many thousands (in the aggregate) of dollars. What happened on the East Side is simply a rehash of what took place in many of the big cities of the United States.

Now it is all one. The paper profits have disappeared, and the savings banks, where the "workingman's money" is, are loaded to the chin with mortgages on property that were put out in the boom period, and for which this minute they couldn't realize 50 cents on the dollar.

The savings banks now demand thirty to ninety days from each depositor before he gets his money, and the fact that the banks are tied up with poor mortgage investments did not receive any attention at the hands of either the press nor of the bank officials themselves.

What can be charged to overcapitalization in the matter of stocks ushering in the panic, can with equal force be placed at the door of the real estate gamblers—overproduction of mortgages on property far in excess of its valuation.

Truly, a splendid country, and a splendid and noble capitalist system, my fellow workers. Claudius.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

NOTES AND COMMENTS—BY MITCHELL H. SHAYNIN.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

To the modern capitalist the workingman is a juicy lemon; squeezed out, he is thrown away. With the intensity of modern labor, the worker is squeezed and becomes old before he was young. So intense is the work that the railroads and other industries established a "dead line." At the age of 40 the men are "oslerized" and a new batch of lemons is put in only to follow the same road. The popular song in the workingmen's quarters—"Everybody works but father"—is not an empty dream of an idle bard. It graphically portrays the situation, when the "oslerized" father idly sits around the house, depending on wife and child for support.

To the workingman capitalism is a human slaughter house, with the workers' life as the cheapest thing in the world. Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the American Institute of Social Service, makes this startling statement:

"We kill in four years some 30,000 persons more than fell in battle and died of wounds during the four years of the civil war. I may say there are to-day 375,000 persons in the United States under sentence of death to be executed at an unknown moment during the next ten years—1,100 next week and the same number every week until the ghastly work is complete."

Nine-tenths of the slaughtered are workingmen engaged in hazardous occupations, and it is admitted by the press, that if the capitalist would provide his railroads, mine, mill, and factory with safety appliances, the slaughter would considerably diminish. But safety appliances are an additional expense, and it is money, not human life, that counts with the capitalist. What cares the employer if worker No. 25 is killed and more widows and a few more orphans are added to the many? Worker No. 26 will take his place and nothing is lost—that is, to the capitalist.

"Human lives they count as naught!
Of human souls they take no thought!"

Thus live, if life may be called, the workingmen who produce the wealth of the nation, and if such life of the majority is a necessary part of our civilization, then we must agree with William Morris that "our civilization carries with it the poison which is ultimately to destroy it." Since we have seen how the workingman and his family—the wage earners—are being tossed on the roaring flames of this hell on earth, let us look into the public business and private life of those who are taking the profits.

To the student of social conditions of to-day not everything appears tragical. There is a great deal of humor in the situation, and it is the representatives of the capitalist class who are furnishing the humor. It is positively amusing to listen to the prattle on "morality, law and order," when it comes from the representatives of the capitalist class. British capitalism, started its "original accumulation" by the illegal evictions of the peasants from the land, and destruction of home industry. American capitalism has begun its career by smuggling and followed it up by depriving inventors of the fruit of their

genius. "The great majority of American colonial merchants were smugglers or slave traders or both," says Sydney G. Fisher in his True History of the American Revolution: "If we could raise from the mud any one of our ancestors' curious rigged ships we would be tolerably sure in naming her 'Smuggler.'" John Hancock only avoided prosecution as a smuggler because the Concord massacre took place on the day for which his trial was set.

Horace Greeley cites the case of Eli Whitney, whom the Southern planters robbed of his cotton gin, ("The American Conflict," by Horace Greeley), and it is a well known fact that the American manufacturers demand of each workingman, before receiving employment, that he sign papers transferring to the corporation the title to all inventions made by him while in its service. Besides, it requires capital to place an invention on the market, and it is the capitalist who has the money, controls the market, and reaps the benefit of the inventor's genius. Now, there is no morality in such "original accumulation." The principle on which modern capitalism rests was graphically illustrated by Rockefeller, Jr. In defending the methods employed by the trust magnates, the gentleman said: "As the American Beauty rose cannot be brought to perfection without pinching off ninety-nine buds, so that the one hundredth bud can receive the full strength of the bush, so great industrial organizations are impossible without the elimination of the smaller ones." That Rockefeller religiously followed this principle, the ninety-nine small buds eliminated from the oil industry know to their sorrow. Is it cruel? But cruelty is the hand-maid of capitalism; the latter cannot exist without the former. How the appetite of the capitalists has grown since their "original accumulation" can be judged from the revelations of the Meat Trust, Insurance Trust, Oil Trust, Food Trust, Land Trust, Bank Trust, and anything the people had put their trust in; so that the capitalist system to-day may be summed up under one glaring headline *The Vice Trust*.

Capitalism is reshaping our political system. The pendulum of centralization is more and more swinging toward Washington, the powers of the federal government are being more and more extended, and will continue to extend, till "home rule" is vanished. This warning was given by Secretary Root in an address delivered at the banquet of the Pennsylvania Society in New York. After the Secretary had pointed out how far the pendulum had already swung, he continued:

"The end is not yet. The process that interweaves the life and action of the people in every section of our country with the people in every other section continues and will continue with increasing force and effect; we are urging forward in a development of business and social life which tends more and more to the obliteration of state lines and the decrease of state power as compared with national power; the relations of the business over which the federal government is assuming control of interstate transportation with state transportation, of interstate commerce with state commerce, are so intimate and the separation of the two is so impracticable that the tendency is plainly towards the practical control of the national government over both."

That Secretary Root knows whereof he speaks none of us will doubt, and our text-books on Civics may soon need to be revised or perhaps rewritten.

Under capitalism the government is a capitalist government, representing the capitalist class. The members of Congress and Senate do not represent the people from different geographical divisions; they are there representing those who control the industries. There is not one member of either House representing the interests of the working class, and while the "muck rakers" may fill our magazines with convincing evidences of "The Shame of Congress" and "The Treason of the Senate", we are yet to hear that any member of either house became a traitor to the capitalist class and acted in favor of the working class. It is the capitalist that hires repeaters, stuffs ballot boxes, corrupts courts, and bribes legislatures to elect these gentlemen; and let us give credit where credit is due, these gentlemen remain true to the interests of the capitalist class.

Commercialism has penetrated every nerve and tissue of our body politic, and bribes it, pollutes it, and despoils it of everything human. Speaking of the tendencies of the times, William C. Lawton thus describes the ideal of a successful American:

"Business, or 'high finance', the struggle to amass ten, a hundred, a thousand millions, is the only game which a successful American seriously considers for his sons as for himself. With such a conception of wealth and its ultimate uses, there never can be any surplus for large altruistic, spiritual, philanthropic creation." ("Educational Review," November, 1906.)

Commercialism has made our literature "yellow" or, if possible, something worse. Said Henry Holt: "The literature of our mother tongue has been commercialized to an extent not dreamed of in any time of which I have knowledge; and—let him who will, say *post hoc propter hoc*—within our generation our literature has fallen to a lower estate than it knew for generations before." ("Atlantic Monthly," November, 1905.)

And before Henry Holt, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton expressed the same thought when she said: "American literature to-day is the most timid, the most anæmic, the most lacking in individualities, the most bourgeois that any country has ever known." ("North American Review," May, 1904.)

Capitalism with its commercial spirit is not only poisoning our brain with its "yellow" literature, but it is poisoning our bodies with its adulterated food. No less an authority than Senator Stewart, in the course of a debate on the Food Bill, said:

"I do not think the country has any idea of the extent of the poisons that are administered in the food that is sold and eaten in this country. I think it is sapping the foundation of the constitution of our people. If we had to raise soldiers now as we did in 1861, I do not believe that throughout the country we could find as large a percentage of young men fit for hard service as there were at that time." (Congressional Record, December 12, 1904.) This prophecy of Senator Stewart is timely reading just now, when a war with Japan for commercial supremacy and control of the Pacific is looming up on the country's horizon. But the capitalist cares not for country, God, or nation. The interests of the capitalist are international and the only thing that will make him bow his head is the Almighty Dollar.

Let our preachers tell us how capitalism has affected religion. Archbishop Ireland, at the annual dinner of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, in response to the toast "Our Country," after a splendid eulogy of America continued:

"In our material prosperity there is a danger from which we are not holding sufficiently free. We worship material prosperity, material wealth, and in doing so we are losing the sense of the spiritual and moral. Religion does not retain among us the supremacy it once had. Here is a national evil which forebodes disaster."

Rev. R. A. White of Chicago, taking Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" as subject of his sermon, gave his congregation the benefit of his opinion of our present day life:

"There never was a day when we built more churches or demanded more of ministers than we do now; and there never was a time in the history of America when we taught more about God and believed less in Him than we do to-day. I am not saying this of one sect more than another. I am not saying it because I am a pessimist; I am saying it because I am a student."

"Our great financiers have the Peer Gynt characteristics and the Peer Gynt traits. They make their wealth riding roughshod over every fundamental principle of ethics and then they make their peace with God by building libraries, colleges, schools and churches. The Peer Gynt idea is there. They don't see it and the churches don't see it. They are both blind to what is real in life."

"I tell you, my friends, with all our pride and power, with all our swaggering and boasting, we in America can well take a lesson from the career of Peer Gynt."

The leading Rabbi Schenfarber took his congregation into his confidence as to his opinion of the matter:

"The great problems of the day are social questions," he said. "Our material prosperity has increased marvelously and the question of the status of wealth confronts us. If we substitute the rule of gold for the golden rule; if we place mammon before man, and money before morals, we seal our own doom. The patriotism of peace demands that citizens hold themselves to the laws and not seek by trick, fraud, or jugglery to evade them. They must recognize the responsibility which their swollen fortunes place upon them."

He spoke of the first years of the twentieth century as "the blackest in the social, economic, and political life of the nation," and declared "the Augean stable of corruption needs a thorough cleaning."

With the growth of capitalism and commercialism the Bible has been thrown aside and the young generation no longer reads it. Professor William Lyon Phelps, of the English Department at Yale, makes the following statement:

"The ignorance of college students in biblical literature is universal, profound and complete. Students at Harvard and Yale, different as they are in many respects from their brothers in small colleges, resemble them closely here. If all the undergraduates in America could be placed in one room and tested by common examination on supposedly familiar stories of the Old Testament—I mean on such instances as Adam, Eve, the garden of Eden, Noah, Samson, David and Goliath, Moses and Pharaoh—the result would be a magnificent contribution to American humor."

"The experience of teachers with other books is almost never the same in the institutions of learning, but ask any teacher in the United States what luck he has with the bible and he throws up his hands in despair. I inquired of one fine young specimen of American manhood what he thought Shakespeare meant by the phrase, 'Here feel we not the penalty of Adam,' and he replied: 'It was the mark put on Adam for having slain his brother.'"

"To another lad, who is every inch a gentleman, I put a question involving an explanation of the word 'Golgotha,' and his face became blank. I came to his relief with the remark, 'Golgotha is a New Testament reference.' The light of intelligence illuminated his handsome face and he replied: 'It means Goliath.'"

"Instances like these two are constant and almost of daily occurrence in the work of the American college teachers."

Is there an instructor in any university that could not add from personal contact with the students to this "magnificent contribution to American humor"? A nation that not only doesn't follow the teachings of the Bible, but even doesn't teach it to the young can hardly lay claim to the name Christian.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

BOHN'S CINCINNATI

Visit Productive of Renewed Activity in Section—Lecture A Success.

Cincinnati, O., November 27.—On Sunday afternoon, November 24th, under the auspices of Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, Frank Bohn spoke at Cosmopolitan Hall on "Socialism." The meeting was the most interesting held here for a long time; especially noteworthy was that part of Bohn's address which dealt with "What Socialism is NOT."

"Between the working class and liberty stands the Revolution, and that must come before the workers can be free," said Bohn. He then took up two reform measures—"municipal ownership," as advocated by Bryan, and "trust smashing," as advocated by Roosevelt, and showed that the first would not benefit the working class and the second was impossible, even ridiculous.

"Let the union own the land and the machines," was Bohn's slogan. "The capitalist ownership of the tools of production is the cause of the enslaved condition of the workers. In the ownership of the tools by the organized working class—the industrial union—lies the means of obtaining freedom from wage slavery."

After the lecture a volley of questions was fired at the speaker, coming mostly from S. P. men. The "Difference" was again explained, and the "Neutrality" pretence of the S. P. shown up in fine style.

In the evening Bohn addressed a party meeting on "Tactics." He aroused much enthusiasm among the members. The plan proposed by the management of The People, one sub per month per member, was taken up and thoroughly discussed. The Section decided to adopt the plan, and it is expected that Cincinnati will set the pace in sub-getting.

Socialist.

A DROP IN THE HOUSE.

Taken judiciously a one-half gallon jug of good whiskey or brandy will last a month. You can have it sent to any part of the country, packed in a box and shipped at my risk, for \$1.50.

H. J. FRIEDMAN, Liquor Merchant, 874-876 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

engine drivers. The commonest wage and the one received by the biggest aggregate is 21 shillings, while the average wage of all grades throughout the United Kingdom, counting in clerks, book-keepers, etc., is 23 shillings.

Of course they are split up into several unions—eleven, I think, is the exact number—and all these unions have different agreements and different terms of notice to give before they can quit work. (The railway companies, I need hardly say, can dismiss a man at a minute's notice). The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, under the leadership of Richard Bell, Liberal-Labor M. P. and *bon enfant* of the capitalist Liberal Party, professes to enroll all grades in its ranks. It is indeed one of those unions that are periodically trotted out to speakers of the Advocates of Industrial Unionism as a proof that our movement is useless and unnecessary. It is quite as good as the I. W. W., indeed, much better, as it possesses numbers. By way of making good this modest claim, it starts with rules which prohibit a full half of the 580,000 railway servants from ever becoming members. Boys, clerks, station-masters, laborers, mechanics and various miscellaneous departments, in all about 280,000 men, can never become members of this "Industrial Union." The eleven societies aforementioned squabble over the remaining half. The U. S. R. S. has 90,000. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has 15,000. The Signalmen have a union of their own, and so on.

The trouble began with a general spontaneous demand from all grades for a rise in wages. From the figures I have given the need for it will be readily understood. Here was the fakirs' chance. A rise in wages was neither here nor there to Richard Bell, but he saw an opportunity for gaining RECOGNITION from the bosses, of being accepted as an intermediary in all negotiations between them and the men. With this disinterested object in view, he set himself to sedulously cultivate the "All Grades Movement." With great skill he pushed Fox of the A. S. of L. E. and F. into a corner—so also the fakirs of the other sectional unions; got right under the limelight himself. At the same time he devoted his ener-

gies to proving to the employers and the bourgeoisie at large that it was entirely to their interests to hold out the right hand of brotherhood to him; that once they did that, they removed the danger of a strike for all time. He pointed out to them in so many words, that even if a majority of the men voted in favor of a strike, the official bureaucracy of the union could prevent it, as they held the strings of the purse—just as Barnes and the Executive Committee of the A. S. E. smashed the strike of the Clyde engineers in 1903.

The railway companies did not at first see their way to making any deal at all with Richard Bell. Not that they feared him or doubted his honorable and pacific intentions—but they could not exactly agree with his claim that he was indispensable to them. They thought they could get on without him and they knew that by recognizing him they would corral a considerable number of men into the A. S. R. S. who wouldn't otherwise join. By way of putting the screw on them Bell put out a ballot among the members of this union:—"Are you in favor of sending in your notice to withdraw your labor at a given time in order (1) to secure representation by your society's officials, and (2) to negotiate a national programme decided by your delegates at the conference." (The figures are mine.) The men looked mainly at the latter clause of the ballot and voted in favor of a strike in the ratio of 9 to 1. To Bell, this clause was mere moonshine, a lure to induce the men to play his game for him, the ever unattainable carrot dangled in front of the donkey's nose. What he wanted was recognition—that was all.

The ballot scared the bourgeoisie. If the railway companies were disposed to sit tight, the other sections of the bourgeoisie interests stood to lose a good deal by a stoppage or a dislocation of the means of transport of the country. They thought that the recognition of Dicky Bell was a pretty cheap price to pay to avert the danger. Accordingly they proceeded to bring pressure to bear upon the companies to make them move in that direction.

Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, called a conference of representatives of the companies and the unions. Between them the capitalists and the fakirs cooked the railwaymen's goose for them. The settlement arranged for a hierarchy of local and national

conciliation boards, on which bosses and men are to be represented—the national conciliation board to be the final court of appeal. If the latter body offers terms so wretched that the fakirs could not, for fear of the men, consent to them—then an arbitrator is to be appointed. If fakirs and fleecers cannot agree upon an arbitrator, then he is to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons or the Master of the Rolls. All demands relating to wages and hours of work are to be submitted to one or other of the above. If either party wishes to withdraw from this agreement a year's notice must be given—"no such notice to be handed in until six years from the date of the Conference." In other words, the railwaymen are at the mercy of fakirs and capitalists and capitalist arbitrators, bound hand and foot for seven years. But Richard Bell and his fellow labor leaders have got the recognition that their souls lusted after. This agreement, in addition to the signatures of R. Bell and several other officials, is signed by the President of the A. S. R. S., J. R. Bell, Justice of the Peace, and a prominent Independent Labor Party "Socialist." The Conciliation Boards are to be composed of representatives of the employers and the men. The unions are not to be directly recognized, but they will undoubtedly collar the representation on the Boards, (1) because they, being organized in a way, can act, while the non-union men can not; (2) the expenses of the Conciliation Boards are to be equally divided between bosses and men. The union has funds for such payment. The non-union men haven't. Consequently, a non-union delegate would have to attend at his own expense.

The pure and simple unions and the labor fakirs are coming more and more to be accepted as permanent and recognized institutions in capitalist society, just like the church, the lawyers and the press. The capitalist may from time to time growl at these parasites. He may pose as an anti-clerical and call the persons a "set of damned hypocrites." He may call the lawyers "a parcel of pettifogging rascals." He may denounce journalists as a collection of "low blackmailing blackguards." But for all that they are the offspring of his loins and he cannot do without them. Similarly with the fakir. The employer may and does despise him as a mean, servile hound living by infinitely baser means than the harlot on the streets.

He may abuse him, and rate him and spit upon him. The fakir can stand it all, being a patient man and not prone to take offence. But he knows that he is indispensable to the capitalist. And he knows that the capitalist knows it—even when most abusive.

The engineering and shipbuilding trade is a pretty fair example of this tendency. The employers are federated in one strong solid body. The workers are, as per usual, divided into various craft unions, the principal being the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the Boilermakers' Society. Since the Employers' Federation settled the hash of the fakirs in the big strike of 1897, the A. S. E. has been as docile as a lamb. When a dispute arises in any district, a conference takes place between the local and the boss. If it isn't settled there, it is passed on to the central officials of the A. S. E. Then there is an infinity of correspondence between them and the local boss and the Employers' Federation. If that comes to nothing they proceed to arrange for a conference—and the bosses refuse to let themselves be hurried in this matter of a conference. If that doesn't bring about a settlement, they put out a ballot among the members on the question of a strike. This generally takes a month or two. If the ballot is in favor of a strike, the slack time may be on by this time, making a strike hopeless. In any case the officials have the power to reverse the decision. Generally speaking, a strike on the part of the A. S. E. is practically impossible unless as the result of a spontaneous rising of the rank and file, driven thereto by the madness of despair, a rising volcanic and irresistible in its intensity. Even at that, a strike conducted by unwilling and treacherous officials can only end in one way.

So much for the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The Boilermakers were made to toe the line a couple of months ago. The Employers' Federation threatened a lock-out to enforce the discipline of the central union bureaucracy upon the locals. No local can strike without the consent of the central officials, and the officials must first of all confer with the bosses, which they are only too delighted to do.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, general secretary of the A. S. E., member of the I. L. P., and "Labor" M. P., was addressing a meeting of the Dumbarton local of his society on October 12th. "There was a good deal of fear in the minds of many

of their members," he said, "that as a result of the Employers' Federation spreading from one end of the country to another, they would not be able as a trade union to get the conditions they had previously got, but, after all, it was wonderful how much goodness there was in human nature when only they got close up to it." And the fakir is the man to get close up to it. No, Mr. Barnes, the goodness of capitalist human nature to his trusty servant, the fakir, is not at all "wonderful." It is quite easily explained.

The only hope of the workers in the engineering and shipbuilding trades is the Industrial Union and the destruction of the A. S. E. and unions of that nature. The fakirs know that. They feel in their hearts that the end is at hand. They know of the approach of the industrial union; they can hear the rolling of its chariot wheels and the prancing of its horses near at hand, and they are beginning to furbish up their armor for the last fight—the twilight of the gods—the Gotterdammerung of fakirdom. Our industrial propagandists in more than one district have got semi-official notice from the A. S. E. that the moment an industrial union is started in that trade they will strike the shop to secure the dismissal of the members. More than that, several of the big unions, alarmed by the spread of the industrialist propaganda, have instituted a new rule within the last twelve months that their members must not belong to another union in addition to their own.

Just a short anecdote and I am done. There is a legend offered as proof of the ubiquity of the Scotsman to the effect that when the Arctic explorers at last reach the North Pole, they will discover there a Highlander in kilt and plaid, with a bottle of Long John in one hand and a corkscrew in the other. The ubiquity of the Scot is a myth. The ubiquity of the industrialist is a fact. A friend of the writer, an ardent young industrialist and at the time in question a member of the Social Democratic Federation, went away on his brief summer holiday to renew his health and vigor for another year of wage-slavery. He wanted to get away for a spell from factories and hooters, from capital and the class struggle, from fakirs and their fakes. So away he went to the heart of "Wild Wales." In the course of his vacation he set himself to climb Penmanmawr, the rocky

fastness where, nine centuries ago, Gruffydd ap Morgan, the Prince of Wales, made his last stand against Harold Godwinson, the king of the Saxons, until his gory head was flung down the hillside by his mutinous chieftains as the price of their pardon. And what do you suppose was the first object that met the gaze of our would-be recluse? A man with a red button, reading De Leon's speech on the Preamble to the Constitution of the I. W. W.!!!

He got into conversation with the stranger, who, he discovered, was like himself, an S. D. F.-er. He asked him what he was reading. The Man of the Mountain showed him the pamphlet, saying, "Haven't you read it? Our fellows at Burnley have been reading all that literature for the last month or so—"The Burning Question," "What Means This Strike?" etc."

To give the story a popular melodramatic finish, I ought to conclude by saying that they fell upon each other's necks and wept. But they didn't. They set themselves to consider ways and means to give an additional squeeze to the crown of thorns that presses upon the bleeding brows of the Editor of Justice.

WATCHER.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.
Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 1.00
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year \$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year .50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year 1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 2.00
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I., per year25
He who comes in contact with work- ingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Entered as second-class... Owing to the limitation of space...

Table with 2 columns: Year, EU. Rows: 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904.

Subscription Rates: six months, 50c; three months, 25c.

Subscribers should wait on their papers and renewals in order not to miss any copy.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1907.

Men blame us for the... our language and the personality of our attacks.

"INHERENT ROWDYISM."

Louisville despatches report a collision between Union and non-Union men as the latest episode of the car strike in that city.

Of course, the Republican-Democratic-Union press gloats over these "illustrations" of what it pleases to call "the inherent rowdyism of Labor."

When feudalism was organizing itself, royalty gazed at the internecine feuds of the lords.

Later yet, when capitalism was at its stage of formation, constitutional royalty never ceased to make merry over the "inherent rowdyism" of the oncoming bourgeois.

Such is the condensed sketch of the history of the social evolution back of the present sovereignty of capitalism in America—and history is repeating itself.

present ruling and usurping class is slumbering upon a volcano. As in the instances of its predecessors, the capitalist Pirate is drawing comfort from what, in fact, portends his ruin.

The modern despot, the Capitalist Class, may well laugh while it may. The "rowdyism" of to-day, is but the rump of the ladder EXPERIENCE.

RAPS AT OUR DOOR.

On the same day that despatches from Europe announce the double suicide of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Good in London, the press despatches from Philadelphia give the details of the suicide of Frederick Lutz, and his attempted murder of his wife and three children.

Leaving aside the instances in which brooding has deranged the mind, it can not be doubted that in most of these instances of suicide and murder, the act is committed in cool deliberation.

A Chicago correspondent inquires: "If the working class, as a class, secures a rise in wages, will not the capitalist class raise the prices of necessities?"

Capital, already invested in less remunerative channels, can not over night be turned into channels that have become more remunerative. The only capital ready to avail itself of the improved opportunities is capital lying idle.

ital ready to avail itself of the improved opportunities is capital lying idle. To the extent that such capital is available, it would speedily enter the more remunerative field as a competitor.

For instance, Prince Purishkevitch, speaking in this Duma in favor of the continuance of autocracy, and against a constitutional regime, said: "All attempts to establish a Constitutional Regime have failed."

From 1891 to 1892, prices went DOWN two points, while wages went UP about half a point. It would be a mistake to establish from this the principle that the wages go UP because the prices go DOWN.

From 1895 to 1896 wages went UP fully two points, while prices did not begin to rise until after 1896.

From 1892 to 1893 prices rose two points; during that interval wages remained stationary. It would be a mistake to establish from this the principle that wages and prices do not affect each other.

These instances denote a cut-up state of affairs, from which the following summary may be drawn as summing up the situation affecting our correspondent's question:

What American capitalist Prince and what, American capitalist Bishop is it that are now masquerading in the Duma under the names of "Purishkevitch" and "Mitrofan"?

QUESTION No. 4. A Chicago correspondent inquires: "If the working class, as a class, secures a rise in wages, will not the capitalist class raise the prices of necessities?"

The economic issues involved in the question are numerous. Taking up only the more salient ones these will have to be severally and separately considered, and then jointly, before an intelligent answer can be made.

A rise in wages tends to increase the demand for necessities, all the more, seeing the working class is at best pinched.

Capital, already invested in less remunerative channels, can not over night be turned into channels that have become more remunerative. The only capital

Considering the principles under No. II jointly with those stated under No. I, the conclusion is that a rise in wages would at first be lost to the working class, but later, or eventually would be regained.

Something else does, again, happen. So far, the issue has been considered as an abstract proposition in economics.

What else is it that happens? 1. An unparalleled perfection in machinery, an unparalleled concentration of capital, and an unparalleled improvement in methods—all tending, on the one hand, to displace labor power in large numbers, and thereby lowering wages;

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THANKSGIVING SERMON

PREACHED FROM TEXTS NOT FOUND IN PRESIDENTIAL OR GUBERNATORIAL MESSAGES.

The following is taken from a book entitled: "Eliza Woodson, or the Early Days of One of the World's Workers," published before the Civil War period, and depicting the contrast in English and American conditions before that time.

In the place where Eliza lived English cloth was coming into use and it was a marvel to the young girl how the English weavers could produce so much that even her hamlet could be supplied.

Mr. Fleming went on to tell me about the great manufactories, and the spinning machines, and the looms, and the kinds of cloth they made, and how much a day on each loom. There were towns, he said, that were nearly all factories, and where, the noise, night and day, would keep me from sleeping at first when I went into them.

"Do women weave the cloth on those looms as they do here?" "No, men do it there; women do other things in the factories."

"Do they like to?" I asked, with a kind of doubt that in the great noisy places he described they could not be as happy and cheerful as Mrs. Peterson was at her loom, singing as she often did so merrily.

"I suspect very few of them like it," said Mr. Fleming; "for they get very little pay, and sometimes don't have work enough, and then they have hard times."

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the high fence and walked to the turnip bed and pulled some up. The farmer followed and saw him go into a house very near his own. He knew the man was very poor and had several children; so he thought he would say nothing about it till next morning.

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UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Listen, you Socialists are wont to call all capitalists parasites upon labor!

UNCLE SAM—We are.

B. J.—You are wrong, dead wrong.

U. S.—Why so?

B. J.—Do not the capitalists take their risks? For instance, I know a capitalist, the larger part of whose workmen are not able to produce what is generally expected of them.

U. S.—Yes. In the first place, thieves and desperadoes also run "risks." You say, therefore, they are not parasites?

B. J.—If you knock me out in "second place" as completely as you knocked me out with your "in the place!"

U. S.—There wouldn't be left a drop of your theory, eh?

U. S.—So here goes "in the second place." In the second place, thieves and desperadoes inflict less harm upon a society than your capitalists, though the consequences of the manipulations of the latter are by far the worst.

U. S.—Let's see. His capital is small, and, therefore, let us suppose he saves it of his former earnings. He invests his capital with the intention of making a profit thereon, by employing men to do the work for him.

U. S.—He was right. U. S.—And was Shylock the less "Shylock" because he was right in these facts?

B. J. (Begins to look as if he was losing ground)—No, he was and remained a "Shylock."

U. S.—Now, then, to the extent that the capitalist cuts off the means whereby his workmen live, he cuts off their lives. It is a thousand times more cruel to take a man's life gradually, by way of starvation, than it is to kill him outright.

B. J. looks meditative. U. S.—Knocked out again or not?

B. J.—Yes, knocked out clean. Henceforth I shall work for the party of the "Uplifted Arm and Hammer," its principles are sound as an apple.

U. S.—And there are no flies on it either.

Eleven miners, working below the 1,100 foot level in the Fremont-Glover mine at Drytown, Cal., are cut off from the surface by a fire that is raging on the level above them.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.
Regular meeting of the Sub-Committee was held on November 24, at 28 City Hall Place.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Attention was called to error in published minutes of last meeting; error being that Neuhaus was recorded voting in favor of resolutions presented by Seidel; minutes should have read: Malmberg in favor.

Organizer of Section New York sent notice of election of Adolph Orange to Sub-Committee in place of Chase, resigned. Filed.

Orange sent letter asking to be excused from attendance. Granted.

Eck, N. E. C. member, New Jersey, desired admission to meeting to ask Sub-Committee some questions. Granted. Eck asked the following questions to which answers were given:

1st. "The minutes of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee of the meeting of Nov. 10, 1907, published in the Daily People of Nov. 20, 1907, contain the following information: 'Bohn reported that he would make a short agitation trip west, beginning Nov. 14, and had arranged with assistant secretary to handle correspondence.' When will Bohn return?"

Answer: "Assistant Secretary reports Dec. 2."

2nd. "At how many meetings is or was he scheduled to speak?"

Answer: "No definite report."

3rd. "Where and when did these meetings take place?"

Answer: "Detroit, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh; definite dates not given."

4th. "Will the Sub-Committee kindly inform me upon whose initiative this speaking tour of Bohn was arranged?"

Answer: "By arrangement with Canadian N. E. C. to tour Canada, but since arrangement had to be broken off with Canada, and since places in U. S. had made arrangements which could not be recalled, Bohn arranged to fill these and arranged with other sections for a trip."

5th. "What sections asked for Bohn's service as a speaker for the purpose of arranging a public meeting for him?"

Answer: "Previous answer covers this question."

6th. "Why was Bohn's itinerary, as has heretofore always been the custom when a speaker went on route for the Party, not been published in the Party press?"

Answer: "Matter simply overlooked by Sub-Committee."

7th. "I would like to see the weekly financial statements of the National Secretary's office of the weeks ending Nov. 16, and Nov. 23, respectively."

Answer: "Statements not yet in."

8th. "Is the Sub-Committee aware of the fact that a discrepancy exists upon the report of the N. E. C. vote on the question of 'Whether one holding a temporary position in the Party institutions may, at the same time, be also a member of the Sub-Committee'?"

In printed report published in the Daily People of Nov. 20, reading is as follows: 'Yes, Marek, Conn.; Jacobson, N. Y.; Dowler, Tex. No, Arnold, Ken.; Eck, N. J.; Reimer, Mass.; Jennings, Ill. One ballot, no name attached, vote "No"; not counted. Decided that no temporary party employe could be member of the Sub-Committee.' Whereas the report sent out to me by the National Secretary reads as follows: 'On the question, "Whether one holding a temporary position in the Party institutions may at the same time also be a member of the Sub-Committee," the vote is: Yes, Richter, Jacobson, Marek, Eck, Dowler, N. Arnold, Reimer, Jennings. One unsigned ballot. This question is therefore answered in the affirmative.' Which of these reports is right, and which is wrong?"

Answer: "Upon investigating matter we find that National Secretary's report is correct, and the report in the published minutes incorrect. It will be corrected."

9th. "Whose mistake was this?"

Answer: "Owing to Richter's vote not being recorded by recording secre-

tary, and mistake in recording Eck's vote which we cannot account for."

"In certification that the previous questions were asked as written herein by Julius Eck, N. E. C. member from New Jersey and were answered as herein stated in the meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee meeting of Nov. 24, we sign this document.

"Edmund Seidel, Secretary of meeting, "D. Ferguson, Chairman, " Correspondence: From a committee of Section Tacoma claiming minutes of Oct. 27, referring to re-instatement of that section, were incorrectly worded inasmuch as it could not be "re-instated," never having been expelled. Moved by Malmberg, seconded by Seidel, "That a committee be elected to draw up reply to Section Tacoma, and present same at next meeting." Carried. Teichlauf and Seidel, committee.

From International Bureau statement of dues to Bureau, 625 francs. Moved by Weisberger, seconded by McCormick, "In view of the fact that the next meeting of the N. E. C. will be held shortly, Jan. 1908, therefore be it decided that the communication from the International Bureau be referred to the next meeting of that body for disposal." Carried.

From Holmes, Renton, Wash., asking as to the action of Sub-Committee on a communication of his of last August. Moved by Weisberger, seconded by Seidel, "That the National Secretary be instructed to forward to Holmes a copy of the Sub-Committee minutes of August 25, 1907, referring to that part which deals with the Sub-Committee's action on Washington State Committee matter." Carried.

From State Secretary, S. L. P., Wash., application for charter for Section to be known as Section Chehalis. Moved by Neuhaus, seconded by Teichlauf, "That application of Chehalis, Wash., be granted." Carried.

From Holmes, Wash., asking to have his letters returned as he desired to use same. Moved by Weisberger, seconded by McCormick, "That, with reference to the request of Holmes, the National Secretary forward him exact copies of the original letters Holmes asks for and that the Secretary inform him that all letters reaching this office become the property of the Party." Carried.

From B. Lorton, Portland, Ore., application for member-at-large; proposed by Wm. Sullivan. Moved by Teichlauf, seconded by Neuhaus, "That application of B. Lorton be received and membership card granted." Carried.

Committee elected at last meeting to confer with Business Manager relative to Penna. S. E. C.'s request, reported that Manager would have a report ready if nothing interfered, at next meeting of Sub-Committee. Moved by McCormick, seconded by Neuhaus, "That Sub-Committee request Hossack that he furnish desired information as requested by Penna. State Committee as to indebtedness of the Party, at the next meeting of the Sub-Committee." Carried.

The following was moved by Weisberger, seconded by Neuhaus: "Whereas, At a meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee held Nov. 10, 1907, Edmund Seidel, a member of the above named body, presented a resolution purporting to enact a plan for the systematic handling of all correspondence reaching the National Secretary's office;

"Whereas, The said resolution contained matter altogether irrelevant to the intents and purposes for which it was presented;

"Whereas, For this reason the said resolution was overwhelmingly defeated, the vote being eight against, and three in favor; -

"Whereas, Upon the defeat of the said resolution Edmund Seidel stated that he would appeal his case of the resolution to the members of the N. E. C., and

"Whereas, Action on this appeal was deferred to this meeting, therefore be it

"Resolved, That a committee of three be chosen from this body that shall prepare a statement informing the Party membership in general and the N. E. C. members in particular why that resolution was so overwhelmingly voted against by the members of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee; and that said statement shall be presented to the next session of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee for its consideration and approval before it is published." In favor, Ferguson, McCormick, Neuhaus, Teichlauf, Weisberger; opposed, Seidel, Malmberg. Seidel and Malmberg stated that, while recognizing that the Sub-Committee must, as instructed by the N. E. C., elect a committee to present their side of the case when an appeal is taken, still they, Seidel and Malmberg, were compelled to vote against the motion because it contained parts which should have been divided. Motion carried. Teichlauf, Weisberger, Ferguson, committee.

Vote of the N. E. C. on question of re-submitting question raising price of Daily and Sunday People: In favor, Reimer, Mass.; Jennings, Ill.; Kircher, O.; Richter, Mich.; Schmidt, Vir.; Dowler, Tex.; Matz, Ind.; Johnson, Cal.; Breslief, Wash. Opposed, Wilke, Wis.;

Gleihst, Penna.; Jacobson, N. Y. Motion to re-submit carried. Jacobson explained voting "No" because he thought N. E. C. had no power to order new vote when no fraud was shown; but still was in favor of raising price of paper believing those who read same should pay for paper and not depend for support on those outside of New York. Moved by Teichlauf, seconded by Seidel, "That the National Secretary be instructed to re-submit the question of raising the price of the Daily and Sunday People to two cents Daily and five cents Sunday, to the sections involved, Greater New York and vicinity." Carried.

Financial report left over till next meeting. Bills of \$7.50 due Franklin Press ordered paid. Edmund Seidel, Recording Secretary.

FOR NEW YORK MEMBER NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Sections of the S. L. P. in the State of New York are hereby called upon to vote for a representative to the National Executive Committee from this State. On the importance of selecting the best member available to this office, there is no need to dwell; that should be apparent to our entire membership.

Nominations, pursuant to the recent call of this committee, are as follows: Section Erie Co., P. Jacobson, Westchester County; Timothy Walsh, Queens County; C. J. Ball, Jr., Erie County; Section Kings County, Alvan S. Brown, Kings County; Section New York County, Donald Ferguson, William Walters, Julius Hammer and Fred A. Olpp, New York County; Boris Reinstein, Erie County; Henry Kuhn, Kings County; and S. Moskowitz and W. J. Bryan, New York County.

Since the nominations, Kuhn, Moskowitz and Bryan have declined. Brown, Ferguson, Walters and Hammer not having been heard from, are considered pursuant to notice sent them, as having also declined, leaving as candidates, Charles J. Ball, Jr., Peter Jacobson, Frederick A. Olpp, Boris Reinstein and Timothy Walsh, each of whom have signed the pledge required by the S. L. P. Constitution.

The Sections are therefore called upon to at once take a vote on these candidates. This vote must be recorded as it is cast; no unanimous vote will be considered, unless the number of votes comprising it are given, together with the candidate's name.

In order to facilitate the counting of the vote, record it on the following blank:

BALL, CHARLES J., JR.

JACOBSON, PETER

OLPP, FREDERICK A.

REINSTEIN, BORIS

WALSH, TIMOTHY

As the N. E. C. will meet on Sunday, January 5, 1908, time must be allowed to notify the candidate chosen, to act, therefore, all returns on this vote must be at the office of the undersigned, on Friday, December 27, 1907, on which date the vote will close. Address all returns to

Frederick A. Olpp, State Secretary, N. Y. S. E. C., 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

PROVIDENCE, ATTENTION!

All members of Section Providence having volunteered to canvass for our Party Press, and all others that are willing to do so, are requested to meet SUNDAY, December 8, at 9:30 p. m. sharp, at Party headquarters, 81 Dyer St., Room 2. Come ready for work. Herman Keiser, Organizer.

CHICAGO DEBATES.

Debates and lectures will take place every FRIDAY night, 8 P. M., at Kulvinsky's Hall, corner Twelfth and Waller streets, opposite Workingman's Hall.

Discussions in English and Jewish. Come with your friends. Admission free. Don't fail to attend. These meetings are arranged by the West Side Branch, Socialist Labor Party.

CHICAGO NEWS.

Any one knowing any news dealers who would handle the Daily or Weekly People in Chicago should communicate with I. Prosterman, 203 W. 12th street, who has the paper on hand and will do all things possible to place The People on the stands. The Weekly People is already on a few stands downtown. Call for it. Get it.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

THANKSGIVING.

Thankful for what? For that we have not? For toil and care, For food, produce air? The right to produce For another's use? To see and hear The lifelong year Nothing of cheer!

Thankful for what? For much we have got. Courage to fight For Truth and Right. Ourselves to be With others free! To till, to sow Truth's seeds to grow, Wrong's weeds to mow.

LETTERS FROM ARIZONA COMRADES.

Here are two letters from our Western Comrades. They are very interesting, indeed, and since we have the promise of more we will try to be patient. Only don't keep us waiting too long, girls, as our mouths keep watering.

Some of the girls have taken the address to write to Comrades Ruth and May and we hope that among them will be some of the boys. That's just what we need, young and old, to become acquainted with our co-workers.

Let me make a suggestion. Do not use the correspondence letterhead paper when writing to the Children's Hour. It is too expensive for that, as you must write on one side only and the sheets are small.

Dear Aunt Annetta:— I would have written long ago but I have had no time. I am fourteen years old and will be in the First Year of High School after Fair Week.

The Phoenix Fair is going on this week and none of the Arizona schools is in session, because all the teachers have to be there.

I will now tell you about Jerome. It is not a beautiful little place as most people think. It is a little town set upon a hill. The scenery around Jerome is beautiful to lovers of mountains and sunsets. There is one real nice, large hotel, but it is owned by the company.

We have no flowers, because they can't stand the sulphur smoke.

The only things that seem to thrive despite the smoke are the tin-cans, rocks, and burros or donkeys, which are the beasts of burden.

The Verde Valley is the only nice place near Jerome. Walnut Springs is another, because it has trees—unlike Jerome.

We schoolgirls have enough fun but none of us seem to like our town.

Some of us girls walked the pipe line, our favorite place or walking, on Saturday.

I will tell you more about Jerome in my next letter.

L. HARRIS.

Chicago, Ill., November 30.—Section Cook County, Socialist Labor Party, lost on the 24th instant, one of its old time war horses, L. Harris, who died of heart disease at the age of 54.

Harris came originally from London. He resided in New York, Rochester and Buffalo for long periods before coming to Chicago where he has been for the last seven years. In every place he lived he will be remembered as an active worker for the S. L. P.

Harris is survived by a wife and three children.

BOHN IN BOSTON.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the S. L. P., will lecture under the auspices of Section Boston on "The Economic Interpretation of American Political History," on SUNDAY, December 15, 2:45 o'clock in Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street, Boston. Questions invited. Admission free.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey S. E. C. will be held at Helvetia Hall, Van Houten st., Paterson, on SUNDAY, December 8, at 3 o'clock sharp. John C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

50-CENT BOOKS.

Origin of the Family, Engels. Positive School Criminology, Ferri. Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History, Kautsky. Social and Philosophical Studies, La-fargue. Socialism, Positive and Negative, La Monte. Revolution and Counter Revolution, Marx. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, Vandervelde.

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\$1.00 BOOKS.

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NOT YET AROUSED

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS SHOW THAT S. L. P. MEN ARE NOT RISING TO THE OPPORTUNITY CONFRONTING THEM.

For the week ending Friday, November 29th, we received 140 subs to the Weekly People, and 33 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 173 for the week. This shows that despite our urging and the lightness of the task imposed very few of the Party members are getting that one sub a month.

On every hand men are asking what are the causes of the present financial crisis, and they, as they are being hit, are eager to learn. The People is answering these questions, and it is easier now than ever before to get people to read the paper. But, strange to say, the opportunity is not being taken advantage of by all of our friends. Sad indeed will it be if it may be said of S. L. P. men that they did not rise to the occasion.

Those sending five or more subs were: C. Pierson, St. Paul, Minn., 28; J. White, Meriden, Conn., 8; H. J. Friedmann, Chicago, Ill., 7; Press Committee, Cincinnati, O., 7; H. J. Hart, Lafayette, Ind., 5; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: T. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal., \$7.00; G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill., \$5; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., \$4; P. Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y., \$3; F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa., \$2.50.

It will be noticed that but 33 mail subs were received for the Daily People during the week and of these 11 were renewals. We should get at least 50 subs a day for the Daily. Our out-of-town friends should pay some attention to getting readers for the Daily edition. One dollar for three months is just about one cent a day.

At the Daily People Festival the Labor News stand sold \$40 worth of books, the new Sue story, "The Brass Bell," leading in the sales.

MOVING FUND LISTS STILL OUT.

A large number of Press Security League Moving Fund Subscription Lists are still outstanding and repeated calls in The People and by personal letter have failed to secure their return. On some of the lists money has been turned in, but on others no money has been received. Holders of lists are hereby notified to return them at once to A. C. Kihn, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, whether monies have been collected thereon or not.

(This list will be kept standing in The People until all lists are returned.)

Outstanding P. S. L. Moving Fund Subscription Lists.

- List 7—Olive M. Johnson, Oakland, Cal.
18—E. B. Mercadier, San Jose, Cal.
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100, 101, and 102—G. A. Johnson, Newark, N. J.
104—J. Eck, Hoboken, N. J.
110—E. Alzzone, West Hoboken, N. J.
117—J. Wallace, New Brunswick, N. J.
121, 122, 123—B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.
128 and 129—M. Neuhaus, Brooklyn, N. Y.
136—J. McGarvey, Newburgh, N. Y.
139, 140, 144, 145, 161, 162, 163, 164, and 453—Section New York, S. L. P.
166—B. Knutsen, Jersey City, N. J.
168—A. Chambers, Corona, N. Y.
169—J. H. Milton, West New Brighton, S. L. N. Y.
173, 175, 176, 177—J. T. Noonan, Schenectady, N. Y.
178 and 179—T. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y.
180, 181 and 182—T. Dean, Troy, N. Y.
185—T. Boyce, Buchtel, Ohio.
189 and 190—J. H. T. Jurgens, Canton, Ohio.
196—E. Gardner, Cincinnati, O.
197 and 204—J. D. Goarke, Cleveland, Ohio.
207—D. W. Wallace, Hollister, O.
208—J. Reidel, Mineral City, O.
209—J. Slater, Somerdale, Ohio.
210—C. S. Covert, Youngstown, O.
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