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WINGED DARTS

INTO THE RHINOCEROS HIDE OF CAPITALISM.

"Everybody's Magazine" for this month seems to have been moved by a Satanic impulse. It has a front-page group made up of Roosevelt flanked on one side by Harriman and Gompers on the other. As if to make sure it means to convey an allegoric representation of "Kilkenny Cats," the Magazine inscribes the group "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

The Goldfield miners want gold. Give 'em scrip! Is not that unconstitutional? "To hell with the Constitution!" said Sherman Bell's lieutenant. If the miners won't take scrip give 'em lead!

The example of the great is followed by the small. The "great," in capitalist society are in that class, several of whose members have recently cut their own throats, or otherwise done away with themselves, others of whom are under indictment for theft, and all of whom are engaged in the identical pursuits engaged in by the indicted and suicided batch. No wonder that, with such an example, petty larcenies and burglaries in the land have increased to such an appalling extent that the losses from such thefts run up in New York City alone to \$15,876,000.

James M. Reilly, a National Committeeman of the Socialist party for New Jersey, has a review of the late elections in the West Hoboken *Socialist Review* of last November 30, in the course of which this passage occurs:

"In the light of the returns of the last few years, it seems reasonable to suppose that, had the split in the S. L. P. not taken place, and the S. L. P. position toward the economic movement of labor been maintained, the Socialist strength in the country would be at least as great as it is to-day. AND THE VOTE WOULD BE MUCH MORE RELIABLE."

The underlining is our own. Reilly's estimate is correct. The S. P. movement has aided in nothing. It is an experiment that has failed. The Socialist Movement of America would be stronger to-day, had the experiment not been made. Should the experiment be continued?

Roosevelt's order to Gen. Funston to send troops to Goldfield was simultaneously a draft upon Miss Helen Gould's bank account. When Gen. Sherman Bell tore out whole sections of the Constitution, and replaced them with some of his own by exiling Colorado miners, Miss Gould presented him with "an exquisite silver tea service," in recognition of his distinguished services. Now that Gen. Funston is to tear out another set of sections from the Constitution, and, with force of arms, replace them with the amendments enacted by the gold mine owners, whereby they empower themselves to issue money and compel the acceptance of their scrip by the miners—Gen. Funston is entitled to at least an equally "exquisite silver tea service" from the lady for his supplementary distinguished services.

Attorney General Jackson of this State had better take a course in political economy, preceded by some little training in logical thinking. He charges the bankrupt Borough Bank with having organized on "fictitious credit." All credit is fictitious. By the same token that the Borough Bank was a swindling concern, all capitalism is attained of the same crime. No credit, no fraud; no fraud, no credit.

The Wall Street newspaper censor must have been asleep. Tuesday's papers report not less than six banks—spread over an area of four States and reaching as far west as Lake Michigan—that closed "in order to avoid a run." If that newspaper censor, whose duty is to cajole with rosy financial reports the hoarders' money out of the strong boxes into which it has fled, does not look out, people will think the panic is still on,—which, of course, is nonsense, say our papers, and would they lie?

That "political government" is breaking its own back, or throttling itself, or smothering in its own fat—proof, all of these, that political government has reached the extreme logic of its absurdity—appears from the enormousness of the number of bills introduced and ready for introduction on the first day

of Congress. A social system, grounded on conflict of interests, may spin along at the start, when the interests are neither numerous nor complicated. When such a social system reaches maturity the interests become so numerous, the conflict between them so sharp, and the tangle so inextricable that the Gordian knot can no longer be untied. Only Alexander's sword can do the trick.

The railroads are overshooting the mark in their hostility to Roosevelt. They are now causing it to be known that they have bills against Roosevelt amounting to many thousand dollars "for transportation, for whiskey, for cigars and other refreshments," which bills remain unsatisfied. The information is intended to injure the President's prestige. It will do the opposite. The spirit of swagger, that Roosevelt has introduced in the political morals of the land, admires the dead-beat, especially when he dead-beats a railroad. The assault gives Roosevelt's boom a fresh boost.

The feather-heads, who shouted for Lawson and pronounced him the coming Messiah, have had notice served upon them by their Messiah that he has no further use for them. He says: "Beginning with Jan. 1, I shall allow the public to do their own reforming, and I shall devote my time and capital exclusively to my own business of stock 'gambling.'" The lemon being squeezed, the squeezed rind is thrown into the ash-barrel.

Carnegie deprecates the methods of wild beasts among men. "Americans and Japanese," says Carnegie, "should never kill each other like wild beasts." Carnegie believes in killing up to the twentieth century standard of science, by means of steel armored sailing-contestants of destruction that require a lifetime of astro-nomic, mechanical and nautical studies to manage—and, withal, yield large dividends to Carnegie's Steel Trust.

The Rev. George F. Pentecost delivered a Thanksgiving sermon in Bridgeport, Conn., in which he complained bitterly and extensively of the vast increasing number of non-church-going population. As usually happens with ministers, the Rev. Pentecost spoke around and not on the question. All the facts show that even in the Dark Ages, when ignorance was rampant and superstition could proportionately be played upon, the clergy's main hold upon the people was through its acquisition of wealth, whereby it was enabled to assist the people in their physical wants. The time came when there were more applicants for aid than there was food and shelter to give away. From that time on, the attendance at churches and chapels declined. History is, in a way, repeating itself. Hence the wail now going up from Jew and Gentile pulpits alike, from Catholic, from Evangelical and even from Reform congregations that the non-church-going population is on the increase. It is one of the symptoms of the passing of an old, the coming of a new order.

A Maiden Lane jeweler is said to have bought back from his customers over \$1,000,000 worth of jewelry since the panic began. The jeweler in question must be one of those who are now declaring: "Bright Skies Ahead." He certainly is fishing while the waters are troubled, and making big hauls, too.

Federal officeholders are said to be throwing up their jobs in shoals so as to work for Roosevelt's Third Term unhampered by his prohibitory order. They may soon expect to receive substantial contributions to their expenses from the Nevada mine owners at whose behest Roosevelt ordered the Federal troops across the State line into Goldfield, to assist them in breaking the Federal currency laws.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, in protesting against the use of the labor vote against him, declares a unionist should "hold his franchise above the right of any leader to direct." Where was "Uncle Joe" in 1896, when the factory owners told their employes if Bryan was elected they need not report for work next day? Does an act which is criminal on the part of a union leader against him, become a sparkling virtue when perpetrated by a labor-leader for him?

WHY FEDERAL TROOPS IN GOLDFIELD?

Things are coming to a head in Goldfield. It is now about twelve months since the struggle started between the get-rich-quick mine owners and the mine workers. What such a struggle means, every intelligent man knows. While spouting "law," "order," "safety to property," "safety to life," "freedom," etc., the mine owners were all the time intent upon violating each and every principle that their slogan implied. The law was being trampled under foot by them; order was set at naught; the property produced by the miners was confiscated ruthlessly; trumped-up charges threw innocent men into jail; "Paddy" Mullaney, now out on a \$2,000 bail furnished by the "law and order" brigade, fired four murderous shots at St. John, the central figure of the miners who knew their rights and dared assert them; finally, as the crowning act of respect for "law" and "property," the mine owners demanded of their employes that they accept paper, or scrip, in payment of wages.

During this protracted struggle, in which Capital re-appeared in its natural blood-stained colors, with blood-shot eyes trying to ride roughshod over every law, human and divine, and sticking at no crime that would promote the pocketing of the large profits in sight—during this protracted struggle, when the A. F. of L. recognized its affinity in the mine owners, and aided, to the best of its ability, tho' vainly, in introducing organized scabbers into the field—during this protracted struggle, when John M. O'Neill, the man with a record for murder at the time that he sailed under an alias in the North-West, sought to lend the support of the "Miners Magazine" to the mine owners by jeering at the working class, engaged in the work of organizing the forces of Labor's emancipation, as "scab" and "coffee and doughnut brigade," and more recently could barely restrain his

expressions of regret at "Paddy" Mullaney's failure to murder St. John—during this protracted struggle, when Mahoney, "Acting-President" of the W. F. of M. and a director of a bogus mine in Goldfield, still sore at every limb from the thrashing he received at the hands of the honest and intelligent representatives of Labor at the Chicago Convention of the I. W. W., endeavored to sandbag the Goldfield strike—during all this protracted struggle, the I. W. W., led, inspired and encouraged by Vincent St. John, stood firmly by the guns of its rights. No deed of provocation could drive them to acts that would give a handle for the charge of lawlessness; no temptation to drown their sorrows in whiskey, amply supplied by the foe, could lure them into drunkenness; no blandishments could coax them into a betrayal of the interests of their class. Maltreatment; false imprisonment; calumny; even murder, as attempted upon St. John,—they bore it all with fortitude.

What was the end to be? The two forces had locked horns and were at a standstill. Were both to bleed to death? Was it a contest of endurance? The Goldfield capitalist brigades, in lockstep with their fellow Wall Street cut-purses, had tried every trick known to the trade. The utter collapse of their neatly plotted game in Boise, Ida., made them lose heart. Then came the financial panic. The money stringency opened fresh and unbounded vistas of gains to the gold mine owners. Economic history was to receive cumulative evidence that capitalist opportunities spell affliction for Labor. It was so with the Cuban slaves, when the discovery was made of the large returns Cuban soil could yield in sugar,—the slaves, treated gently, until then, were thenceforward driven with rods of scorpions. It was so with the Southern Negroes, when the cotton gin touched the cotton fields with a magic wand of gold—the Negro, al-

most happy before, was then made to experience the horrors of the "breeding farms" and subjected to trials that matched any inflicted by Roman slavery upon conquered peoples. So now in Goldfield through the present financial stringency. As the passage from Dunning, often quoted in these columns, tersely expresses it, while capital is timid and flies from turbulence and strife, "a certain 10 per cent. will insure its employment everywhere; 20 per cent. certain will produce eagerness; 50 per cent. positive audacity; 100 per cent. will make it ready to trample on all human laws; 300 per cent., and there is not a crime at which it will scruple, nor a risk it will not run, even to the chance of its owner being hanged." The gold mine owners are now beyond the "100 per cent." and have arrived at the "300 per cent." mark specified by Dunning. Gold had been going down. Now, through the panic, that commodity has received a sudden boost. Gold coin is in demand, credit having fled. The commodity that the gold mine owners deal in can now yield profits—large profits—very large profits—provided it can be turned out promptly. "Make hay while the sun shines!" is the present device of the gold mine owners, and, true to the estimate Dunning makes of the capitalist, the gold mine owners are now so full of audacity, and are now driven so recklessly by the psychology of their class, that they have even cast the pretence of "law" to the wind, and have invited the Federal troops to compel the miners TO ACCEPT SCRIP IN PAYMENT OF WAGES—in other words, to violate the federal law, which confers upon Congress only the power to issue money in any form.

Nothing goes by accident. It is no accident that the General who is to lead the Federal troops into Nevada, there to enforce by force of arms the violation of the Federal monetary laws, is the notorious swaggerer of Philippine Islands notoriety—Funston.

GOLDFIELD STRIKE

CONSPIRACY AGAINST MINERS CALLS FORTH PROTEST.

Hope to Make Colorado's Fake Methods Work in Goldfield—St. John Wires, "No Disorder"—Even Scabs and Pinkertons Fail to Anger Miners.

Chicago, Ill., December 9.—The following telegram was received at I. W. W. headquarters here from Vincent St. John, at Goldfield, Nev.:

"W. E. Trautmann:—Have Locals call protest meetings against the sending of Federal troops to Goldfield to compel miners to work for worthless scrip. No disorder. St. John."

Goldfield, Nev., December 8.—The first section of the train bearing United States troops from San Francisco to Goldfield arrived at 12:30 yesterday afternoon. Colonel Alfred Reynolds, Twenty-second Infantry, is in command of the troops.

Goldfield, Nev., December 9.—A statement has been issued by the mine owners to the effect that they have brought in enough strike breakers to enable them to start the mines on Wednesday. This false statement has been circulated with the hope that it would anger the strikers enough to enable the Pinkertons to draw them into trouble, but so far it has proved an utter failure.

There are about 3,000 Western Federation men out. The few scabs brought in are not to be housed at the mines, but will be scattered through the camp, and well taken care of by the Mine Owners' Association.

Two propositions have been positively decided upon—the making of a permanent "open camp" and the early lowering of the wage scale. It is declared that even among the scabs there are very few who are so degraded that they will scab after these facts become known to them.

Yesterday's dispatches from the Goldfield operators said that dynamite was placed at several points on the railway track leading into the mining camp, in advance of the arrival of the Federal troops, with the intention of wrecking the train. The dynamite was discovered and removed in time.

The rumor is partially confirmed by General Manager Hodden of the Tonopah and Goldfield road, who states that an employe of the road made a verbal report to him that dynamite had been found on

GOLDFIELD'S SITUATION.

Col. Reynolds Declares Troops Were Absolutely Unnecessary.

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 9.—Colonel Reynolds, commanding the Federal troops brought here to go on guard during miners' strike, is believed to have decided to recommend the recall of the soldiers.

There seems to be no doubt that Colonel Reynolds thinks the mine owners misled the War Department when they called for military protection. He has held no conference with the civil authorities, is responsible to no one on the ground and is said to feel much annoyed by the embarrassment of his position.

WORKINGMEN SPEAK OUT.

Hold Meeting in I. W. W. Headquarters to Protest Against Nevada Outrages.

At a meeting held December 9 at 60 District Council of the I. W. W., ringing resolutions were presented and unanimously carried, and ordered sent to the Governor of Nevada, the striking miners of Goldfield, and the public press.

the tracks at a point about a mile and a half from the Goldfield station.

But the Goldfield citizens, to whom the Colorado troubles are still fresh in mind, declare that these fake attempts are the work of hired thugs, in the desire on the part of the mine owners to turn public opinion against the strikers.

Another fake attempt is that of the Consolidated Mines Company's detective Sage, who reported that he had "seized 100 rifles that had been hidden, presumably by union miners, within a short distance of Goldfield. This is presumed to be a part of the cache of arms and ammunition which the miners are reported to have collected during the last few days."

On good authority it is declared that if these rifles were found, they were hidden by the mine owners or the detective bureau itself.

William D. Hayward declares that the mine owners are themselves responsible for the strike, and any trouble that followed must be laid at their doors. He said that the owners had violated their agreement and ignored a compromise to which they had agreed.

IN THE IRON RANGE

MISS E. G. FLYNN HOLDS GOOD MEETINGS IN MINNESOTA.

Oliver Iron Co. Takes Men to Theatre on Special Train to Get Them Out of Her Way—Union Men Fraternize with Scabs in Railroad Shops

Duluth, Minn., November 27.—The people in this vicinity, the W. F. M. included, are woefully lacking in any knowledge of industrial unionism. Because of the panic, scrip has been introduced by the Oliver Iron Mining Company to take the place of currency, which is very scarce. Yet that has not helped matters along at all, as it was claimed it would, for the men are being constantly thrown out of work. The mines, railroad shops and the lumber camps, and even the saw mills are slackening up. This has the tendency, it seems, of making the men employed (particularly in the small towns where the company reigns supreme, owns the stores, the houses, etc.) afraid to become active in the union movement at this time. With the company throwing men out of work, this offers them the best of chances.

Yet with all this to combat, with the assistance of Miss E. G. Flynn, we have held very good meetings so far. One excellent one was held recently in Proctor, Minn. The Oliver Iron Mining Co. branch in that town ran a special train to Duluth that night to take their employes to the theatre to get them away from the meeting.

We have held successful meetings with audiences of from 200 to 500 people in Eveleth, Two Harbors, Bovey, and Virginia. To-night we will be in Mt. Iron, and to-morrow in Hibbing. Considering the disposition of the people to hang on to their money just now, our literature sales and sub lists have been good.

The wages of the lumber-jacks in the woods of Minnesota have been reduced from \$40 and \$35 to \$30 and \$26 per month. Also in the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Northwestern, the Duluth and Iron Range railroad shops and the boiler-makers are out on strike, while the I. A. of F. men and of course the engineers, firemen, etc., have remained at work on the engines along with the "scabs." At first the scabs

THE FINANCIAL PANIC

BIG FINANCIAL LIGHTS LOSE THEIR LUSTRE IN THE MURKY PERIOD

XVI. HARRIMAN—HOW IT AFFECTS HIM.

The financial stringency caused a realignment in Wall Street of the "capitals of industry," which will last a long time. E. H. Harriman is a case in point.

Harriman controls the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads, with capitals of \$495,000,000 and \$675,000,000 respectively. These two are the big feeders to Harriman's fortune, the other minor roads which he controls directly or through monied friends not being of sufficient importance for Wall Street to notice.

Now Harriman is, as has been stated in *The People*, a financial manager beside being a splendid railway operator. He differs in this from J. J. Hill, Albert Stickney, head of the Chicago Great Western, A. J. Earling, of the St. Paul road, and Marvin Hughitt, of the Chicago and Northwestern—all of them able in an operating sense, but very poor financiers. Harriman, always needs millions of cash to float his ventures. Before Thomas F. Ryan secured control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society with its millions in surplus reserves, that is, policyholders' money, Harriman, through James Hazen Hyde, son of the founder of the Equitable, had access to these funds. The insurance investigation, by landing Ryan at the helm through Paul Morton, now the dummy head of the Society, barred Harriman from tapping in future that profitable channel. This meant much to Harriman. As a matter of fact it was the biggest blow he has ever received in the thirty odd years he has been in the railway business, and coming at this time it forced him to curtail his operations not alone in the railway world, but also in the stock market, where he has also piled up millions. His stock has suffered terrific paper losses. Union Pacific, which a year ago sold as high as \$198 a share, recently dropped to \$100 a share, which together with the slump in the bonds of the system, represents a loss on paper of at least \$150,000,000, and the shares of the Southern Pacific road showed equally as big paper losses, selling down this past year to where at this time over \$100,000,000 represents the huge paper losses in that issue.

Harriman, when the Equitable "graft" was lost to him, had in reserve only Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, which is headed by Jacob H. Schiff, the well-known Hebrew. Schiff's firm was not much of a prop to Harriman, because of the fact that with the recovery in United States Steel Corporation shares J. Pierpont Morgan began again to assume the leadership of the financial district. While the issues of the Steel Trust were dropping, Schiff was quick to see the wane of Morgan's prestige, and for a period of three years, or from 1903 to the beginning of 1906 Kuhn, Loeb & Co. made millions upon millions in floating new corporations; and in the year 1904 it was reported upon excellent authority that the firm cleared, net, about \$17,000,000.

During this period Morgan's house did not make office rent in commissions. But all of this money had to be invested right away. Every security, from high grade mortgages down to the low priced industrial shares, have declined anywhere from one-fourth to three-fourths from the top-notch figures reached in the boom a few years ago. The slump on the Stock Exchange in these securities reduced the borrowing capacity from the banks in proportion to their savage declines, and it is evident to Wall Street men that Harriman could not expect any aid from Schiff's firm at this time. They had, as did every other house in Wall Street, all they could do to prevent failure. To show more strongly the plight of Schiff's firm for ready money during the crisis, it was forced to allow the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company to fall on October 23 last, when \$245,000 would have saved it. And the shares of the Westinghouse Company were considered an excellent investment.

had guards for protection, but the union men at work have become so fraternal that they need no more guards and the guards were removed.

This was the day when money was bid for at 1,000 per cent. on the floor of the Stock Exchange, and with such a high tension abroad it must have been from sheer necessity that Schiff allowed that concern to go to smash. Harriman sold a lot of his railroad stocks to Schiff, and since I have shown a paper loss of \$250,000,000 in these, it is very easy to suspect that the great banking firm was not on the "sunny side" of the street for ready funds. At least that's what Wall Street figures out.

Their plight was a reflex of Harriman's, and since the "wizard" of railroads had to have money, there was nothing for him to do other than seek the aid of J. P. Morgan, which he did. Morgan drove a hard bargain. He forced Harriman to put up as collateral a great big block of Union and Southern Pacific stock, to be tidied over the crisis. Schiff was, according to Wall Street reports, forced to step up and pay in like manner his respects to Morgan.

It was an awful blow for both men. They hate Morgan. Schiff is even more bitter against Morgan, if possible, than Harriman. And the funny phase of it is that Morgan evaded old scores by the use of money which the Secretary of the Treasury handed him to help "lame financial ducks."

Besides the awful monetary mauling Harriman and his banking firm received, it was a splendid opportunity they missed in the recent panic to pick up many millions of cheap securities. Neither Harriman nor Schiff were in a position to avail themselves of the many bargains which frightened investors flung at them. This is the first disturbance in Wall Street that Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and E. H. Harriman were not able to add many millions to their accumulations. And it is the opinion of leading Wall Street men that Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff will not regain their prestige for a very long time to come. The Westinghouse Manufacturing Company incident, i. e., their not being able to take care of a \$245,000 item, has given both of these men a black eye that will take a long time to fade away.

So the recent crisis placed Morgan higher than ever in the eyes of the monied men of the country, and dragged correspondingly low the names of Edward H. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff, head of the well-known international banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and bankers for Harriman.

XVII. RETIREMENT OF J. P. MORGAN; WHY HE CAN'T QUIT.

Pity the sorrows of "poor old" Morgan! He is nearly seventy and wants to stop making money and fame as a banker.

But Wall Street says No. "We need you. You are the only man in the financial district who has not been smirched the past five years. So you must stay and help us," is the burden of its song.

That's what was heard during the panic. And right they are. Morgan is the only man the Government would give such leeway in order to stem the terrible financial conditions. Everybody rushed to Morgan on October 23 last, the worst day as far as Wall Street was concerned, and spilled securities at his feet and bade him turn them into cash.

Even John D. Rockefeller was forced to go to the vaults of the Standard Trust Co., No. 25 Broad street and tote over a big batch of securities to the great "Re-Morganizer," as he is sometimes called.

It's serious when the financiers call on Morgan and ask his aid. He is always willing to help them—for a commission; and the present crisis was not eschewed from that basis.

Morgan knew why they all called on him. Rockefeller dares not appear openly in the Cortelyou relief plan. He is still suffering from that \$29,000,000 fine. He has been worried; not so much about that, which he declares will never be paid, as he is about the tainted money howl, the illness of Henry H. Rogers, and the slump in the securities of the corporations with

(Continued on page 4.)

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

NOTES AND COMMENTS—BY MITCHELL H. SHAYNIN.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

"There are 600,000 of these slaves whose labor makes possible the firesides of the world, while their own loved ones shiver in the cold. I know something of the conditions under which they toil and despair and perish. I have taken time enough to descend to the depths of these pits, that Dante never saw, or he might have improved upon his masterpiece. I have stood over these slaves and I have heard the echo of their picks, which sounded to me like muffled drums throbbing funeral marches to the grave, and I have said to myself, in the capitalist system these wretches are simply following their own hearse to the potter's field. In all of the horizon of the future there is no star that sheds a ray of hope for them. Then I have followed them from the depths of these black holes, over to the edge of the camp, not to the home, they have no home, but a hut that is owned by the corporation that owns them, and here I have seen his wife—Victor Hugo once said that the wife of a slave is not a wife at all; she is simply a female that gives birth to young—I have seen this wife standing in the doorway, after trying all day long to make a ten-cent piece do the service of a half dollar, and she was ill-humored; this could not be otherwise, for love and abject poverty do not dwell beneath the same roof. Here there is no paper upon the wall and no carpet upon the floor; there is not a picture to appeal to the eye; there is no statue to challenge the soul, no strain of inspiring music to touch and quicken what Lincoln called the better angels of human nature. Here there is haggard poverty and want. And in this atmosphere, the children of the future are being reared, many thousands of them, under conditions that make it morally certain that they will become paupers, or criminals, or both." ("Industrial Unionism," by Eugene V. Debs.)

Thus live the miners at Danville, Ill., in the very shadow of my alma mater.

"It is not coal you are burning up,
But human creatures' lives."

What is true of the life in the mine is true of the life in the mill, shop and factory. The "Chicago Tribune," while extolling in its editorial columns the prosperity of the country in general and Chicago in particular for the year 1906, unwittingly proves how this prosperity reached the worker by contributing, in its issue of January 4, 1907, this piece of "news" with glaring headlines and pictures of the victims:

"Sanitary Inspector Perry L. Hedrick's tours of inspection through Chicago's sweatshop districts has brought to light what he calls the most pathetic case ever seen in Chicago as well as being the most flagrant violation of the law."

"The chief victim of the situation is little 8-year-old Lena Vernara, 54 Crosby street. On visiting the 'home' of the mother of the child—one room in a dilapidated tenement house—inspectors from the health department found the child, ill with scarlet fever, seated on a pile of unfinished clothes. Her mother spent her time between the sick child and her work."

"I—'I just was trying to do the best for baby,' wept the woman when she learned the identity of the inspectors who had entered her home. 'I didn't know it was wrong.'"

"Besides the probability of spreading the disease by means of the clothes Mrs. Vernara unwittingly was a violator of the ordinance which prohibits work in living rooms."

"But it is not these people that we are going to get for violation of the law," said Mr. Hedrick. "They have troubles enough in endeavoring to maintain life by working night and day. We expect to prosecute the men who grow rich from this sort of thing."

"That this case of the poor woman and unfortunate child should be singled out is indeed 'pathetic.' It only shows

how seldom this sanitary inspector visits the sweat shops and how little he knows about them. The gentleman would be amusing to the hundreds of thousands of sweatshop workers in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, if he were to relate this story as "pathetic."

It is an every-day occurrence in the shops where poverty, disease and degradation are being "sweated" out by man, woman and child. That the sanitary inspector "expects to prosecute the men who grow rich from this sort of thing" shows, that he is not only ignorant of the conditions, but naive besides, when he talks of prosecuting those who have the law in their vest pockets. It is a well-known fact that the sweatshops are a national pest and it is also known that they will not be abolished as long as the capitalist system lasts.

These, however, are not the only effects of the capitalist system. There are others.

In former days the journeyman produced not parts of an article, but the whole article, and when the couch, the shoe, the table, was finished the journeyman took pride in his work. Since the division of labor each workingman produces an insignificant part of the whole, and most of what he produces is the work of the machine. As a result the work is performed automatically and the workingman takes no pride in his labor. He lost his individuality and became part of the machine, a mere screw, a thing. He even lost his name, and became a number in the shop.

The capitalist system of production has not only shorn the workingman of his individuality, but it deprived him of a home and has torn his family asunder. Capitalism has taken the workingman's wife from the fireside and placed her in the factory, and this all-devouring monster could not rest as long as there was some labor-power left that could be made to grind out "profits." It has reached out for the child and, making a workingman of it, feeds itself now on the flesh and blood of innocent children. Look at this picture and see how "prosperous" we have grown.

"Whether or not it is contrary to the intent and wish of nature, at this moment, after one hundred years of war have been waged for the abolition of child slavery, over 1,700,000 children under fifteen years of age are toiling in fields, factories, mines and workshops. These figures may mean little to most persons, for, as Margaret Macmillan has said, 'You cannot put tired eyes, pallid cheeks and languid little limbs into statistics,' and neither can anyone, by any effort of the imagination, call up before the mind's eye the human units in census figures. But they are figures which we see, and not children, and figures come before the eye and are forgotten. The great mill shriek at 4.45. Then men, women and children turn out of bed or rise from mattresses on the floor, gulp down some handful of food, and leave the home for the mills. Sleepy, half-awake, frowly girls, sleepy, yawning, half-dressed children, drowsy, hairy men and women, hurry along in crowds to be in time to begin their twelve or more hours of continuous work. The day in winter is not long when they start their tasks; the night has fallen long before they cease. In summer they are worked far into the evenings. And after the day of labor, they are too tired to eat, and all they want

to do is to turn their aching bones on to their miserable mattresses and sleep. . . . These are in part the conditions in the South in 1903—a half century after Lord Shaftesbury awakened England to the bitter wrongs of the children of the cotton mills, and over one hundred years after Thomas Jefferson defined the principle of democracy as equal rights to all and special privileges to none." ("Poverty," by Robert Hunter.)

The wife and child of the worker are brought into the labor market to compete with father and husband for a chance to work, increasing the supply of labor and forcing wages down. Female and child labor are cheaper and are therefore increasing from day to day, sapping the very foundation of the nation. In the overcrowded, filthy, disease-breeding tenement house, with his wife and child in the factory, the workingman's heart no longer responds to the inspiring melody of "Home, Sweet Home."

The wonderful inventions of the last century, which excite the admiration of the civilized world and could be made a blessing to humanity, under capitalism became a curse to the workingman. Each new machine displaces more and more men, thereby increasing the "reserve army" of the unemployed. In these days of "unprecedented prosperity" it would seem ridiculous to talk of the unemployed and the poverty which accompanies the unemployed, but no amount of praise heaped upon our "good times" can cover the cold, hard facts and figures presented by those who are not carried away by such "prosperity." Here are facts based on the census of 1900:

"The accidental vagrants are the floating element of the reserve army of labor, or, in other words of the unemployed classes. They are waiting to be used by the employer. Their vagrancy consists of a restless, agonizing search for employment. The class is a very large one. Upon the basis of the statistics gathered in the census of 1890, Dr. Washington Gladden estimates that there must have been an average of 1,139,672 persons unemployed during the whole of the year ending May 31, 1890. The census of 1900 shows the number unemployed some part of the year to have been 6,468,964. Over 2,069,546 males were unemployed from four to six months, and about half a million males were unemployed practically the entire year. If one were able to determine the proportion of these unemployed persons, who find it necessary to go about from city to city in search of employment, it would show the total number of accidental vagrants. The number changes from year to year, in direct relation to the activity of industry."

"There are probably in fairly prosperous years no less than 10,000,000 persons in poverty; that is to say, underfed, underclothed and poorly housed. Of these, about 4,000,000 persons are public paupers. Over 2,000,000 workingmen are unemployed from four to six months in the year. About 500,000 male immigrants arrive yearly and seek work in the very districts where unemployment is greatest. Nearly half of the families in the country are propertyless. Over 1,700,000 little children are forced to become wage-earners when they should still be in school. About 5,000,000 women find it necessary to work and about 2,000,000 are employed in factories, mills, etc. Probably no less than 1,000,000 workers are injured or killed each year while doing their work, and about 10,000,000 of the persons now living will, if the present ratio is kept up, die of the preventable disease, tuberculosis. We know that many workingmen are overworked and underpaid. We know in a general way that unnecessary disease is far too prevalent. We know some of the unsanitary evils of tenements and factories; we know of the neglect of the street child, the aged, the infirm, the crippled. Furthermore, we are beginning to realize the monstrous injustice of compelling those who are unemployed, who are injured in industry, who have acquired diseases due to their occupation, or who have been made widows or orphans by industrial accidents, to become paupers in order that they may be housed, fed and clothed." ("Poverty," by Robert Hunter.)

These are the conditions in the country in "fairly prosperous years," and the observations made are not by a "sensationalist," but by a careful student. That Hunter did not exaggerate was well illustrated by the statement of Miss

Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army. On Christmas Day the Army gave out thirty thousand dinners in New York ALONE, but the demands upon the Army were so great that Miss Booth at the afternoon exercises was moved to say, according to a press report:

"This is the biggest distribution the Army has ever made on a Christmas. The contribution from the street-corner kettles were unprecedented; but to our amazement we had more calls than ever before. It is true that we are in an era of prosperity, but the prosperity does not extend to our poor. I find that the landlords are getting a larger percentage of the earnings of the poor at this time than ever before. The rent money constitutes the chief problem of the poverty-stricken. The price of food has gone up, and rents have increased. The pay of the laborer has not been increased, but in many instances reduced. The city's poor have reason to consider the boasts of prosperity as mockery."

When you consider that the Salvation Army is but one of the numerous organizations that feed the hungry on Christmas Day, you can imagine how many hungry people there are in New York alone. I shall not ask you to consider that New York is but one city of our "prosperous" country; the figures arrived at may upset your prosperity. Nor will I ask you to consider the state of mind of these millions of hungry fathers, mothers, sons and daughters who on Christmas Day must beg for a crust of bread in the most prosperous year the country has ever known. If you do, you will read in their eyes another plea than "Peace on earth, good will to man."

Some, however, did have an enjoyable Christmas and a luxurious Christmas tree, but they were not men, women and children. The same newspaper that gave Miss Booth's statement of how the poor have enjoyed their Christmas, contained this "Special" from Baltimore:

"Lady, a grayhound; Billy, a foxterrier, and Tramp, a pug—the three pet dogs of the Baltimore society belle, Miss Nannie Sloan, were treated to a Christmas tree laden with sausages, ham bones, juicy chicken and other delicacies in her beautiful residence at Fairlee, near Lutherville."

Dogs seem to enjoy more of our present-day prosperity than do men, women and children.

Unfortunately for the poor, Christmas is but once a year. How, then, do they live the rest of the year? Glance at this picture, see what their children eat, and you will know how the fathers and mothers suffer:

"I have seen poverty a-plenty and know well her green, bloodless, haggard countenance. But the East Side poverty is sadder than everything that I have known. Children pick out from the garbage boxes on the curbstones pieces of rotten bread and devour it, together with the mold and the dirt, there in the street in the stinging dust and the choking air. They fight for it like little dogs. At midnight and later they are still rolling in the dust and the dirt of the street, these living blossoms of poverty. What sort of a fluid runs in their veins? What must be the chemical structure of their brains? Their lungs are like rags fed upon dirt, their little stomachs like the garbage boxes from which they obtain their food. What sort of men can grow up out of these children of hunger and penury. What citizens?" ("My Impressions of America," by Maxim Gorky.)

Maxim Gorky, who has seen the horrors of the Russian famines and himself was bred in poverty and reared in adversity, has at last found a spot on earth that horrified even one who came "from the cellar of life." What is true of the East Side in New York is true of the West Side in Chicago, of the South Side in Philadelphia, of the North Side in Boston, and of any side anywhere, where the sweatshop worker dwells.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

IN THE WILDS OF INDIANA

GARY, THE NEW STEEL TOWN, SPREADS BLIGHT OF CAPITALISM.

(Special Correspondence.)

Tolleston, Ind., November 30.—Compelled by force of untoward circumstances to hang out in an Indiana village adjoining the new steel town of Gary, the writer is certainly making some fancy experiences that will serve to intensify his desire to abolish the rotten system that blights the minds and morals of every group upon which its fell influence falls.

Up to two years ago the residents of Lake County and particularly this portion named Calumet township, were a race of peaceable farmers who eked a living out of the sandy soil by more or less primitive, and some few by up to date, methods. Their principal diversions consisted of hunting wild ducks in the marshes of the Calumet River in the fall, and later shooting rabbits and quail along the wooded portions of the neighboring sand ridges.

About three years back, however, some of the leading lights of the U. S. Steel Corporation conceived the idea that it would be a good scheme towards the promotion of their ambition to more fully monopolize the steel industry, to erect another plant and locate it with a water frontage on the shores of Lake Michigan. A wild, dreary waste of almost treeless sand dunes stretching from East Tolleston north to the Lake was chosen and the Indiana Steel Co. organized as a subsidiary concern. Plans for the works were adopted and a town site laid out. Then an ambitious gentleman, named Judge Elbert H. Gary, who is chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation's finance committee, had one of his hopes fulfilled. Sufficiently puffed up with bourgeois arrogance to deem himself important and so filled with bourgeois ignorance as not to know that only those who perform immortal deeds become immortalized, this capitalist Solon evidently hoped that future residents would take the trouble to inquire whether the place got its name from some Irish squatter who had become "Yankee" enough to drop the "e" out of his cognomen, or from a conceited "captain of industry" who had no other means of handing down his name to posterity. So was the new town named "Gary," and

the boom began—sic transit gloria pastoralis duck-hunteribus.

With the starting of construction at the steel plant and the laying out of the streets on the town site, came a school of sharks, a typical boom town bunch, of all varieties ranging from the little dogfish that chases the small fry up to the voracious man-eater that grabs at everything his greedy maw can close over. But the natives were not slow either. Like the peasants of the Orient they had been resting their brains for generations and suddenly awakened to display a shrewdness equal if not superior to that of the outsiders who first promoted the boom.

In a little while the grocer whose profits were being eaten into by the Sears-Roebuck mail order scheme, the doctor whose income from patients was none too ample; the shyster lawyer whose fees for arguing whether or not the pig in dispute had a curly tail, were not over plentiful; the road house proprietor, the livery stable keeper; in fact all the thrifty ones who had managed to hang on to a few quarters without squeezing them so hard that the eagles on them would scream for help and enable some prowler to locate and swipe them, were on the alert to take advantage of their less wary neighbors who might have a piece of formerly useless land anywhere within a radius of four to ten miles from the steel plant. The usual juggling of properties and value inflations incident to a boom such as New York's have been seen in Brownsville and the Bronx, rapidly developed and still continues. The aforesaid struggling business men have blossomed forth as "successful real estate operators," while the lesser lights who had not the means to get in on the ground floor, revolve around them like satellites and play the part of sucker-catchers for a commission. Even the erstwhile gentle schoolmaster whose principal peccadillo consisted of a somewhat pardonable penchant for displaying his superior erudition, is inoculated with the fever germ and forgets his mathematics in the effort to solve the problem of how he can safely get in on some scheme to skin profits out of the public and wondering which concern it would be wiser to seek the

aid of to avoid getting skinned himself. With him the "quod erat demonstrandum" of the "Phelim O'Flanagan, Philomath" of the olden days has given place to the "there's a mint of money in it" of the would-be shark of a modern capitalist infected boom town.

After deciding upon the location, the steel concern secured at a very low figure some twelve thousand acres of land and swamp with the canebrake and scrub oak, wild-geese, muskrats, rabbits, quail and jaybirds thrown in. This gives it seven miles of water frontage on Lake Michigan, on which an artificial harbor is being constructed. Its engineers laid out the town site proper and besides the big steel works, it is erecting fourteen hundred cottages to be rented to employes only, and it is stated here that only those who have been faithful servants of the Corporation for at least six months will be housed therein. Ground is also being broken for sites for branches of the American Tube, American Tin Can and American Car and Foundry companies and other subsidiary concerns. It is in the adjoining lands and some portions of the corporation's property suitable for residence and business streets, which it does not care to bother with and is willing to sell at fancy prices, that the sucker-catching, and value-juggling of the real estate sharks is indulged in.

But the production of the above mentioned clique of land and money sharks is not the only nor yet the most deplorable result of the spread of capitalist ethics (save the mark) the viciousness of which is doubly intensified in boom times. With the cheap mental prostitutes of the local capitalist press to push it along, the spirit of skin and get rich quick and if you can't get rich at least get everything you can freeze on to without landing in jail, has become rampant and entirely demoralized the whole neighborhood. Everybody seeks to soak everybody else and fears getting soaked. The lady in the lunch room who in Chicago or Hammond was a pleasant mannered "peach," becomes in Gary a hard-faced female who dares not relax her countenance until she has made sure that you are not trying to pay for your embalmed beef and oleo-margarine with a "phony" clearing house certificate or a bum quarter, or found you unwary enough to soak you with one with which some other guy has fooled her. The man who has started a barber shop must have hollow wire gasoline lamps by Saturday so the lamp man

soaks him five or six dollars for lights not worth three. The newly-located saloonkeeper, needing a shave, drops in. Mr. Barber sizes him up and beginning with the extras that elsewhere are not extras, suavely inquires, "Do you shave the neck?" "Yep." Forehead looks pretty dusty, hadn't I better brighten it up with a hot towel!" "All right." "Mustache looks a bit uneven, better trim it a little!" "Might as well." And so on. The victim upon arising glances at his cheek and mutters to himself "Stung" as he notes that it is marked eighty-five cents. He forthwith hies him to his bay and proceeds to skin a couple of dollars with Indian dice from some unsophisticated Rube, and, perhaps, if rumor says aright, will take a chance on short-changing a drunk or two. But he doesn't go to bed happy. He is worrying lest the price of that adjoining lot which he needs for an extension be boosted in the morning. Next day he hunts up the land shark only to be coolly informed that he could have had the lot for a thousand dollars yesterday, but unless he is willing to plank down sixteen hundred at once, another party stands ready to close a deal on it at that figure before night. Stung again! And so it goes.

As for the mechanics and laborers employed in the construction of buildings and streets, if all the choice epithets with which they are compelled to relieve their feelings in every known language were to be made into a composite expression in Esperanto, and a composite mouth capable of giving vent to their united volume were to be found, the explosion of the expletive would blow Gary so far out into Lake Michigan that the sharks would find themselves sucked into the intake of the Chicago water works crib. Living, as most of them are, in Chicago or its suburbs, getting paid in scrip that is hard to cash or checks that can only be turned into clearing house certificates, all of which good Christian Shylocks are willing to shave a discount from, or having the boss come around slinging a lot of dope about financial stringency and putting off pay day from day to day or as in some cases from week to week, is not conducive to a Sunday School vocabulary. When Gary attains a municipal charter and adopts a seal the thing should bear the device "Suffer plenty of suckers to come and be skinned, for of such is the shirkdom of Capitalism." Costly banks and business blocks,

churches, newspaper offices, saloons, houses of ill fame and hotels—if I mistake not, this is about the right order of their importance—are being erected and established. Masonic, Odd Fellow, K. P. and Eagle lodges are being organized. The Commercial Club is giving boom banquets. In short, everything that will tend to intensify the insanity of this modern Inferno is being pushed along with the energy of a twentieth century Babel.

This is Gary as it is. What will happen here when thousands of slaves are toiling in its factories and mills will depend upon economic pressure and the amount of agitation, education and organization which can be carried on by the S. L. P. and I. W. W. among the toilers. The present bunch of inhabitants know nothing outside the crazy dope already described, but like the proverbial Mammy Hannah of the South, boom times will die and things will change from the feverish craze of the forty-niner to the steady grind of the Alleghenies. Easter lilies would grow in the Calumet marshes or pine-apples on the Gary sand dunes as quickly as the seeds of revolutionary discontent could be made to take root in the deluded brains of the denizens of the district now, but then will have come the hosts of minds dressed down with the loam of systematized wage slavery, fruitful soil for the cultivation of economic knowledge and revolutionary determination to put summary end to the vicious system that stands between the worker and the happy possession of the products of his labor. Then will it devolve upon the true Socialist who knows the need of organizing the workers correctly on the industrial field as well as attacking capitalism on the political, to sow the seed in Gary as he does or ought to do, in every other industrial centre where wage slaves are exploited.

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TO HIS FRIENDS IN DENVER

"BREWERY WORKER" INDITES A LETTER ON THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION AND ITS EFFECT ON THAT PROPOSED FOR JANUARY.

To the Industrial Union Bulletin:

The International Union of United Brewery Workers has been reinstated in the American Federation of Labor. As predicted in a letter from a "Brewery Worker" in the columns of your paper, a national officer of that organization, Mr. Louis Kemper, had to repudiate that so-called "January convention" called by Mahoney and Company on the floor of the convention of the A. F. of L. Mr. C. E. Mahoney had announced in the Miners' Magazine of October 31st that the "proposed convention" which was to be held in October, 1907, had been postponed to January, 1908, at the "request of the United Brewery Workers." Headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners may expect to receive within a few days a letter similar to the following and now in course of preparation:

"International Union of United Brewery Workers.
Headquarters, Room 119, Odd Fellows Temple,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
December 1st, 1907.

National Executive Board,
Western Federation of Miners,
Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:
By order of the International Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers, I wish to inform you that our organization was reinstated into the American Federation of Labor at the late annual convention, held at Norfolk, Va., by an overwhelming vote of the delegates assembled. Our executive board, and also the members, were always of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor would invite a conflict between the Socialists and the craft-unionists if it were to continue its hostile attitude against our organization, as we were always considered the most progressive body, and had always the good will of the socialist leaders by contributing our share to the campaign fund and aiding otherwise those whom we consider the prominent men in the only working class party in America.

"Being now again a part of the American Federation of Labor, we will be able to settle our troubles with the employing brewers in New Orleans, La., and other places, and thus save thousands of dollars which we can use to better advantage by aiding the movement on the political and trade union fronts, and assist all reform movements. I ask between the political arm of the movement, as so ably represented by Mr. Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, and the economic arm, as expressed in the powerful organization, the American Federation of Labor, has thus been averted, and both arms of the general labor movement are now able to do their legitimate work within their distinct and separate fields of propaganda.

"As our charter can never be revoked again by the American Federation of Labor, because it would require a two-thirds majority according to the new rule adopted at the Norfolk convention, we will be able to work undisturbed for industrial unionism in that organization, and it will not be necessary to resort to such methods as we did when the revocation of our charter was constantly threatened, as for instance when we paid Mr. G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis \$700 to represent a bogus union of St. Louis at the Boston convention of the A. F. of L., and use his speaking and wire-pulling talent in our behalf. There are fanatics who might consider such things 'graft methods,' but we are able to pay, and Mr. Hoehn did not care as long as he received his remuneration for services done. Our members always pay, they never kick; at three conventions of our organization the maxim was openly proclaimed: 'The members are there to pay and keep their mouth shut'; two-thirds of them are 'Mussolates' anyway!

"In our efforts to get justice at the hands of the American Federation of Labor we were strongly supported by the United Mine Workers of America, and it was John Walker of Illinois who framed that resolution asking for our unconditional reinstatement. We owe him a debt of gratitude, and also all other officers of the United Mine Workers of America. We are, therefore, in duty bound to oppose any movement that may aim at the abolition of the check-off and the docking system now established throughout the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America, and we will most assuredly assist the United Mine Workers in all endeavors to keep their organization in-

Every member of the International Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers, and we believe the majority of our members, too, have seen the necessity of changing our tactics and

our attitude towards the American Federation of Labor. We believe now that the greatest amount of good will be accomplished for the workers if we aid in bringing into that grand organization, the A. F. of L., all those who stand outside its folds. The best proof has been given in the acts of the Norfolk convention that the American Federation of Labor is gradually adopting the industrial form of organization, and is assimilating itself quickly to the changed conditions.

"If we can prevail upon all who believe and advocate the industrial form of organization to become a part of the American Federation of Labor, we will soon commit that body to straight-forward industrial unionism, and that's all we care for.

"On September 14th, 1907, we asked you to postpone action on the plan of convoking a convention for the purpose of launching a new organization committed to industrial unionism. In that letter we conveyed the wishes of our International Executive Board that no association of workers with which W. E. Trautmann, former editor of our official organ, the Brewer Zeitung, or Dan, De Leon are connected should be invited to participate in that convention. We received your assurance on September 22nd that neither of the two or their blind, fanatic followers would be invited.

"We understand from Mr. John Walker, of the United Mine Workers, that the same conditions on promise of participation were demanded by that organization.

"Now, you understand that the United Brewery Workers cannot be a participant in any convention which is to set on foot a rival organization to the American Federation of Labor. We stated already that it is our firm belief that we can accomplish more for industrial unionism, as we understand it, by working for its adoption from within and strengthening the forces that would co-operate with us on that issue in the A. F. of L.

"We believe the Western Federation of Miners would be welcomed with open arms into the American Federation of Labor. Yes, we know that overtures to that end will be made. Your organization, by becoming part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor, would materially strengthen the agitation for industrial unionism, and you should be able to draw into that body all scattered unions in the west, and thus help to establish the unity and solidarity of the class of bread winners, and help in defeating the plans of such people as Trautmann and his few supporters.

"We believe the Western Federation of Miners will not hesitate to become affiliated with the A. F. of L. if the co-operation between such powerful organizations as the United Mine Workers, the United Brewery Workers, your organization, as primarily suggested by you, can be established. A convention for such purpose would be desirable, and we can assure you that the United Brewery Workers will send delegates, and prevail also upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to have a representative at that gathering.

"Our friend, John Walker of Illinois, who thinks much of you and your executive board, has assured us that the District Union of United Mine Workers of Illinois would also be represented. John deeply regrets his mistake in moving the expulsion of Robert Randall at the convention of United Mine Workers at Indianapolis for 'exposing John Mitchell.' Walker thought Randall was one of those vicious 'De Leonites,' but has learned since that he is 'sane and conservative.' John Walker would like to have an opportunity to square himself with Randall; we know Randall is a member of your executive board and will likely have a chance to be at the proposed convention.

"Should these plans meet with your approval and of your executive board, we will immediately prepare for the election of delegates and also inform the executive council of the American Federation of Labor of the good prospects of uniting the western miners with the only bona-fide trade union movement in the United States and Canada! But let it again be understood that the Trautmann-De Leon element should be kept away; they are dangerous and are able to spoil our harmony plans and mar our pleasure in having consummated the unity between the Western Federation of Miners and the American Federation of Labor.

"We can assure you of our sincerity in the declaration to establish an unbreakable bond of mutual friendship with your organization, when we suggested through our deceased editor of the Brewer Zeitung, when he had a con-

ference with you last spring while in Denver, that your organization should use its connection with the I. W. W. to remove for ever these chronic disturbers like Trautmann as a provision for the consummation of our plans; and we are specially sincere when we aver that your organization and all those who will participate in that proposed convention will be gladly taken into the American Federation of Labor, providing the promises regarding the Trautmann followers are kept by you and your colleagues. We would not be able to maintain our friendly relations with the employing brewers; we would not dare even to co-operate with them in the crusade against any further temperance legislation and propaganda; we would not get any mere closed shop contracts signed with the 95 per cent. of breweries in the United States we now control, if that element continued in its work; and therefore it is essential and imperative

that such class of people be repudiated by all sane and conservative working people! We think you agree with us.

"In conclusion, let us assure you that the Brewery Workers will continue to be friends of the Western Federation of Miners, and of the Social Democratic Party; and we feel proud in being instrumental in bringing your organization into that body, the grand and world-saving American Federation of Labor, through that proposed convention.

"If everything is satisfactory, kindly inform us on what date the convention will be held, and in what hall in Chicago, so that we may transmit definite information also to the headquarters of the A. F. of L.

"With best regards to yourself and all others, we remain,

"Yours fraternally,
"A Brewery Worker."
—Industrial Union Bulletin.

THE REAL CRIMINALS

FROM THE BERLIN "VORWAERTS," TRANSLATED FOR THE PEOPLE BY G. OLLENDORFF.

Again, ostrich-like, the bourgeois press buries its head in the sand, instead of drawing from the pederastical political conclusions which Herr Harden, the brave saviour of the Fatherland, omitted to draw. On the contrary, the entire press, from the right to the left, contents itself with an outbreak of insincere lamentations, because the poor German people were compelled to stand under a flood of filth for several days.

What an absurdity! By the uncovering of the courtly mire, the people have not suffered in the least, neither in body nor in soul. Does the bourgeois press fear that its Byzantine attitude causes the people to be seized by disgusting diseases and stinking vices, because these are in style with high-born generals and powerful counts of the court clique? Of such a perverse aping of fashion we do not hold even the readers of the bourgeois press capable!

It really therefore cannot be this care which oppresses the mind of the bourgeois newspaper mob. No, it is the concern, that after such exposures, thousands of hitherto thoroughly patriotic people might doubt the godliness of those who, according to our law, are the leaders of the nation by "divine dispensation"! The trial has thrown too much light upon the doings of these circles; it has shown the "noblest and the best" too much in their entire degradation, for the advocates of present class rule to enjoy the purifying thunderstorm. And not alone the most interested, the nobility and court-clique, are greatly worried, but also their social political company, the more or less "liberal" bourgeoisie. The secret satisfaction over the ineradicable blot of the blue-blooded supports of order did not last long. To be sure, our bourgeoisie for a long time has made common cause with the nobility, has reconciled itself with its precedence, with the idea that the nobility, with all its biting impudence towards the State-supports by the grace of the moneybag, still is the most reliable protecting force against the proletariat. For this reason also the Liberal press is busily engaged in saving what still may be saved. Affairs really were not so bad, exceptions have been raised to the importance of the rule, deplorable affairs have been exaggerated—such are some of its graceful remarks.

But in the main it is sought to make it impossible that a similar "Sodom and Gomorrah" to use the language of Court Councillor Gordon—shall be again uncovered. A strict exclusion of the public from the trials of such affairs is advocated. In other words, the infamous court-martial practice shall be extended to political trials, so that the State may not "suffer"; in reality, so that the "subjects" shall not become aware of the nameless degeneracy of the "leaders of the nation." These are the conclusions our bourgeois press draw from the trial! But the very zeal, with which the nobility and the capitalist press demand that publicity in similar cases in the future shall not be conceded, proves how very much this press fears that other volcanoes of filth may open.

Naturally, in order to conceal its true intent, this press makes an ostentatious display of horror at this "Sodom and Gomorrah." Though the *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* calls the Potsdam orgies of pederasty between generals and privates "hair-raising affairs" and a "malignant cancer which must be burned with a red-hot iron, so that the whole German army may not suffer irreparable hurt," the Oertel organ reproaches Harden with not having insisted on "correction" at once. Not wrongly. But did this duty not lie a hundred times nearer to others? Where were the officials?

Colonel Jadke, a cashiered officer of the German army, who received his dismissal for an open criticism of abuses in the army, justly remarks in the

Berliner Tageblatt:

"Where independent writers, who have made themselves obnoxious to people higher up by their candor, may be openly insulted and defamed, the terrible weapon of the court of honor—in spite of law and constitution—is resorted to, in accordance with the whim of a few persons. But where the misdeeds of highly-placed officers, in favor with the court, are concerned, courts of honor do not exist. At present the criminals whose names were branded in open court run around in the full possession of their military titles. Sodomy with subalterns, under the civil law liable to disfranchising punishment, is apparently no crime that seriously affects military honor! This is the unavoidable curse of a system which constructs a special military honor, an honor distinguished by particular marks from that of every independent gentleman, from that of the citizen—one that is supposed to represent something still higher, more sublime, and which finally tumbles down so low that its sole mark becomes abject servility, Nothing more!

"And—by-the-by—how do the monarchial fidelity, the loyal respect of these circles look in reality! In confidential conversation they use the expression of 'sweetheart' when speaking of the commander-in-chief! (The German Emperor.) With such people anything is possible!

"But was this vice really committed in such a limited manner, so concealed, so much of a private affair, that it could be unknown to the responsible military officers, that it could be contemptuously passed over in lenient silence? A vice, committed under the most serious abuse of disciplinary power! The soldiers willing to submit to this have their special marks of recognition, their special clothing! 'Whole regiments of horse are diseased,' declared Herr Harden before the court. And one of the guilty ones has lost all moral sense to such an extent that he cries out quite indignantly: 'What! I must fall and this one'

"The only ones who know nothing about these things, which for years the birds on the roofs have whistled into the world, are the immediate military superiors; are those, who in first line are responsible for the morals, for the good name of the army. They are the real criminals. The chief of the General Staff does not even suspect anything! He knows nothing, and when it finally comes to his knowledge—he keeps quiet!—a peculiar ignorance, while in general the most insignificant happenings of far away garrisons are known in Berlin sooner than in the originating town! A peculiar and seriously damaging ignorance of the man in whom is confided the weal and woe of the officer-corps and in first line his own honor! A man, whose power is unlimited, before whom commanding generals even tremble and the secretary of the army disappears!

"Where was the commander of the Garde du Corps, General von Kessel? I am sorry I do not know anything—such was his stereotyped answer in court. A regimental commander who on such an occasion would give such an answer, would receive his dismissal before he would have time to buy his citizen-clothes. And justly so.

"And where, finally, was the secretary of the army, Herr von Einem? . . . Did he also not know anything about these things, known to the whole world, confidentially whispered in all the regiments of the garde and openly discussed in all the beer-saloons of Berlin?"

How ridiculous it is, to speak of individual cases of crime, where a whole system stands publicly convicted. . . . Of course, also, Colonel Gadke does not do full justice to the subject. Favoritism, abject servility, corrupt court cliques will only disappear when the people have conquered the right of democratic government.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

AUSTRIA.

In Prague the Social Democratic Party has bought as a Workers' Home one of the palaces of the Bohemian nobility for 1,071,392 crowns. The house, which stands in the middle of Prague, embraces about 6,000 square metres. It has two gardens and three courts. It is said to provide ample space for the biggest party organization.

RUSSIA.

The trade unions are forbidden to give theatrical performances or concerts because the law regards these as public meetings, and looks for them to be got up by private persons and not by societies. In consequence of this the trade union would only legally enjoy the right to hold concerts, etc., when it was expressly mentioned in the law; as it is not mentioned, it is forbidden to do so.

According to the report of the factory inspector there were in the Warsaw district 10,824 accidents to workers, and 7,740 of these caused the workers to be disabled for more than three days.

It was unanimously resolved by the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party that the Social Democratic deputies in the Duma should take no part in the official festivities connected with the opening of that body by the Government. In respect to the tactics of the party in question of the election of a president it was decided that our representatives would only then vote for the candidate who was most likely to be impartial when it was seen that our votes would be decisive one way or other. In other words, we would only vote when we knew that our vote would be of influence.

GERMANY.

The Anti-Socialist Association of Germany established last year a school for speakers in imitation of the Social Democratic Party School at Berlin, and recently in Weimar a meeting was held where two of the worthies who had been trained at this school were to hold forth. The result was that even the Conservative organ—mouthpiece of the Government—had to confess that the speakers had not touched the subject at all. All they had done was to give a certain amount of gossip on certain trade union and other allied themes, but the actual subject they were certainly not competent to deal with.

The Socialist Party Conference for Lorraine, held in Metz, was attended by delegates from the French Socialist Party from Nancy.

In consequence of an attempt by the breweries to raise the price of beer in Munich, proposals were made to meet the proposal from the side of the trade unions by a boycott of all beer till the price was lowered. But it was pointed out that a much more useful answer would be if the workers would take the occasion to limit their consumption of beer to the greatest extent possible in future, to do all that they could to make known to the workers the evil effects of alcohol on their bodily health, and especially to agitate in favor of freeing all meeting halls from the demoralizing pressure to buy drink—by the substitution of a direct payment for such halls instead of payment by "drinks sold," or the provision of halls where no such necessity exists.

Next week the Prussian Conference is to meet in the Trade Union Hall of Berlin. It will be an important gathering, as its work is to lay down what is to be the policy followed for obtaining the same suffrage in the Landtag election as in the Reichstag. There is no doubt that this is a most serious point, as the Junkers, who hold the reins of power, are clearly not going to yield save to necessity, and it is a question what force can be brought to bear on them. There will come the further question of the creation of a special organization for Prussian comrades. Hitherto the Party Executive has also been the Executive Committee of Prussia in distinction to Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and other states, which had their own State Executives for the party purposes within the borders of the state, and even in the future owing to the special position of Prussia in Germany, it is felt that the Imperial Party Executive must practically be the Executive in Prussia, but there will be a body elected by the Prussian comrades to act along with the Executive in all matters of Prussian policy. That will be the probable solution adopted. In addition to that a paper will be read by Legien, the trade union secretary for Germany, on the condition of the state workers in Prussia.

A European Federation of Glass Bottlemakers has been founded in Berlin to federate the federation in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, England, France, Holland, Austria, Sweden and Norway. The capital is 1,000,000 marks, to be eventually raised to 6,000,000 marks. It is so much the better that capital should openly federate on an international basis as it makes, among other things, so

much clearer the absurdity of the big armaments.

A non-commissioned officer was recently convicted of 281 cases of cruelty to subordinates, to libelling, and inciting to perjury, and was sentenced to 18 months' penal servitude, and to be tarred out of the army. Now, had one of these victims of this brute in self-defense struck him, it is quite on the cards that he would have got five years, and whereas he will probably be pardoned, that is most improbable in the case of his victims. Moreover, one shudders to think of the amount of suffering which such a brute is able to inflict before his victims can be induced from sheer terror to say a word. They fear, naturally, that if they fall then they will have a worse time than ever, and of course every difficulty is made in the way of men who make complaints, and they feel that all the officers who have to investigate the case are sure to be prejudiced against them. One asks oneself how many never recover from the effect of this ill-treatment?

Now that the crisis is setting in it is especially interesting to read what Karl Marx, in the third volume of "Das Kapital," has to say in an extra chapter he has devoted to an account of the great Lancashire crisis in the sixties. He there shows how the Christian employers exploited the distress of the workers to extract even more surplus value than usual, and that out of the so-called relief works. Not only that, but men accustomed to work in high temperatures at highly skilled occupations were suddenly put to occupations such as required only brute strength; and that in the cold, wintry weather, and out of doors—making drains, digging, wheeling barrows, etc. He further shows how the employers diminished the pay of those who remained in, giving them shoddy materials to work on, by which means the output was diminished.

INDIA.

Not only have Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh been released and surreptitiously returned to their homes, but the charges against the management of the "Sandhya" have been withdrawn, the manager having been induced to express his regret at the "scurrilous nature" of the publications. This latest move is very astutely taken in order to throw the Indian National Congress into the hands of the "Moderates."

The employes on the East Indian Railway, whatever their color, show more pluck than the railway employes at home; for all in the locomotive department who were "uncovenanted" have gone on strike.

ITALY.

The "Blocco Popolare" got the whole of its 64 candidates elected, and the other 16 were mostly its nominees. Over 17,000 (about 40 per cent. of the total electorate) voted.

JAPAN.

The "Socialist Weekly," of September 8, tells a story of Chinese coolies imported by a Government railway contractor. Some 230 were engaged at five dollars a month per head. The cost of a pound of beef is 60 sen; a pint of milk is 18 sen, and a pound of sugar 25 sen. Happy Chinaman! Still more happy contractor.

The police at Tokyo have tried to prohibit some 4,000 or 5,000 jirikaha men who are over 50 years of age from plying their avocations. Socialist agitation prevented the plan from succeeding.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss railways have recently been experimenting, and that with great success, with electrical traction on the main railway lines.

The same railways have recently introduced cheap workers' season tickets. Workers, however, whose work on Saturdays often ends at five o'clock now have to wait an hour before they can go home, as the tickets are only available from 6 p. m. for the return journey. It is hoped that the management will remedy this state of affairs at an early date.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907.

The diseases of the body explain
themselves in increasing; we find that
to be the gout which we called a rheum
or a strain; the diseases of the soul, the
greater they are, keep themselves the
more obscure; the most sick are the least
sensible of them; for these reasons they
must often be dragged into light by an
Anrelenting and pitiless hand; they must
be opened and torn from the caverns and
secret recesses of the heart.

—MONTAIGNE.

THE MESSAGE.

It was a shrewd man who said: "If
you want to conceal a public document,
publish it among other public docu-
ments—no one will read it. It was
another equally shrewd man who said:
"If you want to conceal what you mean,
write volubly and interminably about
it"—no one will understand it. The
President has merged these two shrewd
thoughts. The product of the merger
is his annual message—the longest yet,
even for him. The annual message of
the year 1907 will sink like a lump of
lead into the depths of oblivion—unread,
understood, as it desires to be.

Nevertheless, even lead, when it sinks
into water, sends up some bubbles to the
surface. A few of these may be caught
"on the wing," before they burst.

One of these "bubbles" is the recom-
mendation for the "compulsory investiga-
tion of industrial disputes." As is usual
with all such recommendations, it comes
accompanied with an oily smirk. The
compulsory investigation is to be con-
ducted "in the interest alike of the em-
ployer and the employee." If capitalist
society is anything it is impartial; if
capitalist officials have one quality more
pronounced than any other it is their
even-handed justice towards Capital and
Labor. True enough, Adam Smith had
and expressed a different opinion on the
subject. As recently quoted in these
columns, the great Scotchman said:
"Whenever the legislature attempts to
regulate the differences between masters
and their workmen, its counsellors are
always the masters." But Adam Smith
must have been a slanderer, a "mud-
slinger," etc., etc.

Another "bubble" is a diminuendo
growl (the growl was "fortissimo" two
years ago, it came down to "piano" last
year, now it has become "pianissimo")
on how "the presence of women in in-
dustry reacts with extreme directness
upon the character of the home and the
family life" and how "the conditions sur-
rounding the employment of children
bear a vital relation to our future citi-
zenship." In view of which—shall the
felony be stopped?—bless our souls, no!
—in view of which the matter shall be
submitted to a "comprehensive investiga-
tion." Like "charity organizations,"
whose main object is to furnish soft
berths to idle relatives and retainers of
the capitalist contrivers, "investigations"
are just pap for investigators. When
that particular clause was read in Con-
gress more than one Congressman with
"pull" did undoubtedly lick his chops in
anticipation of the glorious junketing he
expects to enjoy as a member of that
"Comprehensive Investigating Commit-
tee."

Yet a third "bubble" is the weeps over
the circumstance that "the number of
accidents to wage workers has become
appalling in the mechanical, manufacturing
and transportation operations of the
day," accompanied by the suggestion for
an "automatic" system by which to
secure the payment for accidents by the
employer, without the intervention of
Congress and lawsuits. An "automatic"

system of redress takes its place beside
such chimeras as the "quadrature of the
circle" and "perpetual motion."

Who would be the Working Class—
male, female and child—if its salvation
depended upon schemes for settling
strikes, "Comprehensive Investigating
Committees," "automatic" methods of
redress, and other capitalist Presidential
bubbles.

He who would be free himself must
strike the blow.

WHY NOT APRIL ?

The Populist Party is the first in the
field. At least, it is the first to make
ready to launch its presidential craft
upon the stormy seas of the approaching
presidential contest. It has issued a
call for a national convention to meet
in St. Louis on April 2 of next year,
and promulgated the principles that are
to draw and hold together the members
who may assemble.

The principles are:
"Hope cannot be placed in the prom-
ises of either of the two old parties.
Both have entangling alliances with the
enemies of the government and cannot
make substantial progress for reform in
this generation. Thus, an independent
party, free from predatory affiliations,
becomes necessary, if the power of mono-
poly and privilege is to be taken from
the banks and stock jobbers; if the rule
of the people is to be restored in our
time. The People's party opposes any
system permitting any class of citizens
to paralyze the industries and bankrupt
the industrious millions. To this end
the convention has been called."

For simplicity of principles and vagueness
of bonds the Populist manifesto
can hardly be beaten—as a gatherer and
holder of the just discontent of the land.
Who is there who would place "hope
in the promises of either of the old
parties"? Echoes answer: "FOOLS
ONLY!"

Who is there who does not realize
the necessity of an "independent party,"
free from predatory affiliations?—
Echoes answer: "FOOLS ONLY!"

Who is there to disagree with the
People's party in opposing "any system
permitting any class of citizens to par-
alyze the industries and bankrupt the
industrious millions"?—Echoes answer:
"FOOLS ONLY!"

One more question—Who is there who
would consider as solid enough to hold,
and clear enough to direct the modern
revolutionist, a proclamation that is
merely a negation and, consequently,
neither sets up the revolutionary goal
nor remotely squints at the method to
reach the goal?—Echoes answer:
"FOOLS ONLY!"

There is one more question that the
Populist proclamation suggests:—Why
not hold that convention on APRIL 1?

GULPING DOWN A CAMEL, ETC.

In the Senate of the United States,
Senator Culberson of Texas offered a
resolution directing the Secretary of the
Treasury to inform the Senate what
amount of the \$100,000,000 3 per cent.
certificates, authorized by order of the
President on the 18th of last November,
have been issued, and to whom they
have been awarded. On the same day
the President issued orders to Gen. Fun-
ston to despatch a sufficient force to
Goldfield "to control the situation there"
—and no resolution was offered demand-
ing an explanation from the Executive
Department.

What the reason is for the demand
of explanations upon the \$100,000,000
issue of treasury notes is obvious. First
of all, the law under which the issue was
ordered was the law of 1898,
which gave the Executive power to
make such an issue in case of shortage
if the funds needed to DEFRAY PUBLIC
EXPENSES; secondly, the \$100,-
000,000 partakes, in all essentials, of the
feature of fiat money. The \$100,000,000
issue was, accordingly, an illegal act—
not only does it savor of usurpation,
seeing that the public expenses were in
no danger, and that the loan was made
to private establishments for private
use, but also that the issue set a fiat
money precedent that is fraught with
danger to the land. The demand upon
the Executive proceeded, accordingly,
from the knowledge and belief that the
Executive was violating the laws of the
land.

So far so good. Now, then, just be-
cause the sensibilities of Senator Culber-
son were wounded in the matter of the
illegal \$100,000,000 issue, the question
comes, How is it neither he nor any
other Senator has yet demanded an
explanation from the Executive for or-
dering the Federal troops "to keep order"
in Goldfield? The "order to be kept" is
the enforcement by the bayonet of an
egregious violation of the law of the land
by the mine owners. Only Congress has
the power to issue money. The Nevada
gold mine owners have arrogated that
power to themselves. They have issued
"money"—scrip, and they demand of
their mining employes that they take
the same in lieu of the authorized legal
tender. The fiat of Government is a bad
enough precedent for money; the fiat

of private mining concerns is infinitely
worse. The "disorder" at Goldfield be-
gins and ends, with the insistence
on the part of the miners to be
paid with legal money. The "order"
that is to be established by the
Federal troops is the ramming down
the throats of the miners a money
not known to, and condemned as illegal
and criminal by the laws of the land!

Senator Culberson is straining at the
gnat of the \$100,000,000 illegal issue,
while he quietly gulps down the camel of
Goldfield scrip. He strains at the sneak
method of violating the federal mono-
nary laws through the unauthorized issue
of the \$100,000,000 treasury notes, and
he calmly swallows down the brigand
measure of trampling down the identical
laws, and, by force of arms, upholding
Congressional powers usurped by the
Goldfield mine owners.

THE "WAGE FUND."

Recent special despatches to the Daily
People from Goldfield, Nev., and Duluth,
Minn., give zest to one of the favorite
fables that bourgeois economists con-
ceived to justify low wages, and, fur-
thermore, to conceal the fact that the
worker produces and thereby pays his
own wages—the celebrated dogma of the
"Wage Fund" theory. From Duluth, it
is learned, that "scrip has been intro-
duced by the Oliver Mining Company
to take the place of currency in the
payment of wages," and that the wages
of the lumber-jacks in the State have
been lowered from \$40 and \$35 to \$26
and \$20 per month; from Goldfield come
the tidings that the employers are seek-
ing to compel their wage slaves to accept
various kinds of paper for their wages—
all of which are so many plugs taken
from under the "Wage Fund" fable.

According to the fable there exists—
somewhere—a fund from which wages
are payable. If the fund is large, wages
will be plentiful, but if the fund is small,
it would be as silly to demand from the
sun greater heat in winter as for the
workers to demand larger wages. The
fable was obviously intended, primarily,
to impart to low wages a feature of
fatality, and to speak the capitalist free
from blame for carrying out the fatality.
The fund from whence wages come being,
according to the fable, a fixed magnitude,
the workers but sought to reach the
moon with their hands when they strove
after wages in excess of the fixed fund.

That the "Wage Fund" theory was
and continues to be a mere fable, eco-
nomic science amply establishes, and a
minute's consideration proves. The al-
leged fixity of the magnitude of the
"Wage Fund" depends exclusively upon
the will of the capitalist as to the size
of the respective heaps into which the
social wealth is to be divided. The
Duluth and Goldfield despatches throw
light upon the subject from another and
practical side.

If the fund from which wages are to
come must be a fund in existence in
advance of employment, and if that fund
is, besides, a fixed one—what became of
it in Duluth and Goldfield? Fixed things
are not unfixed. If the fixity of the fund
is such that, even if the capitalist wanted
to, he could not enlarge, then it should
follow that, even if he wanted to, the
capitalist could not curtail it. That
fund having existed, according to the
theory, before work commenced, what
became of it since? The scrip and other
substitutes offered for wages is a flat
denial of the pre-existence of a fixed
fund from which the capitalist must
draw the wages for his employes.

Again, according to the theory of the
"Wage Fund," the individual wage de-
pends upon the quotient obtained by
dividing the number of wage earners into
the fund. The fund is supposed to be
fixed. Given the fund, the individual
wage depends upon the number of em-
ployes among whom it is to be shared.
Now, then, the number of employes
among the Minnesota lumber-jacks is
not reported to have increased. As a
matter of fact it has not increased.
How come wages to decline? Which
is another way of framing the first ques-
tion—What became of the "fund"?

It is the worker who himself produces
his wage. The money payment of the
same merely disguises, does not abrogate
the principle. Wages are drawn from
the lump of social wealth produced by
Labor. THAT is the Fund, the only
Fund from which wages flow. The So-
cial Question may be summed up in the
conflict between the Proletariat and the
Capitalist Class—the latter seeking to
exclude the former more and more from
the Fund, the former seeking to ap-
propriate its own Fund more and more to
itself.

NO SWERVING.

As an answering echo to the Anti-
politics sentiment which has for the last
year been trying to invade the American
Socialist and Labor Movement, comes
news from Japan that a few members of
the Japanese Socialist Party, discouraged
that their noble efforts and sacrifices
have not brought larger and quicker
results, are turning Anarchists, and ad-

vocating "direct action" as their only
tactics.

That the same impatient manifesta-
tion should break out in two countries
so widely separated by distance and by
political tradition as are the United
States and Japan, points to and calls
attention to the seriousness of the case.
If the mistaken notion of the proper
form of revolutionary activity be al-
lowed to gather head, the fate of the
Movement may at any time be put in
jeopardy. Napoleon was wont to say
he feared one newspaper more than 10,-
000 troops. The capitalist class certain-
ly fears one self-poised, collected revolu-
tionist more than it does 10,000
missionist, one-sided advocates of impos-
sible physical force methods of emanci-
pating labor. The latter can quickly
enough be clapped in jail as enemies of
the country; the former must be met
on their own ground of intelligent dis-
cussion and argument.

The opposition to the ballot can be
traced to two misconceptions—one, that
it is too slow, and, second, that it is
hopelessly corrupt. It takes too long,
according to the first idea, to gather and
drill an army that will vote correctly;
and, according to the second, even if you
have your army, and it votes right, the
vote will not be counted anyway.

Only in the measure that the working
class is able to see the flaws in the
above two arguments, and guide itself
accordingly, will its posture on the re-
volutionary field be a winning one. The
ballot is not too slow. Slow it may be,
and certainly is. But before it can be
termed "too" slow, it must first be
proven that something else would do the
same work and do it quicker—otherwise,
slow means as it is, it remains the best,
and must be utilized. No such some-
thing exists. Whatever action is to be
taken to effect the revolution, it must
be preceded by a long and arduous course
of education. To vote right requires
but the knowledge of what one wants
and the ability to raise a hand or mark
a ballot. Compared with the military
and strategic efficiency implied in the
physical force program of the Anarchist,
voting is simplicity itself. The educa-
tion as to what one wants is equally
required in both cases. That must be
done, come what will. How, then, can
the plea be made that the education of
a voter is a longer or more difficult task
than the education of a physical force?
On the face of it, it is easier to teach
men to vote than to shoot; and a man
who can not be taught to vote right,
could certainly never be depended upon
to shoot right.

The idea of the hopeless corruption
of the ballot is likewise at fault. The
corruption of the present day political
ballot is granted beforehand by every
revolutionist. But there is no necessity
compelling the working class to deposit
but one ballot only, and that in the box
controlled by the henchmen of the cap-
italist class. Organized as a unit in its
industrial organization, the working class
can there also cast its ballot, have it
counted by its own tellers, and there
determine, even in the face of the count-
ing out of the capitalist politicians, the
strength of the sentiment for revolution.
And of him who declares that even here
corruption will creep in and defeat the
purpose of the count, it may be asked:
In what way will this danger be ob-
viated in a physical force program? Can
not ward heeleders transform themselves
into false guides and political bosses
grow into military traitors? The chances
of corruption are not decreased by the
physical force program, while its dis-
astrous consequences are a hundredfold
multiplied. The probability is vastly in
favor of the count conducted by an in-
dustrially organized and schooled work-
ing class being a clean one; but even if
it were not, he who would seek to escape
its uncleanness by fleeing to physical
force instead, only invites a greater
catastrophe.

To sum the matter up, the propaganda
of Anarchy, or physical force only, can
be productive of no good. It must be
carried on in secret gatherings, it can not
appeal to the mass of the people, and it
is vitally at fault in that it possesses
no constructive force. Its watchword is
Disorganization, Headlessness.

At the same time the revolutionary
working class must not rush to the op-
posite extreme, and lay all its hope on
the ballot. The unified industrial organ-
ization to count the ballot and to assume
control if the ballot results favorably,
is just as important as the political act
of casting the ballot. Straight as a
runner to his goal must the working
class guide itself between the two dan-
gers of ballot only and physical force
only. Straight is the path—let there be
no swerving.

To secure the DAILY-PEOPLE regu-
larly ORDER it from your newsdealer.
As the paper is not returnable, your
newsdealers must have a STANDING
ORDER for it, or else they will not get
it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

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

THE MEASURE OF REWARD

A Norfolk, Va., correspondent writes
to this office that Prof. Mattox of the
school of Norfolk County is worried on
the score of the standing of teachers in
the Socialist Commonwealth. The Pro-
fessor desired to know "how would So-
cialism estimate what a school teacher
produced," or, "what would be the pay
for a school teacher?"

Prof. Mattox's doubts arise from two
errors. One error may be called an error
of economic mathematics; the other er-
ror is one of sociologic reasoning. Both
errors resolve themselves ultimately into
errors that had habits of thought gen-
erated, these bad habits of thought being
the inevitable result of the immoral
standards that capitalist society keeps
up.

To the proof:—
The error of economic mathematics
consists in the failure to understand
that, if it requires 2 with which to mul-
tiply 10 in order to obtain 20, the 2
is as indispensable to the result 20 as
the 10 is. There is no useful effort
imaginable in any one direction that does
not promote the productivity of useful
labor in all other directions. Co-opera-
tion implies subdivision of work, such
subdivision being requisite to plentiful
production. If the same man who makes
a pair of shoes has to cart them to mar-
ket, has to weave and tailor the cloth
he needs to work in, has to raise the
food he needs to live and thereby work,
has to attend to the instruction of his
children, etc., etc.—the result would be
that infinitely fewer pairs of shoes could
be produced, and in infinitely longer time.

Shoes, in this instance, being the objec-
tive, it follows that the labor performed
in other and tributary lines, is produc-
tive in shoes. The railroad, the weaver,
the tailor, the food raiser, the teacher,
etc., etc.—all are producing
shoes. All being NECESSARY, all are
entitled to an equal share. Sticking to
the teacher, the shoemaker in question
but distributes the necessary labor—he
attends to the shoe department, the
teacher to the spanking department.
Each doing work that the other can not
do without, both are equally useful, hence
equally entitled to equal pay.

Truth is moral, Untruth is immoral.
Failure to apply the above mathematical
truth is immorality. Human action, nev-
ertheless, can not always hew close to
the moral line. Whatever the reason—
that may and must be left out of the
argument at this place, as irrelevant—
the fact is that human action, always
tending toward progress, is guided by
the law of Self-preservation. It is with So-
ciety as with the individual. As with
the individual, who in Self-preservation
is seen—as with shipwrecked mariners—
committing the cannibalism of eating up
each other, so with Society. Its acts,
tho' always aspiring to the moral ideal,
are controlled by the physical necessities.
Accordingly, an immoral social standard
may be unavoidable if material condi-
tions bar the way to the moral standard.
These considerations are introductory to
the analysis of Prof. Mattox's second
error.

Equality of returns for all necessary
services—founded tho' it be upon Truth,
and, therefore, moral—may be an impos-
sibility if society is to survive. Let us
take this example: A certain father's
income is \$8 a day. He has two chil-
dren. It requires \$2 apiece to support
each properly. But it happens that one
of his two children is an invalid re-
quiring double the amount, \$4, in order
to give him a chance in life. What are
the material conditions and their results?
That father would need \$8 to get along;
he has only \$8. Someone must suffer—
either he, or his well son, or the cripple,
or all the three. No amount of aspira-
tion after the ideal moral standard can
stretch \$8 into \$8. Material necessity
here compels a lower standard. On the
other hand take this other example:
Another father—with the same two
sons, one well, the other a cripple, and
the same \$2 being requisite for the
proper sustenance of himself and the
well child, and finally the same \$4 being
required for the cripple—but having an
income, net of \$6 but of \$100. What is
the result of these material conditions?
The result is that the distressed state
of things, which in one instance forced
the father to lower his moral standard
by adapting his views to the physical
possibilities, now exist no longer. The
physical possibilities for the ideal moral
standard having set in, that moral stand-
ard will assert itself. So with Society.

Whether the moral standard, concern-
ing the equality of returns to all, upon
the ground of the economic Truth that
all are equal contributors to the common
store, for the reason that the labor of
all is necessary to produce that store—
whether that moral standard prevails,
or does not prevail, does not depend upon
the moral sense; it depends upon the
material possibilities. If society is at
the material stage of father No. 1, then
the economic Truth, that all labor is
co-operative, therefore equally necessary,
therefore entitled to equal returns, will
not prevail, because it cannot. On the
contrary, if society is at the stage of
father No. 2 the economic Truth should

and will prevail because it can. The
whole question resolves itself into one
of material facts, hence possibilities. Is
society to-day at the stage of father No. 1,
or of father No. 2? The answer is
unrefutable. Society is to-day at the
stage of father No. 2. The co-operative
labor of the race is to-day so tremen-
dously productive that the economic Truth
stands out unobscured by the fumes of
Self-protection that once beclouded it.

The one-time complicated social book-
keeping, complicated because of the un-
satisfiable conflict of interests, with its
immorality necessarily enforced by poli-
cemen's clubs and soldiers' bayonets—
that social bookkeeping is no longer nec-
essary. Its continuance by capitalism is
a crime of capitalist society. Material
possibilities no longer require the arti-
ficial "estimating" of the relative value
of human labor. All social labor is
equally valuable. The pay of school
teachers should be as high as the pay
of street cleaners shoemakers, railroa-
ders, or any other useful endeavor—and
WILL BE in the approaching CO-
OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

(Continued from page 1.)

which he is identified as a stockholder.
No one stock has suffered since 1903
as has Standard Oil. During that year
the shares of the Trust sold up to \$820,
and during the past two months it has
touched as low a figure as \$369. Thus
even with John D.'s wonderful indus-
trial corporation, its borrowing cap-
acity has been cut into very heavily
by the present stringency.

This slump did not improve Rocke-
feller's fortune, for just as big divi-
dends were being paid, and the price
of oil to the people shows no change
from last year. But all of the Standard
Oil men are not as well off for ready
cash as John D.

The Standard Oil crowd have always
been jealous of Morgan. But what
could they do? Turn to that "unde-
scribable citizen" Harriman? Who else?
Not a man. Everybody that could help
the Roosevelt administration was either
defending himself as a grafter or was
hers de combat with Teddy. Nothing
for Cortelyou to do except visit the
Sub-Treasury, and send over word to
Morgan that he was ready in the name
of the Government to help Wall Street,
until the financial knot which was cer-
tain to strangle it. On Cortelyou's ar-
rival he was met by George W. Per-
kins, Morgan's partner, and confer-
ences were arranged between the big
bankers for that evening and for the
other nights that the Secretary had at
his disposal. Morgan was the whole
thing, at these conferences, the bulk
of which were held at the library ad-
joining his Madison avenue residence,
which he is going to preseat New York
city upon his death.

Morgan took the Government's money
and parcelled it out the way he saw fit;
and not a man dared open his mouth.
It was a magnificent sight. John D.
Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Har-
riman, "Jim" Stillman, George F.
Baker, Otto H. Kahn, partner of Jacob
H. Schiff, and all the other financiers
"viewing" the old man's pictures, art
treasures, etc., while he kept them
waiting.

It showed Morgan the master and
the rest financial lackeys. It always
has bored Morgan to rub elbows with
the plebeian of them. He views them
all as upstarts. He figures out with
Ida Tarbell that Rockefeller and Car-
negie are not self-made men, but
tariff-made men. And besides that
Morgan is a book worm. He will talk
the head off a book agent at any time
of the day and allow Rockefeller cool
his heels in an ante-room in the in-
terval. And again he is a splendid
German scholar. Graduated as he was
from Heidelberg, and having left him
\$10,000,000 when Julius S. Morgan, his
father, died, he loathes the average
millionaire. They don't know pictures,
books, vases, bric-a-brac, marble busts
and other things so dear to the edu-
cated man or woman. They're all
money-mad in Morgan's eyes.

No Socialist could despise so reli-
giously the parvenus of Wall Street as
does J. Pierpont Morgan. They serve
a useful purpose to him, acting as
financial deer mats. The recent visit
of the gentlemen to Morgan's home is
the first time they have darkened his
threshold, and if Cortelyou was not
with them, Wall Street looked for a
frost.

So "poor old" Morgan, "most 70," as
they say in Maine and wanting to
dream over his art collection, and the
Government won't let him! Morgan
can't retire—everybody says so in Wall
Street, because he is the only man in
the Street that investors have anything
like confidence in.

To the Socialist it means that even
a Morgan is a slave to the cursed
money system of our day; and if he
cannot let go the reins of business,
what of the wage slave?
Claudius.



BROTHER JONATHAN—Socialism
is simply ridiculous. It would make
ninny out of men.

UNCLE SAM—You are becoming in-
teresting.

B. J.—What makes men strong is
trials and hardships; remove trials
and hardships from the path of men
and they will become jelly fishes. Look
at our galaxy of self-made men. But
for them the country would not be
what it is; but for the hardship and
trials which they had to contend with
they should not have been what they
are. Look at me. I can now draw
my check for a million, I am a self-
made man. I know how good it is to
rough it in early life; to sleep on
straw and learn what it is to have
temptations in your path. (Striking
his chest.) That's what makes the
men. I speak from experience. So-
cialism would be no better than a
plague—a plague upon it, and long
live our glorious institutions!

U. S. (shaking his head pensively
and a smile peeping at the corner of
his mouth)—"Hardships and tempta-
tions in early life" are part of the in-
stitutions you claim as yours?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Without them the nation
would cease to have men?

B. J.—Yes, sir.

U. S. (after a pause)—By the way,
Jonathan, turning to something else,
are you getting into litigations, or
trouble?

B. J.—No; why?

U. S.—I saw you going up into Law-
yer Seth Cheatem's office yesterday
morning.

B. J.—Yes, I did. But it was no law-
suit. (Confidentially approaching Uncle
Sam.) You see, I am getting old. I
may at any time be taken off. The
rheumatism is gaining on me, and the
doctor tells my heart is affected. I
wish to settle my affairs. My five boys
and my two daughters should be pro-
vided for. I don't want to leave things
so that any crook might come around
and leave these children penniless and
unprotected—

U. S. (with mock solemnity)
Brother Jonathan by the way, I am
with both hands and shaken. No—
Traitor.

B. J.—W-h-a-t!

U. S. (still shaking B. J.)—Traitor!
I say.

B. J.—I traitor?

U. S.—Yes! Traitor to your coun-
try; foe to our "glorious institutions
of hardships and temptations in early
life"; base demoralizer of our young
folks by seeking to make them like
jelly fishes; weakener of our American
"manhood" (Giving Brother Jonathan
a final shake.) Traitor, who should
be indicted, hanged and quartered,
make your peace with heaven; I am going
to inform against you and see to it that
you get the deserts of your traitorous
plan.

B. J. (catching his breath)—Are you
gone crazy?

U. S. (with increased mock solemn-
ity)—No, sir; I am a patriot, I am.
And when I see a man deliberately
trying to undermine our "glorious in-
stitutions of hardships and temptations
in early life," my blood boils, and I
cry "Berlood, berlood largo, berlood!"

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 signed.]

CHALLENGE FROM A HUSTLER IN ALASKA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly allow me a little space in The People to outline the way in which I got subs for the papers. As I am somewhat successful at it, my experience may be of benefit. When I came to Alaska there was not, to my knowledge, a reader of The People or the Industrial Union Bulletin in Fairbanks. Since I came here I have secured 143 subs to The People, and 117 to the Bulletin, besides two for the German paper. We sold twenty-one dollars worth of books, and coming back from the summer's work on the river I have started in again here and have sold 124 books. Last Sunday I spoke, or read from The People, about the Stuttgart Congress and sold thirty books at the meeting.

I have had the privilege of speaking before the miners' meeting several times. They are being organized in the W. F. M. by Stephenson of that organization. The men are filled with I. W. W. sentiment, and they will be heard from in the future. Several hundred books have been spread among them. I sell them the books in sets of two, five, ten and twenty.

In going after subs if you take "no" for an answer, that settles it. You must never take "no" for an answer. A man tells me he has no money, then I say to him: This paper will show you why you have no money," and I ask if he will pay for it when he gets money; of course he will answer "yes" and I say "all right, your word is good." I have him write his name and address on my list. I always keep this list, adding the names to it as I get the subs. The long list of names makes a good impression. An S. P. man here started to get subs to Wayland's Appeal to Reason, but as he realizes that the I. W. W. is the thing he is hustling his readers over to the Weekly People.

After all, comrades, it is simply going about the work and keeping at it that brings these results. I begin with a little talk to interest the man, then I ask him if he won't subscribe to a workingman's paper. If he says "No Socialism for me," I get him on the Bulletin, and if he is against the A. F. of L. I get him on The People, and often I get one man to take the two papers. Work tells here and will tell anywhere. Now go to work comrades and I, here in Alaska, will run any of you a race in this work for the S. L. P. and I. W. W.

Carl Starckenberg,
Fairbanks, Alaska, November 1.

A TIMELY UNCOVERING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There has been considerable talk recently within our ranks about abandoning the Party Press, which leads to further remarks such as "QUITTING POLITICS," joining forces with the I. W. W., and "CEASE DIVIDING OUR STRENGTH."

This last remark comes to my ears more frequently from such members of the I. W. W. as have once been members of the S. L. P.

To my mind, too much can not be said to expose the fallacy of such reasoning.

Only a few weeks ago, an incident occurred which is worthy of more publicity.

One of the former members of our S. L. P. section, now a member of the I. W. W. machinists' local, came to my house, and after discussing on the topic of the I. W. W., I asked my guest if he had read such and such in The People, and to my utter amazement he replied that The People was a "Dead-letter"; that De Leon knew it himself; that Kuhn knew it when he resigned his office with the Party; that the S. L. P. element now in the I. W. W. knew it and some of them, himself included, had dropped their subscription for The People, and are taking the Bulletin instead.

The next query I put to my illustrious visitor, was regarding the discussion "As to Politics," but with a laugh and a wave of the hand I was assured that it was merely an effort of De Leon's to save The People for his job—blindly ignoring the fact that De Leon is mainly responsible for the Preamble as it stands!

That there are a number of such men in the camp of the I. W. W. there can be no doubt. In my efforts to reorgan-

ize a section of the S. L. P. here, I notified old members both inside and outside the I. W. W. with the result that the former never responded while nearly all of the latter joined enthusiastically, and are fully endorsing the Preamble of the I. W. W. as at present constituted, with its political clause.

Now this element in the I. W. W. of which I speak does not go so far as to condemn political action altogether. Oh no! What they lean on is the phantom visible in the Preamble, but which is as yet wholly intangible in the organization, namely, the assurance that the I. W. W. will cast its own political reflex.

With the mere assurance of this, and without proof positive that the assurance will be speedily realized, these helpless beings run around shouting into the ears of the S. L. P.: Disband! Disband!

Are these people not in the same position as one would be, who, being served with a special summons to appear in a court of justice on a certain day, to answer to a certain charge, would say to himself, "To hell with the capitalist court, I'll stay at home!"

Though a plaintiff might wish to avenge himself on the defendant, by going directly to his house and knocking the defendant's block off, he is restrained from doing so by the law,—yes, even capitalist law, which is by force of civilization compelled to do homage to the Spirit and Genius of the Age.

If, as stated, the defendant in such a case should ignore the peaceful method of settling disputes, by staying at home instead of appearing in court on the day mentioned in his special summons, he would by that act, that very act, ignore the Spirit of the Age;—he would be throwing down the gauntlet to the armed force behind the law. HE WOULD BE GRABBED BY THE BACK OF THE NECK, HANDCUFFED, AND SLAMMED INTO PRISON FOR AN INDEFINITE TERM; and that without a sign of general disapproval, which must come from the masses who do homage to the Spirit and Genius of the Age.

Now, returning to my friends in the I. W. W., who for reasons of their own have thrown down the S. L. P. and many of them The People also, if they realize the joint necessity of political and economic action, wherein lies the wisdom of discarding the armor loaned them by the S. L. P. since as yet, they have no armor of their own with which to withstand the armed force of the capitalist class?

The I. W. W. cannot grow very much larger and rest in safety from being pounced on, unless they fly the political banner. Under the protection of that banner they can march safely to victory,—at least they can march in the open and recruit their forces for the final victory. Before that banner,—that banner that does homage to the Spirit of the age,—before that banner the capitalist will sneak like a whipped cur; and if the capitalist attacks the Spirit of the Age with his armed force, he throws off all the legal and religious hypocrisy without which he could not exist for forty-eight hours.

The comrades who now show their hostility to the S. L. P. and to The People by not subscribing for it, should remember where they got their present knowledge; or are they afraid that if the institution is left stand that has made intellectual giants, they may meet with a competition that will result in placing men where "heroes" pose? Until the phantom in the I. W. W. Preamble becomes a practical reality, the S. L. P. will continue to fly its colors. There is time enough to disband.

Gus. A. Maves,
Toronto, Canada, November 30.

SEND DUES FOR LOYAL LEGION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In support of the Daily People, which unflinchingly is doing the work of developing the labor question as to the individual's right to work and to his claim on the results of his labor, against the present system of the capitalist monopoly of work for the sake of profit, or getting something for nothing at the expense of those working and suffering, I wish to join those who pay \$1 a month to the Operating Fund.

Enclosed I send you \$2, covering November and December.

G. B.
Philadelphia, Nov. 25.

JOINS LOYAL LEGION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I send you a money order for \$5, the first payment of one dollar a month for the coming twelvemonth. My belief is similar to that of three or four of

our comrades: to support the only fearless workingman's paper in the land—I mean in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. There are other papers run by private parties subject to being bought for a mess of pottage. Let us stand up and rally to the support of the S. L. P. press and clear it of its debt. I am a working slave, and denying myself of one glass of beer a day, and my belief is that my health will be improved. Drink only serves to make us the more fit for our capitalist masters.

So, comrades and sympathizers, raise your voices in behalf of suffering man and womanhood. The time is at hand to be up and doing. The money panic is at hand; no man living can see the end. The banking system has the nation by the throat. By their clearing house certificates they can flood the country with that fake money and then let the bottom fall out. What will be the final result is up to you to answer.

T. McDermott,
San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 20.

AS TO UNITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have written long and freely in the hope that I might aid somewhat in pointing the way out of this desert-land of faction in which the hosts of Socialism are now moving helplessly and aimlessly about. On this ground, all Socialists, S. P. and S. L. P., should be able to unite:—

FIRST—The united party to endorse the PRINCIPLE of Industrial unionism in its platform, since the industries must be the basis of representation in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

SECOND—The united party to own only its official press: the circulation of other papers not to be interfered in so long as they or their owners support the platform of the party and allow free criticism and expression of opinion within their columns.

Covington Hall,
New Orleans, La., November 29.

AS TO UNITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Much has been said and much is now being said about unity by members of a purely capitalistic party, the so-called and fraudulent Socialist party, and a few misguided, though well-meaning members, of the S. L. P. After a membership of fifteen years in the S. L. P. I have no hesitancy in saying that so far as the aforesaid members of the S. L. P. are concerned, they are making a serious mistake.

The unity spoken of above contemplates in all its varying phases a compromise between our principles and those of the aforesaid capitalistic party. I am now speaking of the principles which said party practices—not what they preach. The principles preached AND practiced by the S. L. P. are diametrically opposed to those practiced by the aforesaid Socialist party; hence a compromise with those S. P. principles would mean death to the S. L. P. and its advocacy, consciously or unconsciously, is practical treason to the Party.

The only unity the Party can stand is to let every man who wants unity to put in his application for membership in the usual humble way, and be admitted to the Party. Any other unity will be found upon close investigation to be a fraud.

This is my opinion, and I should like the members of the party to know it. I have read other members' opinions on this subject through the Party press, given for the purpose of influencing other peoples; so inasmuch as I think I am right, and that it is necessary that other members should know my opinion, I ask that you publish this letter for the benefit of the Party. Compromise is death, and we are not yet ready to die.

Yours truly,
Luke D. Bechtel
Los Angeles, Cal.

A PROPOSAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Ament the Unity Conference in Rhode Island in your Weekly issue of the 23 ult., we suggest the calling of a National Convention next year in June. All delegates must endorse without criticism or discussion the following "Platform":

"We assert the inalienable right of all men to equality of opportunity in providing for their material welfare. "Under capitalism which upholds the policy of private ownership in the indispensable means of making a living, the laud and machinery of production,—the eternal heritage of the people—the disinherited class is deprived of the means of self-support and left in a condition of wage and tenant slavery or involuntary servitude; therefore "We demand the abolition of wage slavery by the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to restore the land with all resources and the machinery of production and distribution to the people as a collective body." Socialism, as I understand, is a de-

mand for the substitution of social ownership for the present policy of private ownership. No one is a Socialist who believes that legislation or any form of economic organization can do anything that will in the most infinitesimal degree permanently better the condition of the disinherited class pending the overthrow of the policy of private ownership.

G. H. Royal,
Lampasas, Tex., November 25.

[If legislation can not, nor "any form of economic organization" do anything, what can? Will the adoption of a platform, which leaves the method undefined, so that everyone can pursue his own method, do the trick?—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

GOOD WORK IN WASHINGTON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please find enclosed \$5 to pay for one dozen copies of the "Paris Commune of 1871," and for the rest send me Weekly People sub cards.

Up till now I have been prevented to a great extent from doing my share in getting subs for the Weekly People, as I had to work overtime every evening and also Sunday mornings; but will do the best I can from now on.

My working fellows who ordered through me the "Paris Commune" about two weeks ago appreciate it very much, and the result is that one after the other the rest have asked me to get the book for them. It sells as soon as a person hears of it.

This morning some of us S. L. P. men held a conference on the subject of reviving Section Washington, D. C. The prospects are very good. Next Sunday's meeting will make it a fact.

Fraternally,
W. Hammerlindl,
Washington, D. C., December 1.

AN ANSWER TO WAYLAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed is an answer to J. A. Wayland, apropos of a recent letter from him begging us to "hustle for subs."

(Enclosure.)

Auburn, Wash., Nov. 28, 1907.
J. A. Wayland,
Girard, Kans.
Dear Sir:—

I enclose the sub cards received from you, as I cannot consistently use them.

I am unable to endorse as a Socialist paper one which does not endorse and fight for the I. W. W., and expose the A. F. of L.

There is lots of splay reading in the "Appeal," but it is not my idea of a Socialist paper at all.

Get into line and dump the scabby A. F. of L. bunch, and you can do a lot more good.

What is the use of trying to make Socialists out of middle class people. Those plums and preachers, gamblers and grocers, prostitutes and hotel keepers, lawyers, editors, saloon keepers, etc., who constitute the middle class from the fact that they live on the pay checks, may be dissatisfied, and have reason to be; but their existence as a class depends on the continuance of the wage system.

As long as they think they can use us laboring men to "bust the trust," they will call themselves Socialists or any other old thing to get our support, but the minute anything is proposed by class conscious laboring men that seriously attempts to do away with the wage system, you will find these fellows lined up in Citizens' Alliance, Civic Federation, or even bucking the A. F. of L. and trying to down it.

You may remember, if you read the Bible, how the rich young man came to the Jewish Carpenter and proposed to join the movement he was starting.

His personal character was above reproach, it seems, but "one thing he lacked," and he was told to first "sell all he had and give to the poor." Then he could come.

Why was this? Not that it would do the poor any good in the way of escaping from the condition they were in, but because the young man could not understand the movement until he was "on the hog" himself. The sooner we who are Socialists realize the meaning of this, the sooner we will get rid of a lot of half-baked intellectuals, sympathizers and muck-rakers, who, while they may be honest, are so blinded by their capitalist or middle class interests that they cannot comprehend the aspirations of the laboring class, nor endorse anything that will bring them into effect.

As often as the laboring class follows this kind of leaders, so often when the smoke of the campaign clears over it find its leaders have "gone a-whoring after false Gods," that is, have got tangled up with some middle

class reform which do not help the laboring class at all, nor ever can.

Yours respectfully,
F. H. Conant.

CHICAGO'S MASQUE BALL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The arrangements of Section Cook County, S. L. P., for its grand masquerade ball on December 31, are now complete, and the committee desires to announce the promise of a most scrumptious success.

The affair will be held at Vorwaerts-Turner Hall, on 12th street, near Western avenue. It is up to the hustlers to sell tickets. Valuable cash prizes (no clearing house fake) will be given for the best groups and costumes. Noted characters of historical and modern times will make a gay intermingling. Be sure to come.

J. Billow,
Chicago, Ill., December 5.

NEW HEADQUARTERS FOR MILWAUKEE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We have moved! The old Headquarters at Lipp's Hall, which Section Milwaukee has occupied for a number of years, were at last inadequate to the demands.

The Section therefore has moved to 555 Third street, a splendid location. Our new Headquarters, being on the ground floor of a modern brick building, situated on a thriving street, is in itself an advertisement of the growth of the S. L. P. in Milwaukee.

Looking back upon the days when the S. L. P. in Milwaukee could not afford to maintain a permanent meeting place, but used to meet in small halls and back rooms of saloons by the dim light of an oil lamp, or even sometimes for want of means to rent a hall, at the house of some toyah friend—looking back two decades it is gratifying to see the advance Socialism has made.

Considering the difficulties and obstacles with which the path of progress is strewn, our advance has been tremendous. Yes, we have advanced. Let the walls of our new Headquarters ring with our activity, and let this activity be such that soon our present meeting place shall prove inadequate. All hail our new Headquarters!

H. B.
Milwaukee, Wis., December 1.

A ROYAL PLAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Your Sub-booklet and the circular came duly to hand. The plan for getting subs is O. K., and a business-like move. From what little experience I have had at soliciting for the paper, I have felt a plan like this was needed. One can always carry this little booklet with him, having it ready to give a stranger a receipt who does not always like to give you the money upon your word alone.

The boys ought to be able to roll up the subscription list, if they only would go after them.

The principal excuse for our existence as S. L. P. men, at the present time, is to keep in the field a paper like The People; without it we are NIL. As to myself, at present I am working out of town, putting in fourteen hours a day for a master in a place where there is so far only a handful of men. I shall do what I can among the ones here; when I reach better fields, I shall lend my earnest support towards getting subs. In the meantime I enclose five dollars, four going to enroll me for the corresponding number of months as a member of the Loyal Legion, one to pay for three months subscription to the Daily People.

Hoping you may succeed royally with your new plan, I am

Yours for the spreading of the light,
H. A. Brandenburg,
Logan, Mont., November 30.

AUGUST BEBEL

The rumor that the great leader of the German Social Democracy intends paying a visit to this country has aroused much interest in his personality and work. Nothing better shows the capability of the man than his exhaustive work entitled:

Woman Under Socialism

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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.

H. N., LANSING, MICH.—Now to your third question—

The published interview of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi, to the effect that the relations between Japan and the United States are cordial, does not change facts, anymore than the rosy newspaper reports concerning the financial situation can change a panic into popular prosperity. The issue raised against the Japanese places the world on the side of Japan, with the United States alone on the other side. Such a situation compels the United States either to go to war desperately, or yield to the Japanese demand. Such a state of things never is conducive to "cordiality." A side that is wrong and has been out-manuevered into a desperate position, as is the case with the United States, never feels exactly "cordial," however wreathed in smiles the face of the other side may be.

T. J. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Now to your fifth and last question—

Commodities are not sold always at their value. The VALUE of a commodity depends on the amount of labor-power socially necessary for its reproduction. The PRICE at which commodities are sold does, in the long run, coincide with their VALUE, but that price fluctuates obedient to the perturbations of the market, and is mainly determined by the supply and the demand. As to why necessities are to-day dearer was answered in the answer of a fortnight ago. The main reason is the decline in the value of gold.

L. O., TACOMA, WASH.—Now to your third and last question—

The S. P. man who makes against the I. W. W. the argument that whereas labor is a commodity, and whereas the I. W. W. is an organization of commodities, therefore, the I. W. W. can not be a revolutionary organization—the S. P. man, who makes such an argument, indulges in a bit of sophistry, that, fortunately, cracks no head but that of his own precious S. P. From his reasoning it follows that he recognizes his S. P. is not a political party of labor.—So say we all.

K. A. H., NEW YORK.—Now to your fourth and last question—

The Socialist is called upon to perform the culminating social revolution of the Ages. The Socialist is accordingly the highest flower developed on the tree of social evolution. As such, a distinctive feature of the Socialist is the recognition of the necessity of organization. The recognition of this necessity implies the recognition of the necessity of the most perfect form of organization. Seeing that to combat capitalism with the craft Union is like combating Krupp cannons with the bow and arrow, the Socialist is in duty bound to seek to substitute the craft Union form of organization with that of the Industrial Union.

R. R. L., NEW CANAAN, CONN.—

There was no "hero worship" towards Haywood, not by The People. The man was the victim of a capitalist outrage, and he was so victimized because he was supposed to be an unbendable apostle of Labor. Under this circumstance The People took and defended his side with all its power. Under similar circumstances The People will do the same thing again.

W. M., TORONTO, CANADA.—The I. W. W. man who would repudiate political action altogether, though blind of one eye, may be honest. Even the I. W. W. man who would wish or suggest that the Socialist Labor Party disband, though totally blind of one eye and seeing but badly with the other, may also be honest. The I. W. W. man, however, who would want to see The People disband—look out for that hairpin. Fortunately The People is safe from such or any other foe.

UNDER THE WHITE TERROR NO. 4, NEW YORK.—There is a letter for you in this office from out of town.

ORGANIZER, ALLEGHENY CO., PA.—

By an order of long standing from the N. E. C., and oft repeated in these columns, notices of expulsion from the Party are to appear in The People only through the reports of the N. E. C., seilcet, its Sub-Committee.

J. T., NORFOLK, VA.—It is more than likely the suspicion is correct, and that the decision of the A. F. of L. to meet next year in Denver is a move made in concert with the O'Neills and Mahoneys, possibly with Haywood also, to merge the W. F. of M. with the Civic Federationized Gompers concern.

"READER," NEW ORLEANS, LA.—

Would you believe it? The same mail that brought your complaint about The People's pounding certain folks, brought letters complaining the same folks were not pounded harder, editorially, officialy.

A. B., ELGIN, ORE.—Mr. Lucien Sagial used to be a very able statistician. He is that no longer. His statistical work has become unreliable. The matter was treated very much in full over a year ago in these columns.

A. L., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.—Ever since the Sherman reactionists were overthrown at the I. W. W. convention of 1906, Mr. Eugene V. Debs fell into "innocuous desuetude" on the I. W. W.

B. B. C., DALLAS, TEX.—This office has no authority to speak for the Industrial Bulletin, or for the National Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. With this caveat we shall say we do not believe the term "fakir," applied by the National Secretary-Treasurer to E. R. Markley of Youngtown, O., has, in his mind, the same meaning that the term has in The People—a deceiver of the working class for private gain.

C. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Western Federation of Miners is not a sick and death benefit organization. What it (or what may then be left of it) may become if it merges with the A. F. of L. is more than we could tell.

H. W., NEW YORK.—In the United States women possess suffrage upon equal terms with men in four States—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. This freedom woman enjoys in no other country that we can recall, except, perhaps, Finland.

S. L. F., NORFOLK, VA.—The question will be found treated editorially in this issue.

S. A., CINCINNATI, O.—Run away from the man who has not a sense of the relation there is between the ideal and the means to reach it. Such folks throw discredit upon Progress, and thereby add grease to the elbow of Reaction.

F. S., CINCINNATI, O.—No such article appears either in the Daily of Sep. 27 or 28, nor in the Weekly of Sep. 25th. Try again.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; J. C. M., TARBERT, SCOTLAND; W. C. M., DALLAS, TEX.; J. A. B., DICKSON CITY, PA.; F. A. B., SAN DIEGO, CAL.; S. J. F., TOLLESTON, IND.; O. E., OAKLAND, CAL.—Matter received.

FOR THE STUDENT.

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