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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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PRICE TWO CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE

WHIRLING CHANGES OF CAPITALIST SOCIETY.

Revolutionary Sacrifice in Russia—Notes on the Thaw Case—Warning to Auto Workers—The Czar after Milyukov—Life Insurance Mystification.

In Russia the revolutionary propaganda calls upon men and women to give up their lives in furtherance of the Cause, and the heroic sacrifice is made. The movement here calls only for a little of your time and effort, and surely that should be as gladly forthcoming as human life is in the movement in Russia.

The Social Question is taking, not two bites, but hundreds of bites of the cherry of capitalist malfeasance. The bite now proposed to be taken is in connection with the Pullman Car Company, charged with "improper methods," etc. Some day people will get tired of this homeopathic regime. There is not a single capitalist concern that was not born in, and is not conducted by, "improper methods."

Can you give one hour a week to the propaganda? If you can and will do it, the knowledge of the Movement is sure to grow with leaps and bounds. The Daily and Weekly People, and the Labor News pamphlets are the means whereby your work is rendered comparatively easy. Push the propaganda.

The letter of the Ohio man to Harry Thaw's wife, offering her, in consideration of \$3,000,000 to take her husband's place, and, aided by his great likeness to her husband, to enable the latter to escape, while he himself will take the chances of the electric chair or of the Matteawan asylum for the insane—that letter is not the product of *Capitalism*; it is a genuine product of the kind of morality that is fostered and bred by the atmosphere of capitalism. The writer of the letter says he has failed in life. The method by which he expects to change the failure into success—down-right swindle—affords an insight into the methods he pursued before. Capitalist social morality cripples mind and morals.

The Nation's Newport elite—the crew who yearly give grand receptions to visiting noblemen, and from whose midst the largest number of heiresses are bargained off for titles—is now announced to be guilty of tax-dodging to the tune of \$33,000 last year only. It is no slight commentary on the morality of the "Pillars of Society" that they deliberately seek to defraud their own Government of the funds it needs in order to keep them in peaceful possession of the property which they plunder wholesale and retail from the Working Class.

Employes in automobile factories should get ready for heavy reductions in wages. Henry Farman, the French aeronaut, who just won the prize for the first heavier-than-air flying machine, announces "within twelve months aeroplanes will be able to travel from 75 to 100 miles at an insignificant cost, compared to the expense of running an automobile for the same distance." The prognostic is calculated to send down automobile stock. When capitalists in one industry find that a new industry is about to blanket their sails, what they do is to hasten to make all the hay they can while the sun shines. There is no hay like the unorganized working class—or organized in craft unions, which amounts to the same thing.

The Thaw trial has taken a new turn. The defence is now insanity, pure and simple. Relatives, nurses, his mother's letters—all are brought in to prove the felon was insane. One thing is certain. Should Thaw be sent to Matteawan, and thus escape the punishment that poorer men would have suffered, then there would be but one thing left to do—to organize vigilant committees against the capitalists. They are first boomed as paragons of intellect, and when they exercise their wonderful proclivities they are spoken free on the ground of "insanity."

A new bond is established between employers and their labor lieutenants Robert J. Mahoney, a building contractor, was sued for breach of contract.

tract. His defence was that a strike broke out against him. The plea was considered valid. Henceforth, if a building contractor does not care to fill his contract, all he has to do is to give his labor lieutenants the tip. A strike is declared, and that has the effect of a dispensation.

It looks as if the Government of the Czar is about to prove itself a teacher in the philosophy of history, superior even to Prof. Paul Milyukov, who enjoys a deserved reputation in that branch of science. Milyukov's address, delivered in Carnegie Hall on the 13th instant before the Civic Forum, was a marvel of caution. But it was caution with fire—with a revolutionary subject. Now comes news from Russia that Milyukov may look for trouble on his return home. There is no such thing as safety for him who takes a hand in a revolutionary movement. Milyukov's program is gentleness personified. But the tiger will resent the combing of his coat as violently as the pulling of his fangs—and that is a piece of philosophic wisdom that Prof. Czar seems about to impart to Prof. Milyukov.

"You begged them for bread and they gave you a stone!" exclaimed Bobby Burns's mother at the sight of her son's statute. Even more indignant must be the working class of New York State at the report on the militia the keeping of which cost the State last year \$1,259,117.05—an equivalent of bread that could have kept the wolf away from the threshold of several million workers. "We asked for work and bread," may the workers say, "and you gave us bullets!"

The men who made the unsuccessful attempt at New Canaan, Conn., to kidnap the heiress of the millionaire New York shoemaker William McClenahan, will be pursued as criminals, and, if caught, dealt with accordingly. And yet, is there any essential difference between these hupsters after an heiress and the feasted Dukes of Marlborough, Counts Castellane, and the rest? The latter are only after the wealth of some heiress. After they get that, they let her go—just as the former. If there is any difference, it is in favor of the former. The "kidnappers" let her go unscathed; after they rifled her, none the worse for her little fright; the former fling her aside, bruised for life in body and heart.

"So involved in phraseology and technicality as to be incomprehensible to the lay mind," is the characterization Justice Marean gave of a New York Life Insurance policy, in reserving decision in a case in Brooklyn the other day. No one will deny that such abuse of language is perpetrated in life insurance policies purposely to mislead and confuse the policy holder, and render him more pluckable. This is the sort of work which Darwin P. Kingsley, president of this same New York Life, in a recent speech described as "sound," "useful," "a part of the fabric of civilization," etc., and urged his agents to propagate with "moral ecstasy."

A gentleman who signs himself J. O. Fagan, and claims to be a railroad signalman, in the Atlantic Monthly blames negligence and disobedience of orders among the railroad workers for the frightful number of accidents. Mr. Fagan should have included in his article a statement of the penalties which would fall upon the heads of the railroadmen should they dare to follow out all the rules which are upon the handbooks—not for observance, but for show. Does not Mr. Fagan know that an Austrian railway was completely demoralized recently by a passive strike of its employes which consisted in merely obeying every rule to the letter?

Naval apprentice D. M. Manning, of the U. S. training ship Cumberland, having killed a shipmate in an eight-round fight, is next in order for a testimonial of merit as a strong-arm son of the Republic, and perhaps a rapid trip by rail across the continent to join the Pacific fleet at Frisco. American capitalism needs such men on the Pacific just now.

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NO CLASS DISTINCTION, EH?

A number of miners lie entombed in the Alpha mine in Nevada. Every day, every minute is precious. Human life hangs by a thread. And yet, under the presence of such an emergency, Superintendent Gallagher calmly announces—"The entombed men must wait."—Thus is the wage slave treated.

How fares the wage-slave driver, the capitalist? A financial panic breaks out. Not the lives of any capitalists, but their luxuries, are entombed under the panic. No sooner does news thereof reach the Federal Government than the Secretary of the Treasury "gets a move on him"—a hurried move—a precipitate move. The doors of the Treasury are thrown open with a bang—money is shoveled out "on securities," the depreciated panic securities—and this help not being sufficient to disintomb the "victims," the order is issued for a \$100,000,000 issue of fat Treasury Notes, whereupon mints and paper presses are set to work overtime to come to the relief of the entombed capitalists.—They were not told to "wait."

The miners of the Alpha Mine are entombed through no fault of theirs: the fault lies wholly with the mine owners, whose rush for 100 per cent. dividends rendered them reckless of human life. The entombed miners must "wait." Neither the State nor the Federal arm is lifted in their behalf. They are to "wait"—just "wait"—like good, orderly, patriotic, law-abiding citizens; and their friends on the outside, and their wives and children, must also wait—just wait—shivering, sorrowing monuments of American law-and-order abidingness.

The capitalists who were entombed under the avalanche of the panic got into their fix through their own doings. They received but a dose of their own medicine; a taste of their own methods and theories. The "best of all possible social systems" gave a sample of its excellence by crumbling down over the heads of its apostles. They were where the logic of their actions took them. They did not have to "wait." By wire-

less telegraphy their cry for help was heard. Instantly the concentrated arm of the nation was set to work to shovel off the dirt under which they lay entombed. "Wait"? It would be utterly unpatriotic, and subversive of law and order to let them wait. Did not their friends hold their breath? Did not their wives and children need their "daily bread" of luxuries? Of course! Consequently help rushed to them in breathless haste. It could not save all—some died of "apoplexy," others died of other "accidents." But even these, at least their shades, had the satisfaction of knowing that "waiting" was not to be their portion.

"There are no classes in America!" "We are all equals before the law!"—so runs the slogan of those who own the Government. "Class rule, class distinctions, class government reigns as supreme in America as anywhere else!"—so runs the slogan of those who toil and "wait."

Both cannot be right. Some one is lying.

utes before the hero of the Mine Owners' conspiracy was able to begin.

"Fellow workmen and women of New York," Haywood began, "I came here prepared to make a brief talk, but I am so overwhelmed with this tremendous ovation that I almost forget my text. But there is one thing I shall never forget, and that is that I owe my life and my liberty to the working class of America, and that what you have done for me and my companions, I am going to urge you to do for yourselves (great applause). A working class united political (cries of "Hurrah!") and organized industrially (tremendous applause) cannot long be deprived of the full product of its toil. The W. F. M. is prominent because it has advocated not 'A fair day's pay for a fair day's work,' but 'Labor produces all wealth—to the laborer the full value of his toil.'"

"Perhaps it is on this account that I have served eighteen months in jail. I feel no regret—those months were the best of my life. I had an opportunity which comes to few wage slaves, to think, to study, to reflect."

Haywood then gave a brief sketch of the birth in an Idaho prison cell of the Western Federation of Miners, its early life and struggles. While he and Moyer and Pettibone were in prison, the organization increased in numbers 18,000, he said.

"The Mine Owners' Association was also born in Idaho," Haywood continued, "but not in jail. Mine owners seldom go to jail (applause and cries of 'They ought to!'). They are in control of the political power which puts the other fellow there. Whenever there is a strike, the mine owners call on their political allies to summon the militia to burnish up their cannon and polish up their bayonets."

"In 1903 the largest strike in the mining industry of the country began in the Cripple Creek district. The Idaho trials were the culmination of the Colorado strike. Mine owners, 'captains of industry,' members of the 'Citizens' Alliance, recognize no State boundaries, they have no craft organizations, and it is about time the working class of this country followed the example set them by the capitalist class." (Furious applause.)

Referring to Roosevelt's "Undesirable Citizens" letter, Haywood denounced it as a cowardly act, one which no brave and honest man would commit towards one who was down, shackled, gagged, in a prison cell. "The miner," he said, "down under earth so deep that you could put four Singer buildings on end, dug the very iron of which the pen was made that wrote that letter. The miner digs the base and precious metals on which your civilization depends. He dug the iron of the guns which are now rounding the Horn, sent by the Prince of Peace, the winner of the Nobel prize, to offer the olive branch to Japan with one hand, and a flaming torch at the breech of an 18-inch cannon with the other."

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Touching upon the economic as well as the political organization, the speaker said, "We want to do that which will bring us into closer harmony, not only on the industrial, but also upon the political field." His ammunition and weapon of war was "A paid up card in the W. F. M. and one year's dues paid in advance in the Socialist Party." This was loudly approved by the A. F. of L. element. The I. W. W. and S. L. P. men looked on in silent sorrow. "And," continued he, "backed up with the political expression of this gun, the workers can come into power and get the full social value of their toil." Haywood did not mention the Industrial Workers of the World in connection with the foregoing; neither did he speak of St. John, Preston or Smith.

Referring to the Red Flag, plentifully displayed around the hall, the speaker

TROOPS TO STAY

ROOSEVELT FINALLY AUTHORIZES GOLDFIELD ARMAMENT.

Militia Remains for Such "Reasonable" Time as Mine Owners' Legislature Needs to Concoct Constabulary Act—Demands for Congressional Examination Pour In.

Washington, January 17. — President Roosevelt to-day informed Gov. Sparks of Nevada that he would permit the troops to remain in Nevada for such "reasonable" length of time as would give the Legislature opportunity to organize a force to police the State.

The communication to the President from Gov. Sparks under to-day's date quotes the resolution adopted by the Nevada Legislature yesterday without a dissenting vote, and earnestly urges the President to carefully consider the same. "We are working on a constabulary law, and will keep you advised of progress," the Governor concludes.

Applications for a congressional investigation of the Goldfield mining trouble are being received by the House Committee on Labor, according to the chairman, John J. Gardner, who conferred with President Roosevelt to-day.

The committee later voted to report favorably the resolution calling on the President for the full data of the report of Goldfield labor trouble, made to him by the special commission of investigation.

BOSSSES' DUAL UNION

Goldfield Operators "Organize" Their Strike Breakers.

Goldfield, Nev., January 20.—A charter for the Nevada Miners' Union, Inc., has been filed with the county clerk. This organization has support of the operators' association, and is in opposition to the Western Federation of Miners.

said: "What the Stars and Stripes are supposed to mean to America, the Red Flag means to the world." This was also vigorously applauded.

For the rest, Haywood's speech was the same rambling talk as made at Grand Central Palace. He touched upon the history of the largest strike of the W. F. M., including the present trouble in Goldfield, where the I. W. W. is also involved. But no mention was made of this latter fact. It is an obvious fact that the reason for Haywood's kidnapping and imprisonment was his I. W. W. connection. As a proof of this, practically the same treatment was meted out to St. John. Haywood's failure to mention St. John or the I. W. W. came therefore as a disappointment to those who await unity on a sound basis.

It must be said that again Haywood's speech was disappointing. With an audience burning to let its feelings out, the remarks were entirely unproductive. To dwell upon the outrages of the kidnapping, denial of habeas corpus and the trial with Orchard as star witness, to expose the methods used and the significance of it all to workmen, was an opportunity altogether missed. Much better than was done might have been expected.

Miss Twining in her speech urged the meeting to send a letter of protest to the President of the United States and to Congress because of the troops sent to Goldfield. Just before Haywood took the floor, Frank Bohn of the Socialist Labor Party read a set of resolutions denouncing the placing of the military in Nevada. These were carried unanimously and with a will.

COAL CO. TOOLS IN ST. DAVIS MINERS' UNION.

St. Davis, Ill., January 18.—There is much friction just now in the local union of the United Mine Workers over the election of a representative to the coming national convention of that body. Some time ago, at a meeting of the local, a small-bore ex-boss was elected by a majority of one vote (his own), while there were also 14 bogus ballots in his favor in the hat. Still he was declared elected by a company tool chairman.

The Italian members, disgusted with this chicanery, left the hall in a body. These Italians recently were a unit against accepting clearing house scrip for wages, while the other nationalities were divided on the question.

A COMPARISON

ACTUAL CONDITIONS — REMEDIES ADVANCED.

Connecticut State Federation of Labor Gives the Exhibition of Incapacity Expected of Pure and Simplers—Workers Dying of Hunger, While Gompers' Clamor for Election of U. S. Senators by Direct Vote—Time for the Workers of New England to Shake Loose from the Incubus.

Bridgeport, Conn., January 15.—"Comparisons are odious," said the wit, "to the person whom they hit," and surely a comparison of the things suggested by the Connecticut State Federation of Labor as urgently needed reforms with the conditions prevailing among the workers of Bridgeport—and, I doubt not, towns throughout Connecticut and New England—must be odious to the pure and simplers, if they have eyes to see and brains to understand.

Just how the election of U. S. Senators by direct vote and the taxation of public franchises would ameliorate in any way, would check in the least degree, the operation of the machine of capitalist production, crushing, as it does the workers like so many flies, is somewhat of a mystery. But, ridiculous as this appears, still more so is the argument accompanying the plea for postal savings banks, as advocated by Postmaster General Meyer. One would imagine, in perusing the resolution bearing upon the subject that the heaviest depositors in the "privately conducted savings institutions of country" are "largely wage earners and poor men." This fallacy has been exposed time and time again in the columns of *The People* and yet it is brought out as something wonderfully new and true by those charged with the destinies of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor.

But more remarkable than the foregoing is the statement to the effect that "No such distress and suffering" as obtains in America at the present time, "is occasioned in times of panic to the working people of the countries maintaining a system of postal savings banks, who are depositors in such banks, because they are at all times able to obtain their deposits upon demand."

And so, with the establishment of postal savings banks, the problem will be solved. What an exhibition of wilful blindness! of downright asininity! They have postal savings banks in Germany, and, contrary to the notion of the wise-ones of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, the stories of workingclass distress emanating from that country vie with anything America is able to produce; and, as we know to our sorrow, the tale here is sufficiently bitter. They have postal savings banks in Great Britain, and, speaking of that country, an authority has said that thirteen millions of members of the working class are below, on, or just above the poverty line; which suffices as a commentary on the postal savings banks as a solvent for the woes which press so heavily on our class.

One thing would be accomplished by

S. L. P. ARREST CAUSES STIR.

Richmond, Va., Aroused over Treatment of National Organizers of Socialist Labor Party—Men Make Jail Cells the Forum for Effective Propaganda.

Richmond Jail, Richmond, Va., Jan. 16.—Our arrest has caused a stir in Richmond. I believe it has aroused more interest in the cause of Socialism than could the efforts of a hundred open air meetings in an ordinary way. We have been receiving assurances of sympathy and support from sources that a person would least suspect of being in sympathy with us. Strangers, even, having heard of our case come to the jail to make inquiries about the Socialist Labor Party and its principles, and when these are explained to them they express surprise to learn of such a movement with such principles as we have to advocate.

You may rest assured that when we leave Richmond, the good S. L. P. will be better understood, by a thousand per cent, that it was before we came. We certainly shall avail ourselves of the opportunity to push our propaganda.

Frank F. Young,
Joseph P. Campbell.

HEARST'S LOVE FOR LABOR.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 16.—A big strike of newsboys is on in Boston against Hearst's "Boston American." Yesterday a carload of young men were sent from Providence to act as strike-breakers. Enquiries were made in Boston and it was discovered that Hearst is paying his scabs \$2.00 per night. The grievance is that instead of giving 120 papers for sixty cents, as was formerly done, the boys are now being given but 100.

Some of the boys in Boston are wearing badges inscribed "I do not sell the 'Boston American.'" The Allied Printing Trades label still appears on the paper which is being sold by the worst looking lot of unfortunates ever seen on the streets of the city.

PROVIDENCE COMRADES ACTIVE.

We have no knowledge that conditions in Providence, R. I., make it any easier to get Weekly People subscriptions there than elsewhere. Nevertheless they are getting subs there—last week seven, and this week eight. Four of the eight are yearlies, the others half year ones. Providence has a fair sized list of Weekly People readers. Other and larger sections would better look to their laurels or the Rhode Island town will distance them.

the postal savings bank, and that is what Postmaster General Meyer and men of his type have in mind. It would wheedle the last nickel out of the pocket of the proletarian to whom "thrift" and still more "thrift" had been pointed out as the only means of salvation, thus placing him completely in the power of the master class, who would see in this "thrift" possibilities of wage reduction and also, at the same time, he furnished with hitherto untouched sources of revenue.

S. F. G.

HAYWOOD SPEAKS

MINER LEADER'S SUBJECT: EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

Thousands of Greater New York's Workers Turn Out to Greet Acquitted Miner—Police Turn Multitudes Away from Two Big Meetings—Revolutionary Feeling Keyed High—Speeches Fail to Provide Valve for Outburst of Class Spirit.

It is not every day that a representative of Labor, placed in jeopardy of his life for his very advocacy of Labor's rights, and saved from the hangman's noose by the voice of Labor itself, comes to New York to address the working class and congratulate it on the success of its firm stand for right and justice; but when he does, New York turns out to greet him. Before six o'clock Friday night, Jan. 17, the crowd began to besiege the doors of Grand Central Palace, to welcome William D. Haywood, acquitted on July 23, last year, of the dastardly charge of murdering ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho. At seven o'clock when the big doors were swung back, two double lines, which stretched far in either direction, were impatiently waiting to pour into the great hall. In ten minutes every seat was taken; from then on until after 8 o'clock when the meeting was opened, the crowd continued to file in, and filled up every inch of ground in the rear, the sides and the galleries. Fully six thousand persons were in attendance, making a sea of expectant, joyous faces. Fully as many more were turned away by the police. Among the thronging wide-awake crowds members of S. L. P. diligently distributed copies of the Daily People containing the Unity resolution recently adopted. The papers were eagerly taken and read.

Inside, the hall was brightly decorated with red and blue banners, most of them belonging to A. F. of L. unions connected with the C. F. U. One banner of the Socialist party bore the Marxian legend "Workingmen of all countries, unite."

The meeting was opened in behalf of the Moyer-Haywood Conference, under whose auspices it was held, by Moses Oppenheim, of the local Socialist party, who, it must be said in honor of truth, made the only speech of the evening. Oppenheim introduced Morris Braun as chairman. Braun spoke and introduced successively Albert Abrahams, William Coakley, and Joseph Wanhope, who made short addresses, and finally Haywood. When Haywood was finally introduced, the ovation which had answered to his first appearance in the hall was dwarfed to comparative nothingness. The cries of "Long live Haywood!" "Long live International Socialism!" "Long live Unity!" resounded, died away, and then broke loose again, and it was fully ten min-

utes before the hero of the Mine Owners' conspiracy was able to begin.

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S. L. P. MEN ARRESTED

YOUNG AND CAMPBELL JAILED FOR SPEAKING ON STREETS.

Will Stand for Their Rights to the Last—Workingmen of Richmond, Va., with Them—Arrest May Prove a Two-Edged Sword Which Will Cut Those Who Wield It.

Richmond, Va., January 12.—As we have already wired, we were arrested here by the police. As we were working our way to Birmingham, Ala., we regarded our stops along the way as being merely incidental, and did not think it worth while to report our meetings until we reached our objective point.

We had intended to leave here tonight for Roanoke, to stay there for a few days, then to proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., from there to Chattanooga and thence to Birmingham. But there came a hitch in our programme—the police interfered. Beginning on New Year's Eve, we held good meetings in Norfolk and Newport News, and since we arrived here have had considerable success at our open-air meetings held on Thursday and Friday nights in the principal thoroughfare (Broad Street).

We decided to take advantage of Saturday afternoon, as the workers have a half-holiday and appear in the streets in large numbers. We opened our meeting about 3 p. m., and Young spoke for an hour, then introduced the literature, disposing of considerable of it. Campbell followed him. He had been speaking about ten or fifteen minutes when a policeman in a musty uniform hove into sight and beckoned to Young. He told Young that he and Campbell were under arrest. The officer told us that we could speak religion all we wished on the street corners, but we could not talk politics, as there was an ordinance against it. Campbell then told the crowd that gathered just what was going on: that our speakers were under arrest for exercising a constitutional right to address our fellows on the open highway, and that we refused to surrender our rights as citizens to police regulations.

We were then placed under arrest, and as the speaker stepped from the box some one in the crowd cried: "Three cheers for Socialism!" which met a hearty response from the crowd. Many of our listeners gathered around, shaking hands and pledging their sympathy and support. As for the policeman, standing in the midst of this demonstration, he was scared. His face would not be whiter when he is dead.

There is little more to add. A crowd of indignant people standing around denouncing the police, a rapid ride in a rattle-trap and ill-smelling old automobile patrol. We were slammed into a cell made of iron, with a stone floor an inch thick with dirt and crawling with vermin. Bail was furnished by Biersch of this city, and we are to appear on Monday morning before "Judge" Crutchfield, who, from what we can learn, is Dickens' "Justice Fang" brought up to date. The proceedings will be interesting, to say the least. We do not expect very much in the way of justice. We hardly think our rights will be recognized. However, we have decided that rather than pay any fine or budge an inch from our position, we'll go to jail and stay there.

Frank F. Young.

Richmond, Va., January 13.—While holding a street meeting in this city on Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the S. L. P., Frank Young, of Indiana, and Joseph P. Campbell, of Philadelphia, were arrested by the police for refusing to stop speaking at the command of the officer. As they were dragged away to the lock-up, the two were cheered to the echo by the large crowd they had been addressing and the action of the police was roundly denounced on all sides. Bail for Young and Campbell's appearance in the Police Court was promptly furnished by Otto Biersch in the sum of \$100 each and our organizers were released.

Section Richmond held a special meeting on Sunday (yesterday), when the situation was thoroughly gone over. Young and Campbell outlined a course of procedure, which was adopted by the section. This course was that they would waive any hearing in the Police Court and have the cases certified to the Hastings Court. In the event this was refused by the Police Court justice, it was decided that nothing in the nature of a peace bond would be given, nor would any fine be paid, and that in lieu thereof the comrades would, if necessary, go to jail.

The hearing in the Police Court was had this morning. Waiver of the case was refused by the trial justice, who after a short but sharp colloquy with Campbell, imposed a fine of twenty dollars each on the two comrades.

According to the plan previously arranged, payment of the fine was refused and Young and Campbell went to jail in default. I cannot give further parti-

culars now, but will do so in detail later, so that the readers of the Daily and Weekly People may know the sort of "justice" that is dealt out to the class-conscious workers in the very city which prides itself on holding within its environs the sacred edifice in which Patrick Henry made his immortal declaration for "Liberty or death," and caused the smouldering spark of revolution to burst into an unquenchable flame.

In conclusion I will simply say that this police outrage against the S. L. P. has caused a great sensation, and as the result the public knows and will continue to learn more of the principles of our organization and of the I. W. W. than ever before.

Alex. B. McCulloch.

[Enclosure.]

COMPLAIN ABOUT POLICE.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—We, the undersigned, ask for a little space in your paper in order to state to the people of Richmond our side of a controversy that has occurred between us and the police of your city.

As national organizers of the Socialist Labor Party, we have been holding a series of open air meetings on the streets of Richmond in behalf of our organization, having recently held similar meetings in the streets of Newport News, Norfolk and Portsmouth, and without the slightest interference on the part of the police of those cities. On last Thursday and Friday evenings we held meetings at Sixth and Broad streets, received polite attention on the part of our audiences, and were not interfered with by any one. But a surprise was in store for us the following afternoon, Saturday, when, while addressing an attentive and orderly crowd on the political economy of Socialism, a policeman appeared and ordered us to stop speaking, his exact language being, "You will have to cut it out." Believing that we were within our rights as American citizens and acting according to the United States Constitution, which accords to every one the right of public assemblage to petition for the redress of grievances, we refused to be deprived of our rights of free speech, whereupon we were placed under arrest, as stated in The Times-Dispatch of this morning, and had to furnish bond of \$100 each for our appearance in the Police Court to-morrow morning to answer the charge of disorderly conduct.

That the people of Virginia, and especially of the city of Richmond, believe in a "square deal" was clearly evidenced by the demonstration of sympathy which followed what we regard as an unwarranted action on the part of the police. We thank the people for this expression of fairness and assure them that when the case against us is heard, we and the principle of free speech, which we were arrested for asserting, will be vindicated—at least, we have no reason for thinking otherwise.

Joseph P. Campbell,
Frank F. Young.

January 12 1908.

Manchester, Va., January 14.—All I can send now are the enclosed clippings, which I think are worth the space they will take in the Daily People. They reflect the ideas of the local press. The longer clipping is from the Richmond "Evening Journal," which is disposed to be fair.

Alex. B. McCulloch.

[Enclosure.]

PUBLIC SPEECH.

Socialistic Remarks Cut Short by the Police.

Will Not Pay Fine.

Claim Protection is Given Them by Constitution of the United States—Political Organizers Are Put Under Arrest.

DON'T UNDERSTAND IT.

A number of citizens who were present at the meeting at Sixth and Broad streets Saturday afternoon express amazement at the attitude taken by Justice Crutchfield in fining the men.

"There was not the slightest semblance of disorder," said one of them, "and so far as I could see, there was no objection raised when the officer told the men to stop. The one who was speaking broke off in the middle of a sentence and quietly accompanied the officer."

A gentleman who was a spectator in the Police Court said he thought Justice Crutchfield acted arbitrarily in

fining the men, without hearing testimony.

Frank F. Young and Joseph P. Campbell, two young men of prepossessing appearance, brusque of manner and with a fine flow of language, were fined \$20 each in the Police Court this morning, in answer to the charge of being disorderly at the corner Sixth and Broad streets Saturday afternoon, and refusing to move when Officer Acres ordered them to do so.

The young men came here from Philadelphia. They are national organizers of the Socialist Labor party, and have delivered addresses on the streets of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, and other cities in Virginia. They spoke here on Thursday and Friday evenings, and were unmolested, but on Saturday they were stopped by Officer Acres.

When their case was called this morning, they appeared before Justice and stated they would waive examination.

"You cannot waive examination on a misdemeanor," replied the Justice. "Why can't we?" asked Campbell. "Because the law doesn't allow it." "What law?" asked Young, sarcastically.

"The laws of the State of Virginia." "There is no such law. We claim the right of American citizens to free speech, and we are going to have it."

"All right. Then I fine you \$20 each."

The two men refused to pay the fine and were taken to the pen, where a Journal man saw them.

"We are going to show this gezo that he is not the whole thing," said Campbell. "We claim that we have the right to speak on the street so long as we do not create disturbances nor evade any of the laws of the country. We claim that we have done neither. The Constitution of the United States allows the citizens of the country the right of free speech. We are the representatives of a great political party, with many representatives in this city. We were talking to a party of representative citizens when the officer placed us under arrest. There was no disorder. We were not blocking the streets. (As a matter of fact, they were not, as the box upon which they were standing was about twenty feet down Sixth street at Broad.) We shall let the matter go along to the end. We will pay no fine, although there are a number of our friends here now ready to pay it. We submit that as American citizens we have been badly treated, and we shall let it go to the end, when those who are party to this outrageous treatment will be made to answer."

A. B. McCulloch, a well-known labor leader here, in company with Otto Biersch, Louis Buttgen and H. A. Muller, all of Richmond, were on hand to go on the bond of the accused, or to pay their fines, but the two men declined to allow them to do anything of the sort. They preferred to let the case take its course, and to await the result, which they believe will result in their exoneration.

"These men were simply doing what many of us have done often before," said McCulloch. "They represent our party, and are travelling over the country organizing the Socialist Labor party, in anticipation of the coming campaign. They are gentlemen, coming here from headquarters, with credentials and honorable records. In Philadelphia they made a number of speeches from the steps of the City Hall without molestation. We shall allow the case to go on, but there will be some recourse. Justice Crutchfield has overridden his authority and power. There is no evidence that these men were disorderly. The Salvation Army and other organizations are allowed to exercise the right of free speech, then why should not we? No objection was made to the speeches of Thursday and Friday nights. We will push this matter to its end."

Young and Campbell are on their way to Birmingham, Ala., where they will organize their party for the campaign.

They said to-day they would not pay the fine, but would serve out the time in jail necessary to cover that amount. In the meantime some action will be taken by the national officers. Henry Kuhn, the national secretary, in New York, was telegraphed to, and he will probably send instructions for further procedure. Edward McDowell, the State secretary at Newport News, was also wired to. It is likely that McDowell will come to Richmond.

Justice Crutchfield said that the manner of the men when they appeared before him was distasteful and disrespectful.

"I am through with the case," he said. "I fined them on the charge and may have been influenced some by their manner to me in court."

"They have employed no counsel, and said to the Journal man that they would not," Richmond Evening Journal.

PHILA. LECTURES

S. L. P. LISTENS TO A NON-SOCIALIST.

Speaker Subjected to a Grilling at Close of Address—S. P. Men in Attendance—Next Speaker to Be U. of P. Man—Great Time Promised.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—Your correspondent has a headache this morning evidently due to the ordeal he passed through last night. Edward Stern spoke to the I. W. W., making the fifth of our course of lectures, and for three hours the mortal battle between Reform and Revolution raged. A battle in which the dead and wounded, like the actors in a Chinese theatre, after being slaughtered, walked gravely off the field of battle only to make room for further carnage.

The subject of Stern's lecture was "Economic Justice." He claimed to have made a valuable discovery in Economic Value, but of that there seemed to be grave doubts in the minds of his auditors after he got through.

He claimed that there is a principle of justice in nature, which principle, so far as I could gather, is the old axiom "Like causes produce like results." From this he built up the argument that all that is necessary is "equality of access" to natural opportunity. In order to secure this it is necessary to pass three laws: Abolishing the arbitrary power of the Supreme Court(1), of the patent monopoly(2), and the issue of money(3). Of course, I can give only the briefest outline and cannot do justice to all the propositions he advanced.

The lecturer was anxious to answer all questions, and they came thick and fast. He answered them all readily enough, if not always to the satisfaction of his questioners.

The lecturer is a hard hitter and he was up against men who could give and take hard knocks, and when the chairman threw the floor open for general debate there was "something doing."

There were a number of S. P. men present and they took part in the debate with enthusiasm. The S. L. P. men took satisfaction in listening to these gentlemen knocking the idea of "immediate demands" into smithereens.

Stern came back at his critics good and hard, proving himself no carpet knight.

However, the Socialists present took their knocks with given good humor, and at eleven o'clock the meeting broke up.

James M. Ashton, of the University of Pennsylvania speaks next Sunday. Subject: "Pauperism Not an Economic Question."

The management were obliged to give last Sunday to Williams, which was intended for Stern's lecture, and which was rather unfortunate as it brings two non-Socialists.—Stern and Ashton—in succession.

But we are to have a good talk. Ashton is a brilliant young man, and we are promised a large and appreciative audience.

McLure reports a good sale of literature.

Secretary Agitation Committee.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN BERLIN

PANIC SEEMS TO HAVE STRUCK GERMANY AS HEAVY A BLOW AS IT DID AMERICA—TRADES UNIONS REPORT GREAT INCREASE IN THE NUMBERS OF THOSE WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT.

From the Berlin "Vorwaerts." Translated for The People by Joseph Scheurer.

The "Vorwaerts" writes: For months the number of unemployed has increased. Ever larger became the numbers of those who look for work and appear every afternoon in all parts of the city before the depots of the various newspapers to look over the want columns. Policemen line them up as the Prussian military spirit demands; and there the unemployed wait impatiently for the moment when the papers will be given out.

In haste they run through the columns; a race begins as if the championship for cross-country were at stake. Everyone wants to be the first at the place where the vacancy exists. In front of the places of business of the firms advertising for help the unemployed push and struggle for the coveted job.

As at the newspaper depots, the numbers at the central employment bureau has increased fearfully. In the ranks of the unskilled, the bitterness over the lack of work and the remote possibility of finding it has brought on repeated disturbances; and cries for bread and work have been loud. No matter how meagerly a position may pay, everyone seems to be anxious to get the place. Men accept without much ado wages of 6 cents per hour. Even small occasional jobs, paying about 12 cents, are readily accepted.

The trades unions which pay out of work benefits and remit dues to the unemployed are in position to give reliable figures about the number of those out of work. Other unions, which could not give exact figures, gave an approximate estimate, while some do not report at all.

According to the report of trades unions, the number of the members unemployed, about the middle of December, was:

1906 — 7,772 males; 164 females.
1907 — 15,883 " ; 335 "

In the Central Employment Bureau, at the same time 11,385 were entered on the lists. With the Central Employment Bureau a number of trade bureaus are associated. If we add the figures of the trades unions and the Central Bureau we find that, on December 15, 22,322 men and women were unemployed. But this does not, by any means, present

the exact state of things; the figures of the trades unions cover only their own members and do not take into consideration the members of other organizations and the unorganized.

Figures are also lacking for the trades in which the employers control the employment bureaus. Many of the unemployed do not use the bureaus at all, but rely on the want columns and other means to find work. Taking into consideration all these things, we are safe in saying that 30,000 are out of work.

In the different industries the lack of employment varies considerably. Some of the trades, it seems, have not yet been hit hard by the crisis, while in others a fearful state of affairs prevails.

The building trades have been in bad shape for months. Exact figures cannot be given because some of the largest trade unions do not keep a record of their unemployed. The estimate of these trades unions is that in December, 1907, the number out of work is about three times as large as in December, 1906. The bricklayers' and framers' unions have given exact figures, and the number of unemployed this year is about four and five times as great as in December, 1906. The bricklayers had in December, 1906, 143 out of work, and in December, 1907, 671.

The cement workers, a special group of the bricklayers trade, had in 1906 220, and in 1907, 387.

With the framers the number has risen from 108 to 430. These figures give but a fraction of those out of work in these trades, because a great number of these employes live outside of Berlin and are therefore not counted. The plasterers had last year 188, and this year 284 unemployed. The reports of the smaller trades in the building line also show that the number of men out of work has doubled and tripled as compared with last year.

Unemployment in the woodworking industry is widespread. In December, 1906, 940 were out of a job and in the same month of 1907, 2250. Later this number was augmented by 579 more.

The metal industry is also greatly affected. The Metal Workers' Industrial Union reports 3,500 who have drawn out of work benefits. The blacksmiths, a comparatively small group, report 103 on the out of work list, compared with 90 of last year. And even this does not give a complete picture of the conditions in the metal industry.

ing her soldiery, so is the I. W. W. showing the workers that the craft union is an obsolete form of organization; and as the oil producers were forced to sell out to the Standard Oil Co., so must the workers organize industrially, as, with their ranks broken by the craft organization, they will find that they are naught but units standing absolutely alone.

With so many excellent examples of the benefits to be derived from organization before the workers—the capitalist having experimented and found organization a success—is it not strange to find workmen and women against the Industrial Union?

The Industrial Union is the only form of organization the workers will find successful in their fight with capital. The plan of organization is so simple that a child can grasp the idea. Merely a matter of all the men and women engaged in a certain industry being organized in one union.

As an example let us take the employes of the American Woollen Co.'s plant at Olneyville, R. I. The wool sorters have a union, the loom-fixers have another, and all the people engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods have each a separate organization of their branch of the industry. Industrial Unionism means that ALL the people engaged in manufacturing woollen goods would be organized in one union with the motto, "One for All, and All for One" emblazoned on their banner. Easy, isn't it? Then why delay? Why be duped into remaining in the craft organization which teaches you subservience to your masters? Are you satisfied to be slaves? You are nothing else.

When a mill operates on half time the workers must live on half rations. Isn't a man a poor specimen of his race to sit idly by and twirl his thumbs when the means of his emancipation are within his grasp?

The law holds a man equally guilty with the principal who sits idly by while a crime is committed. In other words, if A. sees B. attempting to take the life of C., A. is equally guilty of the crime with B. Yet the workers, who sit idly by while Gompers and Mitchell hobnob with the Civic Federation capitalists concocting schemes to rob them and murder their children

SECTION CALENDAR.

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

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

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

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

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

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

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

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

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lesig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

KEEP POSTED

There is every reason why the militant Socialist should keep up with the events of the times. In the first place that he be posted himself. In the second place that he may post others. The Daily People will keep you posted. Try it for three months which costs but One Dollar. Send in your subscription To-day.

DAILY PEOPLE
P. O. Box 1576
New York.

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** Of which the Labor News has the only complete English translation of the latest edition. Now is the time to sell it. \$1.00 per copy.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

would be horribly insulted were they to be indicted for assisting in the perpetration of the crime.

Every man who is something more than a block of wood, and every woman who feels that her life is not as pleasant as it might be should read the literature published in the interests of the Industrial Workers of the World, the organization that has come to stay, that, with the political arm of the Socialist Labor Party, is destined to overthrow the capitalist system and set the foundation for the Socialist Republic in America.

E. A. Sea

\$10.00 BOOK for \$1.00.



51,000 Sold.

Will mail on receipt of \$1.20.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

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

TO THE EDITOR

Editor Says a Few Pertinent Things to the Man in Charge of the Organ of the Mormon Church.

Salt Lake City, Utah, January 8.—Enclosed find a clipping from the "Deseret Evening News," the organ of the Mormon Church, on the Goldfield situation and my reply to the same.

Joseph J. Ettor.

[Enclosure.]

I.

In two hours this morning George B. Wingfield, vice president of the Goldfield Consolidated Mining Company, secured every man he wanted to work in the Goldfield mines, and closed his recruiting offices at room 211 Atlas block.

One hundred miners were advertised for. One hundred and twenty were accepted.

At noon a long line of workmen were still in front of the office door. To these, the representatives of Mr. Wingfield announced: "We want no more men. Those who have been accepted will report here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. We will then announce when we are going to ship."

The announcement closed a chapter that will probably assume more than local significance in the final writing of the present industrial commotion at Goldfield.

With these 120 miners imported into the mines, there will be a corresponding number of organized miners, fighting under the banners of the Western Federation displaced, and the element of an empty flour barrel will begin to figure more materially in adjudicating conditions.

"I guess the argument of an empty stomach is pretty strong," said the secretary in charge of the office when he closed his books. "Unions are all right when there is more work than men, but when conditions are reversed I guess people prefer work to starvation, and that's what it looks like here to-day."

The official was shown a copy of a pink dodger circulated among the unemployed in Commercial street saloons, at the Salvation Army headquarters and in the various employment agencies to-day. It is an appeal from the Industrial Workers of the World for all workmen to stay away from Goldfield, and shouted in large type, "Don't Be a Traitor to Your Class. An Injury to One Is an Injury to All."

The dodger circulated against the Goldfield men to-day is signed by Joseph J. Ettor, national organizer, I. W. W., and is endorsed by Charles MacKinnon, president Goldfield Miners' Union 220, W. F. M.

It is dated Salt Lake City, January 6, 1908, and reads:

"Fellow Workers: Know ye that there is a strike on at Goldfield, Nev.!"

"George W. Wingfield, vice president of the Goldfield Consolidated Mining Company, with offices at 211 Atlas block, is hiring miners to scab on the miners of Goldfield.

"Our brothers are striking against a reduction of wages of \$1 and \$2 per day. The U. S. troops are in Goldfield to intimidate the miners and you, if you go, 'Don't Be a Scab.'

"Stay away from Goldfield. Don't be a traitor to your class: be men worthy of the name! An injury to one is an injury to all. Signed, Joseph J. Ettor, Nat'l Organizer, I. W. W. Authorized by Chas. MacKinnon, President Goldfield Miners' Union 220, W. F. M."

Another dodger in green put out by the same source, announces a lecture on present problems by Ettor. "Starvation, Why?" it asks as a headline, and then says, "The granaries are full, the lands fertile, the factories and workshops are just as good as two months ago, the workingmen's brawn and brain as strong and sound as ever. Why rot in idleness? Jos. J. Ettor will tell you why."

II.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 8, 1908.

To the Editor of The Deseret Evening News.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sir:—The "Evening News" of Tuesday, January 7th, 1908, is at hand. I do not know positively as to whether you are the author of the article on the front page headed "Salt Lake Men for Goldfield, Wingfield's Quick Work," and so on.

You being the editor of said paper, the responsibility rests upon you, and if not, I hope you will say so, and the best way to do it is to publish this reply. A careful perusal of the said article compels me to lay the facts before the workers of this city.

There is a strike at Goldfield, Nevada, the reason for which you know without me telling you, if you are informed at all. There are U. S. troops in Goldfield

in order to help the Wingfields to break the law; you are aware of that, no doubt. But you seem to take special delight to get your information, not from those affected—the workers—but from the Wingfield interests.

You certainly are badly mixed when you state that one hundred and twenty men signed to go to Goldfield. If you had seen some of the workers before rushing to press, you would not have been so happy.

You state that "in two hours this morning—Tuesday—G. B. Wingfield, vice president of the Goldfield Consolidated Mining Co. secured every man he wanted to work in the Goldfield mines and closed his office."

One hundred miners were advertised for in the paper. Now let us see what are the facts; Sunday morning's Tribune carried an ad for "One hundred miners to apply at 211 Atlas Block, Monday and Tuesday." The offices opened Monday morning with all the gun men present. It was open all day Monday and Tuesday—your humble servant was in the office at 11 A. M. Monday to see and read one of those sacred contracts of the Mine Owners' Association that asks men to sign his life away for the sake of a job. At 2 p. m. Tuesday, the office announced that one hundred and twenty men had signed, but they, like you, had reckoned without their host.

When the hour of departure arrived, out of one hundred at the depot only fifty boarded the car, and all those will not arrive in Goldfield. The members of the I. W. W. were not sleeping at 10:30 p. m. Tuesday—they were at the depot getting the men to desert, so effectively, indeed, that the R. R. police arrested your humble servant, on the plea of Wingfield's gunmen—but rest assured, I didn't go to the pen. The story was a bit too fishy.

By the way, very few men that signed their lives away are miners.

In Tuesday's issue it is said: "With these one hundred and twenty men imported into the mines, there will be a corresponding number of organized miners, fighting under the banner of the Western Federation displaced, and the element of an empty flour barrel will begin to figure more materially in adjudicating conditions."

"The argument of an empty stomach is pretty strong," said the secretary in charge of the office, when he closed his books. "Unions are all right when there is more work than men, but when conditions are reversed, I guess people prefer work to starvation, and that is what it looks like here to-day."

Now, is not that something all should be proud of? Starvation; yes, that is what you say.

I hope you have not forgotten the prosperity editorials. "This is the richest country in the world," you exclaim. "No man need go hungry."

You ought, indeed, be proud that in a Christian State like this of Utah, one hundred and twenty men can be found in two hours to sign a document that binds the limbs and forfeits the life of a worker for thirty days. What has become of the boast that "This State has an opportunity for all," that I so often heard?

You object to "the green circular" when it says, "Starvation! Why? The granaries are full, the lands fertile, the factories and workshops are just as good as two months ago, the workingman's brawn and brain as strong as ever. Why rot in idleness? Joseph J. Ettor will tell you why."

I think it tells the truth, and if you had been at the meetings the circular called attention to, you would know a little more about the question than you do now.

You, the editor of a Mormon paper, a Latter Day Saint, the only ones who are following in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene. That is a joke worthy of April 1st.

The Carpenter of Nazareth, the friend of the poor, the wretched, the ones "with an empty flour barrel," the rebel "who had not a place to lay his head." Shame on you and all your hypocrisy! Your conception of Christianity is that of the rest of your crowd—Business. Your conception of Christianity is like that of Brigham Young in bronze statue, with an outstretched hand pointing to the "Zion Savings Bank."

It is mean enough for workers who wear overalls to lower themselves to the position of slaves. But editors are brain workers; they, too, are slaves.

I hope next time you take up the pencil and write about the labor question, you will first post yourself on it. Remember that after all these fellows "with an empty flour barrel" who work in the mines and workshops of this nation, when like you, the "good Jewish and Christian capitalists," can make profit out of their hides, are a bit wise, they are beginning to burn the midnight oil reading and discovering where their economic interests lay.

Much to your discomfiture, they come to the meetings of the Industrial Workers of the World by the thousands, when the new gospel is preached by men who know the struggle of the workers,

THE FINANCIAL PANIC

LAST INSTALMENT OF CLAUDIUS' MASTERLY REVIEW.

XX.

GENERAL RESUME AS THE SOCIALIST SEES IT.

(Concluded.)

The full story of the recent panic is so well known to the readers of the Daily People that it can be passed over in this short review. As far as Wall Street is concerned it is now past history; for early last month, substantial improvement began here and has gradually spread to all other sections of the country. Millions of hoarded money have come out of hiding and quite a few cities have resumed cash payments.

The importation of over \$105,000,000 gold from Europe has strengthened the bank reserves so that many of the Western institutions have built up their cash holdings of from 30% to 70% of their deposits.

The New York banks have more slowly repaired their deficit; and on the 4th inst, the weekly statement of the Clearing House members showed that they are now only 2% below the amount of cash holdings required by law.

The premium on currency disappeared the first week of the new year, and within the next two weeks it is predicted that New York City banks will again be on a cash basis.

Commercial conditions will recover more slowly from the crisis, and business men express the opinion that it will be fully six months before conditions fully return to the normal. That the pendulum, however, has started on its upward course and will swing to higher levels than even before is the prevailing belief in financial circles. The bankers base their opinions on the successful issue of the Republican ticket this year.

The rich men of the country have suffered greatly in the panic, as their fortunes are largely invested in securities the value of which have suffered a depreciation which is simply appalling.

While it is the popular impression that these losses are almost wholly on paper, the fact cannot be overlooked that these values form the basis for enormous bank credits and the shrinkage in price has therefore greatly crippled the borrowing capacity of the country's capitalists.

According to a table recently compiled, the shrinkage in stocks alone for the past year has been close to \$3,000,000,000 on the stock exchange alone. The decrease in bond values has been fully \$1,000,000,000 more, and the best informed financial experts estimate that the total shrinkage has not been less than an amount between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000. This means a curtailment of the borrowing capacity of the country to an amount between \$3,500,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000, based on the credit practices of the New York banks.

The forced liquidation which has taken place has destroyed many fortunes of the middle class, for during the year just closed over 11,000 failures occurred, the bulk of them in the last quarter of the year. Insolvencies were most numerous, and there were more defaults of exceptional size and liabilities in the fourth quarter than in any similar period since the panic of 1893. The liabilities of the failed firms footed up \$195,500,000 as compared with \$120,000,000 last year and the bulk of these failures were of the \$50,000 and \$100,000 class.

The next year is going to be of a most severe character for the members of the middle class, and it freely predicted by Wall Street men that the present year will witness many changes in the ranks of the class that stands as a buffer between the working class and the premier capitalist class of America.

because they are flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone. The workers are organizing industrially and coming to understand that the boss is not the worker's brother. They are beginning to understand that "Labor produces all wealth, and Labor is entitled to all it produces." The men who work are being inspired by the slogan "An injury to one is an injury to all."

If the workers were now inspired by that idea, we would see that you have a union label on your paper, or give you no paper from the paper mills. We expect a few more dirty articles against our Goldfield comrades who are fighting for a chance to live, but whatever you do—don't worry—we are organizing and preparing ourselves to take and hold that which we produce by our labor—that is, the earth and the fulness thereof. Then, if you want to live, you will have to work. No writing of scab articles will do.

Yours sincerely,

Joseph J. Ettor,

National Organizer of the I. W. W.

They must soon join the working class, for gradually, but surely the chains are being wound around them forging them to that station. To the S. L. P. member, this phase of the panic is not without its education to the middle class of the country and also to the progress of our movement in the United States.

The liquidation has made the poor of the country suffer in an acute sense, for thousands of workmen have been laid off by the railroads and industrial companies, wages have been slashed, and returns from enterprises limited in every direction.

Wall Street says that the crisis has put a sudden end to the wild extravagance that had spread throughout the country on the part of the wealthy and has given a serious blow to reckless speculation; it has exposed the "crooks" in high finance and put an end to their evil doing, for a time, at least; it has destroyed thousands of criminal financial schemes; it has checked over-extension and over-extension; it is causing drastic reforms in corporate management; it has squeezed the water out of fictitious valuations, and, above all, it has awakened in the country a healthy spirit on the part of the stockholding element of the United States, which in the future will be less tolerant of the abuses that have grown up side by side with the wonderful industrial expansion of the country the past ten years. Of course, Wall Street has its viewpoint and no Socialist need subscribe to the above as being a correct summing up of the situation; it is given here for what it is worth.

Despite the demoralized financial condition which the past year developed it has laid a solid foundation upon which prosperity for all the people can rest. The production of agricultural commodities has been estimated at over \$7,000,000,000, and these in a final sense represent the most substantial basis of the country's wealth. Farm values on December 1st last showed an increase of \$483,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1906, the record year up to that time.

The cotton crop yielded 11,678,800 bales as compared with 13,305,000 bales in 1906; the value of this crop is many millions of dollars greater than that of last year. The exports of cotton last month amounted to over 1,400,000 bales, the greatest movement yet recorded in the history of the crop. The year's shipments footed up over 8,000,000 bales and the value of the crop was over \$470,000,000. The total value for 1906 was \$412,600,000 for 7,442,766 bales. The value of this year's crop will be \$57,000,000 greater than in 1906 and \$78,000,000 greater than in 1905.

The mineral production of the country has also added immense wealth during the year. The copper mines produced 790,000,000 pounds at prices ranging from 25½ to 12½ cents a pound. The silver mines of the country reported an output of 57,362,455 ounces of silver of a value of \$38,442,446, while the gold production is estimated at 12,000,000 ounces fine, representing a value in dollars of \$40,000,000.

While correct figures for the year are not yet to hand, the recent statistics compiled by Government statisticians show that the country is now three and one half times richer than it was in 1870. At that time the wealth of the nation was \$30,068,518,000, and at the close of last year it was \$107,104,211,917. The total money in circulation in 1870 was \$675,212,794; and in 1907 it was \$2,914,342,250.

During the year the corporations of the United States have disbursed over \$1,000,000,000 in dividends and interest. Of this amount the railroads paid to their stock and bond holders \$579,123,731; industrial companies, 298,779,739, and public service corporations \$188,000,000. In New York City alone during January there will be paid out in interest and dividend disbursements \$185,000,000, as compared with \$180,000,000 the year preceding, notwithstanding that over fifty corporations have either passed or reduced their dividends, owing to the influence of the general crisis.

Now, the present year, from the Socialist standpoint, is a most propitious one. Never had the working class had so many excellent object lessons so vividly brought to their minds as during the recent panic. The Wall Street Journal says the big captains of industry have lost their courage. If that be true, then we should make the most of it. But I for one am not folding my arms on that statement, because the last month has shown a renewal of the battle on the part of the "weak" capitalists, and so we shouldn't allow that to prevent our working harder than ever in the field where great quantities can be garnered. They are divided in the financial district as to how long the crisis will be in passing, and this year being a presidential one, to get the fact of our position before the people was never more urgent and never more necessary. The

EAT CARRION

MEXICANS OF EL PASO REDUCED TO THIS DREADFUL EXTREMY.

Dig Carcasses of Horses, Cows and Condemned Chickens out of City Garage Ground—Diet Brings an Epidemic of Disease—Stunning Commentary on a Civilization in Which Such a Thing is Possible.

El Paso, Tex., January 9.—The enclosed hardly calls for any comment on my part. It is sufficiently eloquent. As tales of distress pour in from East and West, North and South, we realize that capitalism, as a system of society, has broken down badly so far as we of the workingclass are concerned. When will this condition be brought to an end? A. S. Dowler.

[Enclosure.]

Huddled together in little barren rooms in 'dobe houses with all of the meager furniture sold long ago for food, and with no fuel to burn nor food to eat, live hundreds of Mexican families in El Paso. They are being saved from starvation by the sanitary and health departments of the city.

Beginning with yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock the work of rescuing the starving began when a full load of provisions, consisting of only the plainest diet, left Clifford Bros.' store on Overland street for the scene of destitution in the lower end of the city. Over thirty families were supplied with enough to eat for from two days to a week. Other supplies will be delivered as this is exhausted.

Conditions are found to be deplorable. Many cases of partial starvation were found and in many little 'dobe rooms persons lying ill were a silent testimony to the awful lack of necessities of life which they have been facing for weeks and in some cases for months. It was the many cases of illness in the Mexican quarter that led the city health department to realize that food more than medicine is needed in these places. Many families have had absolutely nothing to eat for days. Only good will of neighbor for neighbor and the mutual invitations on the part of everybody to share with them who have more than enough for one meal saved many from dying of hunger.

For weeks many women who have earned enough money to support with bare necessities a family of from three to as high as thirteen children and dependents have been unable to earn anything. Servants have been dispensed with in the other quarters of the city and washing is being done by wives that formerly gave the work to Mexican women. This is the story in some of the homes now bordering on famine. In other homes the men have been laid off work on the railroads and in the shops. Even the women who make tortillas say they can no longer sell their wares and their capital is exhausted with which to lay in a supply of flour.

Coupled with the lack of food in the homes of the destitute is the dearth of clothing and furniture and fuel. Fuel is a very scarce article and the distributing force at work yesterday has arranged to supply many of the needy with fuel. Furniture there is very little or none. In several houses visited there was not a chair left and even the beds had been sold so that enough money might be raised to buy a little food. Some rooms were utterly barren. In one room there was nothing but the bare floor and not so much as a piece of wood. A number of little children were huddled together here. The fire was out and had not been kindled for days. The bed had been sold and the mattress was on the floor of a backroom. Here the family slept. Children here as elsewhere were in their bare feet. There was no way to get shoes. One woman, visited, a cripple,

leading magnates have "fallen down" from the pedestals erected to them in the mind's eye of many a workingman, and if the panic of 1907 didn't do anything else it certainly gave a rude shock to that cherished notion. I am glad to record the slump in the ranks of the middle class during the panic, and with the field as ripe as it is, both as regards the middle and working class, the year 1908 promises rich for the Socialist movement of the country. The capitalist have only helped us to rend the veil from the eyes of the workmen, and with an active campaign on our part the yield will be commensurate with the efforts of the Socialist Labor Party members to hasten the day when the working class or all countries will come into their own.

Therefore the panic of 1907 means much to the Socialist movement of America, provided we utilize the manifold opportunities it has given us for propaganda purposes. Claudius. [The End.]

THE WORKINGMAN'S CHRISTMAS

AND HIS PROSPECTS FOR THE NEW YEAR—SCENES WITNESSED BY ONE OF THEM.

Now that Christmas has come and gone, and with it the end of a year and the rush and hustle; now that the feeling of good will and cheer peculiar to that day has somewhat subsided, let us stop and consider for a few moments what it has brought to the workers and what the New Year has in store for them.

As an employee in one of the large department stores, I know only too well what kind of a Christmas a few thousand of my fellow wage slaves would have.

What I saw on Christmas Eve told me far better and in a more realistic way than any pen wielded by human hand what was in store for so many unfortunate members of the working class.

Drawn up in line at the cashier's window, waiting anxiously for the word which would send them out to again begin the long, hard, dreary, discouraging task of looking for a new master to exploit them, were men and boys of all sizes, ages and descriptions.

What a line for a Dickens, a Hugo, or a Sue to study and write about.

I stood there (also in the line) listening to the various stories, plans and hopes, watching the dejected, discouraged and gloomy look of some; the despairing appeal in the eyes of others; the flushed, angry faces of a few who were so sure of being kept that it came as a big shock to them, the satisfied, contented smile of those who expected to be kept and were not disappointed; and, last but not least, the happy and surprised laughter of those who did not expect to be kept and were.

Few, indeed, were they who went away pleased in knowing that they could return to work after Christmas, as just about one-half the number were kept.

But even these few could not be so very happy, considering that in most stores the regular employee would not be paid until a day or two after the first of the year, so that whatever little money they might have laid aside to spend on Christmas, would have to be used to pay living expenses for the next two weeks.

My own happiness at being permitted to stay was overshadowed by sorrow for some whose tale of trouble and hardship I knew only too well.

What sad scenes did my imagination conjure up as I pictured the home-coming of the breadwinner of a family of four or five when he would tell them that he got a discharge as a Christmas present.

In my mind's eye I could see the haggard, hungry look on the face of the wife as she tried to figure out how long the few hard-earned pennies would last; and the anxious, wistful, looks of the children, trying to see what Santa Claus would bring them; and their great disappointment when, on the morrow, they would wake to find their stockings empty.

As if in a dream, I could see these men going from place to place looking for that elusive position with which to sustain life, and wondering how one with an empty stomach can think of "Peace on earth and good will to all men."

What a mockery is such a holy saying in the face of the treatment the working class is receiving from the hypocritical capitalist class.

Where is such a spirit prevalent? Surely not in Goldfield, Nevada, where the mine owners are showing their "good will to all men" by refusing to pay the

was barefooted. There were others also. Little children had no underwear and in one place there were no clothes for the baby, a shawl serving in their place.

The work of distributing fuel and clothing has been inaugurated by City Physician Anderson. This rescue mission comes directly under the health and sanitary departments, for both are affected. An illustration is furnished in the city garbage river in the east end of town along the river. Until the garbage haulers poured coal oil on the condemned chickens and other meat taken there by order of the health department the impoverished Mexicans would carry the decayed meat away and eat it. On the occasion of the fire in Nation's stables thirty dead horses were hauled to the dumping ground and hosts of Mexicans, like vultures could be seen immediately after, on carcasses, cutting it into smallest pieces and rendering the fats. Jerked meats were made out of it. On one occasion the health department found several Mexicans digging the body of a dead cow out of the ground where it had been placed and cutting it up into meat.

Then there is the question of sickness in the Mexican quarter, which further led to a realization of the truth. A very large proportion of the men, women and children are lying ill with no apparent cause. An investigation led to the fact that lack of proper food and exposure to cold were the primary causes.—[El Paso Evening News.]

miners the just wages after they have done their work; and where they resent this unchristian conduct, appeal for troops to aid them in their sanctimonious effort to cheat their employees.

Not in the various mining regions of the West and South, where, in the past three weeks, hundreds of workers have been murdered in cold blood because of the deliberate neglect of the Christian capitalists to install proper safety devices, in their insane rush to gather money with which to build memorial windows, or found churches or libraries, or to convert the heathen Chinese.

Christmas in those regions will long be remembered as a day of sorrow. Christmas trees there may be, but they will be not as emblems of happiness and plenty. They will be as tombstones over the graves of the murdered slaves. The newly made widows and orphans may well shudder when they think of what the New Year has in store for them.

For the working class Christmas is a mockery. It is but the ending of one year of toil and trouble and the beginning of another year of strife and sorrow.

To stand at the employee's entrance of a department store on Christmas Eve and see the tear-stained faces of the women and girls as they left the place where, for nearly a month, they had worked fourteen or more hours every day, and at a tension which was nerve-racking; only at the end of it all to be set aside as one throws away a squeezed lemon, is a sight to make one wish that Christmas never came.

To think of Christmas under such conditions is bad enough, but far worse are the thoughts which fill one's mind when he thinks of what the new year may have in store.

When will the workers realize that never can they enjoy Christmas as they should while they are slaves of the Capitalist System. Never can they look forward to the New Year without fear that before it is many days old they may be one of the vast army of unemployed; an army growing steadily larger year by year; its members being recruited from all parts of the country and from all classes and stations of life.

As Christmas symbolizes the birth of a new religion and a new leader in the life of the world, so also should it mean the birth of a new life and ambition in the breasts of the working class.

As the star of Bethlehem guided the Wise Men of the East, so also should the star of Socialism guide the wise men of the working class on to where the Socialist Republic lays in its swaddling clothes, awaiting the coming of the dawn of a new day for the slaves of the competitive system.

Ye slaves of the East and West, of the North and South; let not the New Year dawn without resolving to do your best to usher it out along with this pitiful, hypocritical wage system of to-day.

Not only resolve, but DO what you can to aid us in our fight to make life a perpetual Christmas for all, and not as it is to-day—Christmas for our masters only, while we get whatever may fall from the tree.

When the dawn of Christmas shall rise upon the Socialist Republic then, and only then, will we know and appreciate the true meaning of that noble saying so oft repeated at this time of the year, "Peace on earth and good will to all men." The Agitator.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1908.

"Are you in earnest?" Seize this very
minute.

What you can do, or dream you can,
begin it.

Boldness has genius, power and magic
in it.

Only engage and then the mind grows
heated.

Begin and then the work will be com-
pleted.

—GOETHE.

A NOVEL PROLETARIAT.

The Panama Canal scheme, originally
estimated to cost \$135,000,000, is now
announced to require not less than \$300-
000,000. The history of the scheme, and
the steady rise of the figures requisite
to "put it through," suggest the rise
and bloom of a brand new style of prole-
tariat—the special product of "triumphant
capitalism."

The word "proletariat" originated in
Rome. Between the proletariat of old
Rome and the modern proletariat or
working class, there is a marked distinc-
tion. The difference has been well
expressed in the sentence: "The Roman
proletariat were fed by the ruling class;
the modern proletariat feeds the ruling
class." The original proletariat was
not the working class. The work of
Rome was done by slaves. The prole-
tariat were the Roman paupers clad
with certain civic rights that the ruling
class found it advisable to propitiate.

The applause, at other times the dagger,
of the proletariat were things that rival
members of the Roman patriciate com-
peted for. In competing for the same,
largesses were used. Individual dona-
tions, sometimes donations by decree of
the Senate, were showered upon the
proletariat. Corn and games—the former
to feed, the latter to entertain—were
freely, bountifully, extravagantly bestow-
ed upon the proletariat of Rome.
"Triumphal capitalism" has given birth
to a novel proletariat—the idle rich,
whose wealth is not sufficient to meet
their depraved wants. These idle rich
are paupers in their peculiar estimation.
As such, and being the spawn of a social
system based upon an oligarchy, the
novel proletariat of capitalism is treated
by the Capitalist Class on the same prin-
ciple that the patriciate of Rome treated
the city's slums.

As in old Rome largesses were award-
ed to the slums, so are they now. In
old Rome the largesses were bestowed
upon actual slums; in the modern Rome
(or Babylon?) of capitalism the large-
esses are demanded by and are bestowed
upon a peculiar slum element, an element
that is a part of the ruling class itself.
In old Rome the largesses consisted of
corn and games; in the modern Rome
(Babylon?) of capitalism the largesses
consist of "appropriations," which are
showered under various guises upon the
slums of the Capitalist Class itself. This
is the explanation of nine-tenths of all
appropriations—this is the explanation of
the Panama Canal scheme, and of the
majestically rising figures of the exor-
bitant amounts demanded from, and
granted by Congress.

The important thing to detect is not
that in which things, seemingly alike,
are unlike; the important thing to de-
tect is that in which things, seemingly
unlike, are alike. At first blush, nothing
would seem more unlike than the slum-
pauers of Rome and the well groomed,
gouty and insolent capitalists of to-day.
The treatment that both demand and
receive from their Government casts the
X-ray through their essential charac-
teristics. They are both pensionaries of
the State; they are both slums; they are
both a social scum.

GOV. SPARKS A WITNESS.

In a country, so vast as the United
States and in which social development
is at so many different stages of ripe-
ness, books on the source of capitalism
should not be absolutely necessary.
There is Nevada with her Gov. Sparks,
for instance. What book—either of
science, as Marx's "Capital" or of humor,
as Mark Twain's "The Prince and the
Pauper"; or of fiction, as Eugene Sue's
majestic series of historic novels known
under the collective title of "History of
a Proletarian Family Across the Ages"—
which of any, or all these books put
together, could furnish a more graphic
description of the sources of capital than
does the gold mine owning and ad-
vertising Gov. Sparks of Nevada, who,
moreover, sought to simply bullyrag
the Goldfield miners into sweating di-
vidends for him?

The capitalist class does not like to
have its antecedents "raked up." After
the capitalist has bagged enough plunder
to take a good wash and put on clean
clothes, he struts forth as a paragon of
decency, and law and order. When the
history of his class is written, and truth
is substituted for fiction, the capitalist
calls the revelation "incendiary rant." But
here in America the species is seen
from infancy to dotage. The appearance
in a forest of an oak sapling conveys
information regarding the appear-
ance of the monarchs of the forest in
their youth. It so happens with Gov.
Sparks of Nevada. He is a sample of
the "original" capitalist. He verifies all
that books of history contain regarding
the methods by which the capitalist rises
to power.

Upon this desk are mining circulars
and letters written by Gov. Sparks
booming gold mines in Nevada; giving
his word for the richness of the mines;
—and enclosing subscription blanks for
stock. A patent medicine is not adver-
tised more unctuously than Gov. Sparks
advertises the stock of his company.

Starting with the patent medicine meth-
od of scattering false information by
which to catch gudgeons, Gov. Sparks
proceeded to the rowdy methods that
characterize the capitalist accumulator,
and, seeing that rowdies are cowards,
Gov. Sparks stepped upon the stage in
the double capacity of rowdy and cow-
ard. He rowdy-like, was willing to glub
and dragon the miners of Nevada to
slave it for him; coward-like he did not
dare to do the clubbing himself, where-
upon, in violation of his oath of office,
he wheeled Federal troops into the
State expecting them to do the dirty
work for him.

It has been shown by Socialism and
history that capitalism is born reeking
with slime and blood from head to foot.
Gov. Sparks reeks with slime; that he
does not also reek with blood is not his
fault; he comes late in the season.

"DIAMOND" OR "SWINE"?

The name of Tarbell shines bright in
the firmament of Fight-the-Standard-
Oil-Octopus. Ida Tarbell has written
scathing articles, which, Lawson-like,
thrilled all "octopus" killers. Walter
Tarbell, the lady's brother, led in setting
up anti-octopus refineries, and enjoyed
a reputation as a "dragon fighter." Sud-
denly, from unexpected quarters, the
Tarbell light is dimmed.

A government investigation of the
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is
now being held in the Federal Building
before Special Commissioner Ferris, ap-
pointed by the United States Circuit
Court of Missouri. In the course of
the proceedings, held on the 16th in-
stant, Walter Tarbell, the Treasurer of
the Pure Oil Company of Philadelphia
was called to the stand where he was
submitted to the following questions,
and the following answers are extracted
from him.

"What was the sphere of operation of
the Producers' Protective Association of
which you were a member?"

"It was a secret association of oil
producers having local assemblies."

"Its object was to limit the production
of crude oil?"

"One of the objects."

"And to raise the price of crude oil?"

"Yes."

"And it resulted in what is called
a shut down?"

"It resulted in the raising of the
price."

"Did it from time to time control the
production of crude oil?"

"It did."

Mr. Tarbell said that his company was
organized with \$1,000,000 capital. After
it obtained control of other companies
the capital was raised to \$10,000,000.

"And notwithstanding that for years
the Pure Oil Company has been in com-
petition with the Standard, its business
is increasing and expanding?"

"Yes."

Here we have it all in a nut-shell.
"Octopus-fighters" do not fight octopus
because an octopus is bad, but because
they are no part of the octopus them-
selves. When the "octopus-fighter"
takes the field against high prices, he
does not do so because he is in principle
opposed to high prices, but because the
cry of "high prices" brings all the fools
over to his side, captivates their hearts,
leads their mind prisoner, and enables
the anti-high-prices man to use them

for cat's paws. Accordingly, the octopus-
fighter aims at prices as high as an
"octopus," commits all the "atrocities"
of an "octopus," and differs from the
"octopus" only in that he pretends to be
none, and succeeds in humbugging the
gullible.

Some may call this sort of "octopus-
fighting" "diamond cutting diamond,"
others may prefer to call it "swine rend-
ing swine."

THEY LEARNED NOTHING.

Barely sixty years have passed since
the days when it was at the risk of
his liberty, if not of his life, that a
man openly advocated abolitionism in
Virginia. Northern propagandists were
arrested, ridden on rails, tarred and
feathered, or driven out of town. Did
not the Constitution guarantee free
speech? The answer was: "That's all
very fine, but—" and the tar and feath-
ering, the imprisoning, or the running
out of town was carried out. Sixty
odd years have passed away. Abolition-
ism triumphed. A new cause,
greater even than the abolition of
chattel slavery, has sprung up—the
cause of the abolition of wage-slavery
—and the Richmond, Va., "News-Lead-
er" records, in its issue of the 14th
instant, the fact that it has learned
nothing.

Two members of the Socialist Labor
Party having appeared on the streets
of Richmond on an agitation tour, at-
tempted to speak. They were arrested
in good old ante-bellum fashion; were
"tried"; were found guilty in approv-
ed ante-bellum style; were sentenced
to pay a fine or to be locked up; refus-
ed to pay; went to prison; and the
Richmond "News Leader," commenting
on the incident, repeats, in the stereo-
typed style of sixty years ago: "It is
all very fine to talk about the Consti-
tution, guaranteeing certain rights—
but."

No "buts" will stand. Free speech is
a conquest of civilization. Only enthroned
Wrong need, can, or does fear it.
The enthroned Wrong of chattel
slavery could not bear free speech.
Free speech uncovered the hideous
farms of West Virginia on which Ne-
groes were raised as cattle are raised—
for the slave market. Free speech un-
covered the shocking "morality" of a
commonwealth cornerstoned upon
chattel slavery. Free speech uncov-
ered the ulcer, brought the word of
hope to the blacks in the South, and
finally marshaled the forces that up-
rooted that social crime. All the while
the press and spokesmen of the "sac-
red institution" yelled and screeched—
as the Richmond "News-Leader" now
yells and screeches at the "disorderly
conduct" of the S. L. P. agitators who
presumed to proclaim the gospel of
Socialism on the streets of Richmond.

The Richmond "News-Leader" has
learned nothing. Perhaps it may not
be quite so dense sixty years after cap-
italism shall have met its Appomattox.

HIS NOSE AGAINST THE WALL.

"We are sometimes so near an object
that we can't see it," once said Wendell
Phillips. "I could place you so near the
City Hall to-night that you would not
know whether you were looking at a ton
of granite or a wall of a large building.
So it is with a fact. The men who stand
nearest to it are often the last to re-
cognize either its breadth or its mean-
ing."

Senator Beveridge of Indiana is one of
those self-same men, nearest to a fact,
who is among the last to recognize its
importance, its scope, or its domination
over modern life.

In his address before the Yale College
Forum on the 17th instant, the Senator
said:

"We have been busy with material
things, making money, building railroads,
sinking mines, occupying land; busy with
trade and the development of resources.
All this was good. But finally we be-
came so busy with real things that we
forgot ideal things; so busy with results
that we forgot methods. Development
of resources too often became exploita-
tion of resources; trade too often became
trickery; government too often became
graft; building industry too often be-
came juggling with industry; the praise-
worthy spirit of gain by fair methods
too often gave way to the evil spirit
of gain by any methods."

"When we stopped the robbery of the
Nation's forests, the robbers called it
paternalism; when we stopped the sale
of poisoned food and diseased meats, the
sellers called it Socialism; when we are
trying to stop stock juggling, criminal
rebates, and the like, the jugglers call it
a raid on prosperity; when we try to
stop government by graft and politics
by purchase, those who grow rich by graft
or get high places by purchase call our
work interference with private affairs in
the one case and assault upon respectabil-
ity in the other case."

And then the Senator launched out on
an extensive and resounding denunciation
of the evil of child labor, which is dwarf-
ing every fiber of millions of the nation's
infants in the mill, mine, and sweatshop,
and demanded that it be relieved—by
legislation.

A marvel of legislation would be that

law which could prevent a constitu-
tionally weak body from erupting dizzy
spells, pains in the back, skin eruptions,
or other painful and annoying ailments.
Likewise would that be a wonderful legal
enactment which could of itself prevent
disorders, crimes, and counter-crimes in a
society whose health was constitu-
tionally deranged. The forest stealing, poison-
ing of food, stock juggling, political
grafting, and last but not least, the
child slavery on which Senator Beveridge
laid his greatest stress, are not local
complaints. They are but the local and
kaleidoscopic procession of symptoms
which all declare the constitutional un-
health of present day society. In other
ages society was afflicted with the con-
stitutional plagues of foreign usurpa-
tion, of feudal brigandage, of kingly auto-
cracy, of chattel slavery. These afflic-
tions have been in their turn purged
forever from the body they had fastened
upon. The constitutional plague which to-
day, in America, has run its roots
down deep into the vitals of the race,
is the private ownership by a few of the
means of production which the many
need to live by — capitalism. Abolish
that, and all the symptoms will vanish
of themselves. Albert J. Beveridge, as a
member of the U. S. Senate, the "Mil-
lionaires' Club," as it has been dubbed
here in America—the "Central Commit-
tee of the capitalist class," as Marx has
proved it to be, should be aware of the
fact. The Senator has his nose against
the granite wall.

BUTCHER WORKERS AND THE
"TIMES."

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and
Butcher Workmen of North America
should formally adopt the New York
"Times" as its official organ. Both the
out-and-out, acknowledged organ of cap-
italism and the supposed organization of
labor are agreed on one thing, a thing
of such pivotal importance that the
minor differences between the two should
be laid aside.

If there is any cogeny in the English
language, a "labor organization" means
an organization of labor, of workmen.
It does not mean an organization of
arctic explorers, bank presidents, or faro
dealers; it means an organization of
wage earners. The basic idea of organ-
ization or union is protection. The only
persons whom an organization of wage
earners, in their capacity of wage ear-
ners, can desire or need protection from,
are the wage payers, or employers. The
wage earners need this protection from
the wage payers because (1) the wage
earners produce a certain amount of
wealth; (2) the wage payers, who do
not share in this production, yet, by
virtue of their ownership of the tools
which the wage earners need to produce
with, appropriate the wealth produced
by the wage earners; (3) the wage pay-
ers, in order to keep the wage earners
alive and in condition to produce, pay
them "wages" out of the wealth they
themselves produce, and retain posses-
sion of the rest; hence (4) the economic
interests of the wage payers drive them
to give to the wage earners an ever
smaller share of the wealth they produce,
and conversely, the physical and intel-
lectual needs and aspirations of the wage
earners compel them to demand an ever
larger share of the wealth which is due
to their own toil. Thus arises the in-
evitable struggle between the two
classes; thus arises the necessity for
labor unions.

To all of this, however, the Amal-
gamated Meat Cutters are innocently
oblivious. Like the Dublin Bakers' As-
sociation, which is organized "for the
benefit of our employer, the good of our
neighbor, the honor of our most gracious
Sovereign, and the glory of God," the
Meat Cutters seem to be run for every-
thing and anything except to further the
economic interests of its bona fide mem-
bers, the butcher workmen. Its chief
aim in life seems to be to boom the
master butchers' business. Before us
lies a circular letter issued by Local 77
of that body, of Troy, N. Y., thrillingly
depicting the advantages to the boss of
the union card in his window. It begs
him to secure this additional advertise-
ment to his trade either by telling at
least one employe "whether or not he
should join the union," or if he "is con-
ducting his own market and not employ-
ing a man eligible to membership," by
"becoming an active member himself."

When the boss has thus, either by com-
pelling his workman to join the union,
or by joining it himself, become the
proprietor of a "Union Market," all
workmen affiliated with the Central
Federation of Troy are supposed to pat-
ronize him, under pain of a \$2 fine.

Here is the spectacle of an organiza-
tion, supposed to be founded in the in-
terests of labor, allowing, nay, begging
the exploiter of labor into its ranks. It
thus denies the very reason for its own
existence, and gives assent to the state-
ment of the New York "Times," viz: "The
mistaken notion that capital and labor
are arrayed against each other is the
parent of innumerable fallacies." The
Butcher Workers deny by action what
The Times denies by word—the class
struggle. They should not hesitate to
make the "Times" their organ.

CHURCH AND SOCIALISM
WHAT A KENTUCKY SOCIALIST AND A PRIEST HAVE TO SAY ON
THE MATTER.

I
Louisville, Ky, 3314 Bank st.,
12-10-1907.

Rev. Father Hanley,
Sacred Heart Retreat,
Jefferson Co., Ky.
Rev. Dear Sir:—

Will you be good enough to have your
lecture on "Socialism and the Church,"
or "The Church and Socialism," printed
in The Record? A good many of us who
cannot come away out there to hear you
would like to have an opportunity to
read it. I hope you will, if you can
authoritatively do so, make it perfectly
plain whether members of the church
may choose their own affiliation in eco-
nomics and politics without laying them-
selves open to the church's censures.
Mut we take our politics as well as our
religion from Rome? How far into the
fields of economics and politics does the
spiritual jurisdiction of the Church ex-
tend? If the respective claims of juris-
diction of the church and the State clash
which of the parties shall yield? Is the
determination as to which of the parties
shall yield to be based upon the prin-
ciples of right, or mere considerations
of policy? Or is the question at issue to
be decided by the weaker party yielding
to the stronger? Are not the citizens
of a State at liberty to abolish the forms
of government under which they live
whenever in their judgment their inter-
ests demand it?

If the Church seeks to restrict the
right of suffrage by denying her members
the right to join and support the Social-
ist organization at the ballot box, does
she not thereby deny the existence of
the right of the people, or a people, to
change or abolish the forms of govern-
ment under which they live, however
much these forms may hamper their
growth, development or happiness as a
people?

Will not the activity of our big men
in the church against the Socialist move-
ment justify the enemies in charging
her with a desire to control in temporal
affairs as well as in spiritual? The
charge is not infrequently made now
that the Catholic church seeks to domi-
nate the politics of the United States;
and the warfare against the Socialist
movement in America by our big church-
men will give added color to this charge.

I hope to read your lecture in the
Record. I am interested in the Socialist
movement myself, and am decidedly of
opinion that in a few years the move-
ment will gain great momentum, wheth-
er the attitude of the clergy shall be
friendly or unfriendly.

Very sincerely yours,
Jas. H. Arnold.

II.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 18th, 1907.

Mr. Jas. H. Arnold,
Dear Sir:—

Yours of 11th inst. duly received.
I would be glad to comply with your
suggestion to have my lecture on "So-
cialism" published in the "Record." But
this is next to an impossibility, just now,
for I am very busy at present, and can-
not afford the time necessary to prepare
the lecture for the press. I speak most-
ly from notes, and seldom write out my
lectures and sermons in full.

I presume you are a Catholic, and
would like to know whether the terms
"Catholic" and "Socialist" are incompat-
ible. While there have been people who
called themselves "Catholic Socialists"
they were not adherents to "Scientific
Socialism," but were Socialists only in
so far as they believed in and advocated
the improvement of the workingman's
condition, and were Catholics in the full
acceptance of the Catholic faith and
code of morals. The term Catholic or
Christian Socialist is misleading, and
Pope Leo XIII. advised that it be not
used.

"Scientific Socialism" is not merely a
political party, but a religion and a
heresy, and on this account falls under
the condemnation of the Catholic Church.
Socialism denies the existence of a per-
sonal God; the immortality of the soul;
a future life, and the existence of any-
thing higher than matter; therefore, it
has ceased to be a purely political party
and has become a heresy and an atheistic
system and on that account has been
condemned by the Church. I am send-
ing you some literature on the subject
which I ask you to kindly return to me
after perusal.

Yours sincerely in Christ,
Benedict Hanley, C. P.

III.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 30, 1907.

Rev. Benedict Hanley, C. P.,
Sacred Heart Retreat,
Jefferson Co., Ky.

Rev. Dear Sir:—
Your letter in reply to my request
that you have your lecture on Socialism

printed in The Record explaining why
you could not well do so has been re-
ceived. The literature has also been re-
ceived; and I am reading it, except
Father Kress' "Questions of Socialists,"
which I had read already.

I shall send your letter to the Editor of
the "Daily and Weekly People," if you
have no objection, for his comment and
reply if he deems it worth while to make
any, and I will mail you a marked copy
containing what the editor has to say
upon this subject.

Honest opponents of the Socialist
movement will be granted space in the
columns of the "Daily and Weekly Peo-
ple," if they desire it, for a candid state-
ment of bona fide objections to Social-
ism or the organization representing and
propagating it in this country, viz., the
Socialist Labor Party.

I am sure it will be news to all mem-
bers of the S. L. P. to learn when and
where the organization ever officially or
unofficially affirmed or denied the exist-
ence of God, the immortality of the soul,
or the existence of a future life.

The Socialist Labor Party has nothing
to do with theology. Its mission is the
abolition of wage slavery, and the rear-
ing of the co-operative commonwealth.
Individual members of the Socialist La-
bor Party hold varying opinions on the
subject of God, the immortality of the
soul, and a future life; but with these
opinions and beliefs of the individual
members of the Party the organization
as such does not concern itself.

The Socialist Labor Party believes in
and upholds liberty of conscience, and
unflinchingly insists upon the right of
the individual also to his opinions upon
questions of economics and politics, and
to choose his party affiliation upon
these questions, and denies the right of
outside parties, whether politicians or
theologians, to use coercive methods to
compel him to abandon his honest con-
victions upon these subjects and submit
to and accept other opinions that inter-
ested parties may seek to impose upon
him.

In the language of the great Daniel
O'Connell, "All the religion you want
from Rome but no politics."

It would seem that in view of the un-
fortunate experience of the Church in
the past in condemning certain scientific
theories and scientists, as for instance
in the case of Galileo, she would go
a trifle slow in pronouncing condemnation
upon Socialism whether "scientific" or
unscientific. I have read very carefully
Pope Leo XIII. on "The Condition of
Labor" and appreciated many of his
strong utterances, but could not quite
accept his condemnation of Socialism.

You know that utterance of the Pope
was not an ex-cathedra utterance or
definition; and it must, therefore, stand
upon its merits as an exposition of the
Pope's views upon the subject treated.

You know the Pope condemned the as-
tronomical theories and formulated system
of Galileo; but all the world now
knows the Pope was wrong and Galileo
was right.

When intelligent workingmen (and
their number is increasing) see their
priests taking an active part on the side
of the employing class in their purpose
to destroy the efforts of the workers to
organize and break the fetters that hold
them in economic servitude to the mas-
ter class, their religious enthusiasm is
apt to cool considerably. If you will in-
vestigate closely you will find that in
that fact, the fact that many of our
big men, like the writers of the little
booklets you sent me, are on the other
side, that they throw cold water on the
struggle of the workers for their rights
and interests, is to be found the real
cause of a growing lukewarmness among
Catholic workingmen in certain quarters
in their attendance at church and the
practice of their religion and not so
much in the spread of Socialism as is
claimed.

You say in your letter to me that
"Scientific Socialism" is not merely a
political party, but a religion, and on
that account falls under the condemna-
tion of the Catholic Church. But Father
Kress says in the little book you sent
me, page 17, that "Henry George knew
what he was talking about when he said,
'Modern Socialism is without religion
and its tendency is atheistic.'"

You and Father Kress do not appear
to agree. You condemn Socialism be-
cause it is a religion, while Father Kress
condemns it because it is without reli-
gion.

I fear I am making this letter longer
than you will care to read, but my in-
terest in the subject is my justification,
and also my desire to see the Church
encourage the struggles of the poor for
freedom from wage slavery rather than
frown upon and discourage these strug-
gles. Very sincerely yours,
Jas H. Arnold.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—If only the
employers were less greedy, how beau-
tiful they could get along with their
workmen.

UNCLE SAM—And you think a little
less greed would solve the Labor Ques-
tion?

B. J.—That's it, exactly.

U. S.—There is John Jones who only
has \$10,000 in his factory; do you think
he can produce as cheaply as Richard
Roe who works with \$50,000 capital?

B. J.—N-n-o.

U. S.—Each piece of goods that John
Jones produces cost him full twice as
much as each piece of goods that Richard
Roe produces. Can John Jones compete
with Richard Roe?

B. J.—Hardly.

U. S.—What is left for him to do but
to reduce the cost of his production?

B. J.—Nothing.

U. S.—Won't he be driven to lower the
wages of his employes?

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—If he doesn't could he carry on

CORRESPONDENCE

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

FULFILLING THE PLEDGE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find seven subscriptions. This is January fulfillment of our pledge with Section Salt Lake.

P. E. De Lee.
Troy N. Y., Jan. 13.

A CORRECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The language of the minutes of the General Committee is a little ambiguous, and, seemingly, does an injustice to my predecessor in office.

The minutes should have read that "the services of a paid organizer were dispensed with," and that Jos. Scheuerer was elected as organizer pro tem to fill the vacancy.

J. Scheuerer,
Organizer pro tem.

SOMAGYI IN BUFFALO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Erie County has organized a German branch. For that we can thank the organizer of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Michael Somagy.

Somagy has been in Buffalo in the interests of the Hungarian S. L. P. Some of the comrades asked him to hold a German meeting, which he did on January 4, and succeeded in getting twenty-four members to form a German branch of the S. L. P.

They organized on January 7. I attended the meeting with Somagy and gave them a talk on the principles of the S. L. P. They hope to do good work.

Somagy has done very good work for the Hungarian S. L. P., getting twelve new members for their branch. He is a plain speaker, and I hope he will do good work in other cities as he has done here.

Emanuel Hauk.
Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 15.

PRICES AND WAGES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The reduction in prices of dry goods will not benefit the working man, neither will the reduction in leather. Rents will not be reduced, nor food products.

The most of the garments the workingman wears are ready-made. The contracts for material for this spring and summer were made last year, and the contracts for later on will make no difference in the price at retail. The manufacturers of garments have things down to starvation wages.

The decline of the price of gold will in a short time again bring a rise in all forms of commodities, and the much more advanced concentration squeeze the workingman more and more. This I see practically in my own affairs.

C. C. Crolley.
Pleasantville, N. Y., Jan. 15.

A WORD OF CHEER TO YOUNG AND CAMPBELL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to applaud the stand taken by Young and Campbell in favor of free speech in Richmond, Va. I hope we shall be able to reach the local magnate who so officiously Czarized them.

I was arrested in Philadelphia in 1894 while on my way to Washington with a petition to the National Government on behalf of the unemployed.

I was in Moyamensing prison for five days and finally released on \$800 bail. Up to this time I have never seen nor officially learned the charge against me.

I was speaking at a meeting of "The Society for Brotherly Love" in the city of "Brotherly Love." Had I been traveling under the auspices of the S. L. P., I have no doubt the Party would have compelled the powers that be to prove their case.

I sincerely hope this will be done in the case of Campbell and Young versus city of Richmond, Va.

M. D. Fitzgerald.

GOOD WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed fifteen dollars (\$15), for which send me Sue books. I am going to try to keep that much money at work moving the Sue books this year.

I will also get twelve yearly subs for the Weekly People this year, and sell a dollar's worth of literature with each one of them.

I will also sell twelve copies of "Woman" this year, and if it comes handy to do any more I will do it. I do not want this counted as "Loyal

Legion" work.

This is simply to help the Party Press to dispose of the stock it has on hand, to say nothing of getting it to the people who should read it.

The work of the "Loyal Legion" is something entirely different: it is to put the Daily People upon a free, independent, solid financial basis, so that it can take proper hold on every opportunity that the capitalist enemy leaves open, by his necessary blunders, to forward the interests and welfare of the working class.

That work can be easily done by one thousand comrades inside of five years, so when you join the Daily People "Loyal Legion" you are joining the most useful body of men and women on earth.

Their purpose is to make the Daily People strong enough to force the political and economic revolution to proper lines for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.

Can any one find any better use for himself? Can you find any better use for four cents a day and still say that you are an S. L. P. man? Four cents a day for the honor of being one of the most useful men or women on earth! Well, if that does not move you, I am sure a brick would not.

Wm. McCormick.
Rogers, Cal., Jan. 7.

TO THE MEMORY OF AN OLD, OLD FRIEND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—IN MEMORIAM. FULL DINNER PAIL.

Departed this life, of a natural death, still in the prime of earthly existence; surrounded by sympathizing friends and relatives, lamented by all who knew him.

He was stricken by paralysis last October, from which he was unable to recover. Everything possible was done to make his last moments comfortable, to ease his passing away.

The eminent Dr. Morgan, surrounded by Drs. Keene, Belmont, Rogers, Ryan and other equally well-known members of the profession, were present at the moment of crisis.

A hasty consultation showed them the utter hopelessness of the case. Injections and applications to relieve his pain were the only means remaining.

He was unconscious to the end. Funeral will take place in Chicago. The acting pallbearers will be: Big Stick—Nature Fake. Mollycoddle—Stand Patter.

\$5,000,000. Conspiracy—\$200,000 Slush Fund.

Honorary Pallbearers: Teddy Trustbuster—Elihu Trust-bulder. Grabitall Ryan—Injunction Taft.

Hallowed Rockefeller—Angel Rockefeller. Franchises Keene—Racetrack Belmont.

Divineight Baer—Homestead Carnegie. Checkoff Mitchell—Civic Federation Gompers.

Whiskey Guggenheim—Goldfield Sparks. Heap Prosperity—Fictitious Scrip.

Who'll Collect—Who'll Pay it. C. Dewey—The Twins—Tom Platt. Wall St. Angel Cortelyou.

Liberty of Speech Bonaparte. Committee on Arrangements. Undertakers—E. Z. Marks & Suckers.

(Unlimited). John L. Metzger. Chicago, Jan. 15.

SOCIALISM AND THE HOME.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed clipping from the "Binghamton Press" is worthy of consideration in the light of the oft-repeated assertion that "Socialism destroys the home"

and the inference that "Capitalism preserves it." Truly a magnificent system of society this which causes men to run away from the wives and children whom they cannot support.

Stamford, Conn., Jan. 15.

R. S. (Enclosure.)

APPLICATIONS FOR AID ARE COMING

in at the office of the Superintendent of the Poor Winfield S. Stone in larger numbers than for several years.

There are 150 inmates at the County farm, which is more than known for a long time.

The number of children that the public institutions are now being called on to care for is said by Superintendent Stone to be beyond anything known in the past.

The Susquehanna Valley Home is said to be full to its extreme capacity consistent with comfort and convenience.

St. Mary's Catholic Home is also crowded. This condition is said to be owing to the unusually large number of wo-

men who have been deserted by their husbands and can no longer support their children.

One instance came up in the office of the Superintendent of the Poor to-day that was pathetic. A woman whose husband left her with three children and had been forced to place the two oldest in one of the homes came in with the third and last, hardly more than a baby, to say that she could not find work enough to do to buy food for them both, and that the baby was too young to leave alone while she went out to try and find something to do.

The little one will be provided for. One thing Stone comments especially on is the pride of some of those who are now coming to him for assistance.

He told of a woman calling who was on the verge of starvation but who would not accept an order for groceries on a store in her vicinity, for she "did not want the neighbors to know she had to ask help."

POLITICS ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The revolutionists (?) in control of the S. P. here in San Francisco are demonstrating their ability to perform evolutions that are startling.

As a result of their activity, political plums fall into their lap. Some years ago the Socialist party had a representative on the election commission, but as they were not entitled to it according to law, Schmitz, the convict ex-"Labor" Mayor, always "anxious to uphold the law," refused to appoint a Socialist party man and gave the plum to another.

But things are different now; we have an "honest man" for Mayor and a sugar trustified ownership of the civic plums. Among the people honored by this Mayor with "political plums" is Cameron H. King of the Socialist party.

He has just been appointed an election commissioner. Cameron H. King is the father of the Jap exclusion plank that carried at the last State convention of the S. P.

He also wrote the reactionary platform that disgraced the name of Socialism in the recent campaign, when a specialized S. P. programme stood on the same ground as did the "Good Government" bourgeoisie.

Cameron H. King, Jr., did not get the appointment as an individual, but as an active Socialist. The Socialist party, through its county executive committee, ASKED for the appointment of King.

King himself urged the county executive committee to do it, and one of the arguments used was—"My father is a prominent lawyer who knows a close friend of Mayor Taylor, and my father will use his influence upon his friend, and his friend will influence Taylor and I will get the job."

It worked and now it is all right as far as the "class movement" is concerned. King promised the Socialist party \$40 a month as long as the political cinch lasts, and in that way the specialized municipality that controls the most vicious bourgeois paper on the coast—the same paper that urged the manhandling of Socialists—is giving \$40 a month to aid the Social Revolution!

Will the honest membership of the Socialist party in other cities stand for this?

R. A. Cochrane.
San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10.

THE "HERALD'S" GOLDFIELD SPECIAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I had an interview with the managing editor of the "Herald" to-day, as will be seen by the enclosed letter, and, so far from being permitted to reply to the tissue of misrepresentations which they propose to give as a history of the trouble in Goldfield, I came within an ace of being pitched out on my head.

Sam. A. Stodel.

MANAGING EDITOR, N. Y. HERALD.

Dear Sir:—

Regarding your attitude in re interview, in which a request was made of you for permission to present to your readers our side of the controversy as to the labor troubles in Goldfield, Nevada, and which you refused, I would state that, for several years, there has been considerable trouble through the metalliferous mining regions of the Western States and in all of these conflicts the side of the workers has been misrepresented, by what might be termed the "respectable" press of the country.

Inasmuch as you have advertised upon large posters, throughout the city, that your paper would publish on Sunday, Jan. 12th, 1908, a true story of the labor trouble at Goldfield, and having read your, as well as other, papers' "true" histories of labor troubles, and knowing perfectly well that these statements did not in any way tally with the facts, I felt it incumbent upon myself, as a member of the organization that is so vitally affected by your "true" statements, to make the request of you that was refused, viz., that you permit us the space in your columns, to reply to

whatever statements that did not fit the facts.

I did not expect that a paper of the seeming financial responsibility as yours, would be compelled to stoop so low as to have to back up the false and misleading advertisements, made by those interested in settling their worthless stock certificates based on "salted" claims, but called "gold mines."

As, by your attitude, you have convinced me that such is the case, I close, extending to you, however, my earnest sympathy which you sadly need. When you are compelled to descend to the level of a "tout" for a lot of cross-road, shooting gamblers and mining stock jiggers, you are indeed an object of pity. Trusting that your advertising of their wares will compensate you for the loss of your former personals, I am,

Yours respectfully,
S. A. Stodel,
Member Local 58, I. W. W.

PROSPERITY IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The panic that bit the country has not forgotten to deal a good stiff blow to the western part of the United States.

During the month of October work seemed to be plentiful; especially was this noticeable in the workingmen's exchanges, or what is better known as employment agencies, where notices of all kinds of jobs were posted up.

All of them wanted men for the Western Pacific, an extension of the Gould system to the Pacific Coast. Now the boards of the employment agencies are vacant, operations on the Western Pacific being at a standstill.

This is also true of other roads. The Southern Pacific system has reduced its construction force to a minimum, employing a force just sufficient to keep their road in some kind of running shape.

The operating force has been reduced about twenty per cent., and in the shops at Sacramento the force was reduced ten per cent.

The next move was to shorten the work day to eight hours a day with pay corresponding, meaning from one to two hours less a day, according to what branch of the industry one is working in.

Then the shops closed down entirely for four days during Christmas week, something that has not happened since 1891. This aroused the men to some extent, as living expenses are away beyond what their wages are. And this is not all.

The company built an eight-foot fence with about three feet of barbed wire above the fence, as if making preparations for drastic measures in the near future.

Of course, there were all kinds of speculations as to why the fence was built. The capitalist newspapers vied with one another in trying to explain away this incident in favor of the company and asserted it was to prevent stealing of iron and brass.

The blacksmiths sent a committee to San Francisco to try to get a nine-hour day, with ten hours pay. The company, expecting trouble, may have built the fence for that purpose.

The blacksmiths, however, came to the conclusion that this was a bad time to ask for better conditions, and therefore recalled their committee to wait for a more propitious day.

However, the men are uneasy, as something very sour may be handed them on the 18th, the next pay day.

The towns and cities are filled with unemployed, and numbers are being thrown into the bull pen as vagrants. Usually these are given from one to twenty-four hours to leave town.

How long, O workers, will you stand for such conditions, when by a little effort on your part you could do away with them by organizing in the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party.

Organized politically and industrially, you could laugh at the capitalist class and their financial panics; take and hold the industries, and keep on producing for ourselves instead of millions of our class being thrown on the streets as they are to-day.

So O workers, to industrial freedom.

A. Gilhaus.
Stockton, Cal., Jan. 8.

JONES—FLYNN.

Thomas and Mrs. Flynn announce the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, to John A. Jones, of Duluth, Minn., at Two Harbors, Wis., on Jan. 7, 1908.

BARGAIN LOT OF PAMPHLETS.

Of the pamphlets issued in the Buzz-Saw series we still have a quantity of: American Farmer.

Money. The Trust. To close them out will send 100 copies, assorted, for one dollar.

New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

LETTER-BOX

Off-hand answers to correspondents.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—

Now to your fifth question—At the Stuttgart and other Socialist International Congresses, each delegation ratifies its own credentials.

Only in case of objection being raised to any credential, either by some one from the delegation itself, or from the outside, is the matter submitted to the Congress in plenary session.

At the Stuttgart Conference the S. L. P. ratified its own credentials and so did the S. P. As to the I. W. W. credentials, they being new, they were jointly ratified by the S. L. P. and the S. P. delegation.

"READER," NIOBRARA, NEB.—

The Socialist Labor Party proper was organized in 1890 in this city. There was before that a Socialistic Labor Party, before that a number of Socialistic forerunners, but nothing of the concrete and compact nature that sprang up in 1890.

The Socialist Labor Party may, in view of these facts, be considered the first in the field in America. Next question next week.

"P. O'R., SCHERRER, IND.—

Out of charity for you your letter will not be published. If the Cincinnati correspondent erred in his criticism of Father McGrady, the way to enlighten him and his readers is to state the facts in opposition and present the better argument.

Truth cannot be promoted, least of all a Christian feeling, by wild denunciations of "that thing in Cincinnati," that "rattlesnake," etc. Such language smacks of the ire of religious intolerance that has stained red the pages of the Dark Ages.

G. L. B., NEW YORK.—

Such terms as "Capitalist," "Capital," etc., words with a historic evolution back of them, can not be defined in a few words. Read Marx's "Capital"; if you have no time, for that, read the Kautsky pamphlets (Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, this city) on the "Capitalist Class" and the "Working Class." Trusting you will do so, the following off-hand definitions may be ventured upon:

"Capital" is the privately owned, and so highly developed plant of production, that it disables those holding inferior plants from competing with those holding the superior ones, and that, consequently, keeps the proletariat (those without any plant whatever) in the subjection of wage slavery—that is: a condition in which they can not exercise their labor function without surrendering the bulk of their product to the holders of capital.

"Capitalist" is the holder of such plants of production. "Capitalism" is the social system that is builded upon "Capital."

G. A. M., TORONTO, CANADA.—

1st. The best thing is to drop the matter. 2nd. The price of the Daily People in Canada is—for three months, \$2.00; for six months, \$4.00; for 1 year, \$7.50—sayeth the Business Manager.

J. M., SEATTLE, WASH.—

Marx's "Capital" expressly indicates that a commodity, in the category of capitalist wealth, must be something upon which labor-power was expended. It must have that quality besides, of course, the additional quality of being something useful.

As labor-power was never expended upon the sun (at least there is no record thereof) the sun may be left out of the game.

As to your criticism of Frank Bohn's introduction to "Value, Price and Profit," it will be submitted to the comrade, and published together with his answer.

E. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—

If you correctly understood J. J. Duffy to say that the Editor of The People stated to the N. E. C. that he had a letter from you about him, his report is without foundation in fact.

E. R., PATERSON, N. J.—

The address will be published. It would have been published ere this, but for a frightful accumulation of work in this office.

A. C. M'G., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—

Never criticize a statement, quoted from a book, before you have verified the correctness of the quotation. Loose quoting is an unfortunate feature in the movement. We are not aware that Hunter's book contains the passage.

H. W., SAGINAW, MICH.; H. O'N., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; E. M'D., NEWPORT NEWS, VA.; E. R., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; A. T. N., HOLLAND, MICH.; J. B. O., BOSTON, MASS.; A. M. W., WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND; W. H. M., DALLAS, TEX.; J. C., NEW YORK.—

Matter received.

AS TO UNITY

[In this column, and under the above head, will be reproduced the official acts taken by the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Party organizations on the Unity Resolutions, adopted by the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P., at its semi-annual session, January 5-8 of this year, and also extracts, without comment, from S. L. P., S. P., and other papers, on the said resolutions.]

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 12, 1908. Convention of the Public Ownership Party (Socialist Party), State of Minnesota.

WHEREAS, Capitalism in this country has reached the stage of development that it finds itself already top-heavy in its endeavors to maintain itself as a ruling force; and WHEREAS, The need is imperative for a united movement of those who are conscious of the class struggle and who recognize the necessity of political action based on class lines; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates of the Public Ownership (Socialist Party), in State convention assembled, do hereby endorse the resolution adopted by National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party on January 6, 1908, which suggests a national Socialist unity conference.

We herewith instruct our national committeemen from this State to suggest and vote accordingly; that the members chosen to act as delegates in such conference shall be chosen from the rank and file of the membership of our Party, and that no member of the National Committee or National Executive Committee, nor our National Secretary, shall be eligible to serve on such committee in conference, other than as ex-officio members, with right to voice, but no vote.

We suggest also that the Socialist Labor Party shall be guided in its conduct accordingly. We also suggest that no Editor on any Socialist publication shall be elected to membership on such conference.

Adopted without discussion—now being submitted to referendum vote. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Duluth, Minn., Jan. 14, 1908.

[From New York Jewish "WARHEIT" (S. P.) January 8, 1908.] When in Germany "Bernsteinites" and "Kautskyites," who differ greatly in principle, in philosophy and tactics, are united in one party, it is certainly possible that in America the "De Leonites" and the "Anti-De Leonites," who in point of fact are all De Leonites, can be united.

[From New York Jewish "VORWAERTS" (S. P.), January 9, 1908.] Let not our S. P. comrades argue that in the united party the S. L. P. will issue its own publications as the organs of the minority, and that they will continue to abuse us as they have done until now. It is to be hoped the S. L. P. will not do so. And if they should do so, they could do no worse than "our own" Victor Berger is doing. Berger is no less abusive than De Leon, but I prefer De Leon a thousand times because he upholds positive Socialist principles, whereas Berger is abusive in behalf of the most abominable of race-hatreds.—B. Feigenbaum.

[From Milwaukee, Wis., "SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD" (S. P.), January 11, 1908.] The national executive of the S. L. P. is now making overtures for unity with our national party. In spite of the temporary boost given them by the I. W. W. wave, their party has been growing weaker and weaker, until it is now on its last legs. But we are not forming any new parties, and if the S. L. P. remnant wants to unite with us they have always the chance to make application to join our ranks as individuals.

[From New York "WORKER" (S. P.) January 11, 1908.] The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, in session at New York this week, adopted a long resolution expressing its desire for unity with the Socialist Party. The resolution provides for the election of a committee of seven and asks the Socialist Party to appoint a like-committee, the two to meet in joint session in March and try to devise a plan for the unification of the parties, which plan shall then be submitted to general vote of each party for approval or rejection.

The matter will of course be given careful consideration by our party in a spirit of comradeship and devotion to the cause. No one, we suppose, will doubt that unity is desirable if it can be effected on such a basis as to conserve and increase the aggregate power of the now severed organizations in the battle against capitalism. We hope that no conditions will be attached to the proposal on either side which would pre-

vent the most exact expression of the will of the membership in both parties on this momentous question. That there are difficulties, no one can deny; difference of views as to tactics constitutes one—it remains to be seen how considerable; animosities engendered by nine years of separation and often of conflict constitute another, which we hope may not prove insuperable. It depends on the spirit evinced on both sides to show whether these difficulties can be overcome.

[From New York "DAILY TRADE RECORD" January 14, 1908.] The steps which have been taken to amalgamate the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party will, it is the belief of union authorities, give a great impetus to the movement for an independent organization of radical unions, of which the Industrial Workers of the World and the United Hebrew Trades at the present time form the basis.

The Socialist Labor Party, under the leadership of Daniel De Leon, is uncompromisingly opposed to the American Federation of Labor, and is the backbone of the Industrial Workers of the World. The United Hebrew Trades of New York and similar Jewish central labor bodies in the principal cities are allied with the Social Democratic Party.

This party has differed from the other in that it has stood for friendly relations with all labor unions and for the attainment of its ends through social reform means. Its policy, in other words, was one of opportunism and that of its contemporary, no compromise with capitalism. This division is the natural division in the Socialist ranks the world over, and the movement spoken of contemplates bridging the chasm between the American Socialists in and out of the unions.

Special Offer

Price of FLASH-LIGHTS Reduced from 25 Cents to 10 Cents.

Here is an opportunity for you to do a little propaganda work among Socialists and even those not Socialists may be interested in this proposition:—For one month only, from JANUARY 16th to FEBRUARY 16th, we offer the FLASH-LIGHTS . . . of the . . . AMSTERDAM CONGRESS . . . for . . . 10 CENTS A COPY.

At this price you should be able to send us an order for at least ten copies.

This work is the Best Review Extant of the International Socialist Movement.

No student of

OFFICIAL

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

N. E. C. OF CANADA
Regular meeting of N. E. C. of Canada was held at London, January 12.

TO THE STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
This is to inform you that on and after this date all correspondence intended for the National Executive Committee...

TO ALL S. L. P. SECTIONS
Please report name and address of your authorized agent of The People.

NEW YORK S. E. C.
Meeting of committee was held Friday, January 17, at 28 City Hall Place.

TO SECTIONS IN NEW YORK STATE
In accordance with circular letter sent the sections a few days ago, Edmund Moonelis, Secretary Correspondence Bureau...

BUFFALO, ATTENTION!
The Scandinavian Socialist Club of Buffalo will give their First Grand Masque Ball at Niagara Hall...

SCHENECTADY, ATTENTION!
Section Schenectady has arranged to have Harry Gunn canvass for subscriptions to the Party Press...

SECTION RENNELAER'S OFFICERS
At meeting held Jan. 12th, the following officers were elected: Jos. Duffy, Organizer; F. Passano, Secretary...

SECTION PASSAIC COUNTY
The following new officers have been elected: Organizer—Ernest Romary, 208 Kearney street.

SECTION SOMERVILLE'S OFFICERS
Section Somerville, Mass., reports the election of officers as follows: Organizer, F. Hansen, 90 Harvard st., Medford.

SECTION PLAINFIELD'S OFFICERS
Section Plainfield, N. J., elected officers as follows: Organizer, Ernest Oatley; Financial Secretary, Chas. Sandberg.

SECTION NEWPORT NEWS ELECTS
At a meeting held Jan. 12th, Section Newport News, Va., elected officers as follows: Organizer, Edward Schade.

SECTION MILWAUKEE'S NEW OFFICERS
At a meeting held Saturday, January 4th, Section Milwaukee, Wis., elected the following officers: Organizer, F. G. Kremer.

SECTION TACOMA'S OFFICERS
Section Tacoma, Wash., elected officers for the ensuing term as follows: Organizer, A. Payne; Recording Secretary, James McCall.

PHILADELPHIA S. L. P. LECTURES
Sunday, Jan. 26—L. Katz. Subject, Labor Problem.
Sunday, Feb. 2—J. Whitehead. Subject, The Textile Workers.

\$1.00 BOOKS
Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola

SECTION PLANS AND PREPARATIONS

THAT SHOULD RESULT IN BENEFIT TO THE PROPAGANDA AND THE PARTY PRESS.

For the week ending Friday January 17th, we received 143 subs to The Weekly People and 34 mail subs to The Daily People, a total of 177.

Those sending five or more were H. Keiser, Providence, R. I., 9; P. E. Dr. Lee, Troy, N. Y., 7; J. White, Connecticut, 5.

By states The Weekly People subs came as follows: Ariz. 2, Calif. 19, Colo. 4, Conn. 11, Ills. 1, Ind. 3, La. 2, Me. 1, Mass. 4, Mich. 1, Minn. 3, Mo. 3, Mont. 2, N. J. 3, N. Y. 24, Ohio 11, Ore. 1, Penn. 5, R. I. 9, Tex. 5, Utah 1, Va. 1, Wash. 13, Wis. 3.

We are in hopes that a greater number of Weekly People subs will be forthcoming very soon. Comrade Farrell, formerly of Lowell, Mass., is now in Milwaukee, and if he does as well there in getting subs as when in Lowell the Milwaukee list is sure to grow.

FROM DENVER TO LOS ANGELES

ADVENTURES OF A WAGE SLAVE ALONG THE ROAD—THE JOURNEY ACROSS THE CONTINENT COMPLETED.

By SAMUEL STODOL

While in Denver, Colorado, I was successful in capturing some work, which consisted of three temporary jobs—as extra salesman for a "Wreck" sale, extra wage slave during the holiday week, and for two days before Christmas.

The boy who secured the job was kept wrapping up packages for three days, then laid off. He returned begging for more work, but he was not given the chance, as the boss thought the salesman could do all the wrapping necessary.

At two o'clock in the morning children met the train at Glenwood Springs to "spring" some hot tomatoes at passengers in the train.

The city of Salt Lake is forgetting the doctrines of "Brigand" Young, and last Sunday afternoon it witnessed a mass meeting to protest against the style of law and order practised by the capitalist class in Goldfield, Nevada.

From Salt Lake I came direct to Los Angeles, called the "City of Angels," but I found crowds of angels with rags for wings struggling in an employment office for a fake job.

New Year's Day was celebrated in Pasadena with a parade of flowers, and consisted of floats carrying beautiful women and the native fruits and flowers of California.

The float representing a drug store was heartily enjoyed by the cocaine fiends from the balconies of the hotels as the float passed by.

The veterans of the Civil War marched in the procession with the "business" element, and the Spanish-American War volunteer boys were in line to show that they survived the canned beef war diet.

I left the place and obtained a position across the street from that store and received \$6.32 for the day and a half before Christmas and a "lay-off" with the rest of the salesmen for a Christmas present.

to canvass for subs; the Colorado S. E. C. have a canvasser out; so have the Connecticut S. E. C. and Salt Lake intend to supplement the Section work by the effort of one man devoting his entire time to sub-getting.

We have a supply of the pamphlet "Development of Socialism in Great Britain." Five cents a copy.

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The Socialist Labor Party of Denver have their headquarters with the Industrial Workers of the World. Both organizations have been holding educational meetings on the street, and in their hall on Sunday evenings.

On Thursday morning, December 27th, I boarded a Rio Grande train bound for Salt Lake City, Utah.

At two o'clock in the morning children met the train at Glenwood Springs to "spring" some hot tomatoes at passengers in the train.

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OPERATING FUND.

Had it not been that one comrade sent in a donation of twenty-five dollars there would have been little to report on this fund for the week.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes Schnabel Milwaukee, Wis., \$25.00; Boesche Cincinnati, O., 1.00; Schenectady, N. Y., 1.00; Roumer, Shawmut, Cal., 1.00; Francis, New York, .55.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOTICE.
To the members and to readers of the Daily and Weekly People, Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, will give a Dance and Bazaar at Grunz's Hall, 1500 South 3rd street, S.-E. corner 3rd and Barry streets, on SATURDAY evening, February 1st.

Those wishing to donate presents for the bazaar, please send them to Albert Kaucher, 1318 So. 7th street, St. Louis, Mo.

Capitalism is Cannibalism - Socialism our only Salvation. Workingmen of ALL Countries UNITE. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain! READ THE WEEKLY PEOPLE and learn what International Socialism means.

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

in coming forward with their float, just to let some easy marks know they are around.

United States sailors carried along a flag that was on the U. S. S. Bennington, a ship that sunk in San Diego harbor. They did not show the United States flag that was carried by the miners of Hazelton, Pa., and made hol(e)y by the bullets from Sheriff Martin and his deputies.

From Los Angeles to Pasadena the trolley car passes by an ostrich farm, but the owner has a high board fence erected to prevent any one peering at the birds without coughing up 25 cents at the gate.

Los Angeles is very similar to New York. It has its gambling dens, its tendorloin, its string of "hock shops," the Bowery style of streets with a bunch of "pullers-in" to take care of innocent visitors.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:
Was there ever a boy or girl who did not enjoy birthday parties? Of course you like them. But I hope you are not all like the little fellow next door.

"Well?" asked his mother. "I've had enough of THAT," said he, pointing at the frolicking party; "but when are we going to have THIS, the birthday party?" and he anxiously looked at the decorated tables.

February is almost here. Of all months, it is the great American "Birthday Month." It is the "patriotic" month. The four men whose birthdays nearly every school child will learn about are Washington, Lincoln, and Longfellow and Lowell.

In their fight for Freedom they used mighty instruments. While Washington and Lincoln used both the sword and the pen, Longfellow and Lowell did their share with the pen only.

You will hear in school very much about these men. But still more will be left unsaid. Only the fighters for Liberty, among whom the Socialists are the most ardent and most reasonable, can you learn the truth.

When you write your compositions, be sure to get in the thoughts of these men on liberty, slavery, equality and government. Show to your teachers and classmates that these men now honored suffered on account of their ideas, just as to-day the fighters for equality and justice are still suffering.

While you are writing compositions, don't forget the "Children's Hour," where you can have them in print.

Suppose you begin with January. Take Thomas Paine for a starter: "Born January ; died ; his greatest writings: Common Sense, The Crises, The Rights of Man, and the Age of Reason. Then give a short sketch of his life, works and sufferings.

Yours for Justice and Love. AUNT ANNETTA.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Do you know that when you send in an article written on both sides of the paper to any newspaper, that article gets safely deposited in the wastepaper basket? Please don't tempt me any more.

A LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.
Dear little Comrades and Aunt Annetta: I would like to tell you what happened to two Socialist speakers, Mr. Young and Mr. Campbell, in Richmond, Va.

On Saturday afternoon, while they were speaking to a large crowd on Sixth and Broad streets, a policeman came up and told them to stop talking and move on.

The fun of the thing was, that while the two men were being arrested, the crowd shouted, "Hurrah for Socialism!"

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE.
The theory of Socialism is interestingly and well set forth in the following:
1. The Working Class.
2. The Capitalist Class.
3. The Class Struggle.
4. The Socialist Republic.
5. Address on Preamble I. W. W.

I hope wage slavery will be abolished by the time I grow up to be a man. Your little comrade, Henry Blerisch, 200 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

[Bravo! Comrade Henry. Let's have more such letters from you and others. How old are you, and do you go to school, or are you one of the Little White Slaves? How do you think wage slavery will be abolished? Let us hear from you again.

A NEW HOLIDAY.
U. S. Senator Hansborough of North Dakota has put in a bill in Congress to create a new national holiday in honor of Columbus—October 12th, as Discovery Day.

FAMINE IN INDIA.
India is one of the richest portions of Asia and one of the richest possessions of Great Britain. Its rich, fertile plains produce wheat, corn and rice.

When millions are dying by the roadside cartloads of grain are being shipped out of the country to England.

Under Socialism this could not be. There would be no masters to rob the worker of his earnings from Mother Nature. Each and every one who was willing to work would have plenty for himself and family.

What would be left over would be stored for times of drought or frost. When any part of the world would not have enough, these store-houses would supply them.

Famines would be unheard of under Socialism. Let us join hands with our sisters and brothers around the world, and hasten the day of Plenty and Comfort to all those who deserve it by their useful labor.

MARBLES.
About 8,000 years ago, the little Egyptian boys also played marbles. But theirs were far more beautiful than those used to-day.

At excavations near Cairo, many beautiful relics were unearthed. Among these were many varieties of beautiful marbles, showing that the game is old.

The Egyptian tombs held beautiful jewelry, daggers, statues, decorated coffins, models of boats, houses and camp chairs just like those of our times.

The weakling lives in his memories of yesterday, the sluggard in his hope of to-morrow; but there is only one day in the calendar of wisdom and that is the present.—Poor Richard.

There are no fractions in the mathematics of right and wrong. A thing is not truth until it is a whole truth. What seems half a truth is a whole lie.—Watchman.

THE FOLLOWING FIVE PAMPHLETS WILL GIVE THE READER THE GROUND WORK OF THE PRINCIPLES AND TACTICS OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT:
1. Socialism.
2. What Means This Strike?
3. Reform or Revolution.
4. Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
5. Socialism Versus Anarchism.

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