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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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IN A NUTSHELL

THE GIST OF MATTERS RECORDED DAY BY DAY.

Property Rules Man—Facts and Figures Which Show What Destroys the Home—Shippey to Learn What McParland Learned—Roosevelt Advises Mothers.

"Man rules property" so say the visionaries. "Property rules man" so say the intelligent Socialists. By the looks of things the capitalist press has swung in line with the Socialists. The issues of one single day furnish scores of proofs that the Socialists are right. The Prince of Sagan leaves Europe for America obedient to Anna Gould's millions. The Dunlop heirs pronounce their father insane obedient to the orders of the property that they would seize by breaking their father's will. Forgeries and embezzlements galore are recorded—each one committed at the behest of property. Laws, once thought wise, are, at the command of property, declared wrong. And life, once held sacred, is taken by the decree of death pronounced by Property. Capitalist society turns the means into the end—and the world into pandemonium.

The horrors of the class struggle, as conducted by the capitalist class against the still blindly groping and, therefore, improperly organized working class, have raised one more gruesome monument—2,500 dead workers high at Iquique, Chile—to attest the utter inhumanity of capitalism, and light the path of Socialism.

The Sugar Trust Senator McCarren's demand at Albany for an investigation of the savings banks does not do things—either it places the Senator in the category of a "Friend of the Poor," upon the theory that the savings bank is "the poor man's bank"; or it is the latest proof of the oft demonstrated fact that the workingmen are not in the savings banks, that the claim that theirs are the millions of deposits is false, and that the real depositors are the rich, whose interests the Senator seeks to protect.

One may gauge the depth of the intellect of some of the philanthropists who have been uttering themselves by the views of the young woman who, anxious to "prevent children from acquiring the habit of stealing," proposed that the pushcarts with eatables be abolished. The children, being hungry, steal from the pushcarts in the congested districts. The young woman's "philanthropy" would not see to it that the hunger of the children be allayed, but would inflict additional hunger upon the already hungry pushcart vendors by taking their occupation from them.

He who is ever desirous of the real instead of the romantic may add to his storehouse of fact on "How Statesmen Are Made," if he watch the political conventions in the coming campaign. In Florida and now in Delaware rival Republican delegations are matters of fact. Exciting contests will result for admission to the national convention. Who will say that these contests will be anything but demonstrations of devotion to American ideals and love of country? And who will say that the same contests are the result of there being boodle available to seat or unseat delegations in favor of a particular "statesman" that is to be? Perish the thought.

If Miss Helen Varick Boswell had for her express purpose to strike a blow at the solar plexus of the Sunday School theory of matrimony she could not have done better than she did in her address to the Portia Club on the 12th instant. She gave facts and figures to show that the high earnings of the men in Panama make it next to impossible for any establishment to keep single women. The women are married as fast as they come. Upon innumerable facts of that nature, excellently marshaled in Bebel's "Woman under Socialism." Socialism maintains that marriage depends upon material well-being. Seeing Socialism necessarily would promote material well-being, Socialism is the rearer of the Home and the Family, their shield, and the guaranty of their purity, while capitalism, which promotes popular misery, is the destroyer of the Home and the Family, their scourge, and the breather of impurity into them.

It looks very much as if Chief Shippey is about to make the experience of McParland. McParland found out that the year 1907 was not the year 1887: workingmen could not be railroaded to the gallows upon perjured testimony in 1907 as was done in 1887. And now Chief Shippey is finding out that 1908 is not 1887. The police can not now cause the death of innocent men with the impunity and profit that they did in 1887. The investigation of Chief Shippey is now demanded. Imagine the investigation of Capt. Bonfield being demanded in 1887!

Jehovah is said to have made the world out of nothing. That is the job Roosevelt assigns to the "mother." She is to bring up children sound in mind and body, and plenty of them—upon nothing. As a wage slave her earnings are even smaller than her husband's. With that nothing to begin with she is to produce "a nation of heroes."

Under headlines, that start flamboyantly stating that the membership of the Socialist party of this State has risen majestically to 4,000, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the 11th instant peters down to the petering announcement that "The Worker" can not continue, and that a special meeting of the State Committee decided unanimously to consider at its next regular session the proposition to reduce the paper from 6 to 4 pages and to change its name.—The S. P. is weaker, infinitely, than it looks; the S. L. P. is infinitely stronger than it seems.

It is truthfully reported from Omaha that "the marked resumption of activity on the railroads is an evidence that confidence is returning." Truthful though the Omaha report is, it is incomplete. It should be completed so as to read: "The marked resumption of activity on the railroads is an evidence that confidence is returning in the capacity of the railroad companies to continue their depredations upon the country with impunity."

"The section laborers, on the section at Oelwein, demanded an increase in wages, and when the company refused to comply with their demands, every wheel in the shop was stopped until the company conceded to the terms demanded to the section men." When President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Railway Co. travels all the way to London to give this example of the "arrogance" of American labor, is it not about time the workers in every industry combined effectively so as to show a little similar "arrogance" to their own employers! Away with craft-divided Unionism, which enables only the employer to be arrogant.

Prof. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, beautifully pierced the fable of the "freedom of contract." Observing that the day of chattel slavery is now no more, the professor remarked that "a further interference in the field of the so-called 'freedom of contract' cannot be considered bold." Correct. The chattel slave did not become a slave because he was free to choose; he was captured and forced thereto. The wage worker does not freely accept the terms of his employer; he is compelled by physical necessity to do so. It will not be boldness or irreverence to abolish this condition; it will only be justice.

Jerome joins Police Commissioner Bingham in declaring that "crime in on the increase." The Chief Clerk in the office of the District Attorney reports 28 per cent. more indictments last year than in 1906. No wonder. During 1907 the fishing nets of the law were thrown over the capitalist camp and made their haul. Were the process to be kept up, the increased of indicted crime for 1908 would be 95 per cent larger than in 1907. And if kept up still longer, then the first result would be the landing of the whole capitalist class into the penitentiary, with the final result that crime would then drop down to zero. But that work is preserved for the working class itself, politically organized in the class-conscious Socialist Labor Party, and its ballot backed by the class-conscious industrialized Union.

The fathers ate sour grapes and the children's teeth were set on edge. The ruling capitalists cut their capers, and the 15,000 cotton mill operatives of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., have to mourn over a 10 per cent. reduction in wages.

SETTLED? NO; ONLY BEGUN

With a complacency that puts one in mind of the complacency with which capitalists sit back in their chairs and indulge in some quiet chuckling at the "impotence of Labor," the business and professional interests, that run the so-called Socialist party, are declaring that the Unity Question is settled.

"Settled"? No; only begun. During the last eight years, scores upon scores of men joined the Socialist party, never knowing of the Socialist Labor Party, and never, therefore knowing just what it was they joined. Their joining of the S. P. brought them into contact with the Socialist Movement. Protectionists first demand a protective tariff from the Government on the plea of the "infancy" of their industry. The implied inference is that, after the respective industry has ceased to be "infant," the tariff prop may be removed. When the "infancy" period is over, the protectionists, having fastened their clutches on the Government, insist that the tariff prop continue. So with the business and professional men in the S. P. National Committee. At first the claim was that the S. L. P. was food too solid for "beginners." With that, justification was sought for a party of "breadness." When, however, the new recruits ceased to be "beginners," the same professional and business interests were confronted with a new problem—the problem of keeping the blinkers on the "beginners" and keep them dwarfed to a "beginners" status. The problem was difficult. Calumny of the S. L. P. was resorted to in all manner of underground ways, and lures were held out with the rattle of prospective big votes to some "popular" Presidential candidate. All this notwithstanding the evidence increased of there being a tangible element in the S. P. that was no longer

at the "beginners" stage, and with many of whom, having become acquainted with S. L. P. literature, the slanders against the S. L. P. ceased to have weight. This growing and alert element in the rank and file were pushed in the right direction. Conditions were pushing them:

First, the panic. The panic was the external manifestation of years of capitalist iniquities. The inevitable crash came, with the inevitable result—widespread suffering on the part of the working class. The prospect of a Socialist Movement presenting a continued divided front to the masses implied the prospect of losing the panic opportunity;

Second, and as a consequence of the first, the number of those were increasing who refused to join the Socialist Movement "so long as it was divided";

Third, the Anarchist scare. This scare has reached its semi-acute stage in these days. Its fully acute stage is at hand. But, long before even the semi-acute stage set in, it was casting its shadow before it. The scheme was obvious from the start—to involve the Socialist Movement in the broil, and then have both jumped upon.

Under such circumstances, DUTY gave the command. The S. P., held by the throat by what the independent "Warheit" correctly calls "Business Socialism" did not obey the command. The S. L. P., being a self-governing body, stood upon no ceremonies of etiquette. It obeyed the command given by DUTY. It issued the invitation for Unity. How dead to "Business Socialism" the S. L. P. is transpired from the conduct of the S. P. National Committee. They, the head of the "broad," the "autonomous," the "anti-Popery" S. P. did not dare to consult their rank and file. Disfranchising them from a word in the matter the "Business Socialists" of the

S. P. National Committee refused to confer.

Such a state of things is a "settler" of many things, but it is not a settler of "Disunity." On the contrary. Whatever is honorable, whatever is true, whatever is intelligent in the S. P. will rise in revolt at such an action. No honorable, no true, no intelligent Socialist will care to face the proletariat of the land in the pending national campaign—with the industrial panic driving the workers to Socialist meetings, and with the capitalist politicians persecuting Socialists under the pretence of prosecuting dynamic Anarchists—and be confronted with the cry: "Why do you not unite!"

The S. L. P. can face the cry. Its answer is ready. It was ready to unite. The S. P. would not; would not even allow its members a chance to express themselves. "Why?" will be the natural question that would follow.

Disunity is not settled. The issue of Unity is just started. "Business Socialism" has furnished a new test to the Socialist. The Socialists will be found united—presenting a united front to the capitalist parties. Bogus or "Business Socialism," will be on the opposite side, contributing by its division to the capitalist furor against Socialism—and making hay while the sun of the political campaign lasts. Professional Socialism or Laborism, is essentially a business affair. Campaigns offer chances.

The path to Unity is now clear. Unity will be effected. And when effected the field will lie strewn with prostrate "business" candidates; shattered "business" editors; and the debris of the "business" schemes concocted against the storm-center of the Socialist Movement in the land—the indestructible, the Fighting S. L. P.

SUPPRESS "ANARCHY"

DENVER POLICE REVOKE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH AT WILL.

Authorities Admit They Know No Remedy for Present Crisis—Claim Taxpayers Will Not Stand for Employing Idle Workmen.

Denver, Colo., March 6.—At this time, when reports from all over the country show that the public authorities are suppressing Socialist agitation, the conditions here may be also cast up. Ignoring the guarantee of free speech and free assemblage, the local police are granting "permits" and revoking permits at pleasure. This is clearly a usurpation of right. If anyone says anything in violation of law why not arrest him for the deed? But where do the authorities get the power of preventing a man's right to talk?

Local 125 Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party Local had permits to hold meetings at the corner of Eighteenth and Larimer streets. A "radical" speaker of the Socialist party had given mortal offense to the "powers that be" by daily speeches to the unemployed to march to the City Hall and demand work. Their permits were cancelled.

A Socialist Labor Party man interviewed the Fire and Police Board a few days before this happened, and a permit was obtained for the Socialist Labor Party. The Board inquired as to the difference between the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party and were highly amused at the presumption of a small body like the Socialist Labor Party going on the ballot. A few questions were also asked anent the meetings being held at Eighteenth and Larimer streets by the Socialist party. The statements made by the Socialist speaker were quoted, and admissions were made by the officials that the causes and remedies of the present crisis baffled them. Their attention was called to the speech of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, who spoke in Denver the previous evening, and admitted that he didn't know the remedy. They claimed it was impossible for the city to provide work for the unemployed as only certain appropriations could be made and the taxpayers were already complaining against the existing taxes.

The S. L. P. permit was granted, and so far retained, but the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist party

permits were cancelled. The I. W. W. received a new permit later for the street corner, but four policemen swooped down on them as soon as the meeting was opened.

The Socialist party men are talking loudly of holding meetings without a permit. Being composed mostly of small business men they feel they are foemen worthy of the steel of the capitalist class. They will make a determined fight, but it will be tough on them, as "Law and Order" in Colorado has an infamous history. The experiences of the Western Federation of Miners shed a brilliant light on this score.

UNITY.

The next issue of the Weekly People, March 28, will contain the stenographically reported address of Daniel De Leon on Unity, delivered at New Pnythagoras Hall, New York, on Feb. 21. Organizations and others are requested to send in advance orders to Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, New York, to secure same.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

A Success Every Way—Concert Praised by All—Many Visitors from Out of Town Present—Everyone Highly Pleased.

Another one of those crowded days of merrymaking and jollification for which Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, is famous and which are making history for Grand Central Palace was held in the monster arcade on the 15th inst., on the occasion of the Daily People annual spring festival. The affair was gratifying, indeed, to those who planned, arranged and participated in it. The attendance, between 2,500 and 3,000, is larger even than was expected, in view of the panic which has turned 500,000 out of work in this city; and, of course, where numbers were, the sinews of war were also forthcoming.

The concert given by members of the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House was a first-rate performance. The music was greatly appreciated by the large audience.

Moving pictures followed the close of the concert, and when this part of the program was over the volunteer corps of the section were kept on the jump. The restaurant and tea corners did rush business. The bazaar stands fell somewhat behind, but did much better than was expected by those manning the tables. This was gratifying indeed. The N. Y. Labor News Co. reported its sales

(Continued on page 6.)

BETRAYING LABOR

JOHN M. WALKER, SOCIALIST PARTY MAN, PLEADS FOR BOSSES.

When Questioned He Admits Inability to Force Operators to Observe Agreements—Miners Forced to Give up Strike by Union Officers Who Refuse Men Transfer Cards to Work Elsewhere.

Duquoin, Ill., March 11.—Efforts are being made here to force five hundred striking miners to return to work at the company's terms. Worst of all is the fact that John Walker of Socialist Party fame and champion of John Mitchell, is the man who is the go-between. This fellow returned to Peoria, saw Superintendent Eaton, made an "agreement" and then sent a letter instructing the miners to go back to work.

But the miners said "No," and refused to do as bidden. Therefore Mr. Walker came upon the scene to persuade them. He received a good trimming at the hands of a local miner John M. Francis. Walker clearly understood the sentiment was against him and his speech was one continuous appeal to the men to leave their sinful ways. When he finished talking Francis asked how it would be possible to compel the operators to observe the new agreement if they did not live up to the one of the last two years, and Walker admitted he was "put up a tree" by the questions.

Francis then went after the speaker and spoke in plain terms. He said: "Mr. Walker, you told us we must remember the operators; that there were two sides to a question, and if we were in Eaton's place we would want to do as he does." Francis neatly punctured this treacherous talk by an illustration. Said he: "Suppose the squirrels of the woods held a conclave and decided to appoint officers to be on the lookout for the hunters who killed and preyed upon their kind. Suppose further that these officers came in from their posts and said to the group of assembled squirrels, 'We must remember that there are sides to this question, that we should also consider the hunters' side of the case,' what would those squirrels think of their officers?" This point went home and the meeting adjourned.

Some of the governing powers there tried to have a W. T. Morris speak, but he was not allowed to proceed. This man works as an insurance agent for the

mine operators and still holds membership in the U. M. W.

The meeting was adjourned to next day. The labor leaders then forced the men back to work, refusing to give them transfer cards to work elsewhere, although some of the men had found jobs in other places. Thus these labor leaders are doing the work for the master class as the bloodhounds in the South did for their masters. They hold the men down and prevent them from shaking off the yoke of slavery.

Superintendent Eaton is sending down all kinds of powder and the men are compelled to use it. However, the men may strike again, and Eaton has sent a telegram for the same John Walker, Socialist Party member. These are the fellows who fight the Industrial Workers of the World. They know that their dirty work would be stopped by such an organization.

IN MEMORY OF MARX.

Mass-Meeting Celebration at Progress Rooms.

Under auspices of the Russian Social Democratic organization and the "Bund" a mass meeting was held on the 13th of this month in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, also of the Paris Commune and contemporary events. H. Slobodin was chairman. The speakers were O'Neill, Gutwirth, De Leon and an ex-member of the Duma.

De Leon said in substance that only that forenoon a lady visitor asked him what book he thought was the most read book. He answered, "Marx." Other books, the Bible, for instance, were found everywhere, but not one out of a hundred thousand who had them read them. Placing the emphasis upon READ—Marx was the most READ book of the Age. The fact was of deep significance. Other Social Revolutions had preceded the Socialist Revolution—there was the Capitalist Revolution, before that the Feudal Revolution, before that the revolution that broke up the tribal and gentle formation of society, before that that great revolution which overthrew the mother-right, and may be said to have started capitalist property. Each of these marked great epochs in the history of mankind; but each was brought about unaided by human intelligence.

Each came about upon the same principle that some eels become tree climbers. The force of the gradually accomplishing material changes of land and tides drove such eels to start climbing trees. So with those other revolutions. The gradually changing material conditions in economies drove man from one revolutionary epoch to the next. No more than the eel, which was driven to revolutionize its life into tree-climbing, were the carriers of those previous revolutions guided by any literature. Even with the latest successful revolution of Capitalism, rich though its literature seemed to have been, the same was purely destructive. Not even so great a man as Franklin understood the real nature of the Social Revolution in which he was engaged and figured as a hero. Conditions drove them on, they moved forward blindly. Not so with our, the Socialist Revolution. We knew whence the trouble came, we knew with all necessary accuracy whither we were going. That was the boon of Marx to our generation. By the light of the towering and brilliant beacon that he raised we could pick our way as over a chart. And thus it happened that the pending Social Revolution was the first on record that came equipped with, and gave daily birth to, a superb literature—superb in quantity and in quality—destructive and CONSTRUCTIVE.

What that fact meant to the Movement it was not easily told. Summing up its effect, it counteracted the tremendous power of the forces that opposed Socialism. It imparted such firmness to the Socialist that nothing could discourage him. It rendered him light-hearted, as a consequence of which the Socialist Movement has produced a volume of songs—not songs of sadness with harps hung on the willows, but songs of joy, of conscious ascendancy, as typified in the French "Internationale," which to-day electrified the masses. It caused the Socialist to stand untrifled, looking the future serenely in the face not torpid or demented by the vapors of FAITH, but active and enlightened with the breath of KNOWLEDGE. That great power was the gift of Marx to our Movement.

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LOCKING HORNS

IN PHILADELPHIA ON TRAIL UNION QUESTION.

Socialist Labor Party Men Staunch Uphold True Unionism—Socialist Party Men Disgrace and Dishonor Their Own Name and Would Prevent Solidarity of Labor.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 9.—Last night's meeting in Lewar's Hall, Ninth and Spring Garden streets, closed the series held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. A large amount of sound literature, Weekly People and Industrial Bulletins has been sold; a goodly number of new subscribers have been added to the list of Bulletin readers, and new members have been taken into the various locals.

The organization is beginning to find its feet here. This is especially true of the Dyers, which in the few weeks of their existence have jumped to the front, adding new members at every meeting.

The lecture last night was addressed by E. G. Flynn of New York, who held the large audience spellbound for two hours. She went into the details of the organization, its principles, policy and ultimate aim.

She held the attention of the audience throughout her lengthy address, unbroken by applause, but at the close the favorable sentiment was shown in long applause and loud expressions of approval. Five minutes were allowed to each man who cared to discuss the question after her speech.

Among those taking part were Davies, a prominent official of the local Socialist party and former members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and Walte, an organizer of the local Socialist party and prominent craft unionist.

Davies attacked the Industrial Workers of the World on all sides, misrepresenting it as an organization torn asunder by internal dissension. He described the address as a beautiful word picture which would do nothing for the workers. He asked how can an organization put up a fight on thirty-five cents dues, and if we would take away from the workers the only thing they have got now, their present unions. Then Davies said that his party did not support the American Federation of Labor. McLure raised a tremendous storm in a tea cup by replying to Davies that if the Socialist party did not support the American Federation of Labor it went into every political campaign with funds supplied by them. He also stated that if discussion within an organization was evidence of disruption, the Socialist party is disrupted by the discussion going on in New York as to the Proletarian Society.

Every speaker following confined himself solely to a defense of the Socialist party. All of them missed or evaded the point that if the capitalist government is bound to support the men who put up the money for their election campaigns, so is the Socialist party bound to support craft unionism which puts up the money for them.

Another man said: "Industrial Unionism is all right, but the time is not ripe for it yet."

On taking the floor to reply, Miss Flynn stated that if she didn't know Socialist speakers she would be inclined to protest against the stuff she was expected to reply to. She said she was not here to settle the differences between political parties or whether they should or should not accept funds from unions, but to work and speak for the economic organization and answer criticisms on it. In reply to Davies she said that the opponents of the Industrial Workers of the World were those who should be their friends. "Yet our 'friends' are ever ready at every point to stab us in the back. You, workingmen, Socialists, ought to be ashamed of yourselves to-night."

"No," she said, "thirty-five cents a month can not put up a fight, but the men who pay it can, and that's what we propose to fight with—men. The spirit of the man who is afraid to organize but who will speak and vote is not the spirit that will make your revolution."

The speaker closed amid great applause at 11:45, the greater part of the audience having stayed right to the finish.

Sec'y Agitation Committee.

NO MUNICIPAL HELP

CLEVELAND CITY COUNCIL GIVES NO AID TO WORKINGMEN.

Socialist Labor Party Man Tells Some Plain Truths to Meeting of City Fathers—Socialist Party Begs and Limps for Alms.

Cleveland, O., March 8.—The contention of Socialist Labor Party speakers at mass meetings on the Public Square here that our City Council can render no other relief to the unemployed workers save temporary employment for an insignificant few, and that in the end they would be recommended to public charity, has been officially substantiated.

Last Wednesday night a meeting was held in the Council chamber, the committees of Finance and Public Works of our City Council, together with Mayor Johnson and a committee of the unemployed, participating. At this meeting another contention of the Socialists, the intellectual bankruptcy of the ruling powers of present society, was also officially demonstrated.

The meeting had been called for the purpose of devising ways and means to furnish work for the unemployed masses. And what was the result? "We are very sorry indeed, but we can do no more than what has already been done." In other words, they can do NOTHING.

The Socialist party cut a most ridiculous figure for a revolutionary organization. Its committee marched up with a complete municipal platform in hand, in which a half dozen "immediate demands" were incorporated. This proved once again that there is but a step from reform politics to the dismal swamp of supinelessness.

After Mayor Johnson and City Solicitor Baker declared one demand after another as being impracticable because of insurmountable legal difficulties, the Socialist party committee condensed all its "brilliant" demands into a short resolution. It appealed to the general public for donations, both money and old clothes, to relieve the sufferings of the needy! And this resolution was finally adopted. The total result of the great petition movement which the local Socialist party so noisily inaugurated is piteously begging for alms. For such a purpose the unemployed army of the working class does not need a political party of Socialism. Any bourgeois reform councilman could have done the same thing and with far better grace.

But this is not all. Another reform resolution was adopted, the planting of potatoes in the late Pingree of Detroit. People who own vacant lots were to be asked to permit the cultivation of potatoes on their property by the "worthy poor." But what are the people in need to do between now and the time potatoes get ripe? Eat them while they are growing, evidently. The humor of the situation might produce uproarious laughter if the conditions were not so tragic.

When the pending resolutions, the appeal for alms of the Socialist party committee and the potato proposition of Mayor Johnson, were finally voted upon, Richard Koepfel was the only one who had the moral courage to vote against this insult to Labor. Representatives of the unemployed were allowed to take part in the proceedings.

Toward the close of the discussion of the resolutions Koepfel addressed the meeting. In part he spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the City Council, I did not come here with any great expectations. With most of the demands of my friends of the Socialist party I do not agree at all. The unemployed workingmen do not want any municipal lodging-houses or municipal dining halls. Even if they did, these 'reforms' are too far away from realization to be of any benefit right now. What the unemployed want is WORK and they want it NOW! Can you give it to them? You say you can not, and you speak the truth. I understand your social and political position in society. The working class is a distinct class with distinct class interests. To further these interests the workers must have their own representatives in the City Council, and we, gentlemen of the Council, the Socialists, who alone can and do represent the working class, will sit where you are sitting now, and that day may be nearer at hand than you think. You, gentlemen, are consciously or unconsciously, representing the ruling class, which is not at all interested in making an end of this condition of enforced idleness, but which needs the army of the unemployed to force down the wages of those still at work. Degrading charity

and alms is all that you can offer the workers. You say you have no money! But when despair drives the hungry men into the arms of crime, then you find ample means and money to build prisons and to maintain and feed convicts. What an insane paradox in our social system!

"Again, you say that certain laws prevent you from giving relief. What is highest in your estimation life and honor of human beings or the dead letter of law? I say to you that the right to work should and must be upheld even at the expense of existing law. The violation of law may, under certain conditions, become a political virtue as the history of our own American nation proves in many instances. But that would be asking too much from you and I only came here to witness the official declaration of the intellectual bankruptcy of present society."

This session of the Council is the culmination of the farce which it and the Socialist party committee jointly inaugurated. No doubt, other sessions will follow, but will not be able to go beyond the status quo of reform and "potato politics." An interesting feature of this affair lies in the fact that our worthy Mayor, supported by the German bourgeois sheet, "Waechter und Anzeiger," is going to utilize this condition of idleness to make political capital for the Democratic party.

INFLATING HAYWOOD

Declared Greater Than Wendell Phillips.

Philadelphia, March 9.—A couple of incidents that happened here lately are well worth making a record of in The People.

First, as to the city elections of last February. I am sending you a printed sample copy of the ballot. You will notice there the Socialist party having candidates for office in common with practically all other parties—Republican, Democratic, City, etc. This is, as far as I know, the result of a peculiar new primary law that made possible wholesale fraud at the primaries because of lack of information. The Socialist party is not to blame for this. But since I have heard that a Jewish Socialist party organ in New York has been boasting of a good Socialist party vote in Philadelphia, I wish to place the fact on record—that there was no such thing as an S. P. vote in Phila. at the last elections—the candidates being largely the same as for other parties.

The second incident I wish to mention is the Haywood mass meeting of Sunday March 1. About 3,500 people were present. The chairman of the meeting was Ed. Moore, a national committeeman of the Socialist party. He dwelt at length on the outrages committed by the police at the so-called riot on Broad street only a couple of weeks ago, and the further outrage of convicting five poor Italians to long terms of prison for having their heads broken by the lawless police. His speech was one continuous attempt to goad the police present into breaking up the meeting. At the end of the speech the speaker presented a resolution which, after reciting the outrageous acts of the police during the riots, and of the judge in convicting the victims of police brutality, finished up with a declaration that—"We in mass meeting assembled join in a petition for pardon!" etc.

When the question was put to the audience whether there was any objection to a unanimous acceptance of the resolution, the undersigned protested against the part relating the begging for pardon. The protest was met with some applause from the audience and the chairman answered that this is not a meeting of Socialists, that there are non-Socialists present, and that therefore asking for pardon is not improper! The resolution was then declared carried unanimously without even calling for a vote.

As to Haywood—he is all what of late a "People" reader knows him to be. He is a small man. He evidently does not even comprehend the significance of his own case. He really imagines that he was persecuted because he was criticizing the Rep.-Dem. parties and was advocating the necessity of voting for the Socialist party ticket.

It is well worthy of note that the chairman in the course of his harangue declared in all seriousness that if Haywood is not as much a liberator of the white slaves as Lincoln was of the black slaves, then he, the chairman, does not really know what a liberator means. And Miss Luella Twining in her speech declared that Haywood is a much greater man than Wendell Phillips. That talk of this kind under the circumstances betrays the petty schemes of corrupt politicians in starting their presidential bootlets need hardly be stated.

POLITICAL ACTION

THE B. H. WILLIAMS'S MEETING AT ARLINGTON HALL, NEW YORK.

The series of winter lectures, held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party of New York City, closed on the 11th of this month with an address by B. H. Williams. The subject announced was "Industrial Unionism," and the speaker was announced in the advertisement as "National Organizer of the I. W. W.," and introduced as such. To those who expected to hear an explanation of Industrial Unionism by a national officer of the organization the lecture was a complete disappointment.

Williams began by saying he was going to express his "personal and private" views. Even these personal and private views hardly touched upon Industrialism. Some little time was given to that, but so little that the picture he drew of Industrialism presented hardly any contrast with such industrialistic A. F. of L. aggregations as the Building Trades. To those who already were posted on Industrialism a glimmer of difference was perceptible: not to others. The lecturer wholly failed in laying his foundations and establishing the conclusion, central with Industrialism, that its structure of organization places the Working Class in actual possession and control of the nation's machinery of production, and thereby enables it to execute the revolutionary act of supplanting the capitalist political State, and thus assuming the reins of Government. Barely fifteen minutes, injected in the middle of the lecturer's one hour and twenty-five minutes' speech, was at all upon Industrialism. All that preceded, and all that followed that short episode was upon politics, expressly and by name. It was mainly an assault upon the Socialist Labor Party by name, not with charges against its official acts, its official press, or its official representatives, but with charges against individual S. L. P. men said by the lecturer to have been met by him here, and yonder, and elsewhere.

In answer to a question he advised the S. L. P. to disband, and expressed the view that it was dying if not dead, anyhow. In the course of his speech he advised his audience to "forget Marx and study Industrialism," and also to quit using their "old, the S. L. P. language," and learn to speak the "new language." What that new language was, consumed the bulk of the speech to explain. Marx was reported to have said that only the economic organization of the working class could set up the true political party of labor. He could accept that only in a qualified form. He held that only the economic organization of the working class could reflect the true political interests of the working class. The explanation he gave of the difference of the two statements was too confused to reproduce in detail. In substance it consisted in considering the press, the pulpit, etc., "political institutions"; these Industrialism would take over by setting up its own lecture bureau, its own press, etc., without need of the ballot. Hours of work, etc. Industrialism would legislate upon in the shop, also without need of the political ballot. The lecturer granted that, here and there, in a municipality, the Industrial Union might, under certain conditions, set up a political ticket, and use the ballot. But he was clear that such a thing as a national political party would never be reflected by Industrialism, and was not needed, and would be harmful because politics are corrupt. The substance of the new language was that the Preamble declaration to unite the working class upon the political and the industrial field, did not mean the use of the ballot. The substance of the new language was the repudiation of "political action."

A number of questions were asked at the close of the address, and then the floor was thrown open for discussion. De Leon, Editor of The People, spoke first. The meeting being held under the auspices of the S. L. P., he said, and the principles of the S. L. P. having been severely handled by the speaker, he demanded of the chair time to answer. The demand was granted, and he spoke for 40 minutes. He said he would not criticize the lecturer too severely on the defectiveness of his presentation of the structure of Industrialism, seeing the lecturer had devoted so little time to that, and most of his time to the issue of "political action." He thought the lecturer was wise in his generation to say that he expressed only his "personal and private views," seeing those views were surely not in keeping with the official acts of the I. W. W., down to the last convention, which approved of Heslewood's resolutions offered at Stuttgart and which, while recognizing the utter insufficiency of pure and simple political Socialism, expressly branded pure and simple physical force as an assassin of the Labor Movement, and expressly combined "political action" with the requisite force needed for its enforcement, and furnished by Industrialism. All the same, De Leon could

not admire the conduct of a man who allowed himself to be announced as a national officer of the I. W. W. and to be introduced as such, and then gave his "personal and private views." The lecturer advised the audience to "forget Marx and study Industrialism." That was like advising people to "forget Euclid, or any other work on geometry, and study architecture." Without geometry, architecture could not be studied. Drollery still was his advice to forget the old S. L. P. language and learn to speak the new language. The "new language" spoken by the lecturer was the same old, stale language of pure and simple physical force. In fact, that alleged "new language" was a veiled dynamitism. In that circumstance, its being veiled, lay its worst mischief. Language, at best, was subject to misunderstanding. It was the duty of the propagandist to avoid confusing his hearers by ambiguous words. The lecturer had done that. "Politics" have a clear meaning, understood by all. The concept of "political action" was cast in a mold that implied the theory of the peaceful solution of social issues. The ballot was an indispensable element to that theory. To use the word "political" as the lecturer did was confusing. Worse still, it was duplicity. There was no alternative—where the ballot was to be wholly ignored, the only means left was physical force, pure and simple. He who meant that should say so. There were many dishonest men in the Anarchist camp, but they were not Anarchists; they were police spies. The Anarchist himself, irrational though his theory was, was a terribly earnest and honest man. He would spurn the veiling of physical force with the word "political." The S. L. P. was neither dying nor dead, as the lecturer certainly was aware of, or, if he was not, would certainly find out. The advice to disband and join the I. W. W. was not one in season. The I. W. W. was not yet strong enough to project its own political party. When that day should come the S. L. P. would not need the advice. It was the thing it had been working for—the birth of the class-conscious economic organization, that is the necessary physical force to back up the demands of that organization for the overthrow of capitalism, made upon the plane of civilized man, and that plane was "political action." The S. L. P. did not, the lecturer could not lay his finger upon a single authorized act of the S. L. P. to justify his charge that the S. L. P. tried to own the I. W. W. One thing, however, was certain, when the I. W. W. should have projected its own party that party would contain every one of the principles of the S. L. P., for the simple reason that the S. L. P. was a bona fide, strictly revolutionary party of Socialism. On the other hand, should the misfortune ever happen that the I. W. W. dropped over the alleged "new language" of the lecturer, then, so far from disbanding into the I. W. W., every S. L. P. man now in the I. W. W. would pull out. The S. L. P. was planted squarely across the path that led to Commune disasters. It declined to "forget Marx." It never would have upon its conscience the disaster that would inevitably follow the adoption of the lecturer's sinister "new language." Industrial Unionism could not gather the strength for the accomplishment of its mission if it read itself out of the pale of civilization, as it would if it rejected the ballot. Nor did the exposition of Industrial Unionism stand in need of any extensive discourses on politics. To give the preponderance of exposition to that, as the lecturer did, was to place the matter clean out of perspective. The Preamble of the I. W. W., all the official acts of the organization sufficiently placed it on the plane of civilized conduct.

The next speaker was James Connolly, an officer of the Industrial Council of New York. He began by finding fault with De Leon for having taken up so much time. [Violent, long, loud and prolonged applause from two pair of hands in the hall.] Connolly proceeded to defend the lecturer and attack De Leon, who, he said, had "deliberately misrepresented the lecturer, as everybody from all over the hall: 'How do you know?'"

The next speaker was Warlett. He had been alluded to by Williams as one of the S. L. P. men who injected politics at one of Williams's meetings. Warlett denied the correctness of Williams's statement, and gave a different version of the affair.

Edmund Seidel followed. In a terse set of sentences he showed "the breadth and depth of Connolly's reasoning," seeing that Connolly's argument was "an undigested repetition of a passage in the 'Two Pages from Roman History,' which he failed to grasp." Indeed, Connolly's sociologic argument was a parallel exhibition of the superficiality and

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Well Known Socialist Scores the Craft Unions in His Talk.

Daniel De Leon addressed a fairly large audience in Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday afternoon, the meeting being held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, local branch No. 157.

Among the audience were many members of the Industrial Workers, some few members of craft unions in this city and some members of the Socialist party here, with a few men and women who are not identified with any union.

The subject of Mr. De Leon's talk was "Industrial Unionism," and at the outset, especially when he scored on the "capitalistic class," he was greeted with frequent applause. After a particularly hearty outburst the speaker held up his hand and asked the spectators if they would not refrain from the applause till the end, and then if he had done anything or said anything which deserved applause, he wished the spectators to give expression, so he could know what he had said had been appreciated.

This caution to the enthusiastic crowd only partly stopped the applause, for at least twice during the remainder of the two hours that he talked, he was greeted with outbursts of spontaneous hand-clapping.

Mr. De Leon is one of the foremost Socialists in the country, and his talk was largely from this standpoint. At the outset he attacked the present industrial system, and said that the result was seen in the long line of bread seekers in New York city, where the soup line was not made up of foreigners, but of American workmen. He compared the conditions existing to-day at the house which let the wet in through a leaky roof, to a tenement which shakes with each puff of wind, to a tenement where the rats run up your legs, to a house which is not safe anyhow.

The speaker said that the working man must have truth and he must have it in his hand, so that no labor fakir can come to him and humbug him. He said that industrialism was a growth, a development, and that it had developed out of craft unionism. He said that he would explain it as well as he could and went on to tell that the first union ever formed had the right idea, and it was formed on the proper lines. It provided that no man was eligible to that union unless he worked for an employer. It was not necessary that he have class consciousness, for he had that anyway, but it was necessary that he have some of the cobwebs swept from in front of his eyes so that he might raise the walls of aspersion. The theory that the workmen and the employers were equal, sort of brothers, was a false theory. The workman may be physically the equal of the employer, but economically he is not. When the laborer sells his labor to you he sells himself. That was the first error. The second error is that in believing that competition is the life of trade. The speaker went on to tell about the big Western telegraphers' strike two years ago, when the telegraphers, notwithstanding they had a strong union, were beaten, Mr. De Leon claiming that the "scabs" who were sent out west to take the places of the striking telegraphers did not break the strike, but that it was the union engineers, the union conductors, the union firemen and union trainmen, who transported the "scabs." It was the members of craft unions that did the trick.

He cited the case of a strike of the railway employes of New York some time ago, where every employe to a man on the cars went out, but the men—union men—in the power house remained at work, knowing the conditions, and allowed the cars to be run with Columbia college students and others until the regular employes had to give in. The railway unions carried militia, he said, to stop a strike from spreading there. He cited many similar cases where the craft unions had worked against one another and caused many a strike to be lost. Craft unionism is built on the lines where competition is the life of trade. Craft unionism is the thing that is keeping the capitalistic ship afloat.

The speaker said that craft unionism could be compared to the modern steamer with her different water-tight compartments; if one compartment was punctured the other compartments kept her afloat until she reached port and could be placed in the dry dock. The Wall Street Journal well says: "The A. F. of L. is the bulwark of capitalism."

The speaker told about the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and then this movement branched into the Industrial

WELL DONE, CHICAGO

Scandinavians in Windy City Do Excellent Work.

Chicago, Ill., March 9.—The propaganda has been carried on steadily this winter in Chicago, with on the average two meetings every week.

At these meetings we made a special effort to sell our literature and to get subscriptions for the Arbetaren, with the result that the Arbetaren subscription list is steadily increasing in Chicago.

Sunday, March 1, after a speech by the writer, a new branch of the Federation was organized in Lundgren's Hall, 5428 Wentworth ave., on the South side. The branch started with nine charter members and last Sunday, March 8th, four more members were secured. The spirit and make up of the members promises some good work for both the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World.

Next Sunday we shall hold a meeting in Bowman's Hall, 59th and Aberdeen streets, where we also expect to organize a branch.

We now have four branches in this city in working order and if we have the same success in the future as we have had the last few weeks, we will get four more in different parts of Chicago. We are also affiliated with Section Cook County, Socialist Labor Party, so as to bring harmony and coherence in the work of all the branches.

Adolf S. Carm.

Police Refuse to Do It, But Jewish Residents of Chicago Put Lawyers on the Case and Are Raising \$40,000 Fund to Conduct Investigation.

Chicago, Ill., March 10.—Developments are taking place which show that Chief of Police Shippy has gotten himself into a bad situation. After all the wild talk of "Anarchist plot" the Police department uttered recently, it is now afraid to "run down the clues" lest the investigation show that Averbuch was innocent. In a statement given out by Assistant Chief of Police Schuettle, he said: "The occasion does not demand that Chief Shippy be defended. There will be no investigation—that is certain."

Averbuch's sister has stated that he had no weapons on him up to the time of leaving home on Monday morning. She also showed how he had no money left with which to purchase weapons. It has been established by other investigations that Averbuch had not since he left his room the pistol which the police say he bought on Saturday afternoon previous. Lawyers are at work carefully going over the situation, and the Jewish people will raise a fund of \$40,000 to look into the killing.

Popular indignation is raising against what looks to be a dark act. Averbuch's body is to be removed from Potter's Field, where it is buried, and interred anew with full Jewish rites.

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TO WEEKLY PEOPLE READERS

The Socialist Labor Party has undertaken a task of gigantic proportions in spreading the gospel of Socialism among the workers of the country. For many years we have carried on the publication of our papers and literature. Of the seed that has been sowed much has fallen upon good ground, had it not the work could not have been carried on. The fearless and uncompromising position which the Party has taken has been justified in the past, is being justified now, and will be justified much more in the future. The successes that are yet to come depend upon what is done now. Depend upon you. The Movement asks for no favors from those opposed to the emancipation of the working class but it does ask for the support of the workers themselves.

At this time when, if ever, the propaganda of the Movement should and could be extended, we ask the co-operation of every reader in extending the circulation of the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. With the Weekly People in the hands of the working class that class cannot help but become more and more fit to take up intelligently the battle for its own emancipation.

If you are not a subscriber of The Daily People send fifty cents for a six weeks trial subscription. Get your friends to do likewise. If we fail to interest them and keep them on the list the fault will be ours. Give us the opportunity to show what we can do.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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THE WORKING CLASS

AND WHY TRUE SOCIALISM CONFINES ITS PROPAGANDA TO THAT CLASS.

Occasionally we meet persons, more or less imbued with utopian ideas, who urge us to carry the propaganda of Socialism to the small property holders, and even to the rich. "Make the movement broad," they cry, "and take in all classes." The Socialist Labor Party, however, confines its agitation to the working class. Why its agitation is confined to the working class, the following will show:

The establishment of Socialism means the overthrow of the capitalist system of production, which benefits the ruling class and is productive of misery to the working class. Whereas the machinery of production is now held and owned by the capitalists, under Socialism the machinery of production—land and capital, i. e., machines, tools, etc.—would be collectively owned by all the people, to be operated for the use of all and not as now for the private profit of the few.

The same as slavery was an injury to the individual slaveholder, and its abolition tended to promote his highest interests, so is the present system of private ownership in the implements of labor injurious, in the highest sense, even to the capitalist themselves, and its abolition would redound to the benefit of these as well.

One set of them rots in idleness, another wears itself out in a neck-breaking hunt after profits, and over the heads of all hangs the Damocles sword of bankruptcy, of shipwreck and of a fall down into the class of the proletariat—the class that has been stripped of all things necessary for production, except its labor power, which lest it perish outright, it is compelled to sell for starvation wages—happy if it succeed in doing that.

It would be thought from these premises that all classes of society, capitalists and less than proletarians, would join in the establishment of the Socialist Republic. The reverse is the case. The bulk of the property holding and exploiting class not only looks upon Socialism with suspicion, but stands up against it in an attitude of the most bitter antagonism.

Can this be due to ignorance simply? Indeed, so shocking are the conditions in modern society that no one wishes to be taken seriously in politics or in science dares any longer to deny the justice of the charges preferred by Socialism against the present social order. On the contrary, the clearest heads in all the various capitalist political parties admit that there is "some truth" in those charges; some even declare that the final triumph of Socialism is inevitable, unless society suddenly turn about and improve matters—a thing that these gentlemen imagine can be done offhand, provided this or that demand of this or that party be promptly granted and enforced. Others, again, admit unconditionally the ultimate triumph of Socialism, but—having the "one thing at a time" notion in their heads, and that thing always the wrong one—they ride a hobby, and fly off at a tangent.

Nor is the reason for this odd phenomenon hard to discover. Although certain important and not to be underrated interests of the property holding classes plead AGAINST the system of private ownership in the means of production, other interests, which lie nearer to the surface and are more quickly felt by property holders, pull in an opposite direction.

This is especially the case with the rich. They have nothing to gain forthwith by the abolition of private property in the means of production. On the other hand, the disadvantages that they would suffer are self-evident and would be felt on the spot; the power and distinction they enjoy to-day would be gone at once, and not a few might be deprived also of their present ease and comfort in idleness.

Matters stand otherwise with the lower ranks of the property holding and yet exploited classes—the small producers, traders and farmers. These have nothing whatever to lose in point of power and distinction, and they can only gain in point of ease and comfort, by the introduction and development of the Socialist system of production. But in order to be able to realize this fact they must first rise above and look beyond the horizon of their own class. From the narrow field of observation occupied by the small producers, merchants and farmers the capitalist system of production cannot be understood, however much they may and do feel its narrowing effects, and, consequently, modern Socialism can be understood by them still less. The one thing they have a clear understanding of is the absolute necessity of private ownership in their own implements of labor in order to preserve their system of production.

It is a forced conclusion that so long as the small manufacturer stands up as a small manufacturer, the small farmer as a small farmer, the small merchant as a small merchant, so long as they are still possessed of a strong sense of their own class, so long will they be bound to hold fast to the idea of private ownership in the means of production, and to resist Socialism, however ill they may fare under capitalism.

Private ownership in the implements of labor fetters the small producers, farmers and merchants to the sinking ship of their respective pursuits long after these have ceased to afford them a competence, and even when they might improve their condition by becoming wages-workers outright. Thus it happens that private ownership in the instruments of production is the secret force that binds ALL the property holding classes to the capitalist system of production, notwithstanding the ill effects of the system upon the large capitalists, and notwithstanding its subjection of the small holders themselves to exploitation, and the caricature into which it has turned "property" in the hands of the latter.

Only those individuals among the small producing classes who have despaired of the preservation of their class, who are no longer blind to the fact that the industrial or agricultural form of production upon which they depend for a living is doomed—only they are in a condition to understand the teachings of Socialism. But lack of information and a narrow horizon, both of which are the natural results of their condition, make it difficult for them to realize the utter hopelessness of their class. The misery and their hysterical search for a means of salvation have hitherto only had the effect of making them the easy prey of any demagogue who was sufficiently self-asserting and who did not stick at making promises.

Among the upper ranks of the property holding classes a higher degree of culture is found, commanding a broader horizon, and among them not a few are still affected by ideologic reminiscences from the days of the revolutionary struggles carried on by the oncoming capitalist class against the feudal regime. But woe to the member of those upper ranks of the property holding class who should be foolhardy enough to show an interest in Socialism, or to engage in its propaganda! The alternative promptly confronts him either to give up his ideas or snap all social bonds that have held and supported him. Few of these are equipped with the requisite vigor and independence of character to approach the spot where the roads fork; very few among these few are brave enough to break with their own class when they have reached that spot, and, finally, of these few among the few, the larger portion have hitherto soon grown tired, recognized the "indiscretions of their youth," and become "sensible."

The ideologists are the only ones among the upper ranks of property holding classes whose support it is at all possible to enlist in favor of Socialism. But even with these, the majority of those among them who have gained a deeper insight into social conditions and into the problems that spring therefrom, the information they have acquired moves them mainly to wear themselves out in fruitless searching after what they style a "peace" solution of the "Social Question," that is to say, in searching after a solution that shall reconcile their more or less developed knowledge of Socialism, and their conscience, with the class interests of the capitalist class.

But the task is as impossible to produce as a wet fire or burning water. Only those ideologists who have not only gained the requisite theoretical knowledge, but who are brave and strong enough to break with their class, are able to develop into genuine Socialists.

Accordingly, the Cause of Socialism has little to hope for from the property holding classes. A few of their members may be won over to Socialism, but those will be only such as no longer belong by their convictions and conduct to the class to which their economic position assigns them. These will ever be a very small minority, except during revolutionary periods, when the scales will seem to be inclining to the side of Socialism. Only at such times may Socialists look forward to a stampede from the ranks of the property holding classes. So far, the only favorable recruiting ground for the Socialist army has been not the classes of those who still have something to lose, however little that

TO LUMBER AND WOOD WORKERS

TO ALL WORKERS OF WOOD, BE IT IN THE WOODS, ON THE DRIVE, IN THE SAW OR PLANING MILLS, IN FACT, IN EVERY BRANCH OF THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY, FROM THE STURDY LUMBERJACK IN THE FOREST, WHO SELLS AND HANDLES THE TIMBER, UNTIL IT REACHES THE SAW, TO THE SKILLED MECHANIC WHO FITS THE FINEST MOULDINGS, THIS LEAFLET IS ESPECIALLY ADDRESSED:

In all the great industries of the American continent the Lumbering Industry takes a prominent and important place; and of all the great industries where wage workers labor long hours for small pay, so that an idle few may be kept in luxury, there are very few where the conditions are more unbearable. There is no industry where the toilers asen;mf;ip;ocmf;wyrhmmmmww or where the employers of labor are so thoroughly organized, as in this particular industry.

The employers of labor in the lumber industry realize the necessity of a thorough Industrial Union of Capitalists, so that they may take advantage of every opportunity to raise the price of lumber at one end and reduce the wages of their employees at the other.

The overstocked labor market and the unorganized plight of the workers who follow the lumbering industry, recently gave the capitalist lumbermen's association of the West the golden opportunity, which they seized with alacrity, to slash wages, as is evidenced by the unmerciful cut in wages which occurred simultaneously all along the line where this class of work is carried on.

With the employers who have banded themselves together to keep the price of lumber high and the wages of the employees low, no particular fault can be found, as it is a common trait among all capitalists; but the fault is to be found in the workers, for their indifference in the matter, in not organizing on the same lines as their employers, so that they might be an economic power, to GET ALL THEY CAN, AND HOLD WHAT THEY GET.

Organization.
All intelligent workers realize that nothing can be accomplished without organization; your employers realized the necessity of an organization along industrial lines, so that they could act as a unit and stop competition among themselves. That is, they do not believe in scabbing on each other. It is easy for them to organize. They are few, while the workers are many. They are the masters and can not be dictated to, while the workers are slaves, and are often told what they can belong to and what they can not. This renders it more difficult to organize the workers; but however difficult, the workers must organize, and on the same lines as the masters—in an economic industrial organization.

There is only one organization which organizes the workers on this plan. It is the Industrial Workers of the World. The Industrial Workers do not believe in craft unions, where there may be scores of different unions in one industry, as exists in the American Federation of Labor, often scabbing on each other through the error of recognizing the false teaching of IDENTITY OF INTEREST between the workers and the employers, but on the contrary organizes all the workers in one industry into one union; such an Industrial Union to be co-partners and closely affiliated with the workers in the other industrial departments; it also condemns any such teaching as Identity of Interest between the employers and employees. The following extract from the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World lays bare the plan of organization:

"The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions and the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

"These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike

may be, but the classes of those who have nothing to lose but their chains, and a world to gain—the Proletariat, the Working Class.
[This is No. 2 of the New Labor Library, issued by the New York Labor News Co.; \$1 per thousand. First five numbers now in stock.]

or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all."

This is the only form of organization that can successfully combat organized capital. The plan of organization is up to date. It is proper, it can not be improved upon, as it aims to supplant the present capitalist government with a workers' Industrial government, and when that day comes it will no longer be necessary for the workers to wander around hopelessly looking for a master to employ them, but will own and operate their own industries, and will be possessors of all they produce.

To attain these ideals, and in the meantime to make life worth living at all for the lumberworkers, the organization must be thoroughly established in every town and camp where the workers are engaged.

Some workers object to joining the organization on the ground that they are soon going to leave the particular place where they are working. This objection is a poor one, as the Industrial Workers transfer its members from one local to another, from one industrial department to another free of charge. For instance, should you decide to leave the lumber industry and go mining, the Mining Department would accept you on a paid-up card; one initiation fee does forever. This applies to every industry.

Another objection is that if the worker leaves the particular place where the I. W. W. is established there may be no local at his new place of work. This is easily overcome by either sending your dues along with your card to your secretary, or what is better, talk to the men and get a few together and send for the organizer to come and start a local. Any ten persons who are wage earners can have a local union.

Another objection is that "If I join your union I will lose my job." This is the hardest objection to overcome, as it goes to show what an abject state of slavery the worker has allowed himself to be lodged. It is the whine of a coward, and if a person who, by the very statement admits that he is whipped, is down and out, and has no longer the courage to face the stern battle of life, and at least try to keep his head above water. He admits the right of the lumber trust to impose any and all exactions. He has not the manhood or courage to raise a hand or lift his voice against such oppression. Such men as these merit nothing but contempt from their fellow workers, who are battling against the oppression of organized capital that they may enjoy more of the fruits of their labor.

Others object to belonging to an organization that is fighting for the rights of the workers, on the ground that they are satisfied with their jobs and their hours and wages. This is the statement of an ignorant person; ignorant of the fact that Labor produces all wealth and that labor should receive all that it produces. It is generally a man who is receiving very low wages and has long hours to work that makes a statement of this kind. He should also be classed with the man who is afraid of his job. Some of the highest paid men in the saw mills and in the camps are members of the Industrial Workers of the World, but they realize that Labor only receives one-fifth of what it produces and that the other four-fifths go into the hands of men who produce nothing. They also realize that to protect their own interest it is necessary for them to assist in bringing the most menial toiler up to a higher standard of living. They realize the class struggle; the INTERESTS OF HE WORKERS AND THE MASTERS ARE NOT IDENTICAL, and they know that their class, the working class, should have as much right to organize and educate themselves as the masters have, and refuse to be dictated to by any mushroom aristocrat as to what he shall belong to. Every scheme is being used by the capitalist class to keep the workers from entering upon their proper course. The giving of Christmas presents, a few shares of worthless stock, a small raise of pay on the side to a few, so that the few will always be on the side of the master to help oppress the other workers, are all tributes to the intelligence of the masters and to the ignorance and cowardice of the subservient tool, the slave.

Education.
The Industrial Workers of the World carries on its work of education and prints literature in every language, and no person need be ignorant of the workings or teachings of Industrial Unionism. It aims to teach its members that there is a class struggle in society, and that the struggle is caused by economic conditions; that the workers are fished out of four-fifths of the product of their toil, so that a few can live in idleness. It teaches the workers how to organize in every branch of an industry, and in all industries, and how to carry on such an organization, that when the proper time arrives, the workers instead of

being driven out into the street to starve and rot in idleness at the behest of a small coterie of men, that they will continue production in the shop and refuse to starve, and will operate the different industries for the benefit of the workers and not for parasites.

Fellow Workers: Do not be the easy prey of the Lumber Associations and trusts by keeping out of your Industrial organization. Remember, nothing can be accomplished without organization; follow the pattern set by your masters, and organize to get all you can and hold what you get.

No exorbitant initiation fees or dues are required to be an Industrial Worker. The initiation fee into all locals of Lumbermen is \$1.00, and the dues never exceed 50 cents per month. Ten wage earners can form a local and the charter outfit of books, seal, charter, cards, etc., costs \$10.00.

Do not throw this leaflet away, but talk matters over among your fellow workers, and see if you do not believe the conditions under which your work can be bettered, shorter hours established, and the life of the lumber worker, no matter what your occupation may be, improved in many ways by a thorough organization of the workers in every camp and town.

Mining in the West is no more important an industry than is lumbering; yet through the organization of that department no man works more than eight hours a day. There is no difference between a lumber worker and a miner; one is just as intelligent as the other, and there is no reason why an organization cannot be built in the near future that will be to the everlasting credit of the workers in the lumber industry.

Do not allow yourselves to again drop in a state of despair in this matter, but immediately join the lumbermen's local of the I. W. W., if there is one in your district; if not, at once send for an organizer to come and address you on the subject, and get a local started.

Address all requests for organizers to Fred W. Heslewood, National Organizer, Box 175, Kallispell, Mont., or to J. H. Walsh, National Organizer, 110 Occidental ave., Seattle, Wash.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
Asst. Sec. and Gen. Organizer,
212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
Gen. Sec. I. W. W.,
212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

SUE'S GREAT WORK.
The "Librairie du Progress," No. 3 rue des Grands Augustins, Paris VI, France, is issuing, in instalments at 2 francs a month, a new French edition of Eugene Sue's work, "The History of a Proletarian Family across the Ages," and says of this great work and its great author:

"Far above the common herd of novels, thrown for pasture to the masses that are greedy after knowledge, towers the wonderful, the superb work of historic truth and justice achieved by this matchless author.

"In this history of a proletarian family across the ages, Eugene Sue displays the highest qualities of style, and of brilliant narrative powers. Thousands upon thousands of copies of this masterpiece—"The Mysteries of the People"; or, "The History of a Proletarian Family across the Ages"—have spread in all directions. Its thrilling pages have caused the soul of every lover of liberty alternately to freeze with terror and vibrate with exaltation. None, among our contemporary writers, has known better than Eugene Sue to stir and fire the spirits of men, to make them laugh and weep, and at once to instruct them."

The "Librairie du Progress" might have added that the first English translation of the full set of stories has been undertaken by the publishing department of the Socialist Labor Party—the Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, this city; that already five of the stories are out; that four more are now going through the press; that the publication of the complete set, the other ten stories, is now assured; and that every lover of history, of freedom and of literature in America acclaims the work with the enthusiasm that the work is acclaimed in its native France.

RUBBER SHOE MILL CLOSED; 1,500 LABORERS OUT OF WORK.

Woonsocket, R. I., March 14.—The Alice Rubber Shoe Mill and the Millville Rubber Boot Mill of the United States Rubber Company closed to-day for an indefinite period. About 1,200 employes are thrown out of work.

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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 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

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 street. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, 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. 2020 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, Minn., 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.

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New York.

Ancient Society

Demand For The Work Compels New and Popular Priced Edition.

Henry Holt & Co. are rendering a valuable service to sound and general education. They have recently issued a new edition of Lewis H. Morgan's great ethnologic work, Ancient Society, of which they were also the first publishers.

Morgan's work furnishes the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the increased call for the work has compelled this latest stereotyped edition and has justified the firm in setting out the work at \$1.50, placing the book within the reach of all. The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the publisher's price of \$1.50.

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28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE BURNING QUESTION OF TRADES UNIONISM

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172



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their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908.

In nature fat soil is carried down
from the heights to the valleys; but in
the body politic the depths rather fatten
the heights.

—JEAN PAUL RICHTER.

TID-BITS FROM BACHE.

From the "Weekly Financial Review"
issued by the banking firm of J. S.
Bache and Co. a number of tid-bits
may be scraped together.

No. 1.

"Before prosperity can begin, comes,
with the throwing out of employment
of many thousands, a reduction of
wages. We have not yet had this re-
duction in wages, and WITHOUT IT
PROSPERITY CANNOT BEGIN."

This means an admission of the Social-
ist position that the prosperity of
the capitalist is dependent upon the
misery of the worker. It is an ad-
mission that knocks into a cocked hat
the capitalist motto about "The Brother-
hood of the Capitalist and the Work-
ing Class," and proves the Socialist
claim that the motto is a nursery tale
to cheat gudgeons with. The state-
ment is a further recognition of the
keen Marxian observation to the effect
that, once capitalism is set a-rolling,
the Capitalist Class can and does make
hay whether the sun shines, or whether
rain falls. When the sunshine of pros-
perity is upon him, the capitalist makes
large profits by fleecing large numbers
of workers; when the rain of adversity
is on, reductions in wages take place,
and when his prosperity returns he
makes just so much more. The reduced
basis of wages yields him larger profits.
The greater depths of the workers' mis-
ery is the measure of the taller heights
of the capitalists' affluence.

No. 2.

"If demagogic and Socialistic legis-
lation becomes too ostentatious, it has
recently been proved that the Courts are
a sufficient protection."
This, in turn, proves the keen Marxian
principle that the Capitalist Class live
in a fool's paradise; moreover, that
their vaunted intelligence is away be-
low mediocrity. The passage proves
that the capitalist does not know that
there is such a thing as the "impeach-
ment" of Judges, and the grabbing of
them by the slack of their reputations,
and throwing them, as Artemus Ward
would put it, "into the hoss-pond of
oblivion." If "demagogic and Social-
istic" power can grow strong enough to
indulge in "demagogic and Socialistic
legislation," none but inmates of a fool's
paradise will place their reliance on the
Courts. Every inmate of the House of
Reason will realize that "demagogic
and Socialistic" power will not confine
itself to legislation, but will run the
Courts as well.

No. 3.

"There never was a time yet in Amer-
ican business when this every-four-year
calamity [a Presidential election] did
not have its malarial effect."
Soho! Presidential elections are an
"every-four-year calamity" to business?
If so, it must be to the interest of Sir
Business to have the calamity occur at
longer and still longer intervals—say,
make it an "every-eight-year" calami-
ty; or, better still, an "every-thirty-
year" calamity. When one starts to
put off the day of a calamity, the nat-
ural tendency is to avoid the calamity
altogether. Why not set up a heredi-
tary monarchy, and be done with the
"calamity"?

The long and short of this tid-bit is
that capitalism in America is letting
the cat out of the bag. The secret is
out that capitalism—which starts with
"democracy" as its motto, and the God-
dess of Liberty, with Phrygian cap on,
as its emblem—is at the end of its

tether, and has now to crawl back and
seek shelter in monarchic rule. Out of
American Capitalism will be born the
Socialist Republic.

The Bache tid-bits tell the tale loudly
enough. The day of "demagogic and
Socialist" rule is drawing nigh.
All hail the day!

THE CAPITALIST INTERNATIONAL.

The Madrid, Spain, "El Socialista" of
the 28th of last month contains this
item:

"The population of the town of Rion-
tinto is disappearing gradually on ac-
count of the houses sinking through the
excavations made under them in the dig-
ging of the galleries of the copper mines,
the property, as everybody knows, of a
powerful British syndicate.

"What remains unascertainable is the
extent of the catastrophe. The mining
company uses all means to prevent in-
formation of what is happening from
leaking out to the outer world.

"What need is there," asks the con-
siderate Company, "of alarming people
with distressing reports?"

"Above all, let the dividends be safe-
guarded, even if the workers who pro-
duce them are flattened out.
"There will not be wanting others to
take their places."

Change the name of the Spanish town
into that of many an American settle-
ment, and the rest of the facts will be
found to bear startling resemblance:—
ruthless disregard of other people's prop-
erty by syndicate "Pillars of Property";
ruthless disregard of human life by syn-
dicate "Pillars of Law and Order"; van-
dalism committed in one country by
syndicates of another country, and quiet-
ly tolerated, fostered, protected and
profited from by native syndicate "Pillars
of Patriotism"; cruel producers of cat-
astrophes by syndicate "Pillars of Phil-
anthropy" who "use all means" to save
the dear people at large the pangs of
the knowledge of what is actually hap-
pening.

The "Workers' International" is decried
by the "Capitalist International" as a
destroyer of Law, Order, Patriotism,
Humanity, Religion, etc., etc. Is there
any Law, Order, Patriotism, Humanity,
Religion left to be destroyed by the
most savage Hun, after the "Capitalist
International" has "trekked" through
the "veld"?

WALSH A MARTYR.

John R. Walsh, ex-President of the
Chicago National Bank, has been sen-
tenced to five years' penal servitude in
the penitentiary. Walsh, as president
of the bank, loaned vast sums of the
bank's deposits to private undertakings
—manufacturing, railroad and mining—
started and owned by himself. In other
words, Walsh used his bank presidency
to appropriate to his own uses the
funds entrusted to his management.
That was his offence, and for that he
is now to suffer.

That Walsh's act was an immoral one
need no argument. That he was guilty
of moral turpitude is evident. Never-
theless the man is a martyr; in fact, he
is made a scapegoat of.

What office-holding politician is there
who is not equally guilty? From the
President down to any municipal coun-
cilman, and criss-cross across all public
offices, where is the incumbent who is
clean of the identical turpitude for which
Walsh's hair is to be cropped short, his
whiskers shaved, and his anatomy cov-
ered with the striped suit of the penitentiary?

However large the salary of any office-
holder may be, his savings are not en-
ough to keep him after the expiration
of his term. In many an instance it is
publicly recognized that the salary is
not enough to keep the incumbent even
during his incumbency. This admission
has been notably made with regard to
our leading embassies abroad, the ap-
pointees to which, it is admitted, must
have an "independent income." The
long and short of the story is that
office-holders must be investors of some
sort—either they must be such to en-
able them to hold their office, or they
must be such out of their savings dur-
ing their terms. Now, then, there is
no investment conceivable, whether it
be in land, or stocks, or bonds, or fac-
tories, or mines, or railroads, or what
not, that does not lean for its very
existence upon the Government. Separately
and collectively, private productive
property, or "capital," rests upon Gov-
ernment collectively. Walsh made
"loans" to himself. What do office-
holders do but legislate or decree for
themselves?

The case of Walsh is but a micro-
scope magnification of an evil that is
inherent in capitalist society. Walsh
but acted obedient to the atmosphere of
his social system. The man is a mar-
tyr, and the society that condemns him
is but trying to make a scapegoat of
the fellow. But the day is gone by
when the sins of a people may be atoned
by the blood of a goat. The deity that
once presided over that sort of thing is
gone forever. As Mason put it—as
Nations can not be punished in another

world, they are punished in this; by an
inexorable chain of causes and effects
Providence punishes National sins with
National calamities.

Capitalist society will itself have to
suffer for its own sins. No scapegoat-
ing will do.

YOKES, NOT CONTRACTS.

A Chicago clothing firm employs no
workman or woman who does not sign
the following document:

"For and in consideration of the agree-
ment by [here follows the name of the
firm], this day made, to give me em-
ployment, I hereby agree:

"1. That I may receive as compensa-
tion for my services such sum or sums
of money as in the judgment of the said
[here follows the name of the firm] my
services may be reasonably worth, and
that they shall be the sole judges of,
and have the sole and exclusive right
to judge and fix the value and price of
my labor.

"2. That notice to quit the employ of
the said [here follows the name of the
firm] is hereby expressly waived, and
that I may be discharged at any time
that the said [here follows the name of
the firm] may in their judgment no
longer require my services, without any
prior notice, either written or verbal;
and that I shall accept such pay as in
their judgment I may have earned, or
in keeping with any agreement that may
have been made at any time after the
date of this agreement.

"3. And that I will pay for, or allow
to be deducted from whatever sum of
money which may be due me as afore-
said, all damages which I may cause to
any garment or garments upon which
the same appears, in the judgment of
[here follows the name of the firm] so
that they may not be the losers by my
ignorance, fault or misjudgment."

The only thing wanted to this docu-
ment is the closing word "Amen."

This thing is called a contract.

Documents do not create, they reflect
conditions. The conditions indicated by
this document should give cause to
pause. It indicates a growing state of
things in which, for the sake of a crumb,
increasing numbers of the country's
proletariat feel compelled to place them-
selves at the mercy of the employer.

The above document is not a "con-
tract." It is a yoke of enslavement.
So are all "contracts" between employer
and employe. With some the yoke is
padded, with others it is left hard to
gall the neck of the yoked wage slave.

WHO WOULD BE BENEFITED?

Under the caption "Will the Banks
Answer This?" the "Commoner," Wm. J.
Bryan, editor and proprietor, asks why
the banks should not give their deposi-
tors security the same as the U. S. Gov-
ernment demands security for its de-
posits when placing them in banks. The
question put by the "Commoner" reveals
the need, not of the whole of the people,
but of a particular element of the peo-
ple—the business men whom the closing
of banks hits.

We shall not go into the abstract
justice of the question; nor shall we com-
ment upon the much vaunted "risks" of
capital so often opposed to the work-
ingman's demand for a larger share in
his product. We shall simply use the in-
cident as an illustration of the special
interest character, and therefore class
character, of so-called "public measures."

Who is it that would be benefited by
legislation demanding the banks to fur-
nish their depositors security? It is the
depositors. Of what class of the com-
munity are the afflicted depositors made
up? The recent financial nightmare has
answered this question. The lines of
men waiting for hours to withdraw their
deposits from shaky financial institu-
tions were not representatives of the
wage working class. Labor was not ex-
cited and holding stockholders and de-
positors' meetings. This was a predic-
ament affecting business men. And for the
same reason that these were the special
interests who suffered in the disarrange-
ment of their dearly loved "business
system" would they be the ones to be
benefited by holding gilt-edged securities
on their deposits.

But what of the wage-earning people,
are they to join in a demand to secure
the interests of their employers and
leave their own conditions as work-
men unearched for? Well, true charity is
noble, and mercy is twice blest, but in
an age of teaching that "charity begins
at home"; that "self-preservation is
the first law of nature," and that "the
survival of the fittest is the law of ex-
istence"—what would the supplicants at
the bar have?

The working people would not be
benefited by entering into a campaign to
pass reform legislation of the kind asked
for; they cannot be benefited by any
dabbling in capitalist politics; they must
concern themselves with remedying their
own state of affairs, and to do that
means a complete re-setting of the
scenes on the stage of human history.
Capitalism, the outgrown Political Com-
monwealth, must go, and Socialism, the
Industrial Commonwealth, step in the
former's place.

A FENCE-RIDERS DILEMMA

A resident of New York, having for-
warded to Congressman Bourke Cockran
a clipping from The People on the doings
of Congress, received from Mr. Cockran
an answer in which this passage occurs:

"I should explain that I do not use
the word democrat in its conventional
but in its broader sense. I employ the
term not to describe a member of a
political party, but rather, a man who
holds it a cardinal principle of govern-
ment that the State, instead of being
allowed to control all production, should
be excluded from any interference what-
ever with individual industry, its func-
tions being confined to protecting each
man in the enjoyment of everything that
he may produce by a system of laws
that leaves him absolutely free to dis-
pose as he pleases of his own labor and
of all its fruits."

We shall not put Mr. Cockran to the
strenuous task of hunting up his au-
thority for declaring it to be "a cardinal
principle of government" that the State
shall be excluded from any interference
whatever with individual industry. We
prefer to hold Mr. Cockran's nose to the
grindstone of himself. From his seat in
Congress, on February 3rd of this year,
the gentleman advanced the follow-
ing theory (Congressional Record, page
2105):

"Our political system has undergone
a silent but radical revolution during
the last few years, that the greatest
powers in the community were no longer
exercised in legislative bodies, in the
council chambers of cabinets, or in the
offices of a chief executive, but in the
rooms where a few men direct the ad-
ministration of 'great corporations or
plan new corporate enterprises. True,
there has been no change in the out-
ward structure of our institutions, but
the most profound revolutions have been
those that affect not the form but the
substance of government. All the forms
of republican government survived in
Rome long after the Republic itself had
been replaced by absolute despotism. The
atrocities of Caligula and Nero and
Domitian, perpetrated under the au-
thority of a republic, show that forms
the most venerable may be preserved to
perpetration of oppressions the most at-
rocious. And so, sir, the outward struc-
ture of our Government remains wholly
unchanged. Not merely does our Con-
stitution survive in form, but all our
constitutional formulas are still ac-
knowledged universally and invoked ex-
clusively."

"Constitutionally each man has the
right to go where he pleases, to work
when he pleases, for whom he
pleases, and for what he pleases, but
between him and the exercise of these
privileges lie formidable powers which
the Constitution never contem-
plated and which government does not
control. Practically no man can take
one step from his own door to engage
in the ordinary competitions of life ex-
cept on conditions, and terms fixed by
some corporation operating a transit
system, controlled by a few persons—
generally by one—with whose selection
government has nothing to do, whose
orders and regulations, though binding
on a whole community, government
hardly pretends to regulate. What avails
it a citizen that legally, constitutionally,
theoretically he can sell his labor for
what he pleases when the value of the
wages he may earn is fixed absolutely
by a few men in whose selection he has
no voice, whose course he can not control
or even influence? The cost of imple-
ments necessary to his calling, of the
clothes that cover him, the food he eats,
the fuel he burns, the materials used in
constructing the house that shelters him,
are all determined absolutely and even
arbitrarily by some half a dozen men,
who are also believed to control the
chief highways of commerce throughout
the country, and, therefore, the immense
capital necessary to their operation. With
the vast banking deposits which the
control of production and transporta-
tion places at their disposal these same
men dominate the financial institutions
of every great city. And thus they
govern not merely the volume of pro-
duction and the means of transportation
by which commodities are exchanged,
but also, through control of the banks,
they regulate credit, which is the very
lifeblood of commerce."

"Compared with these enormous pow-
ers exercised in secret by men clothed
with no official authority, subject to no
public supervision, acknowledging no
responsibility, how trivial are the powers
exercised by the nominal or constitu-
tional government, whether State or
Federal, or both combined."

The "cardinal principle" of govern-
ment" indicated in the letter is at ficti-
cuffs with the "cardinal principle of gov-
ernment" indicated in the speech. The
former "cardinal principle" bids Govern-
ment: "Hands off!" The latter "cardinal
principle" bids: Government: "Hands
on!" The former "cardinal principle" is
cast in the mold of Immutability. The
latter is cast in the mold that recognizes

motion, evolution, the rise of new con-
ditions, that create new duties.

We shall leave the Rev., or Hon., or
whatever he be, Cockran to extricate
himself from the meshes of his own con-
tradictions. All that the figure he cuts
is good for is to serve as a foil to
SOCIALIST REASON.

The principle of "government" is the
reverse of the principle of "patents." A
RESULT can not be patented; what is
patentable is a MEANS. Just the re-
verse with "government." Its principle
is the attainment of certain RESULTS:
the MEANS are left to the chapping
material conditions. The RESULT that
government aims at is the life, liberty
and happiness of the people. That is
the starting point. That, and that
only, is cardinal about government. All
else—statutes, constitutions, decisions,
etc., etc.—is MEANS; and all such
MEANS are incidental, variable, subject
to modification, alteration, and even
overthrow—according as the changing
material conditions may prove the pre-
vious MEANS to have become destruc-
tive of the cardinal RESULT. Accord-
ingly, when material conditions were
such that only an oligarchy of the popu-
lation considered itself the people, whose
life, liberty and happiness it was the
aim of Government to provide for, man-
kind had theocratic monarchies, with
the MEANS; to suit, of which the Czar's
regime is to-day a vestige. When, later
on, material conditions so changed that
a larger area of the population consid-
ered itself the people, the MEANS that
suited the theocratic monarchy went by
the board, and non-theocratic, more or
less constitutional monarchies stepped in
with the necessary modified MEANS.
When still later on, in this country, for
instance, material conditions had changed
so much more that a still broader area
of the population considered itself the
people, the further result was that still
newer MEANS became imperative to ob-
tain the cardinal result; monarchy was
swept away; the bourgeois republican
MEANS were set up. Finally, to-day,
when the evolution of material condi-
tions has radically changed the previous
material conditions—how radically Mr.
Cockran's speech unguardedly indicates!
—has changed them so radically that
now the whole population aspires to the
dignity of "the people," then the old
MEANS have in turn become obsolete
and harmful. While oratorical and
pictorial false reasoning may now, as it
did on previous occasions, temporarily
bolster up the old and inadequate
MEANS, the old and inadequate MEANS
are now, in turn, bound to be swept
aside by the MEANS which modern con-
ditions demand. The MEANS of capi-
talist political Government must and
will make room for the MEANS of the
Socialist, or Industrial Republic.

It appears from a comparison of Mr.
Cockran's letters with his speeches that
the gentleman has two sets of "cardinal
principles": one for oratorical display,
another for epistolary "fence-fixing."

Who will now dare to say that the
United States Steel Corporation is a
Trust or a monopoly? The Corporation
is announced to have 95,000 stockholders.
Is it not absurd to talk of "monopoly"
when a thing is owned and run by 95,000
people? So it would be; but if these
figures were to be examined it would
be found that perhaps no more than 10
men own 95 per cent. of the stock, while
the remaining 5 per cent. of the stock is
owned by 94,990 people, all of whom
together stand as an impotent majority
of noses before an omnipotent majority
of stock. The ace spot beats the ten
spot, every time.

ANOTHER LABOR DISPLACER.

Automatic postage stamp vending ma-
chines of wonderful make are ready to
be installed in the New York post office.
Beginning Monday, March 16th, the
public have had a chance to see how the
new machines come up to the reputa-
tions given them by their makers.

The stamps are fed out from rolls and
the machines are designed to contain
rolls of 2,500 stamps. The perforations
between the stamps are relied on to
prevent the purchaser getting more
stamps or getting them oftener than he
should.

If generally adopted by the govern-
ment in the post offices in large cities,
they would result in a considerable de-
crease in the staff of postage stamp
sales clerks.

THERE IS TOO MUCH; SO 900 MORE MUST STARVE.

Boston, March 12.—With the exception
of one department, in which only forty
operatives are employed, the Roxbury
Carpet Company's plant was closed to-
day for an indefinite period, throwing
900 employes out of work. An official
of the company said that the factory was
closed "owing to the evil times that have
fallen upon manufacturing conditions,
and because of over-productiveness."

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

AS TO UNITY

Buffalo, March 13.—Upon my return
home from my recent New York trip,
I found in my accumulated mail a
copy of "Le Peuple" of Brussels, Bel-
gium—the daily organ of our Belgian
sister-organization, the Belgian Labor
Party. It was the issue of last Dec.
28th, and was sent to me by comrade
Garatti of the International Socialist
Bureau. In its department of Foreign
News it contained an article on "So-
cialist Unity in United States." I could
not help smiling when I read it. Pres-
suming that it may interest our readers
I enclose its translation. It should be
remembered that the item was pub-
lished in Brussels on Dec. 28th, i. e.
about 10 days before the National Ex-
ecutive Committee of the S. L. P.
adopted in New York the Unity Resolu-
tion.

B. Reinstein.

[Enclosure]
SOCIALIST UNITY IN UNITED STATES.

(From the Brussels "Le Peuple," Dec.
28, 1907.)

Several of the Socialist delegates
from United States, who attended the
Stuttgart International Congress, told
us that serious efforts would be made
to put an end to the rivalry of the two
Socialist parties, which divide the po-
litical movement of the proletariat of
America. After the failure of similar
attempts made two years ago, we were
somewhat skeptical. But it appears
that the example of Europe is conta-
gious. For, indeed, advances tending
to reconciliation are made this time
by certain members of the bigger party,
which up to the present time was
hostile to fusion.

Our comrade Charles Kerr, the well
known Socialist Editor of the city of
Chicago, had, indeed, just published in
his review—"The International Socialist
Review"—an article in which our very
influential friend asks his brothers of
the opposing camp "on what conditions
they would accept unity."

Kerr belongs to the Socialist Party
which has five times more members
than the Socialist Labor Party.

The S. P. supports a policy of co-
operation with neutralistic labor unions
and it has the federative principle for
its foundation. The S. L. P., on the
contrary, opposes with entire frankness
the labor unions which accept the prin-
ciple of harmony between the capitalist
and the working class, and, after the
manner of our German comrades, it in-
clines to centralization. Moreover, vio-
lent polemics have embittered the com-
batants of the two camps and it gives
us pleasure to state now that Kerr
puts at last an end to the absurd story
(legend), which was circulated against
the leader of the S. L. P., and accord-
ing to which Daniel De Leon was play-
ing the game of the capitalists for un-
mentionable motives. The truth is
that De Leon, as an adversary, is very
severe,—he has Spanish blood in his
veins,—he is an upholder of the prin-
ciple of "no-compromise," a determined
enemy of anything that looks like a
deal with the capitalist class. His tac-
tics, of a fanaticism that does not ty-
rannize but appeals to voluntary sup-
port, have turned away from him many
Socialists inclined to a moderation,
sometimes, perhaps, excessive.

In the same issue of the above review
Kerr publishes a very remarkable
[Indeed it is "very remarkable"—B. R.]
article of professor John Curtis
Kennedy on the progress of Socialist
ideas in labor unions from the three
view-points of—class-consciousness,—
participation in the political movement,
—and of acceptance of collectivistic
principles of International Socialism.

Kennedy shows, with an abundance
of evidence [!!!—B. R.] that the Amer-
ican labor unions are abandoning,
one after the other, the old error of
Samuel Gompers, the vice-president of
the notorious "National Civic Federa-
tion," [!!!—B. R.] which was organiz-
ed by capitalists a la Hanna, upholders
of harmonious relations between all
good citizens, on the condition of main-
taining the wage system. Political ac-
tivity of the organizations of employ-
ees has induced the workers to follow
the examples of their masters and, at
last, more than 380,000 organized work-
ers have officially accepted declarations
of Socialist principles and many (pro-
fessional) trade associations, which are
not included in that number, are al-
ready supporting papers which are
avowedly Socialistic. The day when
the high officials of the American Fed-
eration of Labor will have disappeared
and when out propaganda will have
produced its entire effect, the sudden
leap of these three million workers
upon the solid shore of Socialism will
cause to tremble, not only the capital-
ist class of America, but the entire
capitalism of the world.

U. S.—You mean to say he "started
lying?"
B. J.—Doesn't the S. L. P. object to
"boring from within?"
U. S.—The S. L. P. objects to "boring
from within only." The S. L. P. is
neither a scattered-brain concern that
does not know what it says, nor is it a
bankrupt concern looking after shekels,
and parroting, for the sake of shekels,
every nonsense that some fool may say,
hoping to propitiate fools.
B. J.—Well, what does the S. L. P.
say on the matter of "boring?"
U. S.—Being a sane body, the S. L. P.
knows that some people may be so situ-
ated that they can not pull out, and
bore "from without." They will have to
do their boring "from within." Being
an intelligent body, the S. L. P. knows
that no amount of boring "from within"
will do any good if there are not others
more favorably situated who can bore
"from without."
B. J.—Then the real S. L. P. position
is—
U. S.—Bore from within and bore
from without—bore wherever you can.
B. J.—Then the rest of that pure and
simple physical forscist's argument breaks
down. It was grounded on false pre-
mises.
U. S.—Like all pure and simple phys-
ical forscist argument. All the same, I'd
like to hear the kind of reasoning that
he reared on his false foundation. What
was it?
B. J.—He argued that the S. L. P.
contradicted itself. It was against
boring from within, and yet it believed
in boring from within the capitalist gov-
ernment by voting for and trying to
elect S. L. P. representatives in Con-
gress.
U. S.—Just as I expected. I expect
to see the sapient pure and simpler not
only start from false premises, but draw
conclusions that are false, even from his
own false premises.
B. J.—Are his conclusions false, even
if his premises were right?
U. S.—Absolutely false. A body may
be against "boring from within," and yet
be justified to elect Congressmen. The
reason is simple. To "bore from within"
means to try and convert people who
are within. The election of S. L. P.
Congressmen by no manner of way means
"boring from within" Congress, because
it can not be the object, surely not the
expectation of any sane man to convert
Rep-Dem Congressmen to Socialism.
B. J.—Why, then, would the S. L. P.
set up candidates for Congress, and cam-
paign for them, and try to elect them?
U. S.—For the obvious reason that the
principal reason of "political action" is
the preaching of the Social Revolution
along the civilized lines marked out by
the ballot. Such agitation would not
be bona fide if it did not accept the
theory of a possible peaceful solution of
the Social Problem. The bona fide ac-
ceptance of that theory implies setting
up candidates, voting for them, and striv-
ing for their election. It follows—
B. J.—Ah, I see clearly. It follows
that S. L. P. political action is not "bor-
ing from within," but a most emphatic
"boring from without."
U. S.—Just so.
B. J.—Yes; that pure and simple phys-
ical forscist put his foot into it doubly—
first by his false premises, and next by
his conclusion which is false even from
his own premises.
U. S.—Exactly; and I do not know a
single pure and simple physical forscist
who does not start wrong; slips into a
bigger absurdity, and keeps it up in that
way a-bumpy-bumping, until he is
utterly at war with facts and reasoning,
with history and experience—a deplora-
ble perambulating tangle of Nonsense.
It is this fact that warrants some people
in calling themselves Anarchists,
B. J.—And well they may.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATH

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.]

CAPITALIST CONFISCATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A young fellow came to me and told me he did his day's work on that day appraising property for the city to take for the water works. "I appraised," he said, "a lot for \$75. This belonged to a poor woman, who a year or so ago paid \$400 for it." I asked him how he could do that. I told him he robbed the poor woman out of \$325. "Well," he said, "near that, I can buy land for \$500 an acre." I reminded him that the Title Guarantee and Mortgage Company claim that the value of land is what one man is willing to give for it and for what another is willing to part with; that they gauge their mortgages according to that rule. "Well, you see," he says, "the city tells us the fair valuation, but if we do not put things low enough we get the bounce."

C. C. Crolly.
Pleasantville, N. Y., Mar. 9.

COLORADO'S CONSPIRACY DEBT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The State of Colorado is about to issue bonds to the amount of \$900,000, to cover the expenses of suppressing lawless contests between labor and capital" in 1899, 1903, 1904, and the Haywood trial. This issuance of bonds shows the difference between the Western Federation of Miners and the enemies of that organization. The funds to free Haywood came out of the pockets of the working class of America, and the monies expended by Gov. Gooding and his ilk—comes out of the State coffers. That's why labor organizations must get into politics—if for no other reason than to prevent in the future the draining of the life's blood of the treasury of their organizations—as was the case with the W. F. M. in the famous conspiracy trial last year.

Claudius.
Tamaqua, March 4.

MIXING DRINKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—T. A. Hickey, representing the Socialist party, is speaking on the street corners here this week, and incidentally taking up collections to defray his expenses as a delegate to the party convention in Chicago, May 10th. Hickey's speeches are the characteristic talks of Socialist party orators—viz., join the union of your craft, the Gompers' trade union, which he calls "the economic arm of the S. P.," and force up the wages of \$477 per capita until it absorbs the per capita production of \$2,482 of the worker. Of course we all know how Gompers has laid down after the kicks, slaps and knock-outs his so-called "unions" have received in the courts, and it is to laugh when one is asked to believe that his trade union would enforce a fair count of a Socialist ballot; or that men who are taught that Capital and Labor are "brothers" have any conception of the class struggle or Socialism; or that the Gompers outfit will do anything to enlighten them. Hickey needs the money, and that's why he advocates his peculiar and pernicious doctrines. Don't know how he stands on the unity proposition, especially one that would "harmonize" such dope with Industrialism and the clear-cut politics of the Socialist Labor Party, but if he has such a scheme he is a good "mixer."

A. S. Dowler.
El Paso, Tex., March 7.

WHO ARE THE POPES IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Feb. 20th there appeared in "Miners' Magazine" an article, Berger's motion on the Socialist Labor Party Unity proposition, which is a misstatement, and should be shown as an International call, and if the editor of O'Neill's Magazine was fair he would rectify the misleading impression of the headline in his magazine.

Concerning the popery, which undoubtedly induced him to publish Berger's motion on Unity, caused me to investigate to find out where the popery lies. As a member in good standing of Globe Miners' Union, No. 60, on or about 1st of February, 1908, I wrote a question to John M. O'Neill something as follows: "I see in the issue of the 'Miners' Magazine' a call for a convention of a new I. W. W., in which both factions were invited. I wish you to inform me where the two factions exist, and also request

you to publish the question and the answer." Nothing was published by O'Neill. I further wrote to him that I am a member in good standing in S. L. P., I. W. W. and W. F. of M. and there appears to be a "Nigger in the woodpile," and the woodpile is in Denver, not in Denmark.

I am writing this to all three papers, the Industrial Union Bulletin, the Daily and Weekly People, and O'Neill's magazine; my object in this is to find out where the popes lie, and by what authority O'Neill can cut out a member's question of information and put in political boasts which were forbidden by the Fifteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners.

T. J. Miles.
Los Angeles, Cal., March 3.

SENDS MONEY TO HELP OVERTHROW CAPITALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose \$2 for the Operating Fund which I hope will batter an inch or two more the solid wall which protects the position of the capitalist class which cares but little for the fate of the working class.

A week or two ago a terrific explosion occurred at a powder factory at Pinole, a small farm town between Oakland and Vallejo and on the shore of San Francisco Bay. The newspapers stated that 10,000 pounds went off, but as the shock was plainly felt and faintly heard here, over a hundred miles distant men used to handling powder think the amount must have been much more than five tons.

The papers also stated that a hundred girls and women and some men besides those blown up escaped by a miracle. Several persons were injured and among the killed or missing are four white men and twenty-four Chinamen.

A local newspaper reported the following statement by one of the officials: "Boys," said the superintendent to a group of foremen and assistants who had gathered in his office after the results were known, "this is the worst explosion that has ever happened here, and I have been here fourteen years. But it is one of those things as you men know can't be helped. Now get ready for to-morrow; the plant must be in full running order."

The blow-up occurred about 4 p. m. and on the next day the manufacture of powder continued as if nothing had happened. Strangest of all is the fact the workmen here see nothing significant in such reckless disregard of human life.

Unless the workers regard themselves more than fit to be blown up along with stock in a powder mill there can never be an improvement in their condition.

E. Rouner.
Shawmut, Cal., March 3.

QUESTIONS DISTURB THEM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A meeting was held here on Sunday March 1st by the Socialist Party which I attended, being invited by a member of that party. The subject as announced was, "Why you are unemployed," with J. D. White of New Castle as speaker. After listening attentively to the speaker's remarks, which were correct as to the cause of the present industrial depression, and waiting eagerly for the cure, I was pained to hear the same old appeal to votes to end our troubles.

After the speaker had finished I asked how they proposed to bring Socialism about. The speaker stated that there were two methods: the political and the economic, such as labor unions like the Industrial Workers of the World and others. Thinking that he probably meant the American Federation of Labor, I asked if that was a labor organization. He refused to commit himself and told me I would have to answer that myself.

I questioned the attitude of the Socialist Party toward the Industrial Workers of the World at the Stuttgart Congress. Mr. White denied that the Socialist Party had done any wrong and tried to side track the question by stating that De Leon was the whole Socialist Labor Party and that the Socialist Labor Party had not issued any books on Socialism, although we were not discussing De Leon, books, or the S. L. P.

Then came the climax. Two local leaders of the Socialist party, and supposed to be I. W. W. members, Mr. Kunkel and Mr. Moffett, jumped to their feet and in their frenzy to defend their party's untarnished record the former begged leave of the speaker to answer me. He was permitted to do so and his contribution for the defense was: That I with Comrade McCarthy had used the columns of the Bulletin to call him fakis and such like names and after expelling

him he was reinstated by Organizer Williams and that I had an awful nerve to talk about a Simons or a Hillquit. When Kunkel spoke all was so still that you could have heard a pin drop—yet when he had finished and I attempted to answer, the Socialist Party men started yelling like Indians to prevent anything being heard that would tend to destroy their heroes. These are the people who bawl so loudly about free speech.

The club that Kunkel and Moffett wield of Vindication Tales, if examined closely would appear about the size of a toothpick and just about as strong. These two worthies killed the Industrial Workers of the World here and their record proves it.

Robert Richardson.
Rochester, Pa., March 8.

AS TO EXPLOITATION AND ROBBERY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am no authority on Marx, but still I think that Frank Bohn contradicts Marxian economics when he claims in his answer to Mooney that the working class is being robbed as a consumer. Marx throughout his works never said that the working class is being robbed, but he shows where it is exploited by the capitalists after they buy the labor-power of the workers.

Bohn's assertion that the increased prices of commodities are chiefly due to monopoly is not substantiated by facts. In the stock-yards district where I live the rents went up from 50 to 100 per cent, and it was not due to a monopoly either, but it was solely due to an increased demand for the rents. The great influx of laborers into this country created a bigger demand for commodities and naturally forced their prices higher, but at the same time the labor market was flooded to such an extent that it was impossible for the commodity labor-power to keep even pace with the increasing prices of other commodities. However, it is a mistake to say, as Bohn does, that the wages remained about the same for the last ten years. Actual facts show that the wages in the Building Industry in Chicago were raised as high as 75 per cent, and what is true in this case is also true in almost every other industry, only with the exception that the percentage did not reach as high as in the first. On account of the crisis in 1894 the wages went down almost to the minimum point, but according to Bohn's figures the wages are the same to-day, and, moreover, they are cut down to half by the increased prices of commodities. What an absurdity!

"Cheap commodities make cheap laborers and dear commodities make dear laborers," said Marx, and this is as good to-day as it was when spoken by Marx. We are all buyers and sellers. We sell in order to buy, and we buy in order to sell. Then what good would it do if the sellers overcharged their goods when in turn they will be buyers themselves? It would be mutual cheating and consequently no profit for anybody. "Circulation or exchange of commodities begets no value," said Marx, and the only way for the capitalist class to make more surplus value is to either reduce the wages, if they can be reduced, or make the laborers work harder and longer time, or improve the machinery by which the labor can be made more productive, thus cheapening the commodities including the labor-power. These facts were made clear by Marx in his analysis of capitalist production and the Socialists of today have still much to learn from him.

Ad. Uzlik.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20.

AS TO UNITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The National Committee, the powers that be, of the Socialist Party have decreed, in utter disregard of the will and wish of the rank and file that there be further destructive and demoralizing war carried on between the Socialist forces of America.

The National Committee, the powers that be, of the Socialist Party have thrown the gauntlet of defiance and war to the International Proletariat by the utter disregard of their decision as expressed through the International Congress held in Amsterdam—"That there be only one United Socialist Party in every civilized country that has evolved a United Capitalist Class of oppression and exploitation."

Will the class-conscious revolutionary proletariat of America, the men and women of the working class, allow the Committee, the powers that be of the Socialist Party to trample under their feet the noblest and most legitimate class aspirations of the workers? Shall the National Committee, the powers that be of the Socialist Party succeed in their strenuous efforts of severing their rank and file from the International body of the organized Proletariat of the World, and thus throw them into the confusion of Anarchy?

Or shall the triumphant and inspiring motto of International Solidarity be inscribed on the banner of American Socialism? "Workingmen and working-

THE PARIS COMMUNE

By Charles H. Ross.

On the 18th of March the International Proletariat is permitted once more to celebrate the anniversary of that memorable revolt of the French working class of 1871.

That short period between March 18th, the day Paris rose like one man as the result of an attempt of the bourgeoisie, represented by Thiers, to steal the artillery belonging to the National Guard, the latter of which was chiefly composed of Parisian workmen—and May 28th, when the last of the Communal heroes succumbed to overwhelming odds on the heights of Belleville and Menilmontant, there was waged a struggle with which nothing in the entire history of class strife compares.

In the sublimity of their enthusiasm and heroism, the magnanimity shown their erstwhile masters who had courged, persecuted and oppressed them, their solidarity and unanimity of purpose, their rapidity of action in lopping off all the instruments of class oppression which are necessary adjuncts to the survival of a capitalist state, and the enacting and enforcement of decrees tending to the establishment of a Socialist Republic, there was presented a spectacle that held the whole world enthralled with awe and amazement.

Space will not permit a detailed review of this stupendous struggle; neither is space necessary, since our party literature already contains works covering it completely. It will not be out of place, however, to offer a few thoughts in a brief comparative study of the event and the conditions of to-day.

Subsequent to the establishment of the Commune, and in order to allay and turn wry the growing discontent of the bourgeoisie and an impending proletarian revolution, Louis Bonaparte declared war against Prussia. Immediately the International Workingmen's Association issued a manifesto calling upon the German workmen not to allow this purely dynastic war to develop beyond a war of defence, otherwise victory or defeat would prove alike disastrous. The German workers responded with a mass meeting denouncing the idea of a war with France and passed resolutions ending with these words: "We are enemies of all wars, but above all dynastic wars."

With deep sorrow and grief we are forced to undergo a defensive war as an unavoidable evil, but we call at the same time upon the whole working class to render an occurrence of such an immense social misfortune impossible, by vindicating for the peoples themselves the power to decide on peace and war and making them masters of their own destinies."

That the war did develop into a war of aggression, resulting in the surrender of Louis Bonaparte and a proclamation of a Republic at Paris; the overthrow of the latter by the proletariat and the establishment of a Socialist Republic, which, after holding full sway for two months was destroyed, whereupon the bourgeoisie again assumed control, we all know.

In the light of these historic events, the question presents itself—What is the lesson he' forth to the proletarian hosts of the world, and of the United States in particular? We observe at this moment two powerful nations, the United States and Japan, putting themselves in readiness in anticipation of a possible conflict with each other. As a result of the recent panic and the general depression existing everywhere, our capitalist masters are again invoking the god of

women of all countries unite!" Shall there be war between the workers that the Capitalist Class be enabled to crush out the last breath of resistance in the disrupted and demoralized ranks of the American Working Class?

His Capitalist Highness J. P. Morgan would not have dared to proclaim so impudently and triumphantly the inauguration of the reign of Feudal Capitalism a few weeks ago, if he knew that the workers of this country, represent a united solid phalanx imbued with a spirit of class solidarity and marching in closed ranks towards their goal of economic freedom. What do you say, Socialist Women of the land?

We, the Socialist Women of Greater New York, realizing the necessity and importance of a United Socialist Movement, ask you, brothers and sisters of the Socialist Party: "Shall you, will you blindly submit and obey and become partners to the work of destruction carried from above into the ranks of the working class, and thus strengthen the arm of oppression and exploitation?"

The Socialist Women of Greater New York, who from their inception have inscribed on their banner "Unity among the Workers," re-assert their determination to carry on propaganda of unifying action and call upon all women imbued with the spirit of true Socialism to

patriotism. What must be the Socialist attitude? The answer comes ringing down in clarion tones from those immortal heroes of '71. In one of their manifestoes they said: "Once more on the pretext of national honor, the peace of the world is menaced by political ambitions. Workingmen of all countries: let our voices unite in one cry of reprobation against war. . . . War, for a question of preponderance or a dynasty can in the eyes of the working class be nothing but a criminal absurdity. In answer to the war-like proclamations of those who exempt themselves from the blood tax and find in public misfortune a source of fresh speculations, we protest, we who want peace, labor and liberty."

The voice of the revolutionary working class should be as equally ringing and distinct. Let us extend our hands in fraternal greeting to the Japanese working class and, above all, let us warn the ruling class, should there be war, not to carry it beyond a war of defence, else they may conjure up such an uprising of the American proletariat class, imbued with a class-consciousness so widespread as will cause the whole capitalist system to crumble into the dirt and a Socialist Republic to be reared in its stead.

Let not the ruling class imagine that the fate of the Paris Commune will be repeated in America. The working class, as it passes from one struggle to another, profits as well by its mistakes as by the concessions wrenched from its masters. We know now the mistakes made by the Communists, their faults of commission and omission, and will profit by them. From the march of economic events we can see now that many things were left undone by the Communists that should have been done.

One great factor in the downfall of the Commune which we are cognizant of, was the crudity of economic organization existing at that time. It was a flash of genius that was shown by those grand old Communists in the issuance of one of their most important decrees having for its object the organization of all the great industries, which was to comprise not only the association of the workers in each factory, but also the union of all these co-operative associations into one great federation, which, as Marx stated at the time, must ultimately end in Communism.

The backwardness of industrial development at that time, we can readily see, precluded the immediate consummation of this form of economic organization; but the germ was there, and now, after a development of thirty-seven years, with the accompanying industrial changes, this germ has sprung into growth and action. Industrial Unionism, as represented by the Industrial Workers of the World, is drawing together like a magnet all the heretofore disintegrated revolutionary elements. It is binding and amalgamating them closer and closer into a compact body, with a class-consciousness ever growing in extent and power, containing within its organic boundaries its political aspirations, and erecting, as it develops, the structure which will bolster up its political aspirations.

The Paris Commune is dead, but out of the crushed and bleeding bodies of its martyred defenders, there emerged a revolutionary spirit which is permeating the proletarian hosts of the world, who are marching with unbroken step to an inevitable glorious victory. Hail to the Socialist Republic.

Lida, Nev.

join us. We women, who bear the stigma of slavery and degradation inscribed on our bent backs, and therefore are most concerned in the success of the Socialist Movement, not only as a class, but also as a sex, must and will raise the banner of revolt and demand Unity!

All those in favor of Unity of the Socialist and Labor forces of the land, write and communicate with us. We want your names and addresses, your moral and financial assistance. Join us, all Socialist Women, irrespective of your former party affiliations and help carry on agitation for Unity, as far and as wide as possible.

We also request all those in favor of Unity who know the names and addresses of the National Committee of the Socialist Party who opposed Unity to kindly forward their addresses, as well as the names and addresses of those committeemen who favored Unity. Socialist Women of Greater New York.

New York, March 6.
P. S.—Send all communications to Anna B. Touroff, 508 St. Mary's street, New York City.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

T. O. P., MUNCIE, IND.—Now to your second question—

It is a common experience that, difficult though it is to cause men to drop some rooted error, yet it is easy to get them to adopt some new name for the same old thing, provided they are allowed to adhere to their old habits. In the selvas of the Amazon river, for instance, the name of St. Joseph is a very common one. It is given to a hideous wooden image, once called Walli-Walla. The Indians could not be persuaded to drop Walli-Walla. But they were quite willing to drop the name and give the image that of "St. Joseph," provided they were allowed, as, indeed, they were, to worship "St. Joseph" with the rites of Walli-Walla. Ditto, ditto, with the gentlemen who now mouth "Industrialism" and seek to establish a new I. W. W. with the continued worship of St. Craft-Unionism.

E. V. C., NEW YORK.—One of the purposes of the Socialist party National Committee in rejecting Unity is to hamper the growth of the I. W. W. With the two parties in the field, the A. F. of L. agents find a good pretext to keep the I. W. W. in turmoil.

"PHOTO-ENGRAVER," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Good man, you insult your union. To call a "traitor to the organization" the man who publishes facts about it is as much as to say the union was built for wrongful purposes. Would you say that of your union? Surely not. Your union was built for good purposes. When mischief begins to be done, it is a sign that the union is being drawn from the right path to the wrong. THAT is the work of traitors. A traitor also is he who slanders his organization. You do not attempt to say that the article on the Photo-Engravers was false. The People is the stronghold against union-wreckers. These are the frauds who pluck and cheat the rank and file. A plucked and cheated rank and file never can construct a true union.

E. W., GUTHRIE, OKLA.—It is an absurdity to claim that the Republicans are "nearer to Socialism" than the Reformers. They are both equally far apart from Socialism. The stronger a capitalist grows all the more he becomes Anarchist and wants the Government to keep hands off. On the other hand, the Reformers' scheme of introducing Socialism is like the idea of a child being born piece-meal.

M. G., NEW YORK.—1st. There are in the French Parliament 53 Socialists—1 Senator and 52 Deputies.

2nd. The term "Communism" is used in various senses. One sense is a pure moral abstraction, implied in the motto: "To all according to their needs." The motto is purely visionary. Where there is not enough wealth producible for the needs of all, the motto is inapplicable. Where there is ample wealth for all the motto is superfluous.

Another sense in which the term is used is that each community shall be sovereign. In this sense the term is false to sociology. There can be no sovereign community for the reason that no one community can satisfy all its needs. They must all co-operate. Co-operation implies a central directing authority.

A. W. M., NEW YORK.—Now to your first specific question on money—

The money issued is not issued on any per capita principle. It is issued by the Federal Government either under laws allowing such issues, or by coining the gold brought to the mints. It is issued by banks upon Government securities deposited with the Federal Government. The present Aldrich bill endeavors to authorize the banks to issue money on railroad securities. On the details of this rough outline a book can be filled.

J. F. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Now to your second question—

What you call "service vouchers" are not the "increase of a worker's income." They are the evidence of the amount of wealth that he has contributed into the common store, either by his productive labor, or by that differentiated productive labor called "service," as in distribution, transportation, etc. His vouchers show how much he can take out. He can take out as much as he put in.

Next question next week.

E. C. W., BELLINGHAM, MASS.—Strictly speaking, distribution is a part of production. The railroaders who carry the coal from the mine to your

city, and the cartmen who cart it from the coal yard to your house are all "producing" coal to you.

Next question next week.

R. W., SACRAMENTO, CAL.—"Capital" is the PRIVATELY owned tool, machinery or plant of production needed for the worker to exercise his labor-function. Accordingly, "capital" is the PRIVATELY OWNED indispensable thing for production. It follows that Socialism, which will make these indispensable things for production COLLECTIVE property, will abolish "capital"—that is, abolish the system of private ownership. "Capital" is not the plant of production. Socialism seeks to abolish "capital," not the plant of production.

J. K., NEW YORK.—A pamphlet giving the figures and facts regarding the Chinese Wall of high initiation and other fees in the craft-unions is yet to be written. It should be a good subject for an address by someone who has the requisite facilities to collect the facts in this case.

J. L., NEW YORK.—Communicate with the Organizer of Section New York, S. L. P., for a copy of the leaflet, "The Difference." Read that.

L. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The dates are all filled.

F. K., PATERSON, N. J.—Your letter says too little or it says too much. If you have facts to substantiate your dire predictions for the Labor Movement of Paterson you should specify them. To make such predictions without specification of facts is to expect others to accept your conclusions without thinking. The People can not with propriety publish such a communication, especially when signed with wholly fictitious initials. Specify, and sign your name; such a letter will then be published.

G. E. S., NEW YORK.—The pure and simple politician (if he is honest) is hard to distinguish from the honest pure and simple dynamiter. They both lead straight to Commune disasters.

E. R., PATERSON, N. J.—Certain events may be disagreeable, mighty disagreeable; but to argue that, therefore, their publication should be suppressed, is to reason like the ostrich, which imagines that, if it shuts its eyes, the enemy does not see it—with the result that it is captured and plucked. Information, open and above board, is necessary for intelligent action. Only intriguers are disconcerted by light. The only question in matters of publications is, Are the facts true? In the instance in question the facts are proven. When this office takes a stand, its feet are on solid ground every time. It does not "buzz"; nor does it allow itself to be "buzzed."

EDITOR "AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO," CHICAGO, ILL.—Notify this office how much money in stamps people will have to send in order to obtain a copy of the "Elements of Esperanto," which you say you have printed for "a free distribution"; also state the size of the publication (number of pages), and authorize this office to insert the information in the letter which you forwarded or publication. With such information the letter will be published; without such information publication will be refused.

B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.—What about the translation of that Belbel's speech? Do not "festina" too "fente."

G. S. H., KELSEYVILLE, CAL.; E. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; J. B., FORT DE SOTO, FLA.; B. P. A., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; W. J., GOLDFIELD, NEV.; J. P., TROY, N. Y.; W. H. M., DALLAS, TEX.; N. O'N., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; C. J. B., BUFFALO, N. Y.; S. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; G. R. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.; G. A. M. TORONTO, CAN.; E. M. S., TUOLUMNE, CAL.; B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—Matter received.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary protem 28 City Hall Place. CANADIAN S. L. P. National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. (The Party's literary agency.) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on Wednesday, March 11th, 1908, at 28 City Hall place. Present: Lechner, Brauckmann, Zimmermann, Hall, Wegener, Orange, Hammer, Rosenberg, Hanlon, Schwartz, Kihn, Malmberg; absent: Ball, Archer, Chairman, Zimmermann.

The secretary read the financial report for five weeks ending March 7th: Income Expenses Feb. 8th \$82.86 \$45.45 15th 83.05 33.15 22nd 66.02 168.47 29th 44.30 25.20 Mar. 7th 33.27 42.60

In the matter of raising a National Campaign Fund, it was moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Wegener, "That a call for same be issued, and subscription lists be sent to sections." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Kihn, seconded by Brauckmann, "That money collected on National Campaign subscription lists be divided as follows: one third to go to National organization, one third to State and one third to remain with local organization collecting same, where no State organization exists half is to go to National and other half to local organization." Carried unanimously.

Lechner reported in the matter of letter sent by member of Hungarian Branch of Milwaukee which was referred to him for investigation. Recommends that same be referred to Section Milwaukee as matter does not properly belong to the Sub-Committee.

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Brauckmann, "That report be concurred in." Carried unanimously.

The Building Committee reported progress.

Communications: From J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party reporting action of the National Committee of that party on the Unity Resolution, rejecting unity. Moved by Malmberg, seconded by Brauckmann, "That a committee of three be elected to draw up a statement to the working class of the land and to the international proletariat on the action of the Socialist Party National Committee, the statement to be submitted to the next regular meeting for approval and to be forwarded to the N. E. C. for final action. Carried unanimously. Committee: Kihn, Orange and Hammer.

Kuhn reported that owing to action of National Committee of S. P. on Unity matter, the election of a Unity Conference Committee was dropped.

It was decided to furnish copies of report of National Secretary of the Socialist Party to the Editorial Department.

From Section New York complaining against publication of Letter-Box answer in The People of Feb. 9, entitled "M. A. G. Herrin, Ill.," and also article entitled "The Other Side," published in The Daily People of Feb. 15th.

From Section Providence, R. I., regarding same.

The following decision was offered by Hammer, seconded by Orange: "Communications from Section Providence, R. I., and General Committee of Section New York Co. having been received, complaining against the publication in The People of the documents headed 'The Other Side' in answer to the Garley letter, the views of the complainants are found unsound.

The documents referred to in the Letter-box answer to Garley, and subsequently published in the article 'The Other Side,' show that the issue was not a personal one. The documents show that the issue was a series of combined and unwarranted assaults upon a Party institution—The People. It is the duty of the Editor of The People to repel such assaults, and it is also his duty to convey information to the militants upon important matters of which they could not otherwise have knowledge. By publishing these documents, the Editor of The People fulfilled his duty in both respects. His action is sustained.

This decision not being upon a matter of routine or emergency, shall be submitted to the N. E. C. for final action." Carried unanimously.

cular to be sent to Sections, calling for raising funds to pay off debt on "Arbeiter Zeitung," and asking endorsement. Moved by Lechner, seconded by Brauckmann, "That same be endorsed." Carried unanimously.

From Pa. S. E. C. requesting information regarding International Bureau stamps. Answered and filed. From Br. 6 W. S. and D. B. N. Y. regretting inability to render financial aid at present. Filed.

From Section Chicago sending \$5.00 for International Bureau assessment, nominating New York as seat for National Convention, and stating that one English and one German branch have been organized recently, and another English branch is to be organized in the near future. That two Branches of the Scandinavian Federation and one Lettish Branch have recently joined the Section, and asking information. Answered and filed.

From McCulloch, Manchester, Va., sending money for Young and Campbell literature fund from the defense fund, and giving information. Filed.

The attention of the members is called to the Young and Campbell literature fund.

From Campbell, Birmingham, Ala., giving report of his work in Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama, and giving information regarding affairs in Virginia. Filed.

From Section Goldfield, Nev., acknowledging receipt of money for Preston and Smith defense fund, giving information regarding industrial affairs, and general information. Filed.

From Section Plainfield, N. J., asking for information. Answered and filed.

From Gilhaus, San Francisco, stating that he has reorganized Section Santa Clara County with some former members of the Socialist Party and giving information regarding affairs in San Francisco. Filed.

From McConnell, giving information regarding local matters and asking information. Answered and filed.

From C. A. Kessler and others, Pittsburgh, Pa., presenting grievances against Pa. N. E. C. member. Owing to the matter being voluminous Zimmermann and Orange were elected as a committee to investigate same and report to next meeting.

From Reinstein, N. Y. N. E. C. member, stating that the N. Y. S. E. C. has requested him to call for the reconsideration of motion no. 76 which provides that salary of National Secretary be \$25 per week, and that same be changed to \$18, and making suggestions regarding holding of Unity Conference. Referred to N. E. C.

From Rensselaer Co. regarding same.

From Section St. Louis, Mo., regarding necessity of modifying name in order to appear on ballot, owing to election law. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Hall, "That Section St. Louis be permitted to use such name as they shall deem advisable." Carried unanimously.

From Mimm. S. E. C. reporting election of G. H. Campbell in place of Foy as N. E. C. member for Minnesota. Filed.

From Br. 174 W. S. & D. B., Alexandria, Ind., stating inability to render any aid at present. Filed.

Moved by Hammer, seconded by Orange, "That the Editor of The People be authorized to publish in The People the address delivered by him on Unity at New Pythagoras Hall on Feb. 21, 1908 and taken down stenographically by Sydney Greenberg." Carried unanimously.

In view of the approach of time for holding the National Convention, it was moved by Hall, seconded by Hammer, that date for holding National Convention be set for July 2nd. Carried unanimously.

Meeting then adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Sec'y.

CANADA N. E. C.

A regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of Canada was held on Feb. 23; Pearce elected to the chair. All present. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From R. Baker, Vancouver B. C., enclosing \$2.50 for due stamps, also sending a list of officers and members in good standing, totaling 26; moved by Weitzel, seconded by Haselgrove, that request be complied with and that National Secretary point out to the members of Vancouver the necessity of the working class to maintain the political party as well as the economic organization of that class.

From G. M. Maves of Toronto, in reference to conditions there, same to be considered under unfinished business.

Leaflet by Courtenay and Pearce read and approved, but given back to the writers for any alterations or additions they deem necessary.

Under unfinished business Maves' letter was taken up and thoroughly discussed. The corresponding secretary was ordered to acknowledge in his report of minutes that Section Toronto was organized under instructions of N. E. C. to G. M. Maves, and with his assistance,

and that the N. E. C. recognizes Section Toronto with the following officers: Organizer, G. M. Maves; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. Thompson; Treasurer, E. Donkin; Literary Agent, T. Wiltzer; who were duly elected at meeting held Dec. 1st, 1907; and the N. E. C. further instructs the National Secretary to further instruct Section Toronto as to the proper line of action to take to uphold the dignity and constitution of the S. L. P.

Under new business, it was carried that National Secretary reply as laid down to Section Vancouver, B. C. Moved by Bryce, seconded by Morrison that this N. E. C. go on record as favoring the resolution on Unity passed by the N. E. C. of the United States at their last session, and that Courtenay, Pearce, Bryce and Morrison be a committee to draft resolution and submit same at next N. E. C. meeting; carried.

Carried that rent to date be paid, viz. two months; also that members keep in view the procuring of a hall.

Adjourned.

F. Haselgrove, Rec. Sec'y.

OPERATING FUND.

We are very desirous of being in a position to replenish stock on all Labor News pamphlets and also to publish a large and varied assortment of leaflets. We must enter the campaign well equipped with literature. Help out on this fund and we shall be able to do it. For the week ending March 14, we received \$22.25 to this fund.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Section Mystic, Conn. \$ 10.00, Henry Stroefer, Oroville, Cal. 1.00, F. O. Allen, Brighton, Wash. 1.00, G. W. Murphy, Brooklyn, R. Levy, Far Rockaway, N. Y. .25, L. Van Loo, New York .50, Frank Ely, Columbus, O. .50, Nick Shliser, Reading, Pa. 1.00, F. Tiddy, Westernport, Md. 2.00, J. Claudino, New Bedford, Mass. 1.50, D. McGoff, New Bedford, Mass. .50, E. E. Rouner, Shawmut, Cal. 2.00, W. S. & D. B. Fund, Br. 107, Louisville, Ky. 5.00, W. S. & D. B. Fund, Br. 62, Winfield, N. Y. 1.00, Total 22.25, Previously acknowledged, 1,858.57, Grand total 1,880.82

NEW JERSEY STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey State Executive Committee was held at Helyetia Hall, Van Houten street, Paterson, on Sunday, March 15. Ball in the chair. Delegates present, Langraf, Ball, Lessig, and Butterworth. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Correspondence, from Julius Eck, organizer Section Hoboken, on calling joint meeting of the Sections in Hudson County to make nominations for State officers. From E. Alaxzone, West Hoboken; laid over for new business. From acting National Secretary, forwarding voting blanks for National Secretary; same had been sent out to Sections and members at large by State Secretary. Passaic County reports nominating New York City as place to hold National Convention; also nominating the following candidates for delegates: R. Katz, Jacob H. Schmitter, Ulrich Fruck, Ernest Romary. Will hold a Commune celebration on Saturday evening, March 21 at I. W. W. Hall, 184 Main street, a lecture on the Paris Commune by R. Katz; dancing following the lecture. Plainfield reports nominating New York City for National convention and nominating Peter Merquelin and Ernest Oatley.

New business: Moved that Financial Secretary forward application blanks to Ernest Alaxzone for members at large. Moved that Secretary order 1000 nomination petitions papers. Financial report: Income \$4.50; expense—; cash on hand \$61.85. Stamps on hand, 114.

John C. Butterworth, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

(Continued from page 1.)

up to its usual average. A number of requests for "The Pondard's Hill" were made, but the book is not out yet. It is expected to be in a few weeks. In between the busy sales the dance music attracted dozens and dozens of couples, young and old. Many out-of-town visitors mingled with the hosts of members and friends of New York, and a jovial spirit was manifested all around. It was after midnight when the orchestra played its good-night call, "There's no place like Home."

BUFFALO PEDRO PARTY AND DANCE

Section Buffalo S. L. P. will hold a Pedro party and dance this Saturday March 21st at 8 p. m. in Florence Parlors, 527 Main near Genesee street. Admission is 15 cents. Good time is assured to all. All friends of the S. L. P. are invited to attend and bring friends along.

ELIZABETH G. FLYNN IN BUFFALO.

Elizabeth G. Flynn will speak in Buffalo this TUESDAY, March the 24th, at 8 p. m. in Odd Fellows Temple, 380 William street near Jefferson. The meeting is arranged by the organization of Buffalo Socialist women—The Bebel Club. The subject is: "The Present Crisis—Its Cause and Remedy." Admission is free. Every thoughtful man, woman or girl that has to work for a living should not only attend this meeting but also induce others to come.

DETROIT I. W. W. LECTURE.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will deliver an address on Industrial Unionism at Arbeiter Hall, March 27, 8 p. m. Meeting held under auspices of Local 159, Industrial Workers of the World. Everybody come and bring your friends. Free.

ATTENTION, HARTFORD.

As in the past, so this year also will Section Hartford celebrate the event of the Paris Commune. The oration of the day will be delivered by Frank Bohn of New York. Dancing will follow. The affair will take place on SATURDAY, March 21, sharp at 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street. Ladies, Take Notice.

As several of our lady friends have expressed the desire to form a club of Socialist Women and thus become an auxiliary in the Movement, therefore, to realize this object, Frank Bohn will address, for this purpose, a meeting to be held SUNDAY, March 22, at 3 p. m., at the same place, S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm Street.

Anyone interested in starting such an organization is cordially invited to attend. Organizer.

GRAND COMMUNE CELEBRATION IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The annual commemoration of the Paris Commune, arranged by Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, takes place Saturday, March 21, at Acme Hall (formerly Germania Hall), East Ninth street (old Erde street), and commences at 8 p. m. sharp. As in former years, an excellent programme has been worked out. The "Socialistische Liedertafel," S. L. P., under direction of their able leader, Professor Hamm, will sing the two beautiful compositions, "Am Altar der Wahrheit" (At the Altar of Truth) and "Bet und Arbeit" (Pray and work, so you are told). Recitations and songs by famous soloists will complete the programme. The "headliner," however, will be a play in German—"Der Trunkenbold" (The Drunkard), a drama on proletarian life, in one act. This play is from the pen of comrade Rich. Koepfel, the editor of our German party organ, under whose personal management it will be presented. All parts will be taken by talented comrades who will make it a point of honor to play them well.

In connection with the play a GRAND TABLEAU will be produced. After the programme a ball follows. Tickets, including lady and gentleman, are 25 cents in advance, and can be had from all comrades and at the office of the German Party organ, 310 Champlain Avenue, second floor.

Comrades, friends and sympathizers: This is the one great annual affair of Section Cleveland, and it is up to you to help to make it the usual great success and if possible to do even better than before. Buy your tickets in time and invite all your friends to be our guests on SATURDAY, March 21. A splendid, enjoyable time is guaranteed to everyone.

As To Politics

A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages. A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both. Price, 20 Cents. In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place New York

MOVING FUND LISTS STILL OUT.

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

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THE CAMPAIGN IS ON

MILITANTS, ENLIST FOR THE WORK OF EXTENDING THE PROPAGANDA.

For the week ending March 18th we received 115 subs for The Weekly People and 43 mail subscriptions to The Daily People, a total of 158 for the week. This means a slump over the two previous weeks.

Those sending five or more were: F. Brown, Cleveland, O.; J. Breuer, Hartford, Conn.; A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Gunn, Schenectady, N. Y., 7.

Comrade W. J. Gerry who is doing agitation work for the Colorado S. E. C. sent in three. He is sending three of four a week, and is doing good work throughout the state rousing the laggards and spreading the propaganda. Comrade Wuest of Utica, N. Y., sends three subs and bundle order: Comrades Arnold of Louisville and Laccoste of New Orleans send three each, so does another steady worker, comrade Oberhen of Atchison, Kan. From Los Angeles, Haller sends four.

Prepaid cards orders: O. M. Johnson, Oakland, Cal., \$7.00; C. J. Wolf, Jersey City, \$2.00; E. B. Mercader, San Jose, Cal., \$5.00.

The Daily People of Sunday, March 22nd will contain the address on "Unity" delivered by Daniel De Leon at New Pythagoras Hall, on February 21. See that that issue is given circulation.

Now a word with you: We haven't given up the idea of getting 500 subscriptions a week—we have by no means given it up. In fact we have determined that the subs shall be forthcoming if it at all lies in us to arouse our friends to the work.

Just consider: before us is a most important campaign, confronting us are the panic conditions, inclining the workers to give heed to what we have to say, who then will say that the campaign should not begin at once. It must begin at once and through the medium of the Party Press. Begin now and reach the voters day after day, or week after week, as the case may be. This is the work that tells much more than a lot of whooping it up at the end of the campaign.

Push The Daily People. It can be done. Push The Weekly People. It can and must be done. For the next seven months every militant S. L. P. man should be an active propagandist. Enlist for the campaign.

Grand Commemoration of the Paris Commune. SECTION CLEVELAND, S. L. P. SATURDAY, MARCH 21, at ACME HALL (formerly Germania Hall), East 9th St. (old Erie St.) A splendid program will be rendered. Songs by the Socialistische Liedertafel, S. L. P. Recitations. Songs by famous soloists. Theatrical performance and tableau. The following play in German will be given for the first time. New! "Der Trunkenbold" ("The Drunkard.") A drama in one act from proletarian life, by Richard Koepfel, editor of the German Party Organ, S. L. P. After the program—BALL. Program commences at 8 o'clock sharp. TICKETS (in advance) 25c. a couple. To be had from all comrades and at office of German Party Organ, 310 Champlain ave., 2d floor. Tickets at the door, 50c.

Two Pages From Roman History. I Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders. II The Warning of the Cracchi. Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon, Editor of The Daily People. If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages. A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

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