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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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DIGEST AND COMMENT

OF THE HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Significance of Unmasking "Anarchist Plots"—Contortions of Railroad Magnates—"Immediate Advantages" of the S. P. Turn Out Disappointments—Cheating Is the Device of the Rep-Dem System.

Wherever Preston's candidacy is mentioned in public the response is spontaneous, prompt, enthusiastic, earnest, reaching deep and spreading wide—the correct "echo" in proletarian breasts of the howl that goes up from the camp of Plunderbund at the bare suggestion of Preston's name.

"Terrible" and "most mysterious" Anarchist plots have been and are being unearthed by the vigilant police of Portugal. Nevertheless, much more "terrible" and much more "mysterious" plots are bound to be "unearthed." What else do the fresh and increasingly shocking revelations portend of corruption in the highest Government circles? Whenever the rulers of the ruling class need a diversion to draw attention from their own figures, Anarchist plots are "unearthed."

Silva rushed out of his restaurant in Goldfield pointing a gun at Preston, who was on picket duty for his Union, whereupon Preston shot him dead. Anywhere, a mining camp especially, Preston's act was justifiable. The only question involved is, Was Preston engaged in a lawful, or a criminal act when Silva assaulted him?

"He was engaged in a criminal act, picketing is criminal," answer the capitalist class and they convicted him, and kept him in irons.

"He was engaged in a legitimate act, picketing is an exercise of civic rights," answers the militant Working Class, and they propose to liberate him, together with Smith who was sentenced as an alleged accomplice.

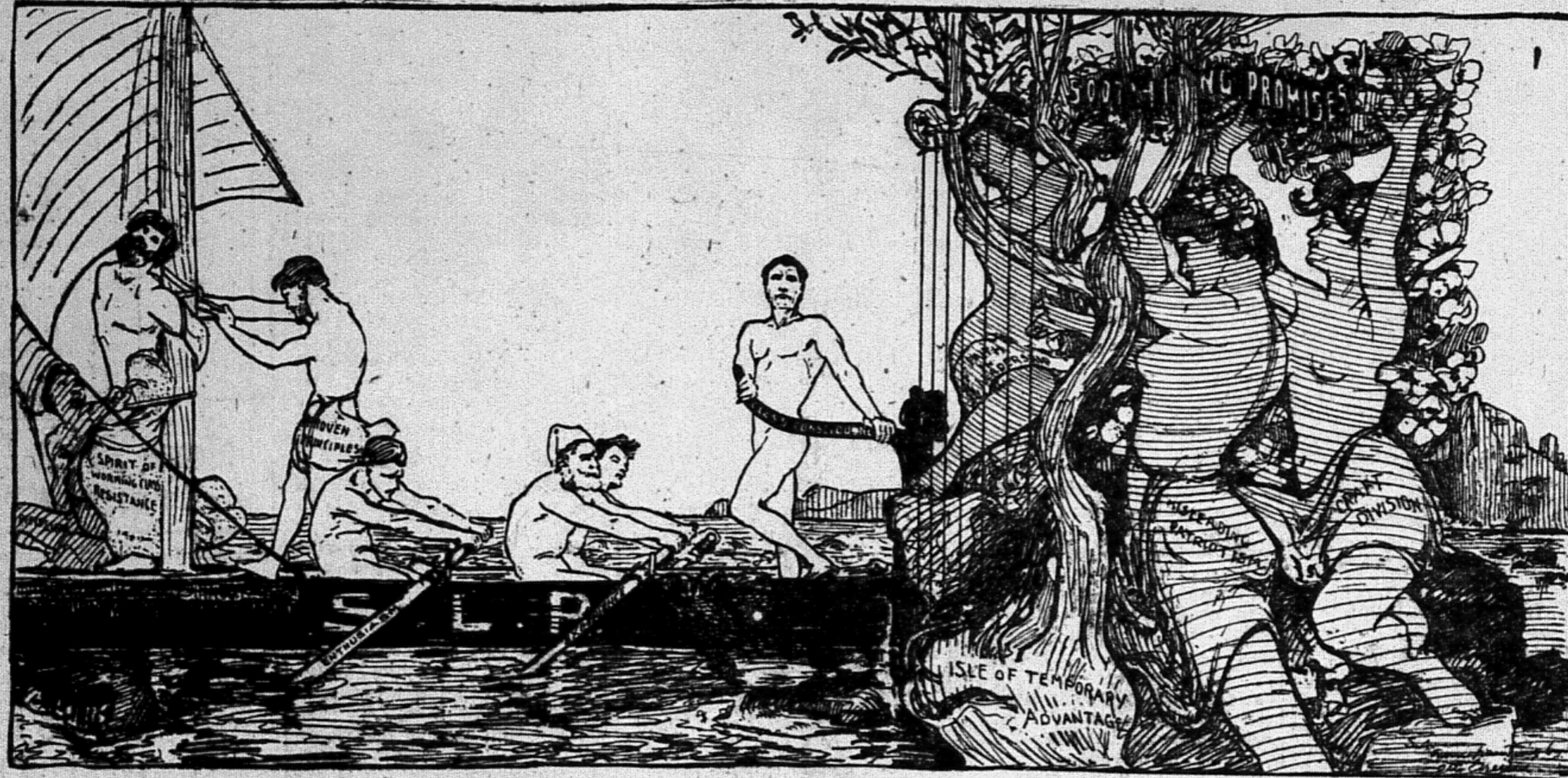
According to the New York "Times," political corruption is a "national institution." Reasoning from these premises "The Times" correctly enough, declares that to expose the "country's institutions" is a crime not to be allowed. "The Times" should have gone a little further and tell its readers what punishment should be meted out to the criminal—hanging and quartering? or imprisonment for "murder," as was meted out to Preston and Smith?

With Orchard reprieved, "Diamondfield" Jack at large, and McParland in clover, it is inexplicable that the capitalist class should have been at a loss for candidates for their two leading parties. By a common impulse "tariff revisionists" and "standpatters," "silver bugs" and "gold bugs" alike recognize their representatives in Orchard, Diamondfield Jack and McParland. Here they had candidates, and to spare. Probably the trio is held in reserve for later use.

Golden is the opportunity of the labor fakir—if dry bones to gnaw at are gold. All a fakir now need do is to come "out in revolt against Gompers's attempts to rope him into Bryan's camp" and "pronounce himself for Taft." He will get speedy mention, also public praises, from the Republican capitalist press, and a silent job—at least promises of a job.

With John Mitchell stumping for Bryan, the poisoned chalice will be pushed to the lips of the Socialist party. While the S. L. P. exposed, the S. P. boomed Mitchell in 1902 as "the great champion of Labor," when, in fact, the only thing he was champion of during the coal strike of that year was the bituminous coal mine baronied by Hanna, who made millions through the anthracite strike. Thus the "immediate" advantages gained by false policy are ever paid for later with usury.

"Judge," the humorous publication, is getting doubly humorous these days, with a grim humor that should bite its way into the brain of every wage worker. Its present issues are containing full page cartoons of the Pull Dinner Follies, now grown bigger and adorned with the trunk, legs and tail of the



From a painting by Otto Greisner, "ODYSSEUS AND THE SIRENS," The Mission of the S. L. P.

G. O. P. elephant, marching along to the thunderous applause of hundreds of beholders. But these beholders are not workingmen. On the contrary, their round paunches and sleek faces denote them to be business men, bankers, manufacturers and the like. Sure these can applaud the Pull Dinner Follies. But the workingman is conspicuous by his absence from the cheering throng.

With Taft's convention rapped to order by a fatal 13 strokes of the gavel, and Bryan's nomination made on the fatal Friday, honors may seem easy on that score to the apprehensive watcher for omens. Yet if a bird's-eye view is taken of the two omens the coincidence cannot be escaped, or its significance lost sight of. Both the Republican and the Democratic party is marked Ichabod. The carrion crows are hovering over them.

The railroad magnates are tangling themselves faster and faster in the meshes of their lies. One day they declare that the bad times compel them to mark up rates, the next day they announce that there is a sharp demand for freight cars, and "business is booming." One day the momentum of robbery, which drives them to extort higher prices, drives them to make a poor mouth; another day the momentum of mendacity, which drives them to conceal the effects of their plunder, drives them to claim returning prosperity. And thus they, together with their ilk, are chronically with their feet in their mouths.

Cheat! Cheat! Cheat!—that is the motto, device and guiding star of the capitalist Republican or Democrat. Is this exaggeration? In this state 3,571 gas meters, or 53 per cent. of the total number, are found to be "too fast." At the same time the railroad magnates are convicted of downright lying when they declare that there have been general and constant reductions in rates: the truth being that reductions were few and far between, while higher and still higher rates have been the rule.—Cheat! Cheat! Cheat!

What does this kick against the raising of freight rates, led by the Vanderbilt lines, mean? Are people gone out of their senses? Is Consuelo Vanderbilt, although now divorced from the Duke of Marlborough, not to maintain her dual dignity! And must not Gladys Vanderbilt, although not yet divorced, keep up the style of her noble consort, the Hungarian count Szeczenyi? Moreover, are there not other railroad directors' daughters panting after, and entitled to, similar consideration? Quit grumbling, ye unreasoning serfs of the gibe of the capitalist-federal domain called the United States of America.

Did anybody come across a dear old girl, Dame Free Trade? She has not been heard from since the Republican and Democratic conventions met and ad-

THEY FURNISH THE MUSIC

Cheering to the soul of the militants in the camp of the Labor Movement is the howl of concentrated rage that, with increasing bitterness and volume, is going up from the Republican-Democratic camp of capitalist usurpation at the nomination of M. R. Preston (the innocent workingman now in the State penitentiary of Nevada for no other offence than for having maintained his right to do picket duty for his Union) for President of the Nation by the Socialist Labor Party.

The Demo-Rep capitalist press, who hailed the self-confessed multi-murderer Orchard as a deliverer, who raised the felon to the dignity of their patron saint, and who were licked out of their boots upon the field of their own choosing, the Court of Boise, Ida.—that press, from one end of the country to the other, is in hysterical indignation at "the insult" of nominating "a murderer" for President of the United States.

The New York "Evening Sun"—a limb of the New York "Sun," the pa-

per that headed an editorial "All Hall, Sheriff of Luzerne!" upon that officer's shooting in the back a lot of inoffensive workmen on strike in Pennsylvania—together with the "Evening Post"—the paper that prescribed "the rifle diet" to workmen on strike, and that, on another occasion, suggested that Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, have his neck broken for siding with strikers—these two Repo-Dem papers have taken the lead, and all the others have nicely followed, swelling the chorus of "righteous indignation."

Well may the Repo-Dem press howl, and spew the venom of their wrath at the Socialist Labor Party.

The nomination of Preston has acted as it was meant to act. The S. L. P. harpoon has penetrated the self-satisfied rhinoceros hide of the Demo-Rep capitalist press.

The nomination of Preston was the most emphatic and effective assertion possible at this juncture on behalf of the Working Class, that, not in the keeping of the Capitalist Class, but in the keeping of the Working Class it-

self, is the character and standing of the members of militant proletariat. Not capitalist class interests, but the class interests of the proletariat set the standard of felony or honor.

No wonder the howl is loud, long, prolonged, intense and vast. It is the howl of the wounded beast of prey in the jungle.

When the Spartan hero held with a handful of warriors the pass of Thermopylae against the hosts of Xerxes he was notified that when these cast their spears the sun was darkened. "So much the better," answered the intrepid man of the occasion, "we shall then fight in the shade."

And so, to-day, the compact battalion of the S. L. P., with Preston and Munro inscribed on their banner, takes its stand, intrepid, on the field of this year's presidential contest, cheered by the howls emitted by the manifold foe. "So much the better! Let them howl! The louder the merrier! We shall fight to the inspiring martial music furnished us by the howls of Plunderbund itself.

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Aside from Socialist news and propaganda there is much of interest in the DAILY PEOPLE.

journed. The dear old spinster's natural modesty leads her to hide into corners—especially when the weather is squally. She has been missing from her shrine, the New York "Evening Post." In her altruism the dear old girl is apt to neglect herself and catch a bad cold. Should she be found by any charitable wayfarer, kindly throw a blanket over her shoulders; if the day be hot, place a banana leaf over her head. The dear old revolutionary thing!

It isn't much, but it is something, that the Kentucky Prohibition party refused to invite Roosevelt's daughter, Mrs. Longworth, on the ground of her having planted a tack "with mathematical precision," and point up, in a chair in the gallery of the House of Representatives, and having "enjoyed immensely" the

agony of an elderly gentleman who sat down upon the tack. It isn't much, but it is something, the condemnation of "Big Stick" coarseness.

"The really serious problem that will sooner or later confront mill management is that of common labor. The floating supply is relatively small, because of the remarkable movement away from this country and to Europe last winter. It was then supposed that much of this labor would return at the first signs of real improvement in America; but now one hears that many thousands of laborers returned to Southern Europe for good, and that it will require unusual inducements to bring a large return flow to this side." So says the special financial supplement of the N. Y. Evening Post. Won't

some one now please declare that the old political parties are sincere with their anti-immigration fireworks?

The New York "Press" (Rep) takes up a full column to convince itself that Bryan will draw no labor vote away from Taft. If the "Press" wants to have the Republicans feel that way it should take up less space and betray less nervousness.

It is no accident that the stories about returning prosperity are all announced as "revival of prosperity" or "revival of industries." The "revival" has all the essential features of revivalist camp meetings—hysterics, visionariness and fathomless credulity.

PRESTON CHEERED

HOWLING OF CAPITALIST PRESS MET WITH WORKING CLASS ENTHUSIASM.

DISRUPTERS SQUELCHED

Elizabeth, N. J., S. L. P. Men Open the Campaign with Splendid Open Air Meeting at Which S. P. Detractors of S. L. P. Candidate Retreat before Jeers of Workingmen Who Cheer the Intrepid Candidate of the S. L. P.

Elizabeth, N. J., July 12.—Last night the staunch comrades here conducted a remarkably large outdoor meeting at the corner of E. Jersey and Broad streets. Charles Sperle of Somerville was the speaker.

The audience was very attentive and intelligent, and approved of what the speaker pointed out. Literature was sold, and two questions asked and answered. Both questions, no doubt, were due to the howling of the corrupt capitalist press, for both questions, although coming from two individuals, covered the same point: "Who and what is Preston, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for the Presidency; and that the S. L. P. is not a true Marxian movement when it nominates a 'murderer' as its candidate for Presidency.

Both questions were answered. Preston is a miner and a wage worker convicted of murder for defending his life from an enraged restaurant keeper who drew a gun on him, because he (Preston) had assisted the waitresses of the restaurant keeper in demanding their rights while striking for decency etc. When a wage worker defends his life by shooting the assassin the capitalist press shouts murder; when a millionaire like Thaw shoots his victim from behind the capitalist press shouts Brain Storm. This the audience applauded vigorously. (It was also pointed out to the, no doubt, S. P. man who said that the S. L. P. was not Marxian) that Marx was not the founder of Socialism, but on the other discovered and exposed the development of capitalism. That was on trial and that Socialism was not on trial, and that in Marx's book "Capital" Marx does not mention Socialism. Sperle requested this S. P. man to prove his assertion that the S. L. P. were no true disciples of Marx. This made the intellectual move away amidst the jeering of the audience. It was also pointed out that the revolutionary Socialists were the best Christians, and best citizens in this or any other country, and that if this nation should elect Preston and Munro to office that they would be seated because it would then be the desire of the nation.

Sperle also pointed out that the Revolutionary Socialists do not create class hatred but endeavor to educate society to use the ballot to tear down the present system of society, which creates class hatred, and hand over the means of production to all of the people, and in that way the wealth of the world would be used to build man, instead of as now, destroy man. By changing the ownership of the means of life from a private property to collective property. Social evils like drunkards, prostitutes, strikes, shortened hours of labor without pay, capitalist scabbery and class hatred would disappear, like a snow-bank under an August sun.

Sperle also showed the political development of the colonies into the U. S. a political union of forty-six states. He pointed out that the Declaration of our forefathers demands us to change the form of Government when necessary. Sperle traced the development of the hand tool of our forefathers to the collective tool, the trust, of to-day, and showed the folly of false issues of the old parties who are simply political tinkers, who make money their God, instead of making character their God. The speaker held that the future of society was bright, and that the future and its brightness lies in the hands of the working class of to-day, who are the only power on earth to bring good times by organizing in the factories, mills and mines in the I. W. W. industrial union, and with the S. L. P., the political union.

The two-hour meeting was immense and will bear fruit.

Press Committee.

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LONDON LETTER

LABOR M. P.S. SNUBBED BY THE KING.

Keir Hardie Threatens to Resign Because of It and Expects to Make the Matter an Issue with His Constituents — Railway Companies Turn "Sacred" Agreement Against Men—Police Allow Hooligans to Insult Suffragists and Then Arrest the Women as Offenders.

London, July 5.—Once in a while the King gives a garden-party at Windsor to which M. P.s are invited. Recently such a garden-party was given when he and behold the names of Keir Hardie and two other Labor M. P.s were omitted in the invitations. This is an unprecedented thing, and has caused much criticism.

Americans may conclude that the King has a right to ask whom he pleases to his garden-parties, and Mr. Keir Hardie has let it be known that even if he had received an invitation he would not have accepted it; but Mr. Hardie holds that those invited were not by any means invited in their personal capacity, but in their public capacity as members of Parliament. Mr. Hardie declares that the King's snub was to his constituency.

Speaking at a Labor gathering at Stockport, Mr. Keir Hardie referred to the incident and said he had not yet accepted any invitations to such social functions, although they had been sent to him every year since he entered the House of Commons in 1892. He added: "But I am not going to allow either my position as a member of the Labor party, or my Socialism, or my views concerning King Edward's visit to Russia to curtail my privileges as a member of the House of Commons. I don't receive these invitations because I am Keir Hardie, but because I am a member of the House of Commons; and if I am fit to represent the working classes of Merthyr Tydvil, I am fit to attend the garden party at Windsor. What action shall be taken remains to be seen; but one thing is certain, and that is that the incident shall not be allowed to pass without challenge".

The snubbing of Keir Hardie by the King is looked upon as a sort of censure for some of his utterances while on his recent trip to India where Hardie was considered a personage of some importance and where his "radical" remarks were taken rather seriously to the annoyance of the Home Government. Then too Mr. Hardie made a radical speech on the King's visit to the East. It is now rumored that if Mr. Hardie does not receive a satisfactory explanation for the omission of his name from the list of those invited he may resign his seat and test the opinion of his electors.

It is hardly likely that he will go to such an extreme. The Labor men in Parliament have sent a letter to the King's private secretary, asking for further information, and upon this will depend the future action which the party will take.

The beauties of agreements between employers and employees are being exemplified in the railway world. The men have been carrying on an agitation for better conditions. The companies said they never reduced wages, but on the contrary were always increasing wages. The color of truth was given this claim by favoring a few individuals or small groups of workers. So strongly made was this assertion of the companies (that they never made general reductions) that the provisions of last November agreement for dealing with applications for changes of wages scales were made as though all such could only be expected to come from the men's side. Conciliation Boards are about to meet and the companies have taken the bull by the horns by placing on the agendas notices of heavy reductions of wages and increased hours. The mode of procedure expected was that proposals pro and con would have been thrashed out between a Committee of the men and the railway officers, and in the event that a satisfactory understanding could not be reached then the matter was to be referred to the Sectional Boards. It now rests with the men's side of the Sectional Boards to throw out the companies demands for reductions on the ground of not having submitted them to the men.

The case of the Vatersay cottars, who were imprisoned for trespassing upon the domain of Lady Gordon Cathcart, came up in the House of Commons. During the discussion Mr. Wilkie remarked that the history of 1851 was being repeated in the western islands, when the people were driven from the land of their birth to

seek a living in the wilds of Canada. Mr. Balfour called the cottars "parasites". Mr. Balfour and his class may be of that opinion, but the average man is beginning to view the ten men who are still in prison for wishing to remain on and till the land of their birth, as heroes indeed.

The suffragists will not down. A meeting was held at Caxton Hall at which a resolution in favor of votes for women was carried, and then entrusted to a committee of thirteen for presentation to the Premier. The committee marched through a dense crowd to the House where the Premier declined to receive them. All was as orderly as the proceedings of the Commons themselves. The committee returned to Parliament Square where a gang of hooligans were allowed to insult, hiss, and jostle the women. The police, instead of preserving order, made wholesale arrests of the women, none were the police at all gentle in handling their prisoners. In all twenty-nine women appeared before the magistrates and of these one was discharged and one elected to be bound over rather than go to prison. Mrs. Mary Leigh is said to have remarked when arrested. "It will be a bomb next time." "Do you mean that still?" asked the magistrate. She answered that she hoped there would not be any necessity of going to that extreme. Miss Edith New, organizer, told the magistrate it would depend upon the action of the government. "The fight will go on," was the militant retort of Miss New as she was removed to a cell.

THE SMALL FARMER.

Finds It Hard to Get Along.

Contributed by G. S. H., Kelseyville, Cal.

The title to the land deludes the small farm owner in the same way that owning railroad stock deludes the railway worker—it makes him work harder and gumble less, which makes things much easier for the magnate. The saying that the railroads are perfectly willing the farmer should keep the title to his land provided he gives the railroad about all he makes, may have been sarcasm in years gone by, but it is close to the fact now, and each year brings it closer. Where the small farm owner pays from \$30.00 to \$45.00 per month and board to his farm hands, the farm hand makes more clear money than the owner. Speaking roughly, this was done in all states west of the Mississippi river, which were not formerly slave states, last year.

Twice in my life I have been a small farm owner; once, of the rich black earth prairies of Kansas; now in the Golden State (golden to Harriman et al.). When in Kansas, I burned corn for fuel for two winters. Corn was 12 cents a bushel, coal 47 cents a bushel. The farmer raised the corn and the railroad owned the mine and hauled the coal. In California I raise a great many grapes and some table grapes which in N. Y. City cost the consumer 25 cents a pound, but I am compelled to sell them for \$20.00 per ton, or one cent a pound. The small farmer buys at retail, the dearest market in the world, and sell at first prices, the cheapest market in the world. Whatever he buys, the prices are made to him, and whatever he has for sale the prices are made to him. How he is going to beat this game and better his condition is hard to see, but some small farmers are beginning to see the game, and other thoughts than the community's small talk, everlasting work and the parson's Hell, are getting a hold in his brain. He is beginning to realize he is traveling in the opposite direction to the one he wants to go—financially, at least.

Farms in New England have been deserted by thousands, and the young men and women are leaving the farm for cities and towns in every state in the Union. There they become mechanics, clerks, school teachers, typewriters, or get into the professions. In several miles around my home there are but two farmers under forty years of age, and in many instances the farm is left to old people who can no longer care for it as it should be done. I frequently read of night riders in the South burning tobacco warehouses, etc., and of the Farmers' Union struggles to raise the price of cotton. This does not tell a satisfied state of the planters. I might also mention that the last estimate of farm mortgages, every state furnished a goodly number. The era of "prosperity" seemed also to have been one for the farmer to mortgage his farm. Now when you add to the thousands upon thousands of farms which are for sale at a price less than the cost of improvements which have been put upon them, you have the story of the real condition of the farmer which it would be hard for any calamity howler to adorn.

The advent of the modern Agricultural College, Farmers' Institutes and

STEVE ADAMS FREE

ANOTHER PINKERTON CONSPIRACY SMASHED.

Jury Renders Verdict "Not Guilty"—Miner Proves Alibi—His Counsel Conducted Great Defense—Town Full of Pinkertons Who Are Up to More Outrages—Almost Whole City Expected Favorable Decision for Adams.

Grand Junction, Colo., July 15.—Steve Adams, the Western Federation man, whom the Pinkertons sought to railroad for the killing of Arthur L. Collins, was cleared of the charge to-day. The jury at 1:30 this afternoon brought in a verdict of not guilty. This decision was expected by the entire town of Grand Junction.

Adams' alibi was proven at all points and his attorney O. N. Hilton, made a great plea in his defense. The prosecution made no case at all. It could only get men of "high reputation" to swear that Adams confessed to them in detail how he had killed Collins. The "confession," however, was thrown out.

The town is full of Pinkertons, and it is thought that Adams will be re-arrested. If so, the Pinkertons will seek to fasten the independence explosion upon him.

Adams went to his hotel and joined with his friends who were in great spirits over his acquittal and vindication.

ENGLAND WAS AFTER ADAMS.

British Government Paid for Services of Pinkertons.

Grand Junction, Colo., July 17.—It was stated here on good authority that back of the prosecution of Steve Adams in the effort to find the murderer of Arthur Collins, stood the British government. Collins was a British subject and through its consuls in America England has donated thousands of dollars toward searching out the murderer. It is generally conceded that England paid for the services of the Pinkertons in the Collins case, though San Miguel county stood the expense of the actual trial.

It was said that if Adams were convicted and not hanged the case would become an international affair, because the British government is determined that once discovered the slayer of Arthur Collins shall not escape the extreme penalty.

COL. HIGGINSON FAVORS TEACHING SOCIALISM.

Boston, July 18.—In an interview given last night, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the author, announced that he believe so thoroughly in Socialism that he would have the doctrine taught in every college of the country.

"It is a remedy for many existing evils and is a most powerful force for good," he said. The statement is a reply to a writer in a July magazine, who characterizes Colonel Higginson as a "parlor Socialist."

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agricultural professors, has in no way assuaged the ravages of capitalism. Nor can they, since ever increasing freight rates, high taxes, machinery trusts, low prices, etc., are not under their control. They may sometimes improve farm methods and increase productivity, but the results will always be swallowed up by the rising tide of capitalism. In fact, the agricultural professors themselves are an additional weight at a comfortable salary upon the backs of the farmers. Socialism is needed as badly in farming as it is in any other department of human production.

RUMBLINGS FROM ORGANIZED LABOR

Whereas, We the members of Local 174 W. F. M., assembled in regular meeting Saturday, June 27th 1908, realize that the working class are being held apart by our leaders; and

Whereas, The Socialist party has refused to meet the Socialist Labor Party in a Unity Conference; and

Whereas, The W. F. M. and the I. W. W. have failed to meet in unity; and

Whereas, We as wage earners realize that the organizations, labor and political, are the only organizations that will ever do any good to the laboring class; therefore be it

Resolved, That the leaders of the organizations mentioned immediately come together in a unity conference, and hereafter work together for the benefit of the class they, the leaders, claim to represent; and be it further

Resolved, That their respective official journals cease to cast reflections on each other; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners Magazine, Industrial Union Bulletin, Chicago Daily Socialist, and Daily and Weekly People, for publication, and a copy be kept on file by Local 174 W. F. M. for reference.

Frank Ewing,
Frank Burns,
James Jensen,
Committee.

Seal of "Annett Miners' Union, No. 174, v. F. M.

THE VOICE OF LABOR.

The following letter was published by the New Bedford, Mass., "Standard" (Rep):

IN PRAISE OF DANIEL DE LEON.

To the Editor of The Standard:
In the editorial page of your issue of July 7th I read these words: "The candidate of the De Leon Socialists for President is serving a twenty-five year sentence in prison—and his party seems to be proud of him."

Your utterances, Mr. Editor, gives your readers the impression that Daniel De Leon is the whole Socialist Labor party—that the rank and file are nothing but a set of idiots or crazy fanatics, upholders of crime and social disorder. Nothing of the sort. Mr. De Leon is a member of the Socialist Labor party who enjoys no more privileges than the rest of the class conscious membership. In the capacity of editor of the party's organs, the Daily and the Weekly People, Mr. De Leon performs his duty satisfactorily to his organization. But, in case that he should deviate from the right course the door and the street would be shown to him unceremoniously, as it has been done to other prominent members of the party in the past.

I am not an idolater and don't consider Mr. De Leon infallible, but I will say that I have a great admiration for the man, because I believe that he is honest; that he is an uncompromising fighter, and a thorough revolutionist. For these sterling qualities he is hated and despised by the capitalist class and all its allies.

In regard to M. R. Preston, the Socialist Labor party candidate for President—the man who is serving a twenty-five year sentence for the "crime" of self-defense—I will say that we have investigated his case thoroughly, with the result that—of learning that he is a victim of the capitalist class, owing to his revolutionary tendencies. So when we take all the facts in consideration, what else could be expected from the Nevada anarchists, the present pillars of "Law and Order," who openly declare that the only cure for the Socialist and industrialist pests is the rope and the telephone pole.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must say that I am one of those "De Leon Socialists" who heartily indorse the action of the convention of the Socialist Labor party in nominating the "undesirable citizen," M. R. Preston, for president of the United States.

Joao Claudio.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM UPHOLD.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 19.—The State initiative and referendum law was held to be constitutional yesterday by Judge Chapman in the Common Pleas Court. The test case will be carried to the State Supreme Court for final decision.

The suit was brought after an effort was made to have a vote taken upon the franchise granted by the City Council to the Municipal Traction Company. An election has been ordered by the City Council. The new law was passed by the State Legislature last winter.

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GOMPERS STANDS IN

NO LABOR DAY SPEECH FOR MILWAUKEE TRADE UNIONISTS.

Reason: Too Much "Socialistic Sentiment" in Central Labor Organization — His Talks Will Be Reserved for Bryan—Social Democrats Feel Stung by Gompers' Refusal.

Milwaukee, July 15.— Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor has discharged a shot into the camp of the local Social Democrats which has caused them dismay, and which emphasizes Gompers' "standing in" with the Democratic party. He will not address the labor organizations on Labor Day, pleading more pressing engagements.

Those who know, however, see the real significance of the refusal to speak on that occasion. The Milwaukee Trades and Labor Council has such shining stars as Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath, and Frank J. Weber, all Social Democrats. A large part of the delegates are of the Social Democratic leaning. Samuel Gompers is wise enough to know that his Democratic party managers will not stand for his campaigning for any "Socialistic" sects, and he graciously declines to orate for his "brothers" in the Cream City.

Gompers may later in the campaign make a trip here and call upon the trade unionists to support William Jennings Bryan instead of the "peerless" Debs, and because of this prospect Victor L. Berger, the local leader of the Social Democrats feels uneasy. Berger about a year ago became reconciled to Gompers and at the last convention of the American Federation moved a vote of confidence in the great labor leader. At present Victor is said to be closeted with himself and considering whether or not he was a statesman after all.

The other of the S. D. P. leaders expect to finally convince Gompers of his erring ways.

HARD WINTER AHEAD.

Unless Labor Conditions Improve—500 Per Cent. More Workingmen Moving Around Country This Year Than Last Year.

Milwaukee, July 14.—"The workingman tramp is a barometer by which the labor conditions of the country can be judged," said S. Rabinovitch, superintendent of the Hebrew Relief Society, yesterday. "By the workingman tramp I do not mean the professional hobo. I mean the man who wants work and is journeying about the country trying to find it. In June forty men came to me who were in search of work. They had left their home towns and were hoping to find some place where work could be obtained. This is four times the number who made application in June, 1907.

"I find little increase in the amount of work to be found for applicants, I keep in touch with those who are in the habit of employing large amounts of unskilled labor, but I am unable to place more people now than I did last winter, when everyone was talking of the bad business conditions.

"Unless labor conditions improve before the winter is upon us the distress and poverty next winter will be extreme—the worst we have ever experienced.

"It is safe to say that 500 per cent more men are moving about the country, either as professional tramps or as tramps in search of work, than there were last summer. They will not freeze to death, and can usually find something to eat. When winter comes they will starve and freeze unless work can be found for them to make them self-supporting or they are helped by charitable institutions.

"The Hebrew Relief society receives but a minute proportion of the great army of unemployed who come within the city limits. The forty tramps brought to my notice during the month of June is merely a small number of the many who come to Milwaukee."

Rabinovitch assumed the superintendency of the Hebrew Relief society last January and since then has kept a systematic record of cases where assistance has been given, as well as the cause of the poverty of the applicant. This has not been done in the society previously.

To accord with Post Office regulations, this paper must be stepped the instant a subscription runs out. To avoid delay in getting your Weekly People, watch the number on your wrapper and renew in advance.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

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By August Bebel
TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.
The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.
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PROPERTY VERSUS LIFE

MANY LAWS MADE TO PROTECT POSSESSIONS; FEW LAWS TO PROTECT LABOR.

Laws are supposed to be enacted for the protection of life, and incidentally for the greater security thereof, for the protection of property also.

This somewhat pedantic definition of the spirit of laws we came across the other day, and if we substitute for the word "life" that of "property" and vice versa we will find it substantially correct.

The idea of law is primarily to pro- tulate the decisions of a governing body, and as power is always associated with possession under the present form of society, it is not to be wondered at that laws are nearly always concerned with possessions: to protect them, change them, or destroy them.

Dividing society into classes of capitalists and workers, and remembering that the former have had always control of governments, we see clearly why it is that there are so many laws to protect property and so few to protect life; we can then understand why one thousand miners can be destroyed in a coal mine and government ignores it, while a telegraph pole falls down in a mining camp where a strike is in progress and armed soldiers are brought hundreds of miles to set it right.

It is the great anomaly of civilization to-day amongst legislators and jurists that the thing owned by man is of more importance than man himself. So that we perceive laws by the score enacted to protect commerce and few passed to protect life. The courts take a delight in finding intricate unconstitutionalities in the bills as they pass the Houses of Congress, although their aim is for the further security of life's brief tenure: they take a delight in picking cryptic laws in acts that tend to protect the lives of laborers exposed to danger, and their judicial anger is a sight for the ages when a questions of the destruction of inanimate property comes before a court.

The petty destruction of property after their indignation denunciation, for they know there is a species of high-class thimble-ringing that is above the law.

Indeed, when we stray into the land of extended possessions that are subject to corporate menace we find that there is a useful uncertainty about legislation that gives the corporations ample opportunity to take advantage of. These our judges leave severely alone, and as most of our law givers are themselves lawyers they, too, are interested in maintaining as long as possible the devious shadows of legal doubts. It is in such night-shades that these gentlemen earn most of their money, and, of course, no one can be disinterested when the means whereby he lives is in question.

For years the disgusting conditions of the packing houses were a constant source of danger to human lives all over the country, and yet the pure food bill and other laws which affected the packing industry, such as the appointment of inspectors, and so forth, were fought inch by inch to prevent their becoming the law of the land. The same fate awaited the employers' liability bill, and it has since been declared unconstitutional by that enlightened bureaucracy of America we call the Supreme Court. These laws, different in type in every way, were assailed for the same reason—they threatened certain vested interests.

There never was a mining accident thoroughly investigated, yet, on the other hand, no person threatened a hundred

dollars worth of capitalistic property had not the whole machinery of government rolling after him.

Our globe trotting wise ones in going to India or China write elaborate articles criticizing in their superior wisdom the hundred and one oddities of manner, religion or custom that strike their inquiring fancies. Human nature is the same the world over, and the religious juggernaut of India is no whit more terrible than the economic juggernaut of property, beneath whose iron wheels thousands and hundreds of thousands are yearly sacrificed, and the laws stand by impotent.

The stupid veneration of a Rockefeller's success is no whit less absurd than the adoration of the Sudra for the Brahmin, and the ancestor worship of the Chinaman finds its typical counterpart in our own country in the firm belief that a handful of men created the "ne plus ultra" of juristic wisdom and called it the American constitution.

We cannot lay any claim to enlightenment until we make human life, and not human property, the objective of legislation, and civilization is a veritable farce as long as so-called civilized beings look unmoved at the yearly sacrifice of life to the 20th century god we call property.

If we examine the ideals that are held out before the young we will find them written in large print—"succeed however you can, but succeed!"

This is the deplorable condition Socialists would try to prevent, and it is part of the irony of things the very men who would destroy individualism carried to its rational conclusion and called anarchy, are dubbed by the press that support such a condition, anarchists.

Herbert Spencer, the faint-hearted evolutionist, who fairly was carried into scientific collectivity by his own doctrines laid down in his synthetic philosophy, loved to soothe his grieving soul for the future by calling Socialism the coming slavery. He saw clearly enough that the enactment and execution of laws must eventually pass into the hands of the working class, and judging the future by the present he foresaw that his class would later become the subjugated one, and consequently the enslaved one.

Spencer has nothing to say about the present wage slavery. He held that human lives that were in the submerged tenth were therein owing to the fact that they were not fit to survive. Strange enough, had Spencer not had some private means of his own the world had never received the volumes of his life work, for apathetic reading public had given the great thinker but little support. It is part of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest that the author of "First Principles" should starve in a garret, and the creators of "Sherlock Holmes" should ride around in automobiles.

The lives that run a daily risk to produce property for another are but little esteemed in comparison to the property they create. This, indeed, is the spirit of the age. Millions are spent for battleships, and hungry men tramp heart- sore through the country. Even Seattle, where are numberless unemployed, dresses in delighted finery to greet a navy regardless of expense, and the jobless laborer hunts up the 5 cents necessary for his coffee and — — Nome Industrial Worker.

MEXICAN REVOLT

GAINS GROUND, U. S. "NEUTRALITY" NOTWITHSTANDING.

Men Imprisoned for Minor Offence Kept Incommunicado, a Thing Never Done Before — Girl Revolutionist Tells Story of Struggle From Diaz' Rule.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 7.—The Mexican prisoners in jail here are in a very deplorable condition. Oscar Lawyer, the U. S. District Attorney, issued an order on July 6 to keep them incommunicado. Even the wife and children of Labrado Rivera, one of the prisoners, are not allowed to see him. Such an order has never before been issued in the case of a man charged with a minor crime.

The Revolution in Mexico is gaining ground. The U. S. troops are guarding the border. The United States are supposed to be holding a neutral position, but when the revolutionists, hard pressed, jump into the river, and attempt to swim across to the U. S. shore, "our" troops force them back at the point of a gun. To return means to be immediately shot. Rather than die in such a manner some prefer drowning. There is much outspoken disapproval of this kind of "neutrality."

Senorita Andrea Gonzalez, a young woman of the revolution, has told of the struggle made against President Diaz of Mexico.

Though only in her twenties, Senorita Gonzalez has been a revolutionist for 10 years. With her family, she was exiled from Mexico. Her brother, Antonio, spent four years in a Mexican prison and is now in jail at Los Angeles for his opposition to President Diaz. She herself equipped and dispatched to the insurgents a leader, who, she says, is now in command at Viezca. Her writings in verse and prose against "the tyrant" have been relied upon as one of the chief weapons of the Junta.

"We tried peaceable means of overthrowing Diaz. My brother was cast into a dungeon and the rest of us exiled. For 10 years we have tried to plan a bloodless victory. It was in vain. The opposition resorted to forcible means and we are meeting them on their own field of battle."

Senorita Gonzalez then told of the condition of her countrymen. "Oh, the hunger of the people of Mexico! I receive letters from them every day, which make me cry. The beasts of the field have food, they write, 'the birds of the air and the fishes of the river. But we have none, and are hungered. What shall we do?'

"I used to write them to find work. Then they would reply: 'The rich will give us no work, and we shall die.' 'Now I write them: 'You have but one life. Instead of starving, give your life to the cause, and die to free your children. Take arms against the tyrant!'

"To-morrow the real revolution will envelop Mexico in a whirlwind. We have 30,000 Liberals armed. Forty thousand more will join as soon as the money seized from the bank procures their arms.

"Five generals will rally to us with their commands, for the army is disaffected. The rich are aiding us more than the Dictator would believe. All the laborers are with us.

"Oh, the suspense, after planning and hoping for ten years, of having the day come at last when we shall win or lose! I believe we shall win, but if we fall, those who live after the revolution will try again. We must eventually succeed because the spirit of liberty is with us."

COWARDLY MURDER IN A RUSSIAN FORTRESS

TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

On a deserted island where the Neva leaves the Lagoda Sea, rises the "renowned" bastille of the Russian government, the Schlessenburg fortress. Here, in the traditional "force burg" of the Russian Czars, the political prisoners sentenced to hard labor fight for their lives and honor. It is seldom that any sound reaches the public from this prison's walls.

Some weeks ago a prisoner in the bastille was cowardly murdered by a watchman, and only now, the Genf "Golos Social Democrat" reports the details of this new-crime of the Russian government. For well known reasons the official Russian press would not mention a word about the matter.

On May 20th, at 10 a. m., the report of the "Social Democrat" says, "the political prisoner J. Krasnobrodski was murdered at the order of the prison inspector Baron Mirbach, and of the commander of the fortress, Simberg. At that hour Krasnobrodski appeared at the window of his cell to feed the stray pigeons just as prisoners and watchmen generally do. The guard, armed with a Berdan gun, and standing on the wall of the fortress, roughly commanded the prisoner to leave the window. He repeated the command twice. But before the prisoner could find time to obey the sentinel shouted a third time, and then fired at close range, killing Krasnobrodski instantly.

For a whole year prisoners were allowed not only to stand at the windows of their cells, but they could also converse and exchange letters with the prisoners walking about. But last April Commander Simberg published the general order of October previous, issued by the Minister of Justice. The second paragraph of this order commands the watchmen to prevent prisoners from conversing with anyone passing by, or throwings slips of paper over the enclosure of the prison. In case of disobedience the watchmen are held responsible to their superiors. It can be clearly seen that this law refers only to such prisoners which are in the city limits, the "façades" of which overhang the sidewalks. But the Schlessenburg bastille is located on a lonesome island and surrounded by gigantic walls and ditches. So no passers-by can here be considered. In spite of this fact "Mr." Simberg with the consent of his superiors, added a tenth paragraph to the instructions of the Minister, in which he said in a rather confusing manner "that the watchmen would use their weapons at

quelling conversation of the prisoners of the same chambers and the same tiers!" When the attention of Baron Mirbach was called to this provocation of murder he declared cynically that "he was the author of these instructions and that only when somebody had been murdered the legality or illegality of the new paragraph might be considered."

The unheard of cruelties prevailing at the Schlessenburg fortress were apparently too tame. Baron Mirbach, in his capacity of prison inspector, declared that when the prison would be fully occupied (at present there are fifty persons in it) a timely regime of discipline and compulsory work would be introduced."

Starving the prisoners is evidently not enough punishment for Kurlow, chief of prisons, Mirbach, and Simberg. These worthies prohibit prisoners obtaining nourishment other than the disgusting soup served in jail. Nor are they satisfied with placing impositions upon correspondence, throwing men into the lock-up, and plying the knout, as was done in the cases of Speransky and Aronowitsch. That's why "Mr." Mirbach is only beginning to improve upon the manual of punishment.

At present a real hunt is carried on for prisoners; hardly does one show his head at a window of a cell than the muzzle of a Perdan gun stares at him. The watchmen declare openly "they will shoot down all, without exception. Cartridges only cost 3 kopecks."

The guard who committed the murder is still on his post on the fortress. Although the prisoners declared that they will not take their walks while he is on duty, the commander is as little concerned as ever. Ten hours after the murder of Krasnobrodski, an investigating judge appeared, who was satisfied with the testimony of two guards without getting any information from the prisoners who witnessed the killing.

The murder of Krasnobrodski is probably only the beginning of similar outrages.

It is only proper to state that a day before the brutal deed was committed May 14th, the fortress was visited by a correspondent of an English paper. After a short stay in a corridor purposely cleaned and looking into three cells to which Baron Mirbach led him, and partaking of a swell breakfast, the correspondent will undoubtedly explain to the whole world that the Schlessenburg fortress is no "Kartorga," but a real paradise.

THE BOURGEOISIE

WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT HAS DONE TO THE WORKING CLASS.

The bourgeoisie cannot exist without incessantly revolutionizing the instruments of production, and thereby the methods of production, and consequently all social relations. The preservation of the old methods of production was, on the contrary, the first condition of existence for all previous industrial classes. This continual revolutionizing of the methods of production, constant disturbance of the whole social system, perpetual agitation and uncertainty, distinguish the bourgeois epoch from all others. All fixed and deeply rooted social relations, with their train of established and venerated beliefs and ideas, are dissolved; all that replaces them grows old before it can crystallize. All that was solid and established crumbles away, all that was holy is profaned, and man is at last compelled to look with open eyes upon his condition of life and true social relations.

The need of a constantly expanding market for its products chases the bourgeoisie over the whole globe. Everywhere it must make its nest, everywhere, settle, and everywhere establish its connections.

The bourgeoisie has, by the exploitation of the world market, given a cosmopolitan character to the production and consumption of all countries. It has, to the despair of reactionaries, cut from under the feet of industry its national basis. Old established national industries have been destroyed, and are daily being destroyed. They are dislodged by new industries, whose introduction becomes a vital question for all civilized nations; by industries which no longer use native raw material, but raw material brought from the furthest zone, and whose products are consumed not only in their own countries, but in every quarter of the globe. Instead of the old wants, satisfied by the products of the country, new wants arise, demanding for their satisfaction the products of the most distant lands and climes. Instead of the old local and national isolation and self-sufficiency, universal trade has developed and the interdependence of nations. And as in material, so also in intellectual production. The intellectual productions of one nation become the common property of all. National narrowness and exclusiveness become

daily more and more impossible, and out of the many national and local literatures a world literature arises.

The bourgeoisie, by the rapid improvement of all the instruments of production, and by constantly facilitating communication, draws into civilization even the most barbarian nations. The cheapness of its commodities is the heavy artillery with which it lays low all Chinese walls, with which it compels the most obstinately hostile barbarians to capitulate. It forces all nations, on pain of extinction, to adopt the bourgeois mode of production; it forces them to adopt so-called civilization, i. e., to become bourgeois. In one word, it creates a world after its own image.

The bourgeoisie has subjected the country to the rule of the town. It has created enormous cities; it has prodigiously augmented the numbers in the towns as compared with the rural districts, and thus has rescued a great part of the population from the idocy of country life. Just as it has made the country dependent on the town, so has it made barbaric or semi-barbaric countries dependent on civilized countries, nations of peasants on bourgeois nations, the Orient on the Occident.

The bourgeoisie ever more and more arrests the dispersion of the means of production, property, and population. It has agglomerated population, centralized the means of production, and concentrated property in the hands of a few. The necessary consequence of this was political centralization. Independent, or loosely connected provinces having separate interests, laws, governments, and tariffs, were lumped together into a single nation, with one government, one constitution, one national class interest, one customs tariff.

The bourgeoisie, during its class rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more powerful and colossal productive forces than all past generations together. Subjection of the forces of nature, machinery, application of chemistry to industry and agriculture, steamships, railways, electric telegraphs, clearing of whole continents for cultivation, canalization of rivers, whole populations conjured out of the ground—what previous century even suspected that such productive forces slumbered in the lap of social labor? —Karl Marx.

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In 1904	84,172

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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1908.



**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.**

For President:

MARTIN R. PRESTON,
Miner, now wrongfully in a Nevada jail
for being true to his class.

For Vice-President:

DONALD L. MUNRO,
Machinist, Virginia.

The Roman slave was held by fetters; the wage-laborer is bound to his owner by invisible threads. The appearance of independence is kept up by means of a constant change of employers, and by the legal fiction of a contract.

—MARX.

THE USES OF POLITICAL ACTION.

A word to those who, disgusted at the corruption that is rampant in politics, and oblivious of the corruption that is equally rampant in physical force, have in all honesty thrown political action overboard. Those, of course, are excluded with whom anti-political action is but a pretext to cover ulterior personal and corrupt motives; also are those excluded whose sufferings have become so intense as to infuriate them. Reason is out of the question with the dishonest, or the irrational. The honestly erring are alone addressed.

Here is the case of Preston. A strike was on against a restaurant-keeper, Silva, for wrongful conduct towards a female employee. Preston was the Secretary of the Goldfield Cooks and Waiters Union. The industrial system of organization, then in force in Goldfield, and which the Goldfield capitalist class justly dreaded and sought to shatter, caused miners and restaurant employees to act solidly. Silva's establishment had to be picketed. Preston was put on picket duty. Silva, acting in the spirit of the Goldfield "Gossip," which counseled hanging every Socialist off-hand, ran out with a gun pointed at Preston. Of course Preston did not wait to be fired upon. He drew and shot Silva dead.

Preston was exercising a civic right when on picket and assaulted. More than that—no picket duty, no strike; no strike or boycott, no Union; no Union, no Co-operative, or Industrial Republic is attainable. Thus the whole Labor or Socialist Movement may be said to be pivoted upon the vindication, or the crushing of Preston. The Silva class demands, requires the crushing of him; Labor, or the working class, voicing its views through intelligent Socialism, as imperatively demands and requires his vindication and liberation.

Thus stood matters when Preston was arrested, and then condemned by a drum-corps jury.

What progress had been made towards the vindication of Preston, up to July 5 when the Socialist Labor Party nominated him for President?

All the efforts put forth in behalf of Preston, and the cause he represented, by the economic organizations that are awake to the issues of the day proved

ineffective. Collections were taken for the Preston and Smith Defense Fund, but these collections were slight, and slighter yet was the volume of the workers reached and roused by information upon the vital subject. It is no exaggeration to say that the cause that Preston and Smith symbolized threatened to be killed by silence—a silence that the capitalist press sedulously nursed, and that the general conditions contributed to bring about.

That is no longer so—thanks to Preston's nomination for President by the Socialist Labor Party. Into the remotest corners of the land has the name of Preston been flashed since last July 5. It matters not how denunciations the capitalist press has mentioned the name. The bare fact of Preston's name being mentioned with the frequency that it has been mentioned since July 5, and the increased frequency that the move of the S. L. P. insures the mentioning of his name down to and after election day, receives the dormant recollection of the outrage that capitalism perpetrated, over Preston's back, upon that essential arm of the Socialist Movement—the Union. The revival of that recollection is tantamount to renewed efforts for redress; it is tantamount to at least some measure of success; possibly of complete success. And this could never have been attained but by utilizing the psychologic moment of a national political campaign, and placing Preston, as his conduct justly entitles him to, "besides Washington and Lincoln," to use the slurring language of the capitalist press.

Can any honorable discarder of political action leave unavailing the opportunity that, true to its untrifled posture, the S. L. P. offers him in this campaign? Impossible! The agitation for Preston and Munro, together with the issue they represent, and the votes cast for that ticket—whether the votes are counted or not—is the most practical and the most effective blow, destructive and constructive, that can be dealt in behalf of the Social Revolution in these coming months. It goes to the very heart of the Great Issue—the Economic Organization of Labor.

Political action evidently has its uses. But, of course, it must be bona fide Socialist political action—that political action that the S. L. P. is to-day the sole representative of, and that it has unflinchingly labored to set on foot in mass proportions by unflaggingly laboring for the foundation of that economic organization that will unify the workers upon the political as well as upon the industrial field.

NOT BEGGING, BUT DOING.

Mr. Samuel Gompers did not invent the saying: "He who would be free must himself strike the blow." But, although not the inventor, Mr. Gompers must be given credit for being the popularizer in the country of that rousing slogan. Oftener than any other man, oftener than any thousand men in the country has Mr. Gompers used the phrase. He used it in speeches manifold, he used it in articles untold. Indeed, he made the phrase do overwork. It was trotted out in sunshine and in rain, on week days and on holidays. So inseparable did the slogan grow from the lips and pen of Mr. Gompers that Gompers and the slogan began to be justly considered as one—Gompers the paladin of "he who would be free must himself strike the blow"; and the slogan "he who would be free must himself strike the blow" the soul and substance of Gompers.

Acts define words.
Mr. Gompers now declares in favor of the Democratic party. Says he: "We received nothing in Chicago; a great deal in Denver."

This declaration is an ACT, the previous declaration was WORDS. The act defines the words.

Mr. Gompers's slogan now is defined to read:
"He who would be free must beg."
To "receive" implies previous begging. "Beggings" is not "striking"—unless the striking of the ear-drum is the striking meant.

With this fuller definition, Mr. Gompers's slogan reads:
"He who would be free must himself strike the ear-drum of his enslaver."

We always thought that was Mr. Gompers's meaning. Somehow none who watched the gentleman closely could really believe he meant the words in their usual acceptance. Somehow there was ever detectable the quaver of the poltroon when Gompers shot off the slogan—that quaver that all are familiar with who ever heard the wild blood-and-thunder ranters of the Movement, and whose mind's eye could readily see the rafter hiding behind the nearest bed when the hour of danger should have actually appeared.

The Labor or Socialist Movement does not go from house to house abegging. It started that way in the days of its infancy, before it acquired its "sea-legs," and did not understand its mission. Today the Socialist or Labor Movement,

that deserves the name, begeth not. That part of it that begs, or feels constrained to play the dandy, is the submerged part. That part has not yet risen above the deluge of capitalism, least of all has it crystallized into the granite-ribbed rock that bends not, resists all storms and actions of the economic-political atmosphere, and becomes solid ground on which to stand and build—and do.

Gompers abegging and receiving crumbs, and smirking with contentment at the receipt, well symbolizes the gentleman's triple office of "President," "Editor" and, last not least, "Undertaker" of the Civic-Federationized system of Unionism.

REMOVE HIM!

Thirteen days have passed by since the New York "Evening Post" published an interview with Mr. Joshua Wanhope, the gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist party in this State, in the course of which the gentleman used towards the Socialist Labor Party, the contemptuous language that the capitalist class is applying to Preston, and ever applies to all proletarians who are true to their class in their class struggle with the exploiter—"the man Preston."

A man, especially if he considers himself a Socialist, is justified to feel above the necessity of taking notice of what the capitalist press says of him—ordinarily. Otherwise when he is reported in an interview, in quotation marks, at that. In such a case, a man, especially if he considers himself a Socialist, is bound to take notice.

Mr. Wanhope's party does not suffer for want of public conveyances of speech. It has a Yiddish daily, a German daily, and latterly an English daily also.

In not one of these has a denial—categoric as the dignity of Socialism demands—appeared in Mr. Wanhope's name of the accuracy of the words imputed to him.

Under such circumstances, silence does more than imply, it proves consent. Mr. Wanhope's silence is a loud declaration by him that he has been correctly reported.

Such a declaration calls for another—the equally loud repudiation of Mr. Wanhope by his party, indeed, his removal from its ticket.

Whatever the shade of Socialism of the modern Socialist, the interests he upholds are the class interests of the proletariat. He may be "broad enough" to take in the Countesses of Warwick, or the actual, or reputed, millionaires Wilshire, but he can do so only in a dictionary humanitarian sense. He may be intent mainly upon bringing about social conditions that may afford these social cripples, sad products of capitalist society, opportunities to live clean lives. However close he may keep to such elements, and however intense his gaze may be upon them, he will not, he can not deny that his goal is attainable only in the measure that he heeds close to the class interests of the working class.

The International Congress, limp though it still may be with regard to the full economic program, has, moreover, amply expressed itself upon the subject, for the present purpose. The economic organization of the proletariat is an essential arm of the Social Revolution.

"The man Preston" was doing his duty by his Union, in particular, by Unionism in general—he was on picket duty, on the post of danger. An assault with intent to kill is made upon him by the employer, and he shoots his assailant dead. For this act of righteous self-defense and defense of his class he is now in the Nevada penitentiary, sent thither by the criminal machinations of the Goldfield local of the capitalist class.

Upon this stalwart representative of the proletariat Mr. Wanhope points the finger of scorn; him he refers to in the scornful terms of the class whom Socialism combats—"the man Preston"; and, capping the ignominy of his deed, Mr. Wanhope mounts the tribune of a paper that has prescribed "the rifle diet" to workmen on strike, and from that tribune he hurls his insult upon the victimized proletarian on the firing line. For shame, remove the miscreant from a ticket that flies the Socialist colors! For shame, "broad" though the Socialist party may be as against the "narrow" Socialist Labor Party, remove the traitor!

Lord Rothschild, Lord Cromer and Lord Northcliffe are wasting their cash. The fortunes they have spent to secure control of the London "Times" is meant to secure control of the avenues of public information. "My Lords" will find that what they have secured control of is a corral with the fences broken down. Public information can no longer be kept corralled. It oozes abroad and leaves the would-be corrallers stranded. "My Lords" will find out that they will be dealing out their journalistic "green goods" to themselves. Popular enlightenment progresses despite all "My Lords."

NO QUARTER

When Adam Smith wrote his chapter on colonies he did not have the benefit of United States colonial system in the Philippine Islands, and of the effect thereof upon the colonial practices of other and older colonies-holding countries. Spicy would have been the paragraphs that Adam Smith could then have added to his quite interesting chapter on colonies, especially after reading Gen. Leonard Wood's recent advocacy of "No quarter" for colonial insurgents, be they male or female, adults or children.

Colonies are peculiar institutions of capitalist rule. At home, religious tolerance must be practiced; in a colony the religion of the natives, being different from the standard religions of the "mother country" becomes a pretext to outrage them, and the outrage is committed under the cloak of religion. At home, some semblance of fairness must be preserved towards the workers: in the distant colony the natives are treated with impunity as a conquered race. At home, favorites can not all be placed in comfortable sinecures: a colony furnishes golden opportunities for soft berths where favorites can make fortunes in a short time. All this, and much more to the same effect, do colonies mean to the capitalist alleged "mother," but more properly "step-mother" countries. And all this has been practiced before by France, by Spain, by England in their colonies.

But times progress. Of late the barbarian methods of old have been considerably held in check. "Opposition" parties in parliaments, availing themselves of the facilities for gathering news, have had a salutary effect upon the conduct of colonial officers. That meant a reduction of income. At this season Gen. Wood turns up in Europe, apologizes for and justifies the "No quarter" conduct of Roosevelt's pets in the Philippines, and thereby gives a new lease of life, or rather promotes to life the worst practices that formerly blackened the records of colonial administration. Quick was the ruling class of Europe to see their opportunity, and seize it. Gen. Wood's words were telegraphed all over and praised. If a republic finds it necessary to give no quarter to native colonial insurgents, why, "No quarter" can not be found fault with; "No quarter" is democratic, it is republican, it is Christian.

Capitalist rule in America is spreading its poisonous exhalations beyond our own borders. It is infecting Europe. It is becoming an international plague.

A PULITZER AS UMPIRE

"Mr. Roosevelt and Socialism" is an article to which the New York "World" of the 13th instant treats its patient readers, and in the course of which this passage occurs:

"It was not Preston, the Socialist inmate of a Nevada jail, but Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, who at Indianapolis and at Provincetown denounced the 'predatory man of great wealth,' the 'predatory capitalists' and the 'malefactors of great wealth.'"

And so the article goes on and on denouncing "the virulence of speech and intemperance of epithet in the incitement of class against class."

However interesting the fact, for the purpose of this comment it is of secondary consideration to see a journal that claims to be anti-criminal, rave against the denunciation of crime; or to watch the same journal, which claims to be a defender of "law and order," drag into "the mire of Socialism" the chief magistrate of the country, and lump him with "frenzied Socialist agitators" in and out of jail. Interesting though these facts are, there is another fact that leaps out of the "The World's" article, and which is entitled to the right of way.

That fact is that, if the Socialists are, indeed, "virulent in speech and intemperate in epithet, then the Prophets and Jesus must, in "The World's" opinion, have used downright billingsgate.

Denunciation of the rich who "grind the faces of the poor" is a favorite expression with Isaiah; execration of the ways of the rich, "a generation whose teeth are as swords, and their jaw-teeth as knives, to devour the poor from the earth and the needy from among men," is a constant theme in Proverbs; and as to Jesus—just listen:

"Woe unto you that are rich—
"Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses and for a pretence make long prayers; therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation.

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, then for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God.

"Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for they make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess.

"Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers; and so forth and so on.

CLIPPINGS FROM WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS

Laws and Government.

Therefore I must say that, as I hope for mercy, I can have no other notion of all the other governments that I see or know, than that they are a conspiracy of the rich, who on pretence of managing the public only pursue their private ends, and devise all the ways and arts they can find out: first, that they may, without danger, preserve all that they have so ill acquired, and then that they may engage the poor to toil and labor for them at as low rates as they please.

And if they can but prevail to get these contrivances established by the show of public authority, which is considered as the representative of the whole people, then they are accounted laws. —Sir Thomas More.

What Is Ancestry.

What matter is it of whom any one is descended, that is not of ill fame; since 'tis his own virtue that must raise, or 'tis his own worth that must raise, or 'tis his own merit that must raise, not in God's account; nor should it be in man's. Nobody would endure injuries the easier, or reject favors the more, for coming by the hand of a man well or ill descended.

I confess it were greater honor to have had no blots, and with an hereditary estate to have had a lineal descent of worth; but that was never found; no, not in the most blessed of families upon earth; I mean Abraham's. To be descended of wealth and titles, fills no man's head with brains, or heart with truth; those qualities come from a higher cause.

'Tis vanity, then, and most condemnable pride, for a man of bulk and character to despise another of less size in the world, and of meaner alliance, for want of them; because the latter may have the merit, where the former has only the effects of it in an ancestor; and though the one be great by means of a forefather, the other is so, too, but 'tis by his own; then, pray, which is the bravest man of the two!—William Penn.

Putty and Varnish.

When a man robs a saving bank, or goes to Europe on the last steamer, with the stolen receipts of a sanitary committee in his pocket, a committee or investigashun are got together to examine the stat or affairs, and unanimously report "a discrepancy in his accounts."

THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

An Array of Indictments against Those Who Are Not of the Workingpeople.

By Joseph Sweeney.

The real criminal class is not the people that are in jail, prison, or penitentiary, but it is the capitalist class; it is not the people that the police are on their beat looking for, but the class which lives in our so-called secluded neighborhood, the class which lives on such streets as Fifth avenue. The people who own "our" large factories, "our" railroads, "our" mines, "our" steamships, "our" trolley cars, "our" lighting plants, "our" million-acre farms; the class which owns the bonds of "our" cities, "our" state, "our" nation; the class which owns the mortgages on "our" farms, "our" homes; this is the real criminal class.

The real criminal class is the class which debauches and bribes our aldermen to give over the city's streets to trolley roads, gas pipes, telephone, telegraph and electric wires. The capitalist class, the real criminal class; is the class which does no useful work; the class which lives by scheming how it can plunder the class which works; the class which buys the votes of the men whom it has robbed of their product as fast as they have produced it; the class which poisons the whiskey and beer until the men who drink it are in such a condition that they would rather commit crime than not; the class which bribes the Congressmen and U. S. Senators; the class which bribes the judges from justice of the peace to the U. S. Supreme Court; the class which corrupts our colleges and schools, and which is responsible for the lies they teach; the class which corrupts religion and by its donations to churches and to missions, corrupts the clergy so that they preach submission to the capitalist, and teach the flock to be satisfied with their vocations of wage slaves; the class which adulterates and poisons the food for

construance, if the Socialists—who, "The World" says, have nothing to learn from Roosevelt, "the past master of denunciation"—are "frenzied agitators," then Jesus and the Prophets were too "utterly utter" for polite and sane society.

Which is it, "World" dear!

A man and his wife are living in the middle of joy and consolation, they are surrounded on all sides by a young and interesting family, their bread is cut thin, and buttered on both sides and the edges, but the destroyer enters the family, the wife was a nu silk gung, the man sez he "be hanged if she duz," and she "be hanged if she don't." One word brings on another, tell the fit, both of them lose awl the hair in their heads, and 2 full sets of false teeth, the thing ends in a divorce, the man runs awl tew Australia bi the overland route, the woman marry's a circus rider at 40 dollars a month, the children are adopted bi sum sunda school, and are brought up on homopathy. This furnishes a collum and a half in the nusepaper, under the hed ov "Disturbance of the married relation."

A youth ov 21 summers begins life with 36 thousand dollars. Several fast hosses belong tew him, there is several fast wimmin that he belongs tew, awl the tavern keepers are hiz patrons, fero banks are built for hiz amuzement, colotterys are chartered on purpiss tew make him happy; nothing iz left undun tew make him feel good. He wakes up about the 25th ov next May, without a dollar in hiz pocket, and a host ov warm friends on hiz hands, without any visible means ov supporting them. He takes an akount ov stock, he buys a pint of rum and 4 yards ov bed kord, the one make him limber, while the other makes him stiff. The putty and varnish in this case iz, "Driven tew desperashun on akount of finanahul phreshure." — Josh Billings.

Mrs. Partington on Intemperance.
"Intemperance," said Mrs. Partington solemnly, with a rich emotion in her tone, "is like an after-dinner speech," at the same time bringing her hand, containing the snuff she had just brought from the box, down upon her knee, while Lion, with a violent sneeze, walked away to another part of the room.

"Intemperance is a monster with a good many heads, and creeps into the bosoms of families like any conda or an alligator, and destroys its peace and happiness for ever. But, than Heaven, a new Erie has dawned upon the world, and soon the hydrant-headed monster will be overturned! Isn't it strange that men will put enemies into their mouths to steal away their heads?"

"Don't you regard taking snuff as a vice?" we asked innocently. "If it is," she replied, with the same old argument, "it's so small a one that Providence won't take no notice of it; and, besides, my oil factories would miss it so!"

Ah, kind old heart, it was a drunkard's argument!—Sydney Smith.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To me it is clear that the Socialists have no logic in them. How they do contradict themselves! Any man of average intelligence could see that.

UNCLE SAM—I wish you would aid me with your intelligence, because I don't see the contradiction you speak of.

B. J.—Don't Socialists claim that the wages of the worker represent the market price of labor?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And don't they say that this cheapening of the price of labor comes from the cheaper price of the things needed to produce labor-power?

U. S.—Yes. I see no contradiction in this.

B. J.—Neither do I. That's all right. But I claim that it is illogical, after one has said all this to claim that, therefore, the workingman shall have all the wealth. I call it illogical to say first that the price of labor is going down and then claim that the reward of labor should go up.

U. S.—The logic of that is all right, the trouble is with you, that you don't understand all you say.

B. J.—I don't!

U. S.—No. The price of labor declines where labor is a merchandise. Under the capitalist system labor not clad with the attributes of humanity, it is simply a merchandise. If your finger is in the fire what happens?

B. J.—It burns.

U. S.—And if you leave it there it will burn to nothing, eh?

B. J.—Guess so.

U. S.—Is it illogical to say that because your finger will burn to nothing in a flame, therefore it is illogical for you to want to keep your whole finger?

B. J.—No; that would not be illogical.

U. S.—No more is it illogical for the working class, who, in the flame of capitalism will be consumed, to want to pull out and keep whole.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—When the Socialists say that just because the price of labor is bound to decline, therefore the worker must keep all he produces, it is just like saying that just because under the capitalist system labor is a merchandise, labor must pull out or destroy the capitalist system, cease to be a merchandise, and become human and enjoy all that man is entitled to. Is that gun spiked?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—Having ripped you on that side I'll rip you up on another side.

B. J.—But one side will do.

U. S.—No; when a fellow knows he knows as little as you do on these things and yet he will impudently shoot off his mouth he must be thoroughly thrashed. So here goes. The worker does some kind of work—in fact, he does it all; so or not so?

B. J.—Tis so.

U. S.—The capitalist class does no manner of work; so or not so?

B. J.—Tis so.

U. S.—It follows that, even though actually the services of the working class were becoming less valuable, the working class is entitled to the whole of the wealth because it does the work, while the capitalist class now renders no services whatever, and consequently it is wholly a valueless class. Now, go to bed, Jonathan.

N. Y. "SUN'S" COMMENT ON SUE BOOK.

The "Sun" of July 11, published the following:
"Bravely does Mr. Daniel De Leon keep on with his translation of Eugene Sue's 'The Mysteries of the People.' He has reached the seventh episode, 'The Branding Needle' (New York Labor News Company), which deals with Merovingian times and that heroic termagant Queen Brunnhild. He is approaching the point where previous English translations have stopped, and we regret to notice a certain slovenliness in his rendering. It will be regrettable if he tires in his work, for Sue's romance is fully as exciting as his two more famous stories and is in no way spoiled by his introducing the socialistic ideas current about 1848. We should like to see a complete translation, the more because it is not easy to get at the French original."

The national committee of the Democratic party, being a perambulating lump of anti-monopoly, has, as all such perambulating lumps usually do, stolen a leaf from monopoly. When monopoly is hard pushed it scatters—that is to say, it divides its stock among its own cousins, its sisters and its aunts, and then says: "You see none of us holds a controlling share!" The Democratic national committee is to make public all contributions above \$100. Thus all a friendly corporation need do, if it wishes to contribute \$10,000 to the campaign fund, is to pick out 100 of its manikins and manikinesses, furnish each \$100, and let them send in "the amount" to the Democratic "Purity Fund"—and there you have "publicity."



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.]

NEEDS THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed three 6-month subs to Weekly People, and also \$1.25 for Daily for myself from now up to Election, as I feel I must keep posted. I realize that we cannot expect the truth from the capitalist press, and that is the feature of the Daily. I must have it. Will try to hustle more subs, as work picks up at mines.

John M. Francis.
Duquoin, Ill., July 12.

PRESTON AND INSPIRATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am a Pennsylvania miner. The shrieks of the capitalist press inspire me to strike up this song:

The S. L. P. inspiration
Has caused great consternation—
We know it by the shrieking of
The foe.

With the miner's pick and picket
On to the Socialist Labor ticket
Bully, boys, there's naught to lick it
Hurrah for Preston and Munro!

M. M.
Scranton, Pa., July 12.

COOPER, DEAD-BEAT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Seeing that a certain Cooper who claims to be in the S. L. P. is going about the country sponging upon the party membership, I deem it my duty to give the following information:

Cooper is an Englishman between 35 and 40 years of age, about 5 ft 9 in. tall, medium built, dark hair and moustache. He is beginning to be bald. He has several gold filled teeth. He presents a pleasant and gentlemanly appearance. Cooper joined the S. L. P. in Pueblo, Colorado, and has a letter from Carl Demma, and also one from Anderson, State Secretary of the Colorado S. L. P. One of these letters acknowledges a contribution of \$1.00 to the campaign fund. These and some quite well constructed lies he will use to "pull" a comrade's "leg" for several dollars if possible; but will possess his soul in patience if he gets but little.

Cooper got but \$2.00 from me, whereupon I wrote to Pueblo and learned that several are looking for him. As he is travelling I ask publication of this warning in the Daily and Weekly.

He spoke of going abroad. If he'll come back I'll give him a reception literally "without gloves"; and if any comrade who meets him is able, I'll thank him if he will do so on my behalf.

C. H. Chase.
New York, July 15.

HUNG BY THEIR OWN LANGUAGE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Theodore Roosevelt shoots a fleeing unarmed Spaniard in the back, and calls it "bravery."

Harry K. Thaw shoots down in a cold-blooded manner Stanford White, and calls it "Brain storm."

Martin R. Preston, on picket duty, shoots and kills in self-defense, and the capitalist newspapers and mining magnates call it "Murder."

Is it possible to give a better class illustration on the stump this campaign than this? We should utilize it for all it's worth.

Claudius.
Jamaica, July 13.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS KNOWS WHY IT HOWLS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I read with interest and great satisfaction the howling of the capitalist press because of the nomination of Martin R. Preston for President by the S. L. P. in convention assembled. Thereby is demonstrated the clear-headed appreciation by the delegates of the situation that confronts the proletariat of the United States, and, in fact, of the whole world. The capitalist class understand the significance of this nomination as well as the most intelligent proletariat and they recognize the handwriting upon the wall. "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsen."

Preston was selected by his comrades in Goldfield as a picket. Knowing it was a position of great danger and knowing him to be brave and fearless, and believing him to be the man for an emergency, they were not disappointed. For the same reason he was selected by the S. L. P., and is accepted by the working class generally as their stand-

ard bearer.

The present howl of the capitalist press reminds me of an event which occurred in this State something over twenty years ago. S. Seiler, of Bridgeport, had been nominated upon the ticket of the Labor Party for Comptroller, and not feeling he would spare his time from his little business to make the campaign he telegraphed his declination to the State Central Committee. The next morning the capitalist press of the State was overloaded with commendations of the wise, conservative and intelligent course of Mr. Seiler. He was literally buried under the deluge of capitalist praise. Seiler, realizing the position in which he was placed, sent another dispatch to the effect "he had observed from the tone of the capitalist press that he had made a great mistake in declining the nomination, and therefore withdrew his declination. The capitalist press then reversed and dealt out the most unstinted condemnation of his action. Among the gentlest epithets was the one, "Crazy anarchists." And the Labor party polled the largest vote in their history.

H. H. Lane.
New Haven, Conn., July 12.

THE "HOWL" RAMMED BACK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Richmond "Times Despatch" of July 7 having printed an editorial attack on the Socialist Labor Party for "nominating a convict," I answered in a letter which that paper published to-day. The letter read:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
"Sir,—In your issue of the 7th inst. an editorial, entitled "The Socialist Labor Party," states that that organization has nominated for the presidency of the United States a convict, but no intimation is given to your readers as to the nature of the offense for which this man is imprisoned."

"Martin R. Preston, of Goldfield, Nev., the person in question, though convicted of murder, is the victim of injustice. His life was about to be taken by a desperate enemy, whom he shot and killed in self-defense. Briefly stated, the circumstances were as follows:

"Preston was a miner, belonging to the Industrial Workers of the World, which at the time had a strong hold in Goldfield, and embraced nearly all the local labor unions. This organization incurred the hostility of the mine owners and the Citizens' Alliance, who employed tactics similar to those previously adopted in Colorado in order to wipe out the Industrial Workers of the World and the Western Federation of Miners. As a result of this labor-crushing policy, various strikes occurred, among which was one of the female employes in the restaurants."

"One Silva, who conducted a restaurant in Goldfield, had been charged by a waitress in his employ with having made improper proposals to her, and of having withheld her wages. After an investigation by the union of which the young woman was a member, a boycott was declared against Silva's establishment. The motto of the Industrial Workers of the World being "An injury to one is the concern of all," the boycott was pushed with vigor. Preston, the miner, was acting as a union picket opposite the restaurant when Silva, in a rage, rushed at him with a gun, declaring his purpose to kill him. Preston's only recourse to save his life was to shoot, which he did with fatal results to Silva."

"The trial and the verdict were travesties on justice, the principal evidence adduced by the prosecution being that of criminals and desperadoes who had been imported by the detectives in the employ of the mine owners."

"Preston was convicted and sentenced to twenty-five years and a young fellow named Smith, also a union man, who happened to be near when the shooting occurred, was given ten years as accessory. An appeal has been taken and the Supreme Court of Nevada has the matter under consideration."

"The circumstances surrounding the labor troubles at Goldfield and the lawless tactics of the mine owners' organization were a few months ago reported by the government commission sent there by President Roosevelt, whose scathing arraignment of those responsible for the importation of Federal troops is still fresh in the public mind."

"It is the firm belief of multitudes of the working class that Preston's conviction was on account of his being a Socialist and an industrial unionist, as well as a member of the Western Federation of Miners."

"Possessing, as he does, intelligence, integrity, courage, and with a clean record for loyalty to his class, Preston deserves the honor which has been conferred upon him by the Socialist Labor convention."

"As to the constitutionality of his candidacy, he being three years below the stipulated age, this non-compliance with the provisions of the Constitution will inflict no hardship on society. The capitalist class has, by its example in numerous cases where real crises existed involving human life and liberty, demonstrated that the Constitution is not a very serious consideration and interposes no insuperable barrier when material interests constitute the issue. If Preston is elected his constituents will make an effort to twist the venerable document, for one time, to suit the ends of the working class."

To this the Editor appended the following note:

"[In view of the fact that Preston has just declined the nomination of his party, it would seem that the effort to twist the venerable document will have to be postponed till some later date.—Editor.]"

Alex. B. McCulloch.
Manchester, Va., July 10.

NO DIVIDING UP UNDER SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Texas non-Socialist proletariat seems to think that Socialism is nothing but a dividing up proposition, and that the present form of government and all its doing are just and sane. It is here as everywhere. You can't find it different when you go to the proletariat and talk Socialism to him. His argument is, "You want to divide up. Does it hurt you to see others prosper and have plenty? Go out and get some yourself, and you will not be in need of anything. There is plenty to be had for every one. All you have to do is to go out and get it." But that same workingman doesn't stop to think that if you are able to go and get it you are exploiting others who are weaker than you, and in the mad rush you will trample the weak.

The dividing has been all on one side, and left numerous weak ones in its wake. And when you go out to gather your "plenty" it is from those very weak ones that you must take it.

I know of an instance that has happened here in a small town near San Antonio where the "dividing up" has been neatly illustrated. A farmer who had been dealing with a merchant for a number of years had run up a debt amounting to three hundred dollars. One day when the farmer came to town the merchant called to him and said, "Now look here, John, I need money, and you can do me a favor by making out notes for the sum that you owe me. The banker will advance me the money." Of course, John was not up to the tricks of how to divide. He went ahead, like an honest fellow, and made out the notes. Crops turning out poor, John was unable to meet payment on the notes. So Mr. Banker and Mr. Merchant had a chat together and it was decided that as Mr. John had a nice piece of land they would close him out. And they did. Now, the strange thing is that when you meet that kind of proletariat he tells you, "You want to divide up." I say there is too much dividing up" going on now. Socialism will put a stop to such kind of dividing up, and it will give the proletariat the full product of his labor. So wake up, brothers, and unite in a mighty working-men's army which organizes to end exploitation.

J. Goodman.
San Antonio, Texas, July 8.

WHAT DID M. R. PRESTON AND SMITH DO?

[Below is the account given by the "Industrial Union Bulletin," July 11, 1908, of the events connected with the incarceration of Preston and Smith.]

A working girl, employed in the restaurant owned by a brutal exploiter, J. Silva, quit her job because of the overbearing and tyrannical conduct of her employer.

J. Silva thereupon refused stubbornly to pay her the wages due her. The girl was a member of the Union. A committee was delegated to settle the matter. The restaurant owner refused to pay the wages he owed. Thereupon all the employes in his place refused to work any longer for him. The place was "shunned" by all workers in that city. Pickets were stationed around the restaurant to tell those who did not know the true story of the "restaurant" and within 24 hours there wasn't a living soul that would get meals in Silva's restaurant.

Pickets still stood guard when M. R. Preston, the secretary of the Cooks and Waiters' Union, relieved them and went on duty himself. The owner noticed him. He blamed the trouble and loss of trade on Preston. In his fury he grabbed an automatic pistol from a shelf and rushed to the door. Attempting to shoot Preston, he failed because he did not understand the mechanism of the gun. Again trying to shoot, Preston luckily having his gun with him, shot in self-defense. Silva was wounded and later he died from the wounds. Preston surrendered to the authorities, giving the true and corroborated version of the incident. But the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance immediately seized the opportunity to railroad Preston to jail, and they imagined they would destroy thereby the organization of the workers.

Jos. Smith, who was previous to this secretary of the Union, was also arrested at the behest of the Mine Owners' Association. He was charged with conspiracy. Later on eight others were arrested on the same charge.

Preston and Smith went to trial. They had to be convicted. It was the order of the capitalists. False witnesses had to be secured. The prosecuting attorney permitted deliberate perjury to be committed. The jury was packed with men who perjured themselves to get on the jury.

Three ex-convicts, bank robbers, as proven by their records, were summoned to give perjured testimony. Ex-Pinkerton detectives perjured themselves by giving the story that they were partners to a conspiracy. In short, the manufacture of perjured evidence in itself revealed a ghastly crime of the real conspirators—the Mine Owners' Association and their allies.

The eight other men, although held on the same charges on which Smith and Preston were convicted, were released. The capitalist conspirators did not dare to put them to trial because they feared the exposures of their nefarious plot, since the criminal records of their chief witnesses had been exposed. But two men had been sent to jail on the perjured testimony of the allies of the Mine Owners and the Citizens' Alliance.

KEEP UP THE EQUIPMENT.
Open air meetings are being held now and reports show that the S. L. P. speakers are attentively listened to. Thus far, though, we have not noticed any subscriptions coming in as a result of the meetings, nor do the reports mention much about the sales of literature. A Western comrade was surprised to notice that in the East the Party Press is not pushed at open air meetings as in the West. "Why," said he, "we get most of our subscriptions at meetings."

Perhaps the reason is that here in the East the idea has grown that the speaker can do it all, while, as a matter of fact, the most that should be expected of a speaker is that he should sufficiently arouse the interest of his audience to make possible the sale of literature.

Looking over our sales records it strikes us that many of our sections are poorly equipped with literature and they should at once stock up and go into the campaign as though they meant business. Nothing so much discourages buying upon the part of an audience as a meagre supply of literature.

Go into the fray with plenty of ammunition, in the shape of Weekly People, and pamphlets. Don't measure the success of the meetings by the applause given, rather determine the success by the number of people who have come in closer contact with the Movement through having purchased a paper or a pamphlet. If interested they will know where to get more. Keep up the equipment and keep it working.

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

HOW THEY HOWL

Comments of the Capitalist Press on the Nomination of Preston.

By nominating a thirty-two-year old convict for President, the convention of the Socialist Labor Party appeared anxious to show its contempt for the United States Constitution. The Constitution declares that no man shall be eligible to the Presidency until he has attained the age of thirty-five. The fact that the Socialist Labor nominee has some twenty years yet to serve in prison, under his sentence, is also a condition not apparently contemplated by that document.

Party leader De Leon asserts that the people of the United States will seat his candidate if elected, which, under the circumstances, was a safe thing to say. — Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch, July 7.

"I nominate for President our friend and former associate now nobly serving his country in State's prison." "But a man in jail can't run," suggested another delegate. "Nor he isn't apt to make any bad breaks, either," resumed the first speaker, this happy hit sweeping the convention with the force of a tidal wave.—Philadelphia Ledger, July 8.

Orators take notice. The Socialist Labor party is out with hook, line and sinker to catch a candidate for President who talks well and long. The public need not be astonished if it soon sees an advertisement something in this fashion:

WANTED—A candidate for President on the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. Only orators need apply. Wages \$2 a day and expenses during campaign. Apply to Daniel De Leon, No. 28 City Hall Place, manager.

Daniel De Leon, leader of the Socialist Labor party, hasn't found the man who will accept a Presidential nomination in place of Morris Preston, who was named, but can't run because he is in prison in Carson City for killing a man. But De Leon hasn't given up hope.

It was rumored yesterday that the nomination had been offered to a shoemaker and he had declined it.

"I'd rather stick to making shoes," he said to a committee that called on him, "than accept a nomination for President. I'm making \$10 a week, and the boss would bounce me if I accepted."

"But you are one of our best orators and it is your duty to accept. Remember, the social revolution is coming."

"Sorry," replied the shoemaker, "but I'd rather keep my job."

Therefore, while De Leon is chasing around the country looking for a man, the committee is on the still hunt here. The National Committee will meet next Wednesday.—N. Y. World.

Martin R. Preston, named as candidate for President by the Socialist Labor Party, said in State's prison in Carson City when he heard of the nomination:

"I'm not eligible. A candidate for President must be thirty-five; I'm twenty-five. Again, a candidate must be a citizen, and while I'm in prison I have no citizenship."

But at a meeting of Socialists at No. 28 City Hall place yesterday it was decided to keep Preston's name on the ticket.

"He has nothing to say about it," declared one of the leaders. "We found him in prison and believe he'll make an ideal candidate. We'll give him a campaign manager with headquarters in New York. The only way Preston can stop us is by injunction."—N. Y. World, July 15.

A private telegram was received several days ago from Preston by Daniel De Leon, the founder of the S. L. P., declining the nomination. Since then he has ignored all messages asking him to change his mind. Whether he likes it or not the De Leon Socialists will run Preston as their candidate, stomp the country for him and otherwise act as if he were a free agent and not a convict. The stand taken yesterday by the national committee of the party was that the national committee had received nothing official from Preston indicating that he would not run.—N. Y. Sun, July 15.

The candidate of the De Leon Socialists for president is serving a twenty-five year sentence in prison—and his party actually seems to be proud of him.

In some quarters, the Socialist Labor party is credited with "having at least the courage of its convictions." The credit may be intended in kindness to the Socialist Labor party, but is it fair to the word "convictions?" A good many people are apt to mistake their crankiness for their convictions.—New Bedford, Mass., "Standard," (Rep.), July 7.

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.

J. L. SOUTH, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.—Now to your second question—

The policy of withdrawing from the Australian S. L. P. on the ground of the political clause in the I. W. W. is irrational, where it is honestly meant. Judging from experiences in America, such withdrawals usually are false pretence to conceal purposes that the withdrawers are themselves justly ashamed of.

J. M. B., KINGSTON, GA.—M. R. Preston is in the Nevada State Penitentiary.

W. R., SEATTLE, WASH.—The number of steerage passengers, presumably workmen, who returned to Europe since the panic is estimated at over 300,000.
Next question next week.

J. B., SUMMIT, N. J.—A vote for Debs cannot have the same effect as a vote for Preston. The Chicago "Daily Socialist" speaks of Preston as a "murderer," pure and simple; the Milwaukee "Wahrheit," another Socialist party paper, does ditto; Wanhope, S. P. candidate for Governor in this State, speaks slurringly of "the man Preston." Debs is better than this crew—true. But they are his associates.

S. R., MONTICELLO, N. Y.—Last week's article entitled "Preston's Crime" is a condensation of an article published last year in The People, and written for The People by Vincent St. John in Goldfield, St. John being posted in detail on the occurrence.

P. O. P., MEDFORD, MASS.—The statement of the Socialist party man who "glowingly described the condition of labor in New Zealand" and also said that "De Leon put men to work in the places of striking cigarmakers," is a fair sample of the kind of "agitation for Socialism" that some of these gentlemen conduct. As to New Zealand, the matter has been often handled in these columns. Send to the Bureau of Labor in New Zealand for a copy of their monthly publication. The unemployed figure there regularly. New Zealand is a capitalist country. As to the cigarmakers yarn it is a slander of the whole cloth, and has been nailed again and again. Demand proofs. It is the only way to stem slander.

G. V., COUER D'ALENES, IDA.—In all fairness, marked is the difference between the Republican and the Democratic party organizations. The Republican convention was whipped together by Roosevelt. Patronage did it. Those who obeyed orders were given, or kept their jobs. That is bossism. As to the Democratic convention Bryan had no such physical power at his disposal. If the Democratic party did his bidding it did so out of its own free will. Argument and not jobs did the work—that is not bossism. For the rest, rather Republican victory than Democratic—best of all is a ballot for Preston and Munro.

H. D., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The statement in the "Industrial Bulletin" that Labor is entitled to all it produces is correct. Labor is divisible into two categories. Directly productive, and indirectly productive, or service labor. Barbers, nurses, teachers, etc., are service labor. Directly productive labor could

not be as productive without the existence of service labor. Therefore the total product of the commonwealth is the joint product of all labor—and all are equally entitled to their share in the abundance.

TO CANADIAN FRIENDS

Due to the amendment of postal regulations between the United States and Canada daily newspapers may again be mailed as second class matter. Subscription rates to Canada, on The Daily People, will henceforth be the same as for the United States: One year \$3.50, six months \$2.00, three months \$1.00. Our Canadian friends should now go to work and boost up the circulation of The Daily People.
Daily People
P. O. Box 1576
New York.

TEN CENT BOOKS.

Chicago Martyrs Vindicated.
Communist Manifesto.
Engels, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Right to be Lazy.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workmen's Programme.

New York Labor News Company.
25 City Hall Place. New York.

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

W. E., NEW YORK — Soho! You don't know who Preston is? Never heard of him? So much the worse—for you. Others know him. They know that, being on picket duty, his life was assailed by the picketed employer, and he slew his assailant—as he had a right to, picketing not being a crime. And people know, besides, that immediately the progressive element of the land began to raise a defense fund for Preston and his associate Smith. The S. L. P. does not conduct its campaign by the standard of lack of information, but by the standard of information conveyed broadcast.

F. A. W., CLEVELAND, O.—Put in at least two hours' work a day on good Latin and Greek grammars, with parallel reading of easy Latin and Greek literature. In Latin Ovid and Caesar; in Greek Xenophon and Homer or Anacreon.

E. R. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Moses Oppenheimer of the Socialist party? Is the gentleman again erupting slander? Come any day to this office. You will be furnished the documentary proof of the "virtues" on account of which the gentleman was expelled from the Social Democracy in Germany. One of the documents closes with the lines:

"Spies and traitors
Deserve the halter."

If you can not read German bring a friend who can.

S. A. S., WYLAND, ALA.—The name of "Gaul" was changed to "France" in the course of the invasion and final conquest of Gaul by the Franks, beginning with the 5th Century. Of course, "France" is derived from "Franks." The re-christening of Gaul into France is a frequent topic in the magnificent series of Eugene Sue's historic novels seven of which are already published by the Party, and the reading of which we recommend to you.

Next question next week.

B. B. F., WORCESTER, MASS.—Whether the S. L. P. is "disheartened at the declination of Preston?" In the first place there is no official declination by Preston as yet. In the second place, even if the misplaced consideration for the Party that caused him to feel adverse to accepting the Party's nomination should prevail with Preston, there is nothing to be disheartened about. The substitution of another name for Preston's will be purely a matter of formality. His substitute will conduct the campaign in Preston's name and true to the key-note struck by the convention that nominated him—picketing is no crime; the picketman is therefore justified to defend his life against a would-be assassin. If the picketman may not do so, then picketing is a crime; if picketing is a crime then the Union is weaponless and might as well disband; no Unionism no Socialist Republic.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; J. L., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; M. M., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; E. C. W., HARTFORD, CONN.; T. C. J., BRIGHTON, MASS.; N. M. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; F. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—Matter received.

THE
IDEAL CITY
... BY ...
Cosimo Noto, M. D.
REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.

"The story lays no claim to economic or sociologic merit. It is an outburst of a warm heart, that bleeds at the sight of human suffering under the modern system of society, and that, animated by Socialist sentiment, sings the prose song of the ideal city. As a man of scientific training—a successful New Orleans physician—the author has built upon the solid foundations of medical science, and that vein is perhaps the most typical, as it probably is the most pleasing and instructive to strike and follow in the book."—New York Daily People.

FROM THE PRESS OF

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
 28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes.
 12 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
 (The Party's literary agency.)
 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
 Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee held Wednesday July 16th, at Daily People Building, 28 City Hall Place. Present, Lechner, Malmberg, Brauckmann, Rosenberg, Hammer, Hall, Kihn, Hanlon, Oatley, Schraft, Ball. Absent: Wegener, Butterworth, Laferty, Schwartz. Kihn chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Auditing Committee reported having been unable to finish work. Expects to have some ready by next meeting.

Correspondence: From Gilhaus, Seattle, Wash., giving encouraging information, reporting on work of agitation in Seattle, sending expense account, and stating that S. P.-ites in Washington were disgusted with tactics of S. P.—Filed.

From Mich. S. E. C. regarding tour of Gilhaus, and explaining inability to send delegate to convention.—Filed.

From Passaic County, N. J., regarding election of officers.—Filed.

From J. Garibaldi, San Antonio, Texas requesting literature in Polish language, for agitation. Answered and filed.

From Keystone, W. Va., Local of Italian Socialist Federation, requesting information regarding Italian literature, giving information, and sending application for charter with 26 charter members. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Malmberg "that charter be granted."—Carried unanimously.

From S. L. P. of Canada, expressing regret of inability to send fraternal delegates to National Convention, and giving information regarding affairs in Canada.—Filed.

From Pierson, Chicago, offering his services as canvasser for subs and stating conditions under which he would work.—Filed.

From Cody, Canal Zone, Panama, sending money for Operating Fund.

From California S. E. C. sending copy of report which has been sent to sections in state and giving information.—Filed.

From Ill. S. E. C. requesting credentials for Pierson as canvasser for all Party organs.—Moved by Hammer, seconded by Hanlon, "that secretary be instructed to reply that the N. E. C. Sub-Committee will issue a credential based on all credentials of various party organs that Pierson may secure." Carried unanimously.

The secretary read a copy of circular letter sent out to state committee and unattached sections.—Moved by Hammer, seconded by Malmberg "that action of National Secretary be endorsed."—Carried unanimously.

The Secretary reported regarding action and instructions of N. E. C. on various matters.

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m.
 Max Rosenberg, Sec'y.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Regular meeting held Tuesday, July 14, at 1155 Tremont street, Boston. Present—Bohmbach, Mulligan, Houtenbrink, Starsfeldt. Chairman, Houtenbrink.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The credentials of E. Vinblad, of Section Somerville, were accepted and delegate seated to fill vacancy caused by G. Lidberg, removed from the city.

Communications—From James Hayes of Leominster, ordering dues stamps and stating that the mill workers in that locality were still on short time.

From Sections Fall River and Somerville, financial reports and ordering dues stamps. From J. M. Hayes of Stoughton, requesting a speaker for Friday, July 17. From F. F. Brennan of Salem, funds collected on sub-list. From David Craig of Milford, heartily endorsing the nomination of the national convention and requesting two subscriptions lists for the campaign. From Section Worcester, inquiring if arrangements could be made to have speakers for Sunday meetings on the Common.

From F. J. Boyle of Revere, a lengthy criticism of the acts of the convention.

Bills from F. F. Brennan and A. E. Reimer, delegates to the national convention, four and one half days' board and room, \$5.50 each; were ordered paid.

Committee reported upon having set date Friday, August 21, for the holding of state caucuses, and state convention Tuesday evening, September 8. Accepted.

Voted to hold state conference of Party members, Sunday, September 6, in Boston. Secretary was instructed to

request Sections to forward available names for Presidential Electors and to fill the state ticket. Arthur E. Reimer, delegate to the national convention and to national executive committee, rendered his report, which was accepted.

Moved that the Massachusetts S. E. C. endorse the nominees of the national convention, Martin R. Preston and Donald L. Munro.

Auditor's report for quarter ending June was accepted and copies ordered sent to Sections and emblems sent to Sections and members-at-large. Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania met at headquarters, 2300 Lebanon street, Pittsburg, on July 12, with Thomas as chairman.

Present—Thomas, Clever, Weber and Clark. Absent—Gray, Rupp, Kephart, Layton, Male, Markley, Drugmann, Herrington.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Communications—From P. Augustine, inclosing dues stamps and giving information on proposed Gilhaus tour. From H. Spittal, Org. Section Erie, order for dues stamps and inquiring about Gilhaus tour. From A. Mullen, Section Philadelphia, order for dues stamps and requesting S. E. C. to make further nominations on state ticket. From Robt. Richardson, asking for speaker for his locality. From Paul Dreisel, declining nomination for Presidential Elector.

From J. A. McConnell, resignation as member of N. E. C. and offer of complete file of Daily Peoples to S. E. C.

From Thos. Welding, inclosing money for dues.

On motion communications were received, acted on and filed.

Motion by Weber and Clever that the S. E. C. engage Gilhaus for two weeks; carried. By Weber and Clark, that the S. E. C. make no further nominations; carried. By Clark and Clever, that Weber be sent to Rochester to speak for the party; carried. By Clark and Weber, that the resignation of McConnell be accepted; carried. By Weber and Clark, that the S. E. C. elect some one to fill balance of term; carried. W. H. Thomas of Buena Vista was nominated and elected by acclamation. Secretary was instructed to request Section Allegheny County to make nominations for four members of S. E. C. to fill places of Male, Layton, Kephart and Herrington.

Bill of 26th Ward Branch for June and July rent ordered paid.

Warrant for \$29.90 to cover expense of last month ordered drawn.

Motion to adjourn carried.

TO MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS OF THE S. L. P. IN CALIFORNIA.

Greeting:—

The State Committee at its last meeting decided that in order to give our members and sympathizers a chance to cast their votes for the Socialist Labor Party, we call upon the Sections and members-at-large to make nominations for one elector whose name is to be written on the blank column on the ballot of the coming General Election on November 3rd. Sections and members-at-large must have their nominations in the hands of the State Executive Committee on or before July 27th, with the number of votes cast for each nominee.

The State Executive Committee contemplates getting out a leaflet explaining the reasons for our inability to appear on the official ballot. We will urge the necessity of every wage worker entering his protest against wage slavery by writing in the elector's name on the ballot. We will also explain the complexion of the Socialist party, state and nationally; its attitude on various questions, trade unionism, immigration, etc. and state our position on these questions.

For this purpose we will need \$75.00 to \$100.00, and hence we call upon each and all of you to contribute to the best of your ability on the campaign lists. All money collected is to be sent to the undersigned, who will forward the National Executive Committee pro rata to the National Secretary.

Trusting this meets with an early response, we remain,

The California State Executive Committee,

Louis C. Haller, Sec'y-Treas.,
 409 East 7th street, Los Angeles, Cal. P. S.—The result of vote on delegate to National Convention was as follows: John Holler, 10; O. M. Johnson, 11; H. J. Schade, 14; A. J. Corker, 4; L. C. Haller, 10.

Our delegate, Harry J. Schade, having gone to Pittsburg on a visit in May, the state organization is fortunate as our expense for sending our delegate from Pittsburg to New York and back will not be much over \$25.00 which is a big saving over the lowest excursion rate of \$108.00.

Louis C. Haller.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but Socialist literature.

OPERATING FUND.

One thing stands out clearly in our minds, and that is that there must be a lot of hustling for subscriptions in order to allow the discontinuance of this fund. If properly handled we hope to see the new plan of the Press Security League do away with the pressing necessity for this fund, but as the League's printed matter is only going out now, and as results cannot be expected at once, we must urge this fund a while longer. In looking over the contributions to the Operating Fund, we find the names of many who have contributed several times; all such we would advise to join the Press Security League as contributors. Send names and addresses to A. C. Kihn, at this address. Comrade Kihn has a few items to acknowledge, and he will acknowledge them once the old form is closed up, and the new plan is in working order.

Until the Press Security League shows results keep this fund in mind.

O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$ 1.00
"E. and H." Riga, Russia	1.00
James Schlitt, Portland, Ore.	2.50
Section Worcester, Mass.	\$3.00
S. Thompson, New York	2.00
E. T. Oatley, Plainfield, N. J.	2.00
Clara Lucas, Rockaway, N. J.	1.00
W. J. Davis, San Francisco	.50
J. L. Wright, "	1.00
Somebody, "	.15
J. Devins, "	.15
J. Walsh, "	.50
J. A. S., Brooklyn	.25
Total	15.05
Previously acknowledged	2,815.39
Grand total	\$2,830.44
Less error in crediting C. McShane, San Fran.	
Correct total	\$2,829.44

FOR A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN IN COLORADO.

For financial reasons, Colorado was not represented at our National Convention which was held in New York. Although not represented at the convention Colorado must not be found lagging behind in the work of the present campaign. A State ticket must be nominated for the November elections, and petitions circulated for signatures, to place our candidates on the ballot. Literature must be distributed, subscribers secured for The People, and a vigorous campaign carried on.

Let us hear from you, comrades. Give us your views and suggestions as to how you think we can best and most effectively carry on the work and accomplish something this summer that will bring us nearer to our goal, the Socialist Republic.

For the Colorado S. E. C.,
 Geo. Anderson, State Sec'y.
 Box 73, Montclair, Colo., July 1.

MILWAUKEE, NOTICE!

The State Committee and Section Milwaukee will hold a joint meeting, FRIDAY evening, July 31, at S. L. P. Headquarters, for the purpose of putting up a state ticket. Other important matters are also to be disposed of.
 Albert Schnabel, Organizer.

CHICAGO STREET MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, July 21 and 28—Aldin Ave. and Clark Sts. Speakers: A. Lingenfelter, F. Barndt and Moeller.

THURSDAY, July 23 and 30—Forty-eighth Ave. and Indiana St. Speakers: A. S. Carm, Lingenfelter and Moeller.

SATURDAY, July 25 and August 1—11th and Michigan Ave. Speakers: W. E. Tullar and Lingenfelter.

SUNDAY, July 26—Halsted and O'Brien Sts. Speakers: A. Lingenfelter, Carm and Moeller.

BRIDGEPORT, ATTENTION!

The Labor Lyceum will hold a picnic in Stadler's Park, SUNDAY, July 26th. Every comrade in Bridgeport and vicinity should attend.
 Committee.

SECTION LOS ANGELES'S OFFICERS.

Organizer—Frank Appel, 738½ San Julian street.

Recording Secretary—Jas. C. Hurley, 409 East Seventh street.

Financial Secretary—Ad. Demuth, 409 East Seventh street.

Treasurer—Geo. Edwards, 2136 Estrella avenue.

ANOTHER SUE STORY READY.

"The Branding Needle," the latest of the Sue stories to issue from the press, is now ready for delivery. The book is 128 pages, cloth. Price 50 cents.

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

GET IT GOING

THE WORK OF PROPAGANDA IS FAR TOO SLOW — TAKE HOLD EVERYBODY.

For the week ending July 17th we received 112 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and 37 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 149. This record is nothing like it could and should be.

Those sending two or more:
 Hy. Finken, Mystic, Conn. .. 6
 M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn. .. 2
 C. E. Warner, " .. 3
 L. Gintner, Colo. Springs, Colo. 3
 C. Demins, Denver, Colo. 2
 A. Gllhaus, Tacoma, Wash. .. 6
 G. C. McShane, San Francisco 6
 H. E. Long, " .. 2
 L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 2
 Press Committee, Cincinnati, O. 3
 M. Koppelman, Fargo, N. D. .. 2
 J. M. Francis, Duquoin, Ill. .. 4
 W. Kern, New Orleans 4
 R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex. .. 4
 L. La Coste, New Orleans ... 2
 A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo. 2
 E. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I. 2
 J. T. Juergens, Canton, O. 3
 E. Schade, Newport News, Va. 3
 O. Schwitzgabel, Kansas City, Mo. 3
 C. Startkenberg, Alaska 4
 C. A. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal. 2

Prepaid cards: San Francisco \$19.75; Fairbanks, Alaska, \$5.00; Wilkins-

burg, Pa., \$5.00; Jersey City, \$3.00; Colo. Springs, \$1.40. Weekly People bundle increased 97 copies.

Orders for literature are coming in but our records show that the stock of many sections must be very low. Keep up your stock.

Kircher, Cleveland,	\$15.10
Edinburgh, Scotland,	6.70
Denver, Colo.	5.10
Manchester, Va.	5.00
Boston, Mass.	4.20
Tacoma, Wash.	4.20
Yonkers, N. Y.	2.40
Detroit, Mich.	2.40
Cincinnati, O.	4.00
Holyoke, Mass.	3.00
Louisville, Ky.	3.20
Pateron, N. J.	3.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.05
Lansing, Mich.	3.00
Portland, Ore.	2.00
London, Ont.	2.00
Wylam, Ala.	1.65
New Castle, Pa.	1.60
Branch II Jersey City	1.85
" I " ..	1.00
Everett, Mass.	1.00
9 & 11 A. D. New York	1.00
Joliet, Ill.	1.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.10
Thiensville, Wis.	1.50
Colo. Springs, Colo.	1.20

THE NEW PLAN

OF PROPAGANDA AS UNDERTAKEN BY THE PRESS SECURITY LEAGUE.

Up to the present time the Press Security League has acted solely in the capacity of a financial auxiliary to the Party Press, and in that capacity has done good work. It liquidated the Machinery Debt and later when the plant had to be removed, it financed that part of the work through the Moving Fund.

Beneficial and necessary as was this work, it, however, did not fill all the requirements of our Party institutions: These requirements call for the distribution and sale of literature, including, of course, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE; in other words, the extension of our propaganda.

It logically follows that if this work is systematically organized by the Press Security League it can be developed to such an extent that it will bring enough demands for literature to the Party Press to make appeals for financial aid unnecessary.

In a few days the League will send out circular matter explaining a new plan covering this idea, according to which, when it gets going, the Operating Fund and the Loyalty Legion will be terminated and the work of these merged with that of the Press Security League.

The getting of subscriptions under the supervision of the Press Security League will be the principal work of the members; and for those who cannot get

subscriptions a system of monthly cash contributions is provided: So that a member can either get subscriptions or contribute cash; or if fortunate enough, he can do both. Separate membership cards will be issued for each class of members and results either way will be shown in the cards each month.

The method seems excellent for organizing this department of the Party's work and the plan should be met with enthusiasm, for it opens up a variety of ways to extend our propaganda, it will shift much of the financial burden, it will eventually increase the sales of Party literature, and an increase in membership may surely be looked for.

Every member and sympathizer should be on the lookout for the matter the Press Security League is sending out, for the application of the plan outlined means success. Any section that does not receive enough cards to supply each member should at once notify the undersigned as to how many more are wanted and they will be sent.

Sympathizers or isolated members who wish to join the League are requested to send in their names to

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.
 28 City Hall Place,
 New York.

FOR HUSTLERS AND THOSE WHO SHOULD BE.

Comrades and Friends—Under the best of conditions our difficulties are trying enough, but when to our troubles is added that of lack of funds our work is hard indeed.

We should be assured of a stated and certain income, and would be if all of our comrades and friends did a little persistent work in soliciting subscriptions. Subscriptions are not coming in in anything like the quantity that should be expected.

We figure that our friends could without much effort turn in 500 subscriptions a week. That would mean just one subscription a month from each. Will anyone say that is an impossible task? Who will even say that it is a hard task?

Ignoring all consideration of the financial support that would result from 500 subscriptions a week, viewing it from the standpoint of propaganda alone, what is your impression of the militant Socialist who does not bring one fellow worker a month within the influence of the Party press?

Comrades and friends, you must do better, you must get busy, everyone of you that has the welfare of the movement at heart. Let it not be necessary for us to have to urge you to do the work for which we are organized. Push the propaganda.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

H. A. Brandborg, Bearmouth Mont.	\$10.00
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles Cal	2.00
J. Wardrop, Ladysmith, E. C.	.75
Total	\$12.75

Paul Augustine,
 National Secretary.

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

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:

What would you think of a boy who would pin a bunch of onion-blossoms on his coat lapel, and go about asking people to smell his roses? What would any one think of such nonsense! Why, we'd laugh at him if we thought he was in fun, but we'd surely think him crazy if he insisted that his bouquet were as fragrant as roses. The name rose would not give onions the fragrance of a rose, no more than calling a rose an onion would give it the odor of onions.

That is what Shakespeare meant when he said:
 "What's in a name? That which we call a rose
 By any other name would smell as sweet."

There are two words in all languages to-day which may be compared to the rose and onion of our story. Yes, you have guessed them, I know. They are—**FREEDOM and SLAVERY.**

We will compare freedom to the rose, and slavery to the onion.

The property owning class has always given the poor working class slavery as a bunch, or bouquet of roses. They wished them to imagine that the odor which dulled their senses was not the opium of the onion (slavery), but that it was the soothing fragrance of the imaginary rose, Freedom, that was overpowering them. Now, dear little readers, I hope you understand my comparison. If not, please get some one to help you before you give it up or write and ask A. A. about it.

So many people believe that since serfdom and chattel slavery have been abolished they have had **FREEDOM.** All the time, it is the poisonous essence of wage slavery that is deadening their feelings and senses. They do not realize that no matter under what name they go, they are still **SLAVES** so long as they are **FORCED** to work for others.

Webster's Dictionary.—**Slave, n.**—A person who is wholly subject to the will of another; one who has no freedom of action, but whose person and services are wholly under control of another.

It is true that to-day the workingman, woman or child can go from one master, employer, to another. Instead of only one master, the workers have the whole capitalist class, who own all he needs — food, clothing and shelter, and the machinery or tools which must have to work with. He has the choice of working where, when, how long, at what, how and for just as much wages as the master class decide, or he may choose "freedom" and **STARVE.**

Under these conditions, you see, children, that persons, rather than stars, must put themselves under the control of those who own the things that are needed in order to live.

The workingpeople have no freedom of action; they can not choose; they must do the will of their master class— for what? For wages, with which to get the necessities of life.

What, then, are the workers but wage slaves? If they rebel, and fight for their rights against the master or capitalist class, what happens? They are arrested and judged by another set of slaves of the capitalists — the judges, who also must do the bidding of their masters. So what can the wage slaves do but slave!

Now, is not the American Freedom like the bouquet of onions, which the boy wore. He thought they were roses. The American workers think they have Freedom. They really have Wage-Slavery.

Only under Socialism can there be real Freedom, and that is why we want all the boys and girls to learn the truth

and help build up the Socialist Republic

Lovingly
 AUNT ANNETTA.
 You take my house when you do take the prop
 That doth sustain my house; you take my life
 When you do take the means whereby I live.
 —Shakespeare.

QUEER, ISN'T IT?

The other day I read in the capitalist newspapers this story:

A man who loved a girl was forbidden by the girl's brother and relatives to see this young girl.

The young man was going to play Romeo, and attempted to climb up to his loved one's window to speak to her.

The girl's brother seeing the man climbing up into the house shot him dead.

Then he gave himself up to the police as the murderer of this innocent youth.

It is a sad story with more than one lesson to it.

The brother claimed that he mistook the young man for a burglar, that the young man persisted in climbing up and he then shot him. Was the murderer sentenced to life imprisonment? Oh, no.

He was acquitted because he was defending his PROPERTY. And property in this age is very sacred.

I am not sorry that the murderer was not electrocuted, for perhaps he may prove a more useful man than before; besides, I do not like to think of taking the life of any one.

But I am wondering why these same papers are so ready to approve of the years of imprisonment of another because he shot the man who in broad daylight put up a gun to his face with the intention of killing him. In **SELF-DEFENSE** (not to protect property, but to protect his own life), this man drew a weapon and killed his would-be murderer. He was sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment.

You know whom I mean. The man who put the gun to the other's face first was a capitalist restaurant keeper, the would-be murderer. The other was a wage slave who defended his own life. This man's name you all know, Martin R. Preston, of Goldfield, Nevada.

But because he was a wage slave and defending himself the capitalist newspapers and judges forget the American Freedom boast and condemn Preston unjustly.

And because he was a wage slave, true to his class, and upholding his rights, that is just why all true Socialists must honor him.

Long live the noble class-conscious wage slaves who are bound by the ties of brotherhood to stand shoulder to shoulder in the battle to free humanity from wage slavery.

Let us all hold fast together, so that Right and Justice may rule the earth.

KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
VERA CASCARA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver,
100 PILLS 25¢
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H. L. BERGER
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229 AVE. COB. ST. NEW YORK

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

THE BRANDING NEEDLE

— By EUGENE SUE —

Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

Biography and History Inter