WEEKLY (5)



PEOPLE

01111111111111111111111111111111 Agents sending in subscriptions wi out remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscrip tions sent in by them. 0+++++++++++++++++++

PRICE TWO CENTS OCENTS PER YEAR

VOL. XV. No. 9.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY'S NATION-AL ORGANIZER HOLDS SUC-CESSFUL MEETINGS.

Opens The Eyes of The Wage Workers to the True Significance of Trades Unionism-Indications Foreshadow Big Revolt In Favor of Industrial Organization-Carpenters Tura Dewn Gom-

[Special Correspondence.]

San Diego, Cal., May 15 .- National Organizer, Frank A. Bohn, arrived here last week and held four successful street meetings. The straight Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance principles, clearly and ably expounded by Comrade Bohn, were listened to with the closest attention by the large audiences which assembled to hear

ilm each evening. Industrial unionism was explained by the speaker to be the basis of the Socialement; the working class to-day were not capable of carrying on the industries of the nation by reason of not being organized on sound principles in the economic field; that industrial organization on correct principles was neccipline and entials necclass in self-imposed dis dustrial unionism was the rudin form through which the industries of the nation would be carried on by and for the working class and the Socialist Re-public established. The speaker explain-ed that a political organization alone was like a man trying to walk up hill on one leg; that the comquest of the political power was a means to an end, the end being the organization and establishat of the Working Class Republic

the co-operative commonwealth.

Commade Bohn explained clearly the capitalist nature of saudcipal and poverament ownership, stating that such schemes were of no benefit whatever to working class, and were only ad-

"The speaker showed the character of se old-fashioned, back-number, "pure and simple" American Federation of Labor, pointing out the fact that under that form of organization the workers and been lead to defeat after defeat for past fifteen or twenty years; that

class solidarity it split them up in a struggle of craft against craft. The members of the "Socialist" party here recently received an object less here recently received an object lesson in the futility of "boring from within" the pure and simple trades union, during the municipal election. The Federated Trades and Labor Council of this city (A. F. of L.) is, as elsewhere, run by the labor-lieutenants of the capitalist class, who show their utter contempt for the rank and file of the working class and their interests. As elsewhere, they are of the capitalist class, doing the bidding and furthering the interests of that class inside the union. Their tactics are of inside the union. Their tactics are of a nature which shuns the open, above-board, decency and honesty which characterizes true working class interests and politics. The "politics" of these labor fakirs consist in "discussing the interests of labor" (?) with the politicians of the capitalist class in dark hallways, behind doors, or in the offices and residences of the exploiters of in the said their honestynes. One of these and their henchmen. One of these fakirs has just been "recognized" (1) by being appointed on the board of public works by the recently elected mayor for "services rendered" in misleading the rank and file of the working class. This is the same fakir, who with other members of the "committee" recommended rsement one of the two capitalist candidates running for mayor, and turned down the "Socialist" party man, who is a member of the Carpenters Un-son. The "committee" published a cir-cular, and a statement to the public through the press, announcing their en-dorsements with the intent and purpose ceive the working class into the belief that the "committee's" endorse ent was the endorsement of the Fed erated Trades. The Federated Trade repudiated the "committee's" endorse ment for mayor (apparently!) publish ing a statement in the press, over the signature of the president and secretary of that body to that effect, but also turned down the trade-union candidate of the "Socialist" party. The fakir who has been "recognized" for his dirty work is the same chap who said in a statement

in the ay 'un, April 3, 1905, that "in his (Allen's) opinion, the 'card Socialists' of the Federated Trades are not working for the best interests of organized labor", etc. Look out for more "recognition" (1) of labor. There are other lieutenants of the capitalist class in the Federated Trades to be "recognized" for services rendered to the CAUSE OF CAPITALISM. But a new order of things is near at hand. The "borers from within" have learned a practical lesson by experience; and "the ram-

mers and smashers from without" and "borers from within" (as that traitor to the working class, Gompers, calls them) will soon be engaged in the "delectable work" of organizing a union for and by

the working class. Comrade Bohn's short stay here result ed in much good work being done in the way of clarifying the minds of the progressive rank and file of the working class on sound principles of organization, the whole basis of the labor and So cialist movement being exhaustively treated. Many question were asked concerning the new industrial union movement, and when the meetings closed many came to the speaker to talk matters over and get more detailed informa tion regarding industrial organization Many stated they had never looked at the matter in the light presented by the speaker before, and recognized the time was ripe and the interests of the working class demanded such organization.

The meetings were well attended by members of the "Socialist" party, who purchased considerable of our literature and a number subscribed for the "Weekly People."

Two hundred pamphlets were sold at the four meetings and 23 subscriptions to the Weekly People secured.

The leaven of industrial unionism working among the rank and file of the "pure and simple" unions here as else-where, and all indications foreshadow a big revolt, in favor of the true union of the working class. The Carpenters Union recently voted down Gompers' instructions on the Western Federation of Miners, and sent \$10 to that body at

Thus the long and hard fight began by the Socialist Labor Party in organizing the Socialist Trade and Labor Al-liance in 1895, at a mass meeting in Cooper Union, in New York City, is still going on and gathering body and um, and the principles of the class struggle, upheld by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, will, beyond doubt, be the basis of the industrial union launched at Chicago on the 27th of next June, which ultimately means the downfall of fakirism and the "impure and simple" capitalist union in this country.

F. N. TUTTLE.

MORE ORGANIZERS IN FIELD. Olson and Williams Added to Bohn, Katz, Dillon and Gillhaus-Others to Follow.

Last week The People had the pleasure of reporting that beginning June 1, four Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and Socialist Labor Party organizers, namely, Bohn, Katz, Dillon and Gilhaus, would be in the field, and predicted that ere the summer was over more would Arvid Olson should have been added He is now touring the New England States under the auspices of the Scandi navian Socialist Labor Party Federation. As for the prediction, Comrade B. H. Williams is to undertake a threemonths' tour of the Western States, beginning at Butte, Mont. The State Executive Committee of New Jersey is busy raising funds to start an organizer and party press solicitor on a state that State. Minnesota has made a reparty press solicitor on a tour of quest for speakers. Other States are ound to get the contagion. The times are ripe for it. Industrial Unionism and class-conscious working-class political action are in the air. They must find expression and organization through and in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

OHIO STATE CONVENTION. Sections and members at large Ohio: The State Convention will be held at Columbus on Decoration Day, May 30. The proceedings will begin at to o'clock a. m. sharp, and delegates should be prompt in attendance. Fraternally,

James, Rugg, Sec.

The convention will be held at .Fraernity Hall, 111 1-2 South High street. sonable accommodations can be had by delegates at either the Star or the American House. Open air meeting on convention night at Broad and High streets. If weather is bad in convention hall. The public invited to both

Arrangement Committee.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1905.

THE FAMILY CAPITALISM DESTROYS IT AND

Soup Houses and Day Nurseries Sub stitutes for the Household-"He Towns" and "She-Towns" and Their Immoral Results-Capitalist Commu-

nity of Wives

BREEDS PROSTITUTION.

The labor of woman in productive pur suits betokens the total destruction of the family life of the workingman, with out substituting for it a higher form of family relationship. The capitalist system of production does not yet generally destroy the single household of the workingman, but robs it of all that is bright, and leaves only its dark sides. The activity of woman to-day in industrial pursuits does not mean to her free dom from household duties; it means to her an increase of her former burdens by a new one. But we cannot serve two masters. The household of the workingman suffers whenever his wife must help to earn the daily bread. What resent society puts in the place of the individual household and family which it destroys, are miserable substitutes: SOUP HOUSES AND DAY NURS-ERIES, where the offals of the physical and mental sustenance of the rich are cast to the lower classes.

Socialists are charged with an intent o abolish the family. We do know that every system of production has had a special form of household, to which coresponds a special system of family relationship. 'We do not consider the existing form of the family the highest possible nor the last utterance upon the subject; and we do expect that a new nd improved social system may yet develop a new and higher form of family relationship. But to hold this view is a very different thing from striving to dissolve all family bonds. They who DO destroy the family bonds-who not only mean to but who in fact DO destroy them right under our own eyesthey are, not the Socialists, but the CAPITALISTS themselves. Many a slave-holder has before torn husband from wife, and parents from grown-up children; but the capitalists have im proved upon the abominations of slavry: they tear the suckling from the breast of its mother, and compel her to intrust it to strangers' hands. And et a society in which hundreds of thouands of such instances are of daily oc currence, a society whose luminaries romote "benevolent" institutions for the purpose of making easy the separation of the mothers from their babes such a society has the effrontery to accuse the Socialists of contemplating the abolition of the family simply because they, basing their opinion upon the fact that the "family" has ever been one of the reflexes of the system of production foresee that further changes in that system must also result in a more per

fect system of family relationship. Hand in hand with the accusation on the subject of the family bond goes the munity of wives. This charge is as alse as the other. Socialists, on the contrary, maintain that just the reverse of a community in wives, and of sexual oppression and license, to wit, ideal love. will be the foundation of matrimonial connections in a Socialist Common wealth, and that pure love can only prevail in such a social system. What, or the other hand, do we see to-day?

The irrational system of modern pro luction tears the sexes apart. It buildup SHE-towns in New England and HEowns in the mining districts of Penn sylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and the further Vest, thereby directly promoting and inciting prostitution as a natural and nevitable result. Furthermore, helpless women, forced to earn their living in the factories, shops and mines, fall a prey to capitalist cupidity; the capitalist takes advantage of their inexperience, offers them wages too slight for their support, and hints at, or even brazenly refers them to prostitution as a means of supplementing their income. Everywhere, the increase of female labor in industry is accompanied by an increase of prostitution. In the modern State, where Christianity is preached and piousness is at a premium, many a "thriv ing" branch of industry is found, whose workingwomen are paid so poorly that they would be compelled to starve unless they prostituted themselves; and wonderful to say, in such instances the capitalist will ever be heard to protest that these small wages are indispensable to enable him to compete successfully in the market, and to maintain his

establishment in a "thriving" condition Prostitution is as old as the contrast between rich and poor. At one time however, prostitutes constituted a middle class between beggars and thieves;they were then an article of luxury, which society indulged in, but the loss of which would in no way have endangered its existence. To-day, however, it is no longer the females of the slums alone, but WORKING women who are compelled to sell their bodies for money. This later sale is no longer simply a matter of luxury, it has be come one of the foundations upon which production is carried on. Under the capitalistic system of production, PROSTITUTION BECOMES A PILLAR OF SOCIETY. What the defenders of this- social system falsely charge Socialists with, is the very thing they are guilty of themselves. Community of wives is a feature of capitalism. Indeed, such deep roots has this system of community of wives cast in modern society that its representatives agree in all, or about one-third of the area of declaring prostitution to be a NECES-SARY thing. They cannot understand that the abolition of the proletarat implies the abolition of prostitution. So deep are they sunk in intelectuall stagnation that they cannot conceive

But be it noted, community of wives has ever been an invention of the upper layers of society; never of the proletariat. The comunity of wives is one of the modes of exploiting the proletariat; it is not Socialism; it is exact opposite of Socilaism.

social system without community of

HAMMER BLOWS.

(From The Sydney, Australia, People.)

Orthodox science does not want to abolish poverty, it only concerns itself how to save the capitalists from the logical Nemesis of their own creationthe profit system.

True social science (Socialism) will ibolish poverty by abolishing parasitsm and converting the parasites into decent citizens who will soon see how delusive a notion it was to think that they were the employers of labor. They will be given the most convincing proof that human necessity is the real employer by having to work up their own sap or going hungry to bed.

Socialism has nothing to do with re igion. A man can believe what he likes about the future or about a supreme power, but should he attempt to force his views on others or in any way to try to interfere with, or hamper the social or economic freedom of others, he must be treated as an enemy and stamped out with as little remorse as any other vermin.

Saving in the mean capitalist sens means starved bodies, starved minds, and stunted development. Starved soil, which has been denied by its "saving" owner those elements necessary to healthy production, produces the dank, iesses, treacheries, hypocrisies, hatreds, strifes, and cowardliness that distinguish the present from all other ages, and all this because a handful of people own the earth and all that it contains, and who recognizing that the only possible method of increasing their wealth is by pinchin the bellies and stunting the brains of human beings vie with each other in every country and clime as to who shall "save" most out of the human body. Blind as bats are they to the fact that Nemesis in the shape of a rapidly fall ing market is bringing "ruin" to themselves and to the whole world with giant strides. "Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad," and the namet of this madness is profit, saving.

True thrift is the consuming by hu man beings of the whole product of their toil, thus building up healthy bodies. high mentality, pure morals, and a clean wholesome environment, in which social and individual virtues will grow, and in which vices will wither and die for wan! of nourishment. This, of course, cannot be until the whole people own the earth and the tools of production. The ballot will bring it.

BOHN'S CALIFORNIA ITINERARY. Sacramento, 24th-30th,

Reno, Nev., May 31st to June 2. San Francisco and surroundings, thirty

San Jose and surroundings, ten days. Eureka, ten days. Definite dates for last three later.

THE SOUTHWEST

PRODUCES THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKINGMAN PAR EXCEL-LENCE.

Oldest Section in Country Rich Physicgraphically and Economically-Now in Turmoil Over Modern Proletarian Questions-National Organizer Frank Bohn's Impressions and Experiences.

Tuolumne, Cal., May 18.-Taking into consideration all those characteristics which enter into the making up of a "Section", the great Southwest is the most interesting portion of our (?) country. As to territory it includes Texas and the Mexican sessions of 1848-1853, nearly a million square miles in the United States proper. Physiographically, it is as diversified as the continent. Vast grassy plains, endless deserts mountains where winter reigns perpetually, and fertile valleys covered with a profusion of tropical verdure,are all included.

Historically, the section deserves close is now the United States to be extensively settled by Europeans, The exploration of New Mexico occurred in the early part of the sitxeenth century and settlement followed in the latter part. In the old Spanish church of Santa Fe the Brothers of the Christian schools point with pride to old paintings which were pierced by Indian arrows during an attack on the town more than two centuries ago. Near this church is what is reputed to be the oldest dwelling house erected by Europeans in the United States-a low adobe hut, the soft walls of which would not outlast five years of New England rains and frosts.

The Spaniards pushed their settle ments beyond the highest mountain and across the loneliest deserts. While on the Eastern coast the English and Dutch traders were constantly stirring up wars against the Indians, the Spaniards usually lived in peace with them, developing a school system for them, and converting them to Christianity And so they lived for several sleepy centuries.

Then came the change, as all thing hange,—even the length of trousers, during the period of the French Revolution. When Napoleon conquered Spain the ruling case in Spanish America, of course, refused to recognize the suzerainty of the "atheistic revolutionist." When "order" was re-established in Eurone it became evident that the microbe of revolt had invaded even the drowsy old adobe towns on the Rio Grande, the Colorado, and south to the La Plata. Mexico became "free" just in time for the next act of the great historic drama.

Not long since, some old women appeared to be very much shocked at the had not reflected that the history of the United States can be interpreted only as one long series of "expansions", about which central figure the scientific historian systematically groups all other political phenomena.

It occurred that in 1830 the Slavocracy of the South needed new territory, and for two reasons. In the first place, new slave territories must be secured to offset the free territories which were clamoring for statehood in the North. In the second place, good new land is a possession precious to the human heart, be the social system what it may; and the slave system was westeful of land. So bands of adventurous Southerners entered Texas, When they numbered a few thousands it was time to "strike for liberty", declare their independence, and apply for admission as one of the United States. In 1844 Polk was elected on an "expansion" platform by Southern influence and Texas was admitted the next year. It was the chief cause of the Mexican war which followed

Lucky strike! Just as our capitalist government in 1898 took the Philippines or "civilization's sake," so the Slavoeracy in the forties seized, beside Texas, all of New Mexico, Arizona, California. Nevada, Utah, and part of what is now Colorado and Oklahouia, nearly a million square miles in all, When Alexander the Great conquered the East, or William the Norman seized England, they both took their spoils, and that was the end of the matter. Our own

it gave Mexico \$15,000,000, or two and one-half cents per acre.

And so the population of the South-

west consists of successive strata, beginning with Indian and Spanish, and topped off with Chinese and Italians. In a gambling den or on a street corner in Arizona at a Socialist meeting one can see, beside these, Negroes, white people from "The States", and representatives of all the nations of Europe. The Romance peoples never were particuular about color or the matter of a pure racial type. The superintendent of the government school for Indians at Santa Fe called a twelve-year-old boy to show me about the place. "From what tribe is he?" I asked. "Hali Pueblo," said the superintendent. "And the other half?" He held up his hands in despair. "How am I to know?" In its final amalgamation this people should be most versatile and cosmopoli Industrially, there is but one Far

West. It includes every Rocky Moun tain and Pacific coast State, with British Columbia and Northern Mexico Throughout this vast region, half as large as Europe, there are mines being worked, ranches improved, railroads a-building, and irrigation plants being developed. There is much less difference in climatic conditions in the West than study. It was the first part of what in the East. Montana probably differs less from New Mexico than New York from Virginia. The worker may spend his winter in the mines of Arizona of Sonora. Until the coming of spring he cuts timber in the hills. Then perhaps losing his job because some evening he climbed on a pile of logs and made Socialist speech to the boys, he takes a notion that sea air would be good for his health and ships at San Pedro for the Columbia River country. If he gets mixed up in a strike in Washing ton, or lands in a "bum town" in Brit ish Columbia, he sets out for pastures anew. And few workmen are there in the West who have not made thes rounds. If he ever settles down to en joy the felicities of domestic life, it is some time, when well along in years, he runs afoul an old lady who is keep ing a rooming house and wants a man about to "do chores" and save her repu

> Readers of The People will remembe Comrade Stromquist's excellent article on "Industrial Arizona." He has described the West, that is the real West. Nebraska farmers differ little from those of Ohio or Maine. Minneapolis has lit tle to distinguish it from Buffalo. But the West of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast is producing a unique type of workingman. He is the Workingman of the Revolution, par excellence. One may search in vain for the pic

turesque frontier population still de seried by New York "hen-coop" maga zine stuffers. Barbed wire is cheaper than cowboys, even if more prosaic. The erestwhile puncher is tending bar or "digging mud" in a mine. Bear hunt ing is now engaged in by those who, like our brave President, can take along entry of the United States into world a score of dogs and a dozen bired men polities", in a word, "expansion." They to tree the bears. It is most amusing to go into a beautiful public librar in some Arizona town (Carnegie's name is omnipresent), pick up a current maga zine and read about the "wild and woolly West." None of the half-dozen great cities of Ohio contain such beautiful library buildings as Pueblo, Col., Tucson, Ariz., or Riverside, Cal. Pasadena; Cal., with a population of 10,000, has fifty millionaires. This is more, probably, than there are in an average town of 200,000 in the East. In the sense in which the term is used in the East. there are few "country people" in the West. An average ranchman, sixty miles back from the railroad, is cosmopolitan in thought and experience. In the fruit belts, population is often as dense as in the suburbs of a city. Above all, everybody moves about. Stagnation is thus impossible. Here there can be no such stolld conservatism nor narrow-minded provincialism as characterizes the public mind in the South or Far East.

The effect of this powerful social fact upon the Labor Movement we have already touched upon. One very notable effect is that at Socialist street meetings there are twice as many listeners and four times as many buyers of litterature as in the East. On the other hand, it is much harder to develop and maintain an organization. At Bakersfield I sold 185 pamphlets in three days. But when I talked to a small group about organization, one was going else where soon, two or three had just "drifted" into town and didn't wish to dear country, however, has always join at once. Others felt that as much "paid" for its seizures. In this case, (Continued on page 6.)

DISPLACED BY MACHINERY START COLONY TO PERPETUATE THEMSELEVS AND

WOOD CARVERS

THEIR ART One Machine Enables a Green "Hand" to Become an Expert in Two Weeks-Another is Invented That Does Away With Polishers and Finishers-"To the

Woods" for the Hand Workers.

Some persons are still old-fashioned enough to cherish an aversion to an article of furniture that is put together with glue, or a piece of wood carving that is done by a soulless machine that carves as long as the power runs, all the same pattern, until the man in charge shifts the design and starts another pattern going, says a contemporary. To them it will be welcome news that a colony of skilled workmen, disgusted with the era of machinery in commercial life, have retired to a pretty country spot called Rose Valley, near Moylan, Penn., and have there established themselves for the purpose of perpetuating the arts and crafts that are threatened with extinguishment through the

definess of the modern machine. Ruined themselves, it was not inappropriate for these exponents of decaying arts to select for their future homes and principal workshops a spot which was for the most part in ruins itself. The principal workshop has been erected on the site once occupied by a mill. the dismantled walls of which afford a shelter to the walls of a workshop. Besides this workshop, there is an old stone building that has been turned into a pottery, a row of cottages for the workmen and an old fashioned inn-thatis known as the Guest House.

All the men at the colony are of foreign birth. Among the skilled woodcarvers is James Rigoulet. Here is his

"I came to America twenty-one years ago, to make my living as a skilled woodcarver. For several years there was plenty of work at fair wages, with living cheap. Then, one day, a strange machine was brought into the shop and I was asked by the boss to set it going. All I had to do was to follow a pattern already marked out, and a piece of carved wood, or what looked like it. was the result. Then I was set to work to teach a new man how to run that machine, and in two weeks the fellow could do it as well as I could, though he had never carved a bit of wood in his life.

"From this time forward we woodcarvers had either to run machines or get what work we could at finishing off and polishing the product of the machines, for it was not long before every could do twenty times the amount of work that our hands could do. They turned out so much in excess of the market demand that dull times became frequent and work scarcer.

"This was bad enough, but worse was to follow. About two years ago another kind of the machine was inventedjust about that time I came to Rose Valley to live. Now would you believe it? This machine does away with hand carving altogether. It does everything-finishing off and polishing included. We woodcarvers have a strong union, but what can the union do for us now? The men say they can't get work-that times are dreadfully dullbut the employers are not finding things. dull. The machine kills the menthat's the truth."

It is the belief of the men at Rose Valley that there will always be a demand for hand wrought articles, and that this demand will more than repay the efforts of the members of the little colony. A pottery is the latest addition to the workshops at Rose Valley.

ENDORSE ADDRESS.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 19 .-- At a special neeting of Local Alliance 399, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, resolutions were unanimously adopted, endorsing Daniel De Leon's address on the Chicago Convention.

Henry J. Bork, Org.

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

The Real World

itten for The People by Karl Magnus.)

mas Carter and Charles Kelihn livin one of the Twin Cities. They were ithful chums at school, where they ared each other's joys and sorrows, ndy and play, and together ran the atlet of boyish mischief and youthal folly. The greatest cause of their at friendship was probably that they red also their life's highest ambition, ely, "to see the world." This had ken held of them very early. Just and in what manner neither could mber; but, as the years passed, it sloped from desire to passion, from on to mania. Mentally they would lore cities, states, countries and conts. In imagination they visited cly every historic spot on earth, and carts responded to the joys and grows of the human race. When, howr, in the midst of their enthusiasm y would realize that they were still the banks of the Mississippi, they variably consoled themselves with: e shall see it all some day!"

Charles' folks were as poor as verbial church mice, and his own s, when grown up, barely supported Yet he "hoped", but what his were he could not himself have Tom's prospects were built upon a ler basis. His father died while was yet in his teens and left hande property. Tom banked his share. was through school he held a ition as bookkeeper at a good salary by this time his project had such on him that he manged to have his k account increased year by year. So e rolled by and the two chums were er thirty than twenty.

One evening, when they met as usual, n told Charles that "the women at e" would give him peace no longer insisted that he should marry and tle down and hence, as he could do r until he had seen the world, it s his intention, as he had money gh to take him through, to start soon as he could get ready, Charles' preparations and he realized that he no more than in Micawber's, did

ything seem ready to turn up, The appointed day came at last and was no other way, Charles k a jelly good-by of his lucky chum left for New York in a Pullin car. But that same night there is consternation in Charles' home. The

that they should not wait for supper for him, as he had hired out to a railway company and was about to be shipped out West, where he meant to work his way in the world. The two friends lost track of each other at once, nor was either much heard from at home. Presumably they were too busy seeing the

After nearly three years Tom return

he possessed every gossip in the analyce knew; but what he had seen and done in the world no one ever found out much about, as Tom was no longer the frank, open fellow of his youth. His money had gone to the world and to the winds had gone his happy disposition. Despondency had taken its place. He worked not; but lived at home and spent the days walking miles very fast, speaking to, or recognizing nobody, always keeping his eyes on the sidewalk. The children called him "Mad Tom", and his story was told at every hearth as a warning to boys and girls to be satisfied with their lot and not hanker to go out in the world to play gentlemen and

Again the years rolled by. One day when Tom was out for one of his "mad runs" along the avenue a merry voice suddenly rang out:

"Hallo Tom, old boy! Lucky meeting! How are you and how is the great wide world? Tell me all about it!"

It was Charles home for a short visit from his quest of the wonders of the world. He had dropped his satchel on the sidewalk and was shaking Tom's hand with both his own. Such hearty greetings Tom's madness could not with-

"The world," said he scrutininging his old friend with his keen, dark eyes, "it is a disappointment from zone to zone. The cities are all like our own; long hard streets that make your feet ache, high brick walls that make your eyes ache, rushing, bustling, pushing throngs that may your brain ache. The museums are full of 'wonders'; but when you have seen one you have seen a hundred and the wonder gives place to monotony. Ruins and other places of history and scenic noteriety are exploited by sharks and the life depicted in the books is buried with past generations. In Switzerland, I saw hard submissive toilers; and the spirit of Wilhelm Tell and Arnold Winkelried is but a myth. The midnight sun impressed me as a

Rome, where so many proud spirits have dwelt in days of yore, is infested by beggars, submission, filth, superstition, mockery and corruption. Greece is not even a shadow of its glorious and inspiring days. The mummies of Egypt have been too long dead and the pyramids are as dumb as common cemeteries. the Holy Land is the home of pillage,

.... rascality and crime. Everywhere same sameness. 'Do others or they will do you' is the great motto of our great world. Hindustan, China, Japan, Australia, the Pacific Islands, everywhere the same temper has penetrated. The world is a great banking house! A conrmercial institution! A mad stock ex-

. "While one nation may excell a little in one thing another does in another, yet shake them all up and you would not know which is which. It is loathsome to me! It bores me! I assure you, Charles, the great world we used to long for is but a chimera. The life and lustre put into the books either never existed vanished with the great struggle between barbarism and civilization. It went down with Marathon, Chalon, and Tours; and now this blessed trumpeted civilization has unified countries and continents and the glory of the ancient world no longer exists."

"Doesn't it?" cried Charles, whose excitement had increased to fever heat during Tom's speech. "I tell you it does! But I realize what is amiss with you. You went as a traveler and paid your money to the world's sharks for guiding you to escape 'the world' and you have thoroughly escaped it.

"Museums! mummies!!-fiddlesticks! is that the world? You have looked at houses, streets, ruins, mountains and waterfalls! is that the world? You have visited peoples and nations, seen their fabrics and the color of their hair and skin! is that life? Was that what used to inspire us? Never! In imagination we lived their life, fought their struggles, that was why the world so charmed and

"But I tell you, all that exists no longer," roared Tom with an angry impatience at his old chum. "Doesn't it? I tell you it does!" said

Charles, picking up his satchel from the sidewalk. "Let us walk on. Listen! I left home when you did, rather I ran away. I did not go as a traveler. Penniless I was shipped along with other human chattel to work on a railroad in the ghost of the old Viking spirit long since | West. I have seen the World too; at

thoroughly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Cape Nome to the Gulf of Mexico, and I have not only seen this world but I have lived in it! I have experienced the life of the American people and a wonderful life it is, I assure you, Tom.

"Listen," continued he, "I will tell you of the world you have escaped, for while you have been chewing at the hard shell of the world and found no nourishment in it. I have found the kernel and it is rich and nutritious.

"Why did we find such glory in the Pyramids? Not merely because they are buge blocks of stone; but because every inch of stone piled upon another repre sents the sweat and toil, the misery abuse, starvation, suffering and slavery of a race! Because forged with them and as indestructible as they is the sagacity of that People that was to endure forty years of life in the desert in order to win their promised land; the people that for twelve centuries have been without a country and yet have played and are playing a great part in the world's destiny. But did pyramid building cease when Moses led his people out of Egypt? Have you gone to Egypt to look at pyramids and missed those that are being raised at home by your own enslaved fellow countrymen? Listen Tom, every inch of stone, steel, wood and other material in our modern buildings, bridges, railroads, ships, engines, machines, etc., represents the sweat and toil, misery, starvation, blood, bone and marrow of the slaves of to-day. Tob. have seen these modern slaves work in the open sun while it was over 100 degrees in the shade until they would drop in the street perhaps dead or paralyzed for life. In the railroad camps men drudge for a pittance that barely keeps soul and body together. In the logging camps men work in wet and cold and filth that defies description. In the mines men dig and dive and delve, shut away from the invigorating sunshine and forced to inhale poisonous gases from morning to night. In the factories I have known women to work under such physical sufferings from untold causes as could never have been surpassed by the female slaves of the far East. Throughout the length and breath of the land but perhaps most particularly in the cotton mills in the South, I have seen one kind of lavery that no ancient slavery could equalnamely, modern child slavery! Aye, Tom, actual baby slavery! Upon these pyr-

cause was a rough note, which stated | vanished from the Northern Lands. | least I have seen the country pretty , amids, these mountains of modern granduer, is forged the character of the race or rather the class that in the near future is destined to accomplish the grand struggle for humanity's final emancipation.

"Have you been at Calcutta, Tom?-Yes?-so have I . At least I have been in 'the black hole of Calcutta' and it is a marvel I came out alive. I worked in a Wyoming mine somewhere over a year ago when it exploded and 338 men died instantly or through the subsequent suffocation. Past history is tranquil compared with the thrilling pages of to-day. Of course, you have been at Thermophylae? Do you think that all the brave Spartans perished there? No, my boy, the world is full of them. Several millions are facing death at any moment upon our industrial battlefield.

"And you mourn because the great struggle between barbarism and civilization is over? Perhaps, but the great struggle of Progress continues! In that struggle the grandest act yet remains to be played. It is the grandest because it is the final one in the brute struggle for existence, the closing struggle between slavery and freedom, between the world's workers and the world's shirkers-it is the modern class struggle! There is a fermentation gong on in our world of to-day as great as in Babylonia during the prophetic days of Daniel, as in Athens when Demosthenes thundered forth his Philippies, as in Rome when the voice of Cicero stirred the populace in the Forum, as in France during the memorable days of Robespiere, Danton and Marat.

"And do you think, Tom, that the persecutions that used to so arouse our anger against tyranny, and our sympathy for struggling humanity are ended? The cross, the fatal cap and the pyre have been abolished; but execution and prison do yet exist and what is worse -the whip of hunger and loss of employment. I have seen Nero's cruelties in Idaho, the Proscriptions of Sulla in Colorado and the Spanish Inquisition on every latitude and longitude in the land.

"And it is not only America that is thus disturbed by violent activity but the entire world has felt its passion The greatest Marathon, Chalon and Tours are yet to be enacted. The coming days will contain more life and action than all the past from the days of Nebuchadnezzar to those of George Washington.

you to the grand world of to-day-The

Brother Maloney says: "Individual ism, the greatest force in the world, will always oppose it" (Socialism). If my entering this discussion meant the

Real World-which you so far have

store, soon to be swallowed up by the big

"Come with me, Tom, I will introduce

Four of the stories of this series are now ready for delivery. They The Gold Sickle. The Infant's Skull. Silver Cross.

People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

Mistory of a Proletarian

...family...

Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are

like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what

has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most

fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing

but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing

history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its

place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than

with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history

of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved promi-

nence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal

history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we

2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street. NEW YORK CITY.

Burning Question of Trades Unionism IN YIDDISH

\$3.00 per 100. Price 5 cents.

New York Labor News Co. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street New York.

capitalist class. What a club it is in I

the hands of employers in driving down

wages, for, organized or unorganized, the

nan on the street keeps wages down, on

the average, to the point of bare sub-

sistence. Every scale submitted by or-

ganized capital is signed with the gaunt

apparition of the starving wage slave

"cleaning up" of an opponent, I would

ask for no better slab to flay Br'er. Ma-

rooding over all.

Is Capitalism Immortal?

Thomas H. Jackson, member Socialist Labor Party, Buffalo, N. Y., in May Typographical Journal.)

In reading Brother Maloney's latest liels in "The Journal," entitled "No for Socialism," I am again struck the same lack of argument and logical ging that has characterized his preis letters upon the social problem. To me, the presentation of views upon problem compared with which all s, a class which, judged by its works s by far the most intelligent in so y, in such a haphazard, prophetic sion-jumping manner, is al-

nle: "Capital is only saved or," is a juicy piece of information own out for the delectation of men or but have no capital. This ess of argument seems to imach the intelligence of the many thou-ads who read our "Journal." The innism of a watch would beautifully exemplified in this sena watch is only saved labor; yet ital intricate and complex, so intrimplex that Ricardo, Adam ith and all other political econom n to (or up to) Karl Marx, devoted ole lives to its analysis. From a point of mere correctness, let's look this definition superficially, a little superficially than does Brother Ma Mother earth, the God-given them whose bosom man by his labor ngs his existence; is it "saved labor!" unworked mine "saved Jabor?" et who will deny that the natural reurces are capital? There seems to be tal? There seems to be on upon the social question may al and be accepted as a finality, but workingman who earnestly and honseeks the truth will reserve his ment until he has submitted n to these several tests: Hisevery-day experience and c

definition: "Capital is only saved labor." Whose labor? Saved by whom, him who labors? Aye ,there's the rub. Apply the test of every-day experience to the question. The labor of the wage worker enters the shop when the worker goes to work. Does he save that labor? Hardly, he sells it-for wages. But it is saved. Who saves it? The capitalist who bought it. But all of it does not become capital. Some goes to brother capitalist landlord, some to ome for raw material (past labor) to supply the wear and tear of machinery, etc., some to employer's account in abstemious living (\$25,000 for poodle), the rest becomes new capital saved labor-to be later invested in labor-displacing machinery which will leave fewer capital-saving wage workers to sell their labor power. So we see that a certain part of capital is laborsaved by the capitalist.

Brother Maloney makes this chivalrous statement: "Ninety per cent. of the capitalists perform useful labor." the ninety per cent. from the census, too?) And 'tis true; the labor of the counterfeiter is useful-to whom? The counterfeiter, of course. Apply the test of everyday experience and common sense to this. Take a representative industry, not your little 2x4 concern, for the cockroaches have been gobbled up these ten years by the trusts; take your Douglas, for instance, in Brother Maoney's own state, the so-called Socialist smasher. Look in his factories, Men. women, and little children making shoes saving capital—over them are fore en; over them superintendents; over them managers, assistants and general In the offices, where not a shoe is handled nor a machine touched, are more work What are they all doing, these latter? Are they the muscle and sinew of industry? For shame, Brother Ma-Admit that your class has brains; admit that their brains are necessary to capitalist production, while the ninety per cent. of seething mammoth intellects are either extends the

to are either enjoying the fruit of

state and national capitals busy legislating or buying up legislators to legislate in the interests of the truck horses of industry, and incidentally tabling their eight-hour and child-labor bills or declaring them unconstitutional. Every day experience teaches us that the functions of the capitalist class is distinctly apart from direct or indirect production of wealth. True, many of them are called directors, directors who do not direct, like the home-guard generals who service to society to-day, yet the capitalist is of immeasurable value to future society, for, as certain as twelve points make a pica quad, just as certain is the capitalist organizing and centralizing the industries to the point where the useful producers of those industries may lay hold of them and collectively own and operate them for the benefit of all who labor, as they are to-day col-lectively operating them for the benefit of those who do own them. How and by what means of brigandage this work of organization of industry is being carried on, Lawson and many others have fully shown. Without this work of the capitalist the Socialist would be an absurd dreamer. Ply your spade industriously Comrade Rockefel ler, that capitalism may have a decent and speedy burial!

The capitalist system had its birth in the middle ages, during the golden age of labor, when the tools of produc tion were so simple and cheap as to be within reach and ownership of the worker. Being master of his tools, he was master of his product and master of himself. Yet the development of the tool into the gigantic machine of to-day divorced the worker from his means of wealth production and consequently from his liberty. Machinery and division of labor so simplified production that the skilled mechanic was replaced by the cheap, unskilled labor of the woman and the child, leaving the husband and father to be turned adrift upon the face of the earth, there to become the tramps, vaga-bends and criminals of civilization. Con-

Let's look a little closer into this | the workers to the utmost, or are at the | tinuing its growth, the system of capital | to be invested in some little shop or has advanced from childhood, through middle age, and has to-day reached its dotage. Its race is run. Its useful mission has been fully performed. The drama of capitalism is approaching its grand climax. The workers have fully solved the problem of production, but the brainy capitalists have not solved the problem of distribution. Nations which yesterday were the world's markets are to-day gripping each other's throats for the last market of the world, China. What a pitiful and ghastly tragedy of suicide must the capitalist system enter upon in its old age. The last hope of capitalist nations must be the dreaded "yellow peril," before which pressed, hold up their hands in horror.

capitalist and worker, oppressor and op-Brother Maloney places implicit confidence in certain figures culled from the census reports. By them he endeavors to show that the middle class is not de creasing but is actually increasing, despite the rapidly accumulating facts which make it impossible for the middle class to hold its own. Just as certain as the superior weapon of the rifle over came that of the bow and arrow, so cer tain is it that superior capital will win the battle of competition over inferior capital. As a trade unionist, Brother Maloney must admit that organized labor is superior to unorganized labor. Then let him be consistent and admit that organized capital is superior to individual capital. Yet he gives figures to how that the small producer and small retailer are increasing. Superficially regarded, these figures may be conclusive. Let me draw aside the veil and expose the middle class illusion. During financial panies and industrial depressions. when the small concerns are "busting" on every hand, a singular phenomenon i noted. The middle class actually increases in spite of its failures. The pro cess is simple. The depression comes factories go on short time, shut down or 'go up" entirely, hordes of wage work ers are dumped into the streets. It is then that the petty hoardings of the wage slaves are drawn from the banks

fellow, and for the would-be millionaire -back to the proletariat. Labor-saving machinery is incessantly driving the workers to launch their little capitalistic barks into the maelstrom of industry Any printer will remember the invriads of bedroom offices which followed upon the heels of the Mergenthaler. Where are they now ?- back to the case-or the road; yet they were enrolled in the census reports as a part of the "great middle class, as with all others connected with the social problem, is a delusion so long as we merely skim the surface. The swimmer who cannot dive had better stay on land where he is safe. Brother Maloney's figures upon the ownership of farm lands hold up an alluring prospect to the farmer, yet thousands of the sons and daughters of the "independent yeomanry" prefer wage slavery of the towns to the serfdom of modern agriculture, where the tiller of the soil, either by his ownership of the farm or his mortgage upon it, binds himself as firmly to the soil as ever serf of the feudal aystem was bound, there to drudge for a pittance determined by railway trusts, dairy trusts, beef trusts, etc., etc. After all, what are census reports? Are they not the figures thrown out by the government of the expropriating class to show that nothing has been expropriated? I challenge their correctness. He who deliberately evades the truth is regarded as a liar. The United States census bureau evades the truth every ten years. Upon the statute books of this nation will be found a law calling for a complete summary of statistics of the unemployed. Why is this law ignored? Once, only once, was it complied with, and that in Massachusetts, Br'er Maloney's own state, and the results were so startling that it has been a dead letter ever since. Well may a capitalist government shrink from the task of enumerating the growing reserve army of unemployed labor, yet this army is the legitimate child of the capitalist system, and in its turn the benefactor of the | ingman's individualism? Let him exert

loney upon than this. Individualism always will oppose Socialism, always has, and while it exists, always will. The two are antagonistic and must come to blows. In the struggle between the two in the past Socialism has been victorious -in every case. Where is individualism The basis of society in every epoch is the economic; the production of wealth. The construction of society is determined by the methods of producing wealth. Slave production arranged the social units consistent with itself. Serf dom did the same for feudal society, and capitalist production has done for present society what chattel slavery and feudalism did for their respective epochs. Therefore, if society is to be individualistic or socialistic, either individualism or collectivism must be the basis of the method of production. In the boyhood of canitalism individual production wa the rule. Individual capitalists competed simply as individuals, wage workers competed for jobs simply as individuals. But this competitive warfare forced capitalists to combine and shake off this ruinous individualism, and organized capital is the result-the trust. Likewise, the workers, finding individual bargaining for wages suicidal, formed their labor organizations, and the trade union is the result. Thus comnetitive individualism was the mother of combination of both capital and labor. As a trade unionist, who has joined his labor organization to resist the downward tendency of wages, how can Brother Maloney advocate a return to individualism? Why not be consistent

with his argument and support Parry in

his doctrine of laissez faire, which gives

capital full power to organize and would

deny labor "equal rights." Yet when

Brother Jarrold charged Br'er Maloney

with being of Parry's stripe, the charge

was unjust-to Parry, for that apostle

of Spencer agrees with him that Social-

ism, or, as he has it, collectivism, must

shortly take the place of competitive

warfare, while Br'er Maloncy has a per-

manent idea of permanent capitalism.

No. no. Br'er Maloney, individualism is

practically extinct to-day. A pair of shoes is no more produced by the cobbler

handi-craftsman. Shoes, as all other

commodities, are produced by thousands

of workers, collectively. Would you go

back to the cobbler shop? It is to

laugh! Our masters' apologists prate

of individualism. Where is the work-

it and he is landed into the street or jail. A slight knowledge of the philosophy of anarchism will show that its gospel is individualism, where the individual shall be a law unto himself, where the powers which other men believe should be vested in society or its government should find their full expression in the individual. The shot of Czolgosz was inspired by the belief that the power of the ruling class was centered in the individual McKinley, to be abolished by the individual Czolgosz, The premises of individualism hold good no more. Let it not be thought that I impute to my redoubtable friend any motives of conspiracy with Parry, or dislovalty to his union; far from it, I simply believe his argument is pied. "The powerful Catholic church will

also oppose it" (Socialism). Undoubtedly it will. Did it not arise in its might o crush the pretensions of the infant capitalist class in its attempt to overhrow feudalism and feudal power? Apply the test of history to this. When commercialism .fostered by discoveries, was laving the foundation of the present capitalist system, when the serfs were turned off the land to make room for sheep, they flocked to the cities, there to become the propertyless wage slaves in the factories; the common lands were expropriated from the people and the church, her estates, her monasteries, her beautiful abbeys, her wealth of gold and silver were confiscated by this embryo capitalist class to be converted into profits. The church, which had been the educator of the people, the sanctuary of the oppressed, and the succor of the poor and needy, was stripped by capitalism of, not only her economic wealth, but also of her state power. Is it any wonder she fought to maintain the feudal regime? Yet, nobly and courageously as she fought against capitalism, her enemy rose triumphant over her. History incidentally discloses the secret of the "criginal accumulation" of the present class whose abstemious lives cause them to pose as the ascetics of modern society. Nothwithstanding the pillage of the church, it seems that she has forgiven and forgotten, but were I a churchman, I would oppose the capitalist system for the reason that its roots were imbedded in the economic and political power of the church; being simply a wage worker, I oppose it with all my might—the might of one-for the roots, the trunk, every branch and every absorbent function of the capitalist system is sucking the life blood from my classthe working class. That this system must follow the in-

evitable law of evolution, birth, maturity, decay and death, I am firmly convinced. Perfect organization of the working class can only be the means of building up the new and better structure. But, after all, these great problems are never argued out. They must be worked out or fought out to their conclusion. The result of this one must be dictated by the intelligence of the great majority—the working class.

not immediately dependent on shop work

for existence, is necessary. Every mem-

ber of the Alliance who is capable should

become an officer or traveling organizer

sition, so am after no graft. It is a

matter of having class conscious men

The name Socialist in my judgment

could well be droped as Trade and Labor

Alliance, or American Labor Union

would suffice, as no matter what argu-

ment may be advanced, you must neces

sarily deal largely with raw recruits,

and being a member of the Socialist

Trade and Labor Alliance for seven

years, I know from experience that the

un-class-conscious wage workes objects

to the term Socialist for a union. It is

his class spirit manifesting itself but

not being class conscious he does not as

yet-recognize Socialism as his only salva-tion. There are hundreds of Socialist

Labor Party men isolated economically.

because they have no trade union behind

them, unable to do anything in the shop

to promote the social revolution. After

all the most aggressive element of the

working class are in the trade unions.

An industrial union should not allow

any officer to meet at banquet or hob-

No contracts with employers should be made. Settlement of strikes, should

apply only to return to work and no

binding contracts or agreements made.

No salaried official to receive more

No shop steward; every member

should help see that the principles and

regulations of the union are lived up to.

Strikes should only be ordered by re-

ferendum vote of all the trades in that

particular industry, i. e., in case of rail-

roads all the men in the employ of the

railroads should belong to one district,

subdivided according to vocations, from

engineers and clerks to switchmen and

any subdivisions, the grievance should

be laid before every local to vote on

and majority vote and action shall de-

cide and it be imperative upon every

Universal membership and transfer

Initiation fee price of official organ for

Every member to receive the official

organ of the union. The Socialist Labor

Party should offer the Weekly People

Free discussion of working class econ-

omics and politics should be on the order

Every wage worker in the Socialist

Labor Party should join the Socialist

Trade and Labor Alliance and aid in

this work, because political action alone

would deal only with social palliatives

that without economic backing would

prove reactionary. The proper way to

fight the capitalist class is to demand

higher actual wages and shorter hours.

tems in an industrial union and have

Socialist Labor Party councilmen back

them up in their struggle economically,

and act os their representatives in de-

mands upon their employers, than to ad-

vocate municipal ownership under cap-

italism, in fact, every demand for col-

lective ownership under capitalism is to

play into the hands of the middle class,

who have worthless tools of production,

transportation and distribution to sell to

the city, state, or nation at abnormal

I hope to see every class conscious

wage worker active in the industrial

union, The People the official organ

and class consciousness spread to every

wage worker in the United States, Leave

social palliatives and municipalization

where they belong: with the middle class

Social Democratic party.

of business of every local.

one to obey such decision.

ne year.

than the normal rate of wage received

by his trade.

hob with any capitalist organization.

at the head of such organization.)

Met as Rosy as Pictured According to Its Secretary of Labor.

The secretary of Labor recently sent to the minister of labor (Mr. Seddon) a report on high wages and their exploitation, which was laid on the table of the ase of Representatives by leave. It states that it may fairly be said without boasting that the industrial conciliation and arbitration act of New Zealand has drawn the attention of the civilized world to the progressive legislation of this colony. The very large number of inquiries made of the labor de tment by the people in America and Europe, combined with the extensive literature relating to the subject of its laws recently published abroad (particularly in the United States) are proofs of how widely the subject engages the attention of persons occupied in the tudy or administration of socio-political matters, and that it therefore will be little short of a world-wide calamity should anything cause false inferences to be drawn from the effects or results of institutions working under any but fair and impartial conditions.

The secretary says the New Zealand arbitration act is not working under such conditions, nor is its beneficent powpublic utility. The work of the court is being neutralized by malignant collateral action. It is in the position of single regiment or division of any army sent far into the enemy's country with out reserves or supports. Or, to use a still closer metaphor, it is like a fair edifice, the foundations of which are being destroyed by cunning miners working from every side. The general effect of the act has been, the secretary says, to benefit the whole community by insuring to the emplayer stability of busiwages and shorter hours, and to the general public that continuity of trade and business which was formerly too, often strikes and lockouts. These results, he says, have been of great advantage to the whole colony, as the great prosper-ity shown by every indication of the ic barometer denotes. Such effeets are, however, rapidly becoming seutralized, and soon only the empty shall of an apparent presperity will be left if the unbridled byvetousness of few be not regulated and checked.

than in former years and their price is rapidly advancing out of all proportion to the rise in wages of the ers. Of course the rise in wages given by the arbitration court to cersee of workers is asserted, by ne, to be the reason for the increased cost of articles and services, but this argument runs in a vicious circle, for it is the increased cost of necessuries which has caused the concession of higher wages. There has been no fair ration between the rise in wages and the rise en the rise in wages and the rise ces. The fact is there is a third in the game besides the employer and employe, and it is this third mannonpreducing ground landlord of city suburban property—who alone will the winner in the end.

The chief devourer of the wages of the resker and of the profits of the employer accessive rent. That an equitable agreent for the use of land and dwellings should be made to their owners is, proper and desirable, but a greedy, rackting system, which transfers gradual ockets of the nonproducer, is indefensorised taxation by private es, it is tribute to a conqueror, and the ransom of a captive. In Wellington (and in Auckland, too) rents have not only increased during the last ten years, but they have done so in an utter disproportion to earning. It is difficult for a clerk or foreman at \$1,-217 a year to get a decent house under 57.30 a week, which means about one-third of his income. A laborer earning (taking wet days, illness, etc.) on an at \$2.43 to \$2.92 a week for a he to scented as a general rule in the cap-ital city, viz, one-third of the income to the landlord. The shopkeeper, by industry and capability improves his business and enhances the value of his holdings, discovers as poon as his short lease expires that if he ishes resewal he must sacrifice the resits of his business. In a certain city here is a striking instance of this proa. A small piece of land, now in the nter of the town, was bought many ones ago (almost by chance) for a per-on living in England, who paid 6243 for it. That person has drawn \$3.803 a year-from it for twenty years, and now tribute levied on the strongline calculates of New Zealand by this absenter

"WOR MAN'S PARADISE" | would, if capitalized, "stagger humaninvestment.

Necessaries, such as meat, bacon, eggs coal, firewood, etc., have also risen in price considerably, and have helped to minimize any advance in workers' wages. These, however, are more defensible in their deductions than unfair rentals, because some part of the profits made in such cases goes to producers. Unfortunately for the operative or laborer, he is seldom the owner of the means of pro-duction, and the point he is made to ealize is that mutton is far more costthan it was ten years ago, while he increased checks for frozen meat, freights, commissions, etc., do not come is way. Nevertheless, a certain num ber of his class are employed in the production of distribution of meat, and therefore advances in its price do not stand on the same footing as those of ground rents. Even the farmers indirectly suffer by such mulcting of wages, for less farm produce is consumed when the spending power of the masses is checked and directed aside into private banking accounts of the owners

of city and suburban lands.

With the above consideration in mind

he secretary very earnestly asked the Government to take into consideration the question of legislating for the acquirements of suburban lands and the housing of the citizens. Whether such consideration should take the direction of State or municipal control of compulsorily acquired properties the secretary did not presume to suggest. Some scheme having for its determination the breaking up of the land ring, however, in the opinion of the secretary, should be earnestly pondered over. Just as a wellknown European acquired by a Imperial ukase possession of petroleum wells, and so controlled the market in order to prevent the cupidity of individuals destroying the transport service, etc., of the Empire (carried on by oil-burning steamers), so in New Zealand there is, the secretary opines, reason for the State to interfere to prevent the exploitation of its citizens and the draining of the earnings of the community into the possession of a few private per-

doubt that the advantages bestowed by progressive legislation are gradually be ng nullified, and will eventually be destroyed by certain adverse influences. and therefore those influences must be sought out and neutralized fearlessly and effectively in the interests of all classes of workers, i. e., of the vast majority

F. Dillingham, Consul-General, Aukland, New Zealand

JAPANESE SOCIALISM

Workers Arrested While "Reviewing the Cherry Blossoms"-Propaganda in Japan.

[From the Tokio "Chokugen", sole or

gan of Japanese Socialist.]
On April 2d many hundreds of our omrades assembled at the Ueno Park for "reviewing the cherry blossoms" as they call it. Every one of them carried a red flag in his hand and cried out all at once "Shakwaishugi Banzai!" (Long live Socialism!') Policemen suddenly sprung up from every quarter and orered the demonstrators to disperse, arresting in the meantime about thirty of them, including two women, who were playing the most active part in as it ended each year.

On the night of the 3d the Socialist ecture meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A .Hall. In spite of heavy rain, there assembled an audience of about four hundred. The speakers were Comrades Matsuzaki, Yamada, Kinoshita and Saji. Comrade Kinoshita is one of the most eloquent orators in Japan. He spoke on that night about the history of the Labor Movement in this country, and said in conclusion that it was nothing other than our Socialist Movement that would spring up most forcibly after the Russo-Japanese war. Comrade Saji is one of the city councilors of Tokio, being the only representative of Japanese ocialists in any public assembly. He poke on the practical side of municipal

After the lectures were over Comrade Ishikawa made some reports about the cherry reviewing meeting of the previous day and complained of the barbarous conduct of the police, when the police sergeant present there suddenly stood up and tried to break up the meeting. But the audience would not isten to such an order. They cried out gain and again "Shakwaito Banzai!" (Long live the Socialist party!), vioently clapping their hands all the time. After the great confusion which lasted out one hour, the audience were gradally dispersed, singing the "song of

The People is a good broom to brush ob eha from the minds of the Lers. Buy a copy and pass it around. On the Chicago Manifesto

[These columns are open for the discussion to Party members and non- Party members alike.]

From H. J. Schade, Member Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 16 .- It is a active would be discharged; therefore all to arms, the invitation to participate some person acting for the workers, n the formation of an industrial union What the aims and objects to be attaind, the constitution, rules and Inethods which should be adopted and control of the industrial union. (Critics will be such an organization, is what I wish to forestalled by learning that I have not discuss, rather than do any dissecting, the physique nor inclination for such poor hair-splitting on the wording of the Manifesto; that is crude and pre.iminary. The convention itself will determine its objects and tactics.

Yes! the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should send delegates, logical able and determined men. Every Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance sympathizer in Chicago, or who can get to the convention, should be there to back up the delegates, assign their time on the floor to the delegates and assist them all they can. In fact, as education is our main object at present, the class conscious Socialist should respond to an nvitation anywhere, everywhere, wherever the cause of labor is in need or in danger, to sound the word of sense and the principle of class consciousness.

The declaration of principles should

express the following points: Labor prouces all economic wealth. Wages can never be regarded as an equivalent of abor performed, because under the present system of wage labor, if labor pro duces \$8 of wealth in one day, the laborer receives \$2 as wages, the threefourths goes to his employer who, after paying for raw material and dividing up with the landlord, pockets about \$4 is surplus value, which produces multimillionaires on one hand and property ess wage slaves on the other. That the private ownership of the social means of production enable the capitalist to force the worker to accept wages or starve. That machinery is the social nheritance of the human race, because it is the result of the labor of all past generations of mankind, and since the apitanst is using it to impoverish and oppress the useful element of society, e., the working class, it should be voted out of their hands on the same principle that you would take a pistol rom a highwayman. That the aim of Unionism should be to solidify all grades and forces of labor, to demand the total surrender of the capitalist class and the full equivalent of their toil. The aims and objects of an industrial union should be to educate the working class to depend on the working class itself, to inderstand the class struggle, and to reognize that all workers, skilled or unskilled, have an interest in common, that an injury to one is the concern of all. To inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth, a commonwealth under as the official organ, adding another pag which all the social means of production, or two for special news of the union. land, etc., will be owned by all the people; where the hours of labor will be the lowest average possible to produce the necessities and desires of the people; where the product of labor will be neasured in hours and minutes instead of dollars and cents; where for four nours expended labor time the worker will receive the full social equivalent, leaving no chance for surplus value, in the shape of rent, interest and profit. A commonwealth under which every able bodied person of matured age will have It is far more revolutionary and proto perform useful work or starve; gressive to organize the street car syswhere the opportunities to labor will be open and equal to all. To compose the organized basis of such a commonwealth, and operate its institutions of produc tion and distribution, and elect administrative officials to perform such functions, and make such laws as such a workers' republic would necessitate, is the object of this industrial union.

An industrial union should have no president, but should have a representative executive committee. Local unions should have no permanent president, but should have an organizer, and elect a chairman at every meeting. It should have paid officers, if able, for under the present method of wage-labor, the union officer becomes an absolute necessity. Individually workingmen cannot do anything in the shop to improve their condition because the person or persons

From C. A. Johnson, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Oakland, Cal., April 9.-The discussion on the Chicago Manifesto so far, seems mainly to favor the sending of delegates by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to the Chicago convention, and for them to work in conjunction with the rest of the delegates to b ing about an industrial union. Now, there are two things to do. Either the Alliance amalgamates with this new movement, draws up the best program possible under the circumstances and then awaits developments to place it on a thopough class basis with a political working class party annexation, or to stand firm for the Alliance and give no quarter.

Now, with the first idea in view, the only thing that can be done is to send delegates and help to form this move ment, as put forth in the Manifest. But if the Alliance is to hold to its position it would be unwise to send delegates, or de anything to promote the launching of this industrial union. It would rather be the duty of Alliance men to do all in their power to prevent such an organization, or at least not to aid in its formation. If the latter stand would be taken, I think the Allfance would make greater headway and its uncompromising position would gain | pires. First number indicates the the respect of all and, in time, the new second, the day, third the year.

organization would have to gravitate towards it and if honest and well meaning would adopt our position. Anyone versed in Socialism must admit that the declaration of principles of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is correct and that no other can fit in the framework of revolutionary Socialism. The severe lashing that the Socialist

Labor Party has given the Social Demo-

cratic party, has born good results. The rank and file are awakening. Fakirism and class consciousness, middle class reform and revolution, cannot harmonize: consequently, it is turmoil and each at the other man's throat in the S. D. P. Long has the S. D. P. supported the pure and simple unions. The "borers from within" have crawled in the dust for the Gomperses and done everything to prejudice the rank and file of those unions against the S. L. P. and the Alliance, yet while all this existed it was tolerated by the men who now are at the head of this industrial union, the framers and signers of the Manifesto. Some of these men a few years ago claimed industrial unionism to be the thing and they had the A. L. U. founded along the lines of the Alliance in the West. But they did not work as class conscious body for the up-building of a revolutionary working class movement. They condemned the fakirs in the pure and simple unions, but upheld them indirectly by giving prestige to the S. D. P. What guarantee have we that the signers of the Manifesto or most of them at least, will not, after the new organization is formed do the same thing? That these men are talking industrial unionism and coming close to S. L. P. principles does not signify much unless they practice what they preach. It is not what a man says in favor of Socialism that counts but he must back up his talk by action, open and above board to gain the respect of class conscious workingmen in the labor move-

Now, what many of these men talk about Socialism, class consciousness and revolution, is only words. They act contrary. If the signers of the Manifesto took a consistent stand they would agree that the Alliance is correct in principles and tactics, and instead of forming a movement similar to the Alliance, they would join its ranks and use their influence to promote its principles, and when talking politics it would be from the S. L. P. platform.

porters. In case of any grievance among The, S. L. P. press has called the workers' attentiony to the shortcoming of pure and simple craft organization in its struggle with capital, so it may be easy at this time to organize an industrial union as outlined by the Manifesto. But in this case the political aspect would be lost sight of. No one then would interfere with one's politics, so you could still have the officers of this union supporting bogus Socialism, even Republicanism. These men would have great influence both economically as the official organ, adding another page and politically. Thus this industrial unionism would be a prop to bogus So-

> Of course, it is at this time an utter impossibility to judge what will be the outcome of this convention, but one thing we do know with certainty is that our opportunity to organize Alliances were never better. This stir in the labor movement should be taken advantage of. Now is the time to educate, agitate, and organize. A few Alliance organizers in the large industrial centers would accomplish much good during the next few months.

> SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SUPPLIES Constitutions, a neat booklet with red-coated linen cover, containing besides the constitution the membership record and spaces for dues stamps, a record of trasfers and the Party platform, per 100 \$2.00 Application cards, with exposition of Party principles same to be retained by the candidate and detachable application form, per 10040 Transfer cards, for use between Sections & on reverse side, for use

between subdivisions of a Section, per 100...... Delinquency blanks, which make easy the work of the Financial Secretary when notifying members in arrears, per 100......

Candidates' resignation blanks, provided for in Article XI. Section 8, of the Party constitution, per 100 . 30 Rubber stamps (seal) made to order,

Orders for supplies must be accompanied by cash, Article XI, Section 17, of the constitution expressly forbidding the keeping of credit accounts. It should be noted that orders for organization supplies must be addressed to the undersigned and not, as is often the case to the Labor News.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month,

The Burning Question TRADES UNIONISM.

A lecture delivered at Newark, N. 7.,

by Daniel De Leon

Editor of the Daily People, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

Trades Unionism is one of the methods by which the exploited class of to-day-the working class-seeks to resist or minimize the power of the exploiter. The author goes into a searching analysis of trades unionism and shows how the mistakes incurred by tradesunionists lead to the nullification of their efforts at redress. Cor-No student of Socialism but rect tactics are set forth. must be familiar with the trade union movement, therefore

PAPER, 5 CENTS.

this book should be read.

New York Labor News Co. 2-6 New Reade Street, New York, N. Y.

Trades Unionism in the United States

A pamphlet by Justus Ebert, New York City, which gives an historical glimpse of the development of the principles and spirit of American trades unionism, from the earliest times to the present day. The object of the pamphlet is set forth in the following "Foreword," at the beginning of its pages:

"The question of trades unionism is one of great importance The organizations of men employed at trades figure largely in the economics and politics of the day. Their principles and control have become a matter of tremendous social significance. This applies not only to the present forms of society, but those of the future as well. Trade unions are either the bulwarks of capital-

"A question so pregnant with significance is worthy of study. Emerson says: 'Man is explicable by nothing else than all his history.' So with trades unionism. The best study of trades unionism in the United States is all of its history. It will be the object of this paper to furnish a glimpse of this history in order that interest in the study of American trades unionism may be stimulated and the extent of its profundity realized. As the word implies, the glimpse will necessarily be brief, including in its away only typical instances of progress, both upward and downward."

The student desiring a concise statement of the underlying principles and spirit of the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the American Labor Union will find them in this pamphlet. Price 5 cents.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

New York Labor News Co. 2, 4 & 6 New Reade Street. New York City.

John Mitchell Exposed

ROBERT RANDELL

The Bresident of the United Mine Workers' Union, John Mitchell, is a labor leader widely known, a leader who has been almost idolized by many workingmen believing him to be the foremost defender of labor's cause, and we would it were true. But far from being the true guardian of labor's interests, Mitchell has betrayed wast armies of strikers to disastrous defeat. In these addresses, Randell, a member of the United Mine Work-ers, lays bare Mitchell's autocratic and traitorous coners, lays bare Mitchell's autocratic and traitorous con-duct in the Colorado-Utah strike of 1903-4, and also his infamous connection with the National Civic Federation. This is a valuable lesson in the methods of the lieuten-ants of capital as labor leaders. The "Two Pages from Roman History," read by the light of this expose, will be better comprehended.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

New York Lator News Co. 26 NEW READE STREET NEW YORK

WEEKLY PROPLE

4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. Tel. 129 Franklin. P. O. Box 1576. Published Every Saturday by the

Socialist Labor Party. Entered as second-class matter at the

New York' postoffice, July 13, 1900. Owing to the limitations of this office adents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect

m to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return. SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

If the advocate of the present, with its black catalogue of crimes and vices-if the wealthy and the self-styled high and mighty of the earth can conceive of no other system, and do not know more of the nature of man than that he may be slaved and degraded, they know but the half, and the worst half of his capabilities. Awful, to such, will be the blast of the coming tempest, which the strongest must bend to, and the highest fall -J. L. BRAY. down before!

SOME SOURCES OF BUSINESS.

In the State of Mississippi is a county called Carroll. In Carroll county are den. The two towns are competing for two towns one Carrollton, the other Vaiprivilege of hanging a certain negro d Henry Brown. The "Record", a paper published in Vaiden, states the at forcibly and plainly gives the on why Vaiden insists on her rights.

"It is not the life of Henry Brown that our people crave so much; neither does the world care a baubee whether the insignificant negro starts to perdition from Vaiden or Carrollton, so long as the is upheld; but because of the fact that the crime was committed in the Second district of Carroll county, the negro indicted, tried and sentenced at point, common justice demands that nging should be done here, and the erted action on the part of Carrollton to force the hanging there is a flagrant display of bad taste and a direct violation of common courtesy. LIKE ALL: OTHER HANGINGS, THE EX-ECUTION OF HENRY BROWN WILL ATTRACT THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE AND TO PERMIT CARROLLTON TO PLUCK THE PLUM WOULD MEAN A HEAVY LOSS TO OUR BUSINESS

That is in Mississippi. From the north, from holy, Puritanic New England. this story, told by a New Haven ister, who has undertaken the thanktask of holding by the tail the runaway horse of modern corruption. In a icut village, whose name he supes, he and others organized a come to prevent corruption on election day. The committee was driven out of the village; the leader of the assailants village; the leader of the assailants was the village groceryman; and he voiced his own and his fellow business-men's ons for their indignation at the h committee" by saying: "What do them fellows propose? Do they want to kill the business of the place? If they carry out their new-fungled notions will cease to circulate, and we might as well shut up shop!"

gh it is not possible to ascertain the "social tone" of this village, its name \$17.50 A MONTH, or something like \$4 tional Connecticut village if it at ceptional Connecticut village if it at all falls behind Vaiden, with its four churches and a seminary. It is safe to eed upon the theory that the Convillage is at a par with the Mississippi village—both of equally good "social and religious tone"; and thus they contribute equal shares of light tine the sources, of busine

If the loss of a hanging implies loss of business, then hanging must be sources of business prosperity; and, to the headspring, the crime that feeds the source, murder, is one of nents from which business draws its sap. Similarly in Connecticut: If corruption at the polls is the water that turns the wheels of business, and sets money in circulation, then political is another element from which ss derives its nourishment.

Of course, these two places are but as in the nation's organism. But, om, no organism; the only difference between the two villages on the hand, and larger towns, on the other is one of degree and not of kind. Capitalism would have to "shut up shop" if corruption and crime of all nature were suppressed. No corruption, no

What Vaiden and the Connecticut village have done, distinct from large towns, is to betray the truth. Larger gatherings of capitalist society are more hypocritical. have done, distinct from large

IF YOU FAIL, TRY AGAIN. e do not suppose that "President tensively versed in French literature, whether in the original, or through translations. If our supposition is right, the fact would only go to throw into relief the originality of the gentleman's genius. He needs no tips.

A witty French author, Le Sage by

name, wrote a work under the title of

Gil Blas. The-hero of the story, Gil

Blas, comes across all sorts of people,

and makes all sorts of experience

Among other things, he has to do with

a Doctor of the name of Sangrado (lit-

erally Bled). Dr. Sangrado's system of

treatment was as simple as it was

unique. The first thing he did when

called in to see a patient was to bleed

him and pour water down his throat;

if the man got worse (as they uniform-

ally did) he would bleed him some

more and pour still more water down

his throat; if the patient began to show

signs of collapse (as they invariably

did) he was given a third dose of bleed-

ing and a third dose of water; if he

still survived, though sinking fast (as

happened with some few robust con-

stitutions) then Dr. Sangrado would

finish him up by bleeding him of what-

ever few lingering drops of blood his

veins still contained and by the simul-

taneous pouring of a gallon of water

down his throat. Dr. Sangrado's "grad-

uates, by the time he got through with

inflated beyond recognition by water.

He uniformally reachel his end; if first

he failed, he tried and tried again. So

Gompers. He hastened to Chicago to

operate upon the teamster strike; did

not succeed in killing it off on the spot;

had to leave the city; but promised to

return and administer a second dose

of his treatment. Success will then, no

Like Dr. Sangrado, "President-Edi-

tor-Undertaker" Gompers has unlimited

faith in his system of treatment; like

the Doctor, the "President-Editor-Un-

dertaker" has an uninterrupted line of

success to show; like the Doctor, the

"President-Editor-Undertaker" Gompers

always tries and tries again, if he does

No more than the human body could

resist the successive applications of Dr.

Sangrado's system, can an organization

of Labor resist the successive applica-

tions of Gompersism; when he returns

to Chicago, as he promises or threat-

ens, "President - Editor - Undertaker

Gompers will undoubtedly add one more

"glorious victory" to the long catalogue

of his register that is surmounted with

the skull and crossbones of the Work-

HOPEFUL-FOR WHOM?

Leonora Beck Ellis has an article in this

months' "Bob Taylor Magazine" that

should make the mouths of northern mill

owners water. It should make their

mouths water both by reason of the

facts that it mentions and the conclu-

Among the facts quoted by the lady

is that of families consisting of father,

mother and six or eight boys and girls

ranging from twelve to twenty-odd years

working in southern mills and bringing

home every month-jointly, the whole

family, father, mother and six or eight

boys and girls from eight to twenty-odd

years-\$175! (the scare mark is the

lady's herself). In other words, sup-

posing the family to be of only father,

mother and six boys and girls, its mem-

bers would be averaging a little less than

\$22 A MONTH, or about \$5 A WEEK,

while a family of father, mother and

eight boys and girls would be averaging

No wonder Leonora Beck Ellis puts a

does the scare mark stand for? Is it in-

dignation or approbatory wonderment?

Let Leonora Beck Ellis speak for herself.

She asks, Is it at all strange that EX-

TRAVAGANCE seizes upon this family?

In other words the wages of these

people, one of whom at least (the moth-

er) should be attending household work

at home, and several of whom should be

at school, are too high! Extravagance is

a vice and mother of vices. These people

are made extravagant by reason of the

high wages that they receive. Why not

go to the root of the evil and stop the

vice-breeding extravagance by reducing

wages? The remedy is obvious; the

How must not the mouths of northern

mill owners water! What magnificent

vistas do not such facts and prospects

offer! Think of a whole family-instead

of being smashed as the Socialists would,

and rent asunder as the un-Godly So

cialists propose by keeping the mother in

one place (at home), the father in a

second place (the mill) the youngest

children in a third place (the play-

ground) and the bigger children in yet a

fourth place (the school or college)-

think of a whole family, instead of being

thus rent apart, together in one place, the

mill! Think of the glorious results of

such a glorious family life! On top of

that, reduce wages, and thereby cut ex-

travagance at the root and, moreover,

ing Class.

sions that it draws.

A WEEK!

cure unfailing.

not succeed at the first attempt.

doubt, crown the gentleman's efforts.

were drained of their blood and

"President-Editor-Undertaker'

italist, can not escape realization. No wonder "Public Opinion" publisher Leonora Beck Ellis' article under the thick-typed heading of: "A Hopeful View of the Southern Mill People".

the high moral ideal of the patriotic cap-

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.

Even, casual readers of newspapers are aware of the proficiencies of crowned heads and Princes. The press despatches have taken care of that There is not a European crowned head or Prince whose expertness in science, arts and letters has not been vaunted some time or other. The vulgar mind has the notion that these Princes and crowned heads are idlers, with all the vices of the idler, and expert only in that. But such notions are only vulgar; they are vicious and incorrect, For instance: did not the Czar of Russia quite recently "personally inspect" the engines of his warships and display "close technical knowledge"? Has not King Edward VII. been positively stated to be a "specialist on Shakespeare"? And on what is the German Emperor not a specialist, from painting down or up to electricity? And yet there are people so incredulous as to doubt the alleged facts, although published black upon white.

So likewise it is very much to be feared that the press despatches concerning the skill and usefulness of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will be love's labor lost upon certain folks. The press despatches announce the young man as having been elected a Director and Vice-President of the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway Company and the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company. That is a very likely story, the wicked folks will say, and quoting Marx, the source of all their pestiferousness, that a man does not become a capitalist because he is a captain of industry, but he becomes a captain of industry because he is a capitalist-just as a man does not become a Prince because he is a King. but he becomes a King because he is a Prince. The story, accordingly, of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., hitherto known to the world only for his dangerous feats-dangerous to the pedestrians more than to himself-with speedy automobiles driven at-reckless speed-the story that the gentleman has become a Director and Vice-President is not surprising; but what the vicious will decline to believe is that the gentleman has 'carefully trained himself on the science of railroading", and is going to devote his "whole attention to his dufor which he "is eminently qualified by laborious study"-that chunk of

truth the vicious will doubt. It is a pity that there are people so constituted that they will not believe a thing, even if the capitalists, or other people interested in its being believed, pay round sums to the papers to have it published.

A NARROW ESCAPE; OR, ANOTHER document's escape. It was a piece of SHOT THAT FAILED. The below letter arrived with the

mail of the 15th instant: Editor The People.-It is not gener-

ally known that my editorship of the "Voice of Labor" ceased with the February edition thereof. The publication of Mr. Untermann's article against the S. T. & L. A, in the May edition must not, therefore, be construed as representing my editorial policy in such mat-

Apart from the merits of the subject; Latin parentage of Mr. De Leon and scare mark after the fact. But what the lack throughout his article of that calm, scientific temperament which is presumed to be the especial heritage of Teutonic blood as distinguished from "the fatal Latin quality of intrigue" render it, in my judgment, altogether unfit for publication.

Speaking as a member of the confernce which issued the Chicago Manifesto, I desire to guard against any wrong interpretation which may be given to Mr. Untermann's article as well as to the similar writings of Mr. A. M. Simons. These gentlemen have no warrant to voice the sentiments of the conference. Whatever they have to say against the S. T. & L. A. is the expression of their individual judgment or prejudice as the case may be, and must in no wise be taken as summing up the sense of the signers of the Manifesto. That document maps out a wide sweep of common ground upon which all may meet in unity of purpose who are willing to fight for a revolutionary economic organization of the Working Class.

Thos. J. Hagerty. Chicago, Ill., May 13.

Until the above letter was received we were in the belief that the publication of the Untermann article in this month's issue of the "Voice of Labor" was a bit of "Keltic wicke ness and humor", intended to have Untermann pillory himself in plain view of the American Labor Movement, and himself furnish conclusive documentary evidence

warnings that The People has been uttering against the gentleman's ilk. The harmfulness to the Socialist Movement, to say nothing of the repulsiveness, of these caricatures of the German race, represented in this city by the New Yorker Volkszeitung corporation and in Chicago by Mr. Untermann; their offensive conceit in deeming their own pal pable ignorance the equivalent of knowledge simply because they are Germans and, as such, can (presumably) read the posthumous and untranslated works of Marx, which, as a matter of fact, they neither read nor could understand, is they did; their laughable, if it were not so harmful, presumption of strutting as the elect of the Lord on the strength of their being Germans; their arrogant readiness to insult all other races and nationalities-as Mr. Untermann does the Latin race, of which, evidently, what he knows is not worth knowing, and as the Volkszeitung corporation clique habitually do when they, sink of corruption and ash-barrel of ignorance, pronounce the Irish "corrupt to the mar row", the American people "hopelessly ignorant and corrupt", the English lan guage "absurd and dishonest", etc., etc. their underbred recklessness in scatter ing their falsehoods against men and bodies of men; their utter disregard of the interests of the Movement and readiness to sacrifice it to their own bloated, nativistic vanity:--all these ulcerations come together and run out of Mr. Untermann's article, like pus out of fester that is burst open. And so we applauded the publication of the screech and have laid it by as a useful docu ment, confident that it can have but one effect with the thoughtful (and who else is worth regarding?)-to serve as a documentary comprobation of the justice of a serious note of warning that

The People has long sounded, As we read the article, we felt that our document must have had a narroy escape. No longer ago than in its March issue, the "Voice of Labor" felt induced by a sense of duty to itself and to the Movement to retract and to apologize for a false charge which it had been cheated into publishing against the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and which it pronounced false in the said March issue. Great, accordingly, must have been the danger of the "Voice of Labor's" detecting in the proffered Untermann article (and, therefore, rejecting it) the identity of the source of information with the worthless source of information that had imposed upon itself-Mr. Thomas Aloysius Hickey, an unreliable being; who was discharged from this office for shirking work, lying, and habitual drunkenness, and who, ever since seeking the stuffable to stuff and duly appreciated by them as a bird of their feather found the ear of Hermon Titus, then in Seattle, and now the car of Ernest Untermann the ready-willing sink to dump his boozy stuff into. Narrow was our good luck that it did escape.

For the rest, there is nothing that the Untermanns and Simonses, or any number of such vicious clowns, can do that will accomplish its purpose, and goad the Editor of The People into a posture harmful to the prospects of the approaching Chicago Convention. Whether in his capacity of Editor of The People, or-if elected by next month's national convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance at Lynn-in the capacity of a delegate to the said Chicago Convention, having no private axe to grind and no personal malice to grati-Mr. Untermann's dragging in by the ears fy, he will pursue his ideal—his preshis power to render the Chicago , Convention successful; and thus, as set forth in full in his statement to the members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, recently published in these columns, help set up that national Union that American conditions demand as a condition precedent for the reaching of the ultimate ideal-the leaving to our children a patrimony worthy of human beings-THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

> A correspondent asks The People to give the name of a book exposing the legeneracy of the Capitalist Class. He is at present said to be in Jerome, Ariz. "Letter Box"). This is a book that is published with daily additions. Our correspondent may begin with this item from the New York "Sun" of May 20:

"Rector's Sues Chas. W. Clark.

'Wants Senator's Son to Pay for Sundry Food and Drink Served to Music.

"A suit for \$398.35 has been started in the Supreme Court by the corporation which owns Rector's restaurant, through its attorney, George Young Bauchle of 38 Park row, against Charles W. Clark, son of Senator William A. Clark of Montana. As the defendant is at resent said to be in Jerome, Ariz. Judge Dugro yesterday signed an order directing that the summons and complaint be served by publication. "The complaint alleges that Mr.

Clark visited Rector's on March 6, 1904.

er, living on grass, and thereby filling many years been bringing, and the an elaborate supper and contracted with the management for the use of an orchestra for which he agreed to pay \$75. Mr. Clark, the complainant says, paid for the supper, but neglected to pay for the use of the orchestra.

"Mr. Clark again visited the restaurant on March 8, 1904. He ordered a supper for twelve, with the orchestra accompaniment. This time, says the complainant, Mr. Clark did not pay either for the supper or the orchestra. The bill for wines amounted to \$193.50, while that for food was only \$29.85. The orchestra was to be \$100.

"The supper included eleven quarts of special champagne at \$12 a quart; thirty-six Scotch whiskies, one quart of claret, \$8; twenty drinks of rye whisky, a magnum and several quarts of ordinary champagne."

Read the last paragraph and then reflect upon the character of the twelve persons that can consume such a quantity of liquids with supper. Could anything be more swinish and bestial? Could anything be more wasteful and indicative of degeneracy? Yet this is one of many instances in which the Clarks, who preach thrift, temperance and manhood to the Working Class, show that they possess neither the one nor the other themselves. Our correspondent will find abundant material demonstrating the degeneracy of the capitalist class, if he keeps his eyes open when reading the capitalist press.

Another "labor leader" has received his reward! This time it is James Tansev of Fall River, Mass. This worthy aided the employers to enforce the 12 1-2 per cent. reduction and the intensification of labor that followed it. He has, further, payed the way for another wage-cut by his report on Southern conditions, written under the direction of Governor Douglas and the chief clerk of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, who accompanied Tausey on his tour of "investigation" in the South. This worthy "labor leader" was nominated a member of the Police Board of Fall River by Governor ouglas. This is a position in which he will be compelled to still do the operatives, upon whose backs he climbed to the place, more harm than good. The capitalists only give "plums" to the faithful for services rendered. Tansey has proven faithful and rendered services, hence he gets the "pluth."

That Morgan should offer the Pope 4 per cent, for the privilege of investing \$25,000,000 of the latter's funds in this country discloses many things. First, it discloses the rich cream Labor gives when milked by interest. In order to give 4 per cent. Morgan must obtain considerably more. Second, it gives an inkling into the reasons governing the Holy Church's defense of Capitalism. Twenty-five million dollars invested in the United States alone means many more millions invested in other countries as well. The Pope, like all wise rulers, must distribute his patronage and favors among his various subjects. Thus it appears that the Pope's opposition to Socialism is not as spiritual as some are inclined to believe. As in the case of all such opposition, it has a decidedly material basis.

When the Socialist declares that wage labor condemns the wage worker to starvation and slavery, he is pronounced an extremist. But look at Fall Riverwho will not say, after viewing the situation there, that the Socialist states the case too mildly? There 25,000 operstors struck last July against a 121 per cent, reduction of wages. They were compelled to return to work, after being out six months, under an "arbitration," agreement which provided that the Governor should, after investigation decide upon what margin the mill owners could grant an increase of 5 per cent. up to April 1 of this year. The Governor has just rendered his decision. He refuses to make the partial restoration of wages demanded, on the ground that profits do not warrant it!

In order to appreciate the force of this decision, it is necessary to recall the statement of philanthropists that the wages paid the operatives are insufficient to maintain the physical well-being required by their labor-it is necessary to further recall that the decrease in wages has been continuous, and that with it there has gone a continuous increase in production-finally, it is necessary to recall that the Fall River capitalists have intimated that wages will have to come down still more, in order to correspond with and meet conditions in the South.

Who, upon considering all of the foregoing, will hold that the Socialist is an extremist when he declares that wage labor condemns the wage worker to starvation and slavery? Who, observing the facts, will not join the Socialist in sweeping aside the Douglases, the Bordens and the Tanseys, and all the other capitalists and labor fakirs who uphold this system of wage starvation and slavery? Who, cognizant of the terrible truth will not aid the Socialist in abolishing the private ownership of capital on

LABOR

Is It the Sole Creator of Wealth?-A Minister's Views.

Our friend, the local Socialist, is on hand again (as all true editorial friends arc), with more "copy." This time his manuscript contains a criticism of Studies in Modern Socialism and Labor Problems," by T. Edwin Brown, D. D., another "impartial"; which we, as is usual with our friend's contributions, will take up and make our own. To work, then. .

Brown differs greatly from Gladder and Hill, the other "impartials" of the decade of 1880-1890 already considered His book, published by Appleton in 1886, reflects a keener intellect, greater erudition, more argumentative ability and more unscrupulousness than is evident in either of their works (?) or both combined. For this latter defect there appears a possible cause. In the preface of his book, Brown,

who was (or is?) a Providence clergyman, tenders his thanks to United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, "for the use of his economic library." This "United States Senator, Nelson W. Aldrich," is the same Senator Aldrich who is famous as the father-in-law of Rockefeller, Jr., and "the boss of the United States Senate," a position which makes him the political boss of the United States. Even in 1886, Senator Aldrich had a political reputation as boss of Rhode Island ,according to Lincoln Steffens, that could only be contemplated with one's nose in one's hand-it was so putrid and odoriferous! Every school boy knows the moral of the story of the good apples that were spoiled by contact with the bad ones! Brown's contact with Aldrich may explain his defect; though history shows that many a good politician has been corrupted by divine doctors.

Brown's lack of scruple appears in his deliberate misrepresentation of Marx. Hear him (Chapter VI, "The Errors of Socialism." Sub-division, "The 'Labor Value' Fallacy," P. 75-6.)!-"Labor physical labor the sole creator

of wealth? No! In our complex industry, there are manifold co-ordinate elements. When you have poured into the witch's caldron of production material, capital, land, invention, oversight, physical labor, and have stirred them all up together until they come forth finished products, who shall measure accurately the exact proportion which each has contributed to the final result? Is labor, physical labor, to say, 'It is all mine; here or back through the ages, I, undirected, unorganized, spending all, and saving nothing, I created all invention, all oversight; all wealth is due to me, labor, therefore, to me, labor, all wealth is due?' Shall labor say this? Labor has said this. But to make such a claim is to make a claim wholly irrational, fallacious, unjust, Working men ought to rid themselves of this fallacy. They ought to distrust the men who make parrot-like reiteration of it. Labor is essential to production; physical labor is a necessary, inevitable factor in production. But capital, oversight, invention, all the work of head and heart that goes to improve social conditions and make them intelligent and wholesome have their share in creation, and must have their full share in the product. The rights of workmen are too real and too important to all social welfare for their assertion to be based upon a social falsehood. "Yet upon this notion that labor is

the sole creator of wealth, Karl Marx built up his whole theory of capital, and his whole indictment against the capitalist class, as the robbers of the just rewards of Labor." This is untrue. Nowhere does Marx

claim that "physical labor," or "labor," is the sole creator of wealth. Marx is nothing if not comprehensive. His conceptions of production and labor are allinclusive and social. Marx says on P. 10 of "Capital" . . . "Labor is not the only source of material wealth, of use values produced by labour. As William Petty puts it, labor is its father and the earth its mother." Is this keeping land out of "the witch's caldron"? Marx says on P. 6 of "Capital": "The total labour-power of society, which is embodied in the sum total of the value of all commodities produced by society, counts here as one homogenous mass of human labour-power, composed though it be of innumerable individual units." Does that exclude anything that should have gone into the Rev. Doctor's Shakespearian receptacle?

Marx's conceptions of production and labor being all-inclusive and social, he logically argues that the commodities created by social labor applied to land, should go to the millions of mental and manual workers of all degrees who constitute society, and not to the few capitalists who dominate it, Unlike the Rev. Dr. Brown he does not contend (1) "Ir our complex industry there are manifold coordinate elements"; therefore (2) they

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER IONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN - Don't you think the working class ought to become revolutionary? UNCLE SAM-In what respect?

B, J .- That they should lay in a supply of Winchester repeating rifles. U. S. (looking disappointed)-Is that

what you consider "revolutionary"? B. J .- Yes. Isn't that the proper and only thing to do? U. S.-No.

B. J .- Do you believe in revolution? U. S .- Yes.

B. J.-Are the people not revolutionary when they get ready to shoot? U. S .- See you here. Do you remember when the traitor Tories in this

country "laid in supplies" of guns? . B. J .- I do; the scalawags. U. S .- Do you remember when the copperhead slaveholders "laid in sup-

plies" of guns at the election of Lincoln? B. J.-I do; I remember, however, in the North such Bourbon sympathizers with the Copperheads as August Belmont and the New York Herald did likewise, and got ready rebel flags to

welcome rebels in New York. U. S.—These people were all "ready to shoot," were they not?

B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- Would you say, therefore, they were "revolutionary"?

B. J.-Hem-er-

U. S .- Let me give you a pointer. The revolutionary spirit is manifested not by METHODS, but by AIMS! not by the HOW, but by the WHAT. Methods are like alphabets. You can spell bad as well as good words with the alphabet. Men, the most reactionary in the world, may take to their guns and be "ready to shoot." To determine whether a man is revolutionary or not, inquire WHAT he wants, not HOW he wants it.

B. I.-I see.

U. S .- Now, then, what do these working people want whom you think should be "laying in supplies of guns"? B. J.-They want to overthrow monopoly.

U. S .- By nationalizing the monopoly?

B. J.-Hem-er-

U. S .- As far as they uttered themselves they want to overthrow the large concentrations of the means of production, and restore the old-time system of small production.

B. J .- Exactly.

U. S .- And that is not REVOLU TION, that is REACTION. The system of small production is antiquated and unfit for civilization, Civilized man needs plenty of wealth; plenty of wealth is not possible under the system of small production; plenty of wealth is possible only under a system of largely concentrated means of production.

B. J.-And you would call "revolu tionary" what?

U. S .- The modern revolutionist, the revolutionist now needed, is he who moves to overthrow, not the large aggregations of means of production, but their private ownership, and transform that into public, collective ownership. He who would overthrow the large aggregations of the means of production and restore the system of small individual production is not revolutionary, he is, on the contrary, an arch reactionist; he would throw civilization back at least

B. J .- Then you don't take any stock in this "laying in of guns" business? U. S .- None at all. Men may shoot right and they may shoot wrong. Let me know what a man wants, and I'll tell you whether or not he will shoot right. B I -But he may want the right thing and want to shoot for the right thing.

U. S .- In that case he will vote for the right thing first. If, in this country, all those, or even one half of those who are interested in bringing about the right thing, that is, the Socialist or Co-operative Commonwealth, vote for it, there will be no need of shooting. The Capitalist Class is a coward class. Soon as it sees a vigorous demonstration at the ballot box for Socialism, it will pull up stakes and like a detected thief slink

B. J.-Then let us all cast our votes solidly for the Socialist Labor Party every time.

U. S .- Yes, one and all. That is the most revolutionary act possible, and the most sensible withal, just now.

(Continued on page 5.) which this infamous system is based?

draw closer the family bonds that keep the whole family united-and the idyllic prospects of their eventually, if not soon- of the charges that The People has these with a party of friends. He ordered

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

AS TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Tor the Daily and Weekly People. Having taken no part in the "Bulgaria or Italy?" discussion, nor in the Chicago Manifesto criticisms to date, I am now prompted to give my opinion upon the vital principle of both questions (they really resolve themselves into one), owing to the fear or apprehen sion expressed in several articles, regarding Comrades Olive M. Johnson and Daniel De Leon's "confessions of faith " Some comrades have even gone so far as to state that these two comrades have virtually abandoned our old Socialist Labor Party principles and tactics, and that if we follow their ership we will shortly be floundering about without rudder or compass. Now it seems to me that the comrades who think so have been running the "loyalty" and "no compromise" principle into the ground and are now unable to perceive the difference between the results of a "logical evolution" (which we have to cope with at present), and a reform or compromise movement, such as the "Socialist" party has presented for years

To me the Chicago Manifesto is the legitimate offspring of Socialist Labor teaching and tactics for the last five or six years. Hampered as our magnificent organization was during the last five years, carrying the heavy financial burdens of the Daily People, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance could not cover the vast field that was slowly but surely ripening for them throughout the length and breadth of the land. That thousands of good men have been captured by the "Socialist" party fly-paper concern, which really belonged to us, is a matter of fact. Whether these men and women joined the "Socialist" party ause no Socialist Labor Party bid was made, or whether they joined the "Socialist" party influenced by the kangaroo outbreak of 1899 or the later kanglet defection makes no difference as to the fact. Enough for our article is the fact that they are there, getting mightly restless and uneasy, but still they, are there. Now the banner of it is raised in their own ranks, the illogical position of the "Socialist" parthe entering wedge which had, sooner or later, to drive apart these conflicting

The really revolutionary class-conscions workers of the "Socialist" party are beginning to perceive that the trades union question is really the pivotal question of revolutionary Socialism, and that to compromise on the econo field is even more disastrous to Socialism than a political compromise.

These men have now issued a mani-

festo calling upon all class-conscious economic organizations to unite in a convention to be held in June in Chicago. A strictly class-conscious economic orgation shall be launched "having no ganization shall be addressing no politleal party," In other words, a Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance with a new name, minus the political clause.

ew, suppose the Socialist Trade A Labor Alliance delegates to that con-The "Socialist" party men, being no doubt in the majority, would offer a similar resolution for their party, and the entire convention would be merely a fight between two political and the economic organization would be either a "Socialist" party or a Socialist Labor Party kite-tail. Therefore Comrade De Leon has but again his usual foresight in stating frankly and openly his reason for op ng any and all resolutions asking nt of a political party. Let nomic body be formed by s, and if it voices at this con all the economic truths that the vention all the economic truths that the for, then I say let the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance go up in the new body, for its mission is then fulfilled, and its rship will in the future even so than in the past (owing to the rger field), have an opportunity for advancement of Socialism.

ne comrades harp upon the Socialtet Trade & Labor Allis of the Socialist Labor Party as if that were of such vast importance. The act is that endorsement never amountd to anything more than a mere frarnal bond, both the Socialist Labor rty and the Socialist Trade & Labor e being able to stand on their n bottom without any endorsements. fact, the endorsement of the So-Het Labor Party has actually harmed Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance,

"Socialist" party who for years have opposed the trades union "straddle" of their party, favoring the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, but would not join the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance because of its Socialist Labor Party endorsement.

The new class conscious organization must stand on its own bottom, but as a thoroughly revolutionary membership will and must wield its ballot intelligently to emphasize politically the logical deduction of its economics, it will follow logically and naturally that only a revolutionary political party can ever hope to get its vote.

And now I would ask, which party de you suppose that will be?

Don't deceive yourselves, comrades; the real Socialists of the land are at last going to "get together", and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and Socialist Labor Party tactics and principles will prevail and dominate the future Socialist movement of this country; and if in exchange for this we have to give up the old names, I say let us give them up: what care we so long as the substance remains?

Consequently, in conclusion I say, instead of the two comrades referred to "losing their moorings", they are getting ready for the "tidal wave" that put us on new land.

So throw out the life boat and let us all get ready for the voyage.

Fraternally. Albert Schmutz.

Louisville, Ky., May 8.

И. To the Daily and Weekly People:-To those who read my first letter on the Chicago Manifesto, this may appear as a sudden change of mind. I am willing to let it pass as such, leaving to my critics, as a criterion to govern them, my present attitude and my for-

mer one.

No one can deny that there is a great difference of opinion in the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as to the position we ought to take at Chicago. We have followed certain tactics in the past, whose purpose has been to force certain conditions on the economic field. We who claim to understand every changing condition must realize the development of things. We can be orthodox to a degree that we may lose sight of the ultimate aim of the goal we seek to reach. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance stands to-day, as we see it, the height of expression of the working class, economically speaking; but have we a representative who could defend the Alliance principle against the proposed Industrial Union, with its up-to-date chart so plainly set forth by Hagerty; not on paper, but to carry out the plan which is the ultimate organization that is to break the

Comrade Williams asks what is to be done with the Western Federation of Miners? He shows the big white elephant of Butte City, Montana, the Miners' Union-its corruption-and then he shows the superior make-up of the Smeltermen's Union; and there is no doubt but what the smeltermen and the American Labor Union men, have put the proper literature in front of these men. nake my point clear: the Socialist the American Labor Union convention and they passed a resolution setting forth an amount for class litertaure; so we see those men clamoring for industrial unionism.

shell of Capitalism?

Butte City, with its fakir-led pure and simple union (who were never known to strike) is not the whole of the Western Federation of Miners. Turn the searchlight on British Columbia. There we find the Western Federation of Miners staying with the coal miners; and I have to meet the first coal miner who left British Columbia-driven out by the power of Capital-but what will say: leaders came into the field with us; and their lives were an open page." Then look at Telluride. The solidarity shown in that strike has never been equalled in any strike in the world. The aristocratic idea of Labor does not obtain: they want a class union.

Recently in this district of the United Mine Workers, since the yeast is beginning to work, we see some of the pure and simple "labor leaders", Populists and Democrats, saying, "We are industrial unionists." We know that these individuals can no more fill a position on the industrial field, than I could go to the planet Mars.

The uqestion arises, have the Proletariat of America, developed or clarified themselves to the extent that they can launch a union to fight the battles of our class, minus the fakir? This we mus battle for. In looking over the field, I am optimistic. I am thoroughly convinced there are a good many men in the that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance

convention will take another step forward, recognize the true position, put aside all prejudices, and stand for a union based absolutely on the class strug-

With access to the wage slaves' minds, the future is ours. No one can deny that the only men who have right to our class minds, are those wh nize what the Industrial Union should be: a union free from fakirs. Strictly disciplined must be the reperesentative

Philip Veal. East St. Louis, Ill., May 14.

OLSON ON THE OUTLOOK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-It might interest the comrades to know the doings of the undersigned who is now engaged by the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Party Federation in a three weeks' agitation tour through the New England States. The tour started Wednesday the 10th instant from New York and will end in Boston on Decoration Day. I will then have to return to my nerve-trying managership job on our Swedish Party organ, "Arbetaren." So far I have visited New Haven,

New Britain and Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., and at present I am located at a small industrial city named Gardner, Mass. / The Federation has branches of its organization in the three eities I visited in Connecticut. My main work in those places consisted in giving addresses of instruction to the branches. Public meetings were arranged in New Britain and Hartford and both were comparatively successful. The audience paid close attention to my remarks on existing wage slave conditions and the road out of them. Several new members were gained and some literature sold.

The branch in New Haven was not in a very healthy shape owing to lack of activity and proper agitational methods on the part of its members. I pointed out that fact to them and presented a plan of work. If the members recognize that fact and take up the work properly, I shall feel satisfied that my visit to the University City was not altogether devoid of good. The city has a Scandinavian population of about 5,000.

As to New Britain it is estimated that about one-third of the population is Scandinavian. I could hear my mother tongue most everywhere on the street. The city has some immense manufacturing plants, the largest of which, I believe, is the Corbin Lock Co. The wage slave conditions in that factory are those of the veritable hell. No economic organization exists among its wage slaves. The concern, like the Metropolitan Railway in New York, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., will not have it. Wages are, as a consequence, most miserable. The squash-boned pure and simpledom has evidently never made an attempt to erect an organization in Corbin's.

Class conscious industrial unionism will certainly have an important mission on its hands when it arrives at New Britain. Speed the day! must be the silent prayer of the outrageously exploited wage slaves in the Corbin concerns, both nen and women and, no doubt, children.

In Springfield, Mass., on the 16th inst., I realized the most gratifying results. The day and evening were rainy and the city, as far as the weather went, was clad in gloom. But the class conscious principles and aims of our movement proved themselves a good heart gladdening substitute in place of the hidden sun. In the evening I addressed for about an hour and a half an audience of Swedes, which fairly well filled a small hall on Main street. I was assisted by Comrade Fred Nagler, who followed me with a short, clear-pointed speech in English, and Comrade J. S. Wallenberg, who acted as chairman. About \$2,00 worth of our literature was sold, a collection of about \$3.00 was taken up, and a Seandinavian branch was organized. The branch, I hope, will be of some value towards strengthening the party's section in the city.

The following day I had the pleasant opportunity of having a talk with Comrade Nagler at his workshop. We unrolled some of the party's past history and dwelt on its future prospects. We were both bright on the latter point. The June Chicago convention was also an interesting topic and we were both hopeful of its good results. Nagler endorsed Comrade De Leon's stand, as per his statement to the S. T. & L. A. membership towards the convention. Comrade Nagler regrets that he, owing to ill health, cannot be on the party's front firing line.

When I arrived at Springfield I received a postal from the Executive Board Secretary of the Federation, stating that arrangements for a meeting in Gardner had failed, and that I had to enter the city with the Lord in my heart, and hope for his assistance. I did so. I purchased tickets at Worcester for Gardner for us both. I do not yet know what my success will look like.

This letter is already long enough, but there is a point I like to mention.

The most important feature of tour is the part of instructions to the members of various branches, in regards to the work. These instructions will be of no use unless carried out by the members. One important item of those instructions was to point out that each and every member should be active, doing something, for each and every one possesses the power to do something, as for instance: Spread of party organs and literature, distribution of leaflets, and so on. Besides, all work should be carried on in the least time consuming and most systematic way: 'Our party organ agents, particularly, should remember that point.

It is by a highly developed system of work that the capitalist class succeeds each day to extract every particle of use value out of the working class. Whereever we turn our noses we find the same principle. Go in to a large hardware store, for instance, and buy say a hinge. You would be surprised to know how the clerk would know the price of every one of the thousand different articles in the store. And yet it is as simple as simple can be. Some where near that particular class of articles hangs a table giving the number, name and price of its different wares.

If we apply the same principle to our work it is sure to be doubly effective. The party sections should figure out how every reader of our party press could be reached as his subscription expires. That would greatly strengthen the power of our press and would tend to increase its circulation.

As far as I have observed on this tour, the field is in first class condition for our propaganda. All we have to do is to apply our revolutionary plow to the ground and we shall gain ground as fast as we pull the plow over it. To work, comrades, all over the land.

On to the front line! The future is

Arvid Olson.

Gardner, Mass., May 18, 1905.

MORE ABOUT THE ELEVATOR MAN To the Daily and Weekly People:-In the Sunday People of May 14, in thearticle "More About the Elevator Man," the statement is made:

"They are beginning to realize that something is wrong, and though they have started blindly on the wrong path by organizing a union which, I understand, is to be affiliated with the A. F. of H--l, I hope," and so forth.

Permit me to correct this error. The elevator men are being organized by the American Labor Union, together with the firemen, engineers and other employes in large buildings, that is, on the industrial union plan. The A. L. U. recently struck for the reinstatement an elevator man and won. Otherwise the article is a good portrayal of conditions. A Fireman.

New York, May 19.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION. To the readers of the Daily and Week y People:-The time for the proposed industrial union convention draws near, and, without doubt, the large majority of the readers of the Daily and Weekly People would like to know the full proceedings of said convention. Therefore, recommend that we assist financially the management of the Daily and Weekly People to furnish us with a complete stenographic report of the doings of the convention. Such a report will be of indisputable value to the labor movement. Hoping that this proposition will meet with your approval,

C A. Luedecke. Rochester, N. Y., May 17.

Parry's "warnings against the spread of Socialism" voice not only his ignorance of Socialism but also his reactionary fears. The gentleman is worrying more about the movement of the proletariat that will abolish his class than he is about the "tyranny of trades unionism". He sees the handwriting on the wall, and is frantically pursuing a policy that underscores and emphasizes it. As The People said on a former occasion the Parry policy is to be welcomed Unlike the Easley policy, it does not attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable. It makes the class struggle more pronounced; and, in so doing, it is hastening the day of the final settlement of the conflict between Capital and Labor.

LABOR.

(Continued from page 4.)

should all be the property of the least of those elements, the parasitic capitalists. No. Marx isn't gifted with such divine logic. Marx correctly concludes that those co-ordinate elements should be co-ordinate, or social, property; such is his mental and spiritual perversity! Poor man! It was his misfortune to have never experienced the wholesome influences arising from contact with Senator Aldrich and his economic library!

As "the good book" says: "Sufficient unto the day are the evils thereof. Even these would not have seen light, were it not that the Rev. Brown's "ar guments" are in active service to day. More next week.

OFF-HAND ANSWERS LETTER-BOX TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONY-MOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIG-NATURE AND ADDRESS.]

O. C. S., BUFFALO, N. Y .- There is essentially no difference between the modern well-intentioned philanthropists and the medieval monasteries of charity. The one and the other took a position that amounted to believing that misery could be bailed out of the social ship. That, of course, is an error. The leak age ever was too large for bailing.

ORGANIZER, SECTION HARTFORD. S. L. P .- The matter arrived too late.

"DISGUSTED". NEW YORK-First: Don't blame your Social Democratic party national committeeman Hilquit for "being disgustingly gentle" towards Berger. Berger only recommended the support of a capitalist candidate for judge, there being no candidate of his own party; but Hilquit, who was then in the Socialist Labor Party, and the party having a full ticket, scratched his party's candidate for judge and voted for the capitalist nominee Goff. It was the S. L. P.'s intolerance, shown by the condemnation of such a thing, that, among other reasons, made the S. L. P. too narrow for the gentleman. Why should he blame Berger for doing not quite so wrongful a thing? Second: Do not get "disgusted." Place

not your conduct at the mercy of freaks and frauds. But wash your hands of them and join the Socialist Labor Party.

H. K., DETROIT, MICH.-Send in the articles. Throw your bread upon the waters, and never look for the return.

N. R. O., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL .-

The notion that, even under Socialism, thrift will utimately bring back capitalism, inasmuch as some will be inclined to idleness and others to saving, indicates a total misconception of capitalism. Capitalism is a social system under which, whether he be inclined to idleness or not, a toolless man cannot earn his living without selling himself into slave bondage to one who owns the tools. Under such circumstances, the toolless man cannot rise honestly, and remains an exploited slave. This is impossible under Socialism. The tools of production, that is to say, the natural opportunities (land) and the social onportunities (capital) are accessible to all who wish to work, and, driven by man's physical needs, he who works will enjoy his full social share; what he gets will not be, cannot be his price in the labor market, leaving the lion's share to a private exploiter. Supposing the case that John is industrious and saving, and Dick inclined to idleness and wastefulness. No doubt, John will have a hoard and Dick be soon empty handed-but, unless Dick is also empty-pated, he never will think of going to John for a job and get skinned \$4 worth of wealth for every \$5 worth that he produces, when he can go to work in the nation's shop and get the full return of his social share. Under Socialism, the same as under Capitalism, the goad to work is man's physical and other needs. Under Capitalism, the goad drives the toolless man into the slave pen of the tool-holding man, the capitalist; under Socialism, the goad drives him to where he can satisfy his wants free from slave conditions. Putting the matter in another way, Capitalism, at best, places into the hands of the thrifty a weapon whereby to oppress his fellowmen, the toolless cialism deprives any man of the power to oppress, by opening to all the opportunity to satisfy their wants.

E. C. HAYES, SECRETARY OUT-LOOK COMMITTEE, MONTAGUE, MASS .- First: What tendency, if any, toward Socialism, do we find in our community? A strong tendency. The tendency is so strong that, with many, Socialism has become a sentiment-a mere sentiment against wrong. Under such circumstances, it is next to impossible to estimate the number of conscious Socialists. With this caveat, we would judge the number of Socialists, in this community of New York City, men and women who know what Socialism is, to be between 50,000 and 75,000. Second: What is the general spirit of

the Socialist, altruistic or selfish?-Defining Socialists, as we have defined them above, our answer is: Socialism is no more "altruistic" nor "selfish" than astronomy, and no less "altruistie" nor "sefish" than that, or any other science. In so far as astronomy and all other sciences ennoble and uplift the mind with the inspiring breath of Knowledge, astronomy and all other sciences tend to quicken altruistic sentiments; in so far as astronomy and all other sciences tend to promote physical wellbeing, astronomy and all other sciences are selfish. Exactly so with the science of Socialism -it is as altruistic and as selfish as astronomy. All science affects its votaries, hence Socialists are both "altruistic" and "selfish."

What attitude do Socialists take toward the Church?-The attitude dictated upon all honest men if they are intelligent, and all intelligent men if they are honest, by the conduct of the Church. one of whose latest manifestations has been the acceptance of donations coming from such tainted sources as the Rockefellers.

· What sort of men are the Socialists?

-Men who aim at highest moral perfection, but not as visionaries; they aim at moral perfection as men of sense who know that there can be no mass morality without physical well-being as its foundation, and who, consequently seek to uproot the Church-supported system of capitalism that destroys masswell-being, by keeping the wealth producers in the condition of wage-slavery, and the idlers in the condition of wage-slave masters, thereby corrupting society from top to bottom, and to substitute for such a system the now possible Socialist Republic, under which alone mass-well-being can be secured, and the basis established for mass morality.

3rd, What are the chief aims of the Socialists?-With the above ultimate aims in view, they seek to overthrow the capitalist class, the same as, at the previous revolution, the capitalist class overthrew the feudal class, "and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

What forms do their activities take? -The forms of agitation, educating and organizing the working class-the successors of the capitalist class in the line of revolutionary descent, or, rather,

Whether we fear their influence?-This question is fully answered by the previous answers

CHARLES H. CORREGAN, SYRA-CUSE, N. Y. and MICHAEL T. BER-RY, BOSTON, MASS .- John J. Gibbin, 145 Cross street, Lowell, Mass., desires full details on the suits that you initiated against the labor fakirs of your respective Unions, and in which you walloped those outposts of capitalism. Kindly supply him.

C. A. L., ROCHESTER, N. Y.-Exellent is the idea of the Daily People and the Weekly publishing a stenographic report of next month's Chicago Convention. Your call for funds to enable the paper to defray the heavy expenditure of such an undertaking-stenographer and telegraph-will be kept standing.

G. N., NORTH ADAMS, MASS .- The Almanae of Gotha for this year answers: 1st, Japan's navy consists of 80 vessels, 6 of which are battleships of the first class, and 2 of the second class. They carry 1,296 guns.

2nd, The population of Japan, accord ing to the last census, is 48,351,764.

3rd, Japan's legislature consists of two Houses. The upper House of Lords consists of the adult male members of the Imperial household 13 in number: princes and noblemen 25 years of age and upward elected by their own class, 143 in number; life-members appointed by the Emperor of 30 years and upward, 125 in number; and 45 others elected from districts by notabilities-altogether 366. And a Chamber of Representatives consisting of 379 members, elected for four years, from districts, by all male subjects of 25 years of age and upward, who pay a minimum annual tax of 10 yens (1 yen is equal to a little less than 40 cents.) The tax amounts to about

H. H. P., LYNN, MASS.-The best and only work on capitalist immorality, corruption and degeneracy their own public press. Like the vulgar crew that they are, their dirty linen ever is washed in public.

F. B. INDIANAPOLIS, IND .-- Mr. John Mitchell, Gompers' assistant undertaker, declined the Daily People's tender of its columns for him to answer Randell. These gentlemen believe with Sancho Panza that "it is best not to stir it."

"NEW READER" KANSAS CITY MO .- There is no truth in J. A. Wayland's claim that he took no part in the Kangaroo riots that split the S. L. P. in 1899. Hunt up the issue of his paper of July 22, 1899. He there has a one-column illustrated article, with the jubilant headlines: "Kicked Out-De Leon and his Gang Fired Bodily from the Socialist Labor Party by Section New York", and the article is followed by an illustrated column of paragraphs on the subject. Headlines, contents of article and paragraph items are ludicrously absurd in their mendacity, malevol- CITY-Matter received.

ence and idiocy-and all go to show how the man lies when he now claims he did not take sides then, and therefore does not want to take sides now. What he has in mind is that he made an ass of himself then, and is afraid, knowing himself, to repeat the performance, and prefers to ride the fence where he may scrape together coppers from both sides. Don't let him; make that "blazer of Socialism" toe the mark and show his

G. S., NEW YORK-Be not so hotheaded. The capitalist managers of the Interborough may be trusted to diet the present "scabs" into revolt. They will not be the same men six months from

W. E., CINCINNATI, O .- The passage occurs in the oath that cardinals must take at the conclave that elects the new Pope. The language is that they will defend the temporal power of the Pope "even to the shedding of blood" (usque ad effusionem sanguinis).

E. F. J. BROOKLYN, N. Y.-Would it surprise you to know that all the "Lapses" articles on the Cigarmakets Union, that appeared in The People at the time, were inspired by J. Mahlon Barnes, now the national secretary of the so-called Socialist party? Would it surprise you still more to know that all the facts therein alleged, and even the title, "Lapses" were furnished by the gentleman ?-Well such is the fact. What wires Gompers pulled and what whip he cracked to whip the gentleman back into line, we know not and can only imagine -nor are they to hard to imagine.

F. K. NEW YORK--Correct! It would rake a fine campaign fund for the Socirlist Labor Party if the money were collected that was paid in postage by the Volkszeitung Corporation A. F. of Hellites for the letters that they have written and caused to be written since the Chicago manifesto in order to poison the minds of certain people against the S. L. P. But the conspiracy methods and intrigues of 1899 will be found even more impotent in 1905.

R. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Why, right now, in your own city, the Volkszeitung A. F. of L. is scabbing it on the A. L. U. -this time it is the engineers. The A. L. U. men refused to work 10 hours, and the Volkszeitung boys took their

J. E., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—This office has orders from the National Executive Committee to publish no notices of expulsions, except they come through the N. E. C. Your report of the State Executive contains such a notice, and that passage can not be eliminated because it recurs subsequently in other connections. We care not to edit such matter. Communicate with N. E. C. to whom the report has been referred.

F. B., CHICAGO, ILL.-Hyndman's book on "Economics of Socialism" has not been carefully read by us. The passages that we have looked over are sound and correct-but infinitely weaker than they can be found in Marx' works. One positively has no time to read all these theoretic books written by men who seek to popularize Marx, but who, having no practical knowledge of the movement, rather dilute Marx than promote his understanding.

B. A. L., CHICAGO, ILL.-Simons and Unterman have come to an inglorious one of those inscrutable ways of Providence to suction them on the list of signers of the Manifesto. They themselves attended to the rest.

TO CONTRIBUTORS ON CHICAGO MANIFESTO-Received: C. H. R. Lida.

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS IN ALL LANDS-Kindly furnish this office with Preambles and Constitutions of your Union. As complete a set as possible is desired in this of-

W. S. J., LONDON, ENG .- Reports of 1900 convention can be had at Labor News Co.; 50 cents paper; \$1 cloth.

F. W. B., EOSTON, MASS.—The article will appear in the Weekly People of June 3

E. J., DULUTH, MINN.; F. C., NEW. "YORK: D. L. D., CHICAGO: "X", FARI-BAULT, MINN.; J. H. DENVER, COLO: E. S., ST. CHARLES, MO.; J. D. R., TO-PEKA, KANS.; T. F. R., COLLINS-VILLE, ILL.; F. D., MUNCIE, IND.; A. H., LONDON, CANADA; T. D. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. D. G., CLEVELAND, O.; D. E. A., MANCHESTER, ENG.; M. O'C., WORCESTER, MASS.; D. A. W., NEW ORLEANS, LA.: F.W., HART-FORD, CONN.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; A. G. B., DETROIT, MICH.; G. W. T., ELMIRA, N. Y.; A. O., NEW YORK

OFFICIAL

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Heary Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Beads street, New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA —National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, Lon-NEW TORK LABOR NEWS COMPANT. 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.) Notice—For technical reasons no party anneancements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting was held on May 19 at 2-6 New Reade street, with A. Gilhaus in the chair. Present were: Anderson, Eck, Gilhaus, Kinneally, Lechner, Moren, Walsh, Teichlauf and Crawford. Absent, without excuse Bahnsen and Donohue; with excuse, Olsen, Burke, Katz and Hossack. A Moren was chosen to act as recording secretary pro tem. The financial report for the two weeks ending with May 13 showed receipts in the amount of \$200.77; expenditures, \$74.06.

A report was received on the National Agitation Fund matter and ordered sent

Communications were received: From Red Lake Falls, Minn., the Section reporting the expulsion of Sam Luxemberger and Orban Hamery for treason, the former having accepted a nomina tion on the Democratic ticket, and the latter having voted at a Republican primary. From L. F. Francis, Ore., a member at large, sending money for literature and applying for renewal of membership. The secretary reported having forwarded regular application card which has not yet been returned. From Section Union County, N. J. Freporting election of officers. From Section Salt Lake City, Utah, upon change of plan in regard to getting a speaker in the near tuture and local agitation ection with the convention of the Western Federation of Miners. From Bisbee, Ariz., came corrected application for membership of J. Bal, which was granted. From Section Essex County, N. J., reporting expulsion of Frank C. Burgholz for refusal to appear before Grievance Committee.
The California State Executive Com

mittee has forwarded application fo charter for San Pedro, explaining also that because of the organization of San Pedro, Section Los Angeles County wished to change its charter from a county to a city charter, thus submitting two applications. They were grant-

Several communications were receiv ed from Organizer Bohn reporting his work in a number of California towns. He has met with fairly good success particularly in the sale of literature and the getting of subscriptions to the Party

From Illinois State Executive Com mittee, per Comrade Cox, on matters cted with the work of canvassing for the Party press in that State and more particularly in the city of Chicatting bill of sale of the prop erty of the Italian paper "Ragione Nuntrol of paper by the Socialist Labor filed; also that a lease of said property be ordered executed. From C. W. Brandborg, member of the National Exttee for Minnesota, ask ing, on behalf of the Minnesota State tive Committee, whether any of the delegates that are to attend the Chicago convention would be available for n in Minnesota after the conver tion. Secretary instructed to reply that mmittee has not at this time any information as to who will be en at the Socialist Trade & Labor ce convention at Lynn, Mass., but that steps will be taken as soon as rmation is at hand to comply with the request of the Minnesota State Executive Committee, provided the expenses for such agitation can be raised locally, this committee being un-able to add to its present expenses.

From Konstantin Popoff, Geneva, cial Democratic Labor Party, a letter ning the situation in the Russian Socialist Movement. From B. H. Williams, Butte, Mont., in answer to a letter sent him-by the National Secretary, ive to his taking up the work of itation. Williams proposes to begin icked by local aid, the work to be organizing and convassing. ed to accept the proposition. Carried. A committee from the New York County Executive Committee appeared with a complaint about the publication of the "Section Calendar" in The Peole. Referred to proper committee for investigation and correction. From Section Rensselaer County, New York, inquiry as to the International Socialist Bureau and the Party's affiliation ith. The question asked being of eneral import it was decided to conth an article in The People.

A number of points referred to the nittee on Party Press. The chair. have 250 subscription lists printed. The vited to be present.

man of that committee. Comrade J. Hossack, being compelled to often leave town by reason of his employment, it was decided to elect J. Eck in his place. A. Moren,

NEW JERSEY S. E. C. Regular meeting held May 14, 1905 at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. The secretary, John Hossack, being

Rec. Sec. pro tem.

absent. Julius Eck was elected secretary pro tem. Comrade Ernest Romary was elected to the chair. All present except John Hossack, ex-

used. Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The National Agitation Fund matter was reported as follows:

Passaic County, \$37.85; Hoboker \$37.07; South Hudson, \$14.46; North Hudson, \$6.70; total, \$114.06. Percentage for State Committee, \$11.38. Turned over to National Executive Committee. \$102.68.

Union County reported having receiv ed no National Agitation Fund matter. The Organizer of Essex County re-

ports the expulsion of Frank C. Burg-holz for refusing to appear before the Grievance Committee.

A communication was received from the Socialist Labor Party, New York State Correspondence Bureau, asking this committee to aid in establishing connections in New York counties that border on the New Jersey State line As no organization exists upon the border line, no assistance can be promised

John J. Kinneally, general secretary of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, sends contribution lists for the gathering of funds to send Socialist Trade Labor Alliance delegates to the Chicago convention. The lists were re-

The pamphlet, "A Course of Reading on Socialism" was received and the Sections' attention was directed to it.
Frank C. Burgholz handed in an ap-

peal against his expulsion. The appeal was duly received and the secretary was ordered to direct the Section to present its side of the case, with documents, records, etc., at the next regular meeting of the State Committee, June

On motion it was decided that the General Executive Board and District Assembly 4 be notified by the secretary of the expulsion of Frank C. Burgholz, and that another delegate will have to be elected in his stead to represent the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance on the State Executive Committee. Carried

A bill of fifty cents was presented by Frank C. Burgholz for car fare expended to attend the State Executive Committee meetings. Inasmuch as the Sections pay such expenses, the bill was ordered sent to the Section for further information.

Upon motion duly made and carried, Frank C. Burgholz was given the floor to report the doings of District Alliance No. 4. Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in agitational work. Reports having held a successful meeting in Rahway. Four meetings were held in Newark. A meeting was held in New Brunswick at which a section of the Socialist Labor Party was reported formed. In asmuch as no application for a Section charter is on hand up to the present, the secretary was directed to write to

Comrade Zierer of New Brunswick for

information on this matter. Reports of Sections were as follows ssaic County reports 13 votes for De Leon, I for Jacobson as Socialist Labor Party delegate to the Socialist Held a May Day festival with financial cess. Press Security League intact. Passed a motion that a picnic should be held and contribution lists issued to gather funds to place a State organizer in the field. The vote upon the officers of the State committee was unanimously in favor.

Essex County reports vote on State officers unanimously in favor.

Union County reports two new members. Section getting into good condi-Six votes were cast for De Leon, none for Jacobson. Eight yearly subsone half-yearly sub for the Weekly People. Unanimously in favor of State

Section South Hudson reports prog-

Section North Hudson reports five votes for De Leon, none for Jacobson.
Unanimously in favor of State officers.
Section Hoboken reports in favor of
National Agitation Fund plan and contribution lists to raise a State organizes fund. Eight dollars and fifty cents were contributed by the Section and in dividual members on the last Labor News call for funds. De Leon received in favor of State officers.

On motion \$2 were directed to be paid to Comrade Berdan to be used as expenses for State Correspondence Bureau. Carried.

On motion the State Executive Committee to issue subscription lists for a \$200 fund to place a State organized in the field; lists to be returnable by July 15; carried.

On motion to elect a committee to

committee to be empowered to send out lists at once. Carried.

Comrades Hossack and Eck were elected on this committee. Twenty-seven dollars and fourteen cents were reported in the treasury of

the State Executive Committee. No other business on hand adjournment followed.

Julius Eck, Sec. pro tem. MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COM

MITTEE. Regular meeting held May 14 at Sec tion Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tre mont street.

L. H. Englehardt in the chair. Roll call showed Dunnack, Murphy Deans, Englehardt, Bresnahan and Swee ney present. Absent, Burnham, Schugel Neilsen. Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Communications: From Section Bos ton, ordering due stamps. From Secre tary Connecticut State Executive Committee on the three-States canvasser and organizer plan. From John J. Kinnealy, general secretary of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, contribution fund lists to defray expenses of dele gates to the Chicago convention; lists distributed to the Sections. From Section Holyoke, forwarding National mat ter. From Milford, sympathizer, giving views on local labor conditions From National Secretary Henry Kuhn receipt for balance of National Agita tion Fund matter. From Section Ev erett, sending half yearly financial statement. From New York State Correpondence Bureau requesting the ad dresses known by Massachusetts comrades of persons in New York State who could be made of service to the party. Massachusetts comrades going into New York State are requested to report to the undersigned to the end that con nections with the correspondence bu reau can be made. From Section Bos ton, lists for Fanuell Hall meeting June 6. From Michael T. Berry, re signing as delegate to the National Executive Committee; ordered that a call be issued to the Sections to nominate a candidate; nominations to close May

Moved that the consideration of conducting effective agitation in the State come up under the head of special or der of business at the next regular meet ing, May 28.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Sec. 55 Temple street, Boston, Mass. WESTCHESTER IN LINE.

Nominates County Ticket and Makes

Arrangements to File It. Yonkers, N. Y., May 15 .- A convention of the membership of Section Westchester County, Socialist Labor Party, was held here yesterday afternoon. The organizer of the county called the convention to order. Eber Forbes was chosen chairman and Peter Jacobson secretary. The convention went right into business and nominated the following county ticket:

Treasurer-Fred Branckman, Pleas-

Coroners-Paul Wegener, Mt. Vernon: Charles Zolot, Peekskill. The chairman and secretary of the

convention were elected a committee or vacancies. After this the members discussed

vays to get signatures and to raise funds to carry out the work. The councommittee was instructed to get up subscription lists and the membership was urged to push them to their limit.

State Organizer Rudolph Katz, . who was present, gave us a report of the work done by him in the county, and made final arrangements with the organizer of the county to close his work

The convention was composed of none but wage workers. It closed with the slogan: "To work, ye wage slaves, if you want to emancipate your class! Peter Jacobson, Sec.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. For the two weeks ending with Saturday, May 20, the following contributions were received for the above fund, designed to sustain the work of Organizer Frank Bohn: F. Roberts, Seattle, Wash. E. Krause, Seattle, Wash. N. McPhee, Boston, Mass. .. 1.00 23d A. D., New York 175 A. Tewksbury, Hotchkiss, Colo. .60 A. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00 Harry Halpern, New York E. A. Goodwin, Boston, Mass. .. "Discipline," Newark. N. J. Frank Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz. .. 5.00

Total \$ 15.85 Previously acknowledged \$697.98

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. PHILADELPHIA AGITATION. An open-air meeting will be held at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue y Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, on Saturday, May 27, cight p. m. Members are requested to attend. PEO-"LE readers and sympathizers are in-

Grand Total \$713.83

'FRISCO TAILORS

Decide Against Gompers' Unionism and In Favor of Industrial Unionism.

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisco, Cal., May 17 .- Last night, at Union Square Hall, the Independent Tailors' Union of San Francisco placed itself on record as basing itself on the class struggle. While so many have been discussing the Chicago Manifesto, burning midnight oil, and wasting good, red ink, in order to send a delega tion from the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, with iron-clad instructions for the purpose of making an iron-clad constitution, which the working class were to be fitted into, by all kinds of slicing off here and padding up there, we, Socialists of the Tailors' Union, were making things red hot for the advocates of the American Federation of Labor brand of Citizen Allianceism. The enemy had exhausted its low order of animal cunning in Gerrymandering, so as to have a meeting where they would be most favorably backed up. The delegate meeting voted by a vote of twentynine against and sixteen to leave it to referendum of the shop meetings, but as the helpers are not compelled to attend these meetings, and as most of the men who exploit helpers are anti-class struggle, they called for a special meeting where the helpers as well as their masters are compelled to attend.

You could see the economic power of the exploiters in the nays of the helpers when the roll was called. The main opponents to industrial unionism were, of course, men who had at one time the working delegate bee buzzing in their six and three-quarter "brain." saw their hopes dashed of ever getting the Independent Tailors' Union to affiliate with the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America in case they should become part of the Chicago union, which promises to base itself on the class strug-

Was it not a fact that in 1873 when the tailors of 'Frisco joined hands for their mutual protection, that their interests was the same as their masters? And have they not spent thousands of dollars getting men out of jail, fighting gatling guns on paper, and paying \$12.00 per week strike benefit, all to prove that in the words of that great and glorious liberator of the tailors, J. B. Lennon "it is sophistry to say that there are antagonistic interests between the cap-Italist class and the working class," And have not the master tailors spent their last cent in times of yore and ever became bankrupts, in order to prove this! They have a different way of proving this now. The Citizens' Alliance, like the American Federation of Labor is cornerstoned on this (great) idea, which has come from the clouds like manna And in order to prove this further when any "craft" goes out on strike and support is rendered to the strikers, by other craft unions, the Citizens' Alliance steps in and locks out the union which is most active in its help.

Does not this prove that the great John B. is a far seeing scientific philosopher? The case is so plain that any single taxer can see it. But these -Socialists! What thick heads they have!

When the meeting was at fever heat was called to the door. Two men who ad been addressing the trades unions on industrial unionism were ready to address the meeting. When their business was made known a terrible howl meeting to be turned into a propaganda meeting for Socialists! Let them go rent a hall for themselves! Why thrust themselves on this meeting. "You cannot go any place but one of - Socialists is knocking at the door!" It was decided to give them ten minutes. A young man came forward. In a clear penetrating voice he held this great crowd of wage workers under a spell; when his time was up he was nearly up he was unanimously voted another fifteen minutes, and I believe if he had two hours he would convince even the single taxers. The class struggle was portrayed in eloquent terms, and an earnest appeal made for the tailors to help themselves by sending a delegate to this conference which says the emancipation of the wrokers must be accomplished by the workers themselves. At last it came to a vote, Out of 415 names called, about 213 responded. 151 voting yes, and 116 no. George Nesbit was chosen delegate with erodentials, which will make the tailors of San Francisco a part of that great Socialist trade union.

Fred Sibert.

CINCINNATI JOINT DISCUSSION.

Grand Junction Idea Adopted With Good Results to Both Sides.

Cincinnati, O., May 21 .- Section Cin cinnati, Socialist Labor Party, proposed plan to Local Cincinnati Socialist party to hold joint discussion meetings as outlined in the Grand Junction Resolution. Local Cincinnati, recogniz-

ing that their party owned no paper, proposed a counter resolution, viz: to discuss the national platforms of both parties as adopted at their last national conventions. The counter resolution was accepted and last Friday evening, May 19, the first joint meeting was held. The meeting was remarkable in many ways, but most commendable was the calm and friendly spirit that pervaded the entire discussion.

The next joint meeting of the two parties will take place at Workman's Hall, Friday evening, June 2. The subject for discussion will be: "The Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party Toward Trade Unionism." There is not a more important question before the American workingman to-day than the question of trade unionism, and it is of utmost importance that every workingman understand it thoroughly. Friends, sympathizers and readers of The People, you are invited to our next meeting with the Socialist party and judge for vourselves which party holds the correct attitude towards trade unionism. Come and bring your friends. Admission free.

Press Committee.

BUSINESS' DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Two hundred and fifty-eight subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, May

Five or more subs were received as follows:

Charles Pierson, Chicago, Ill., 32; Fred Brown, Cleveland ,Ohio, 10; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., 10; John Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., 15; Section Everett, Mass., 8; Carl Oberhen, Milwaukee, Wis., 8; Thirty-fourth A. D., New York, 7; Wm. Jurgens, Cananea, Sonora, Mex., 6: A. Rutstien, Yonkers, N. Y., 5: H. H. Santee, New York, 5; L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., 5.

Prépaid sub cards amounting to four

dollars were sold.

Now that the summer is here and canvassing is thereby rendered easy, this week's record should be doubled. It is too small.

LABOR NEWS NOTES. Look at the way the ammunition is going out to our camps.

Comrade Leach, of Phoenix, Ariz., gets thirty-five "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," and other pamphlets, making a total of \$8.00 worth: Buffalo, New York, bought 100 "What Means This Strike ?", and an equal number of other pamphlets. The Thirty-fourth Assembly District, New York, bought 165 assorted pamphlets, and a copy of "The Paris Commune."

The Western Federation of Miners took 500 copies of "John Mitchell Exposed," by Robert Randell, and fifty copies were sent to Section Salt Lake City. This book should be strenuously pushed, particularly among the miners

Comrade Dillon, organizer in Connec ticut, bought fifty "Burning Question" and thirty-four pamphlets of other assorted titles. Los Angeles, Cal., bought fifty "Burning Question," and other books, to the amount of \$7.20, inclusive, and Milwaukee also took fifty "Burning Question."

We have no better ammunition than the latest leaset, "The Trades Union Question." New York took 5,000 copies of it. Cambridge, Mass., took 500 "Incustrial Unionism" and 500 "The Trades Union Question."

GOOD FOR THE VANGUARD!! Now for you slow and careless, dilatory members holding cards in our Party, pretty soon we are going to send out a statement of your record which we have been keeping for some time; you will be heartily ashamed of it when you see how blank it looks unless you do something directly. If you aren't constitutionally indisposed, or too dull to realize that the movement is entitled to your active co-operation, you had better make good.

An Old and Well-Triod Remedy MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SPRUM
Bashen mod for ever MITTY 17 AR BY MITLIONS
BY SUFFICIENT STATES AND MITLIONS
BY SUFFICIENT STATES AND MITLIONS
BY SUFFICIENT SUFFICIENT STATES AND STATES
BY SUFFICIENT SUFFICIENT SUFFICIENT
BY TAKE NO OTHER SIND
BY SUFFICIENT SUFFICIENT

ARBETAREN

Swedish Weekly Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY. SUBSCRIPTION: -One year, \$1.30; Six

months, 75 cents; Three months, 40 cents. Sample Copy Free. Liberal Commission to Agents.

ARBETAREN.

2-5 New Reade street, New York City. P. O. Box 341.

Watch the label on your paper. That pires. First number indicates the month, will tell you when your subscription exsecond the day, third the year.

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Sunday, May 28-10 a. m., Oak and Sedgwick. Speakers: Lingenfelter, Nielsen and Starkenberg; three p. m., Maxwell and Halsted, Speakers: Tobias Davis, F. Barndt, and C. Starkenberg.

Monday, May 29-North avenue and Western avenue. Speakers: Wilbur Wolfe, C. W. Winfield, A. Lingenfelter. Madison and Aberdeen. Speakers: F. Barndt, H. A. Nielsen, and C. Starken-

Wednesday, May 31-Noble and Chicago avenues. Speakers: Wilbur Wolfe. A Fiedler and A. Lingenfelter, Madison and Green streets. Speak

ers: F. Barndt, H. A. Nielsen and C. Starkenberg. Friday, June 2-Forty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue. Speakers: A.

Vasconcelles, J. Slater, C. Starkenberg, and H. A. Nielsen. Wood and Chicago avenues. Speak-

ers: Wilbur Wolfe, F. Barndt, C. W. Winfield, and A. Lingenfelter, Saturday, June 3-Ninety-second and Commercial avenue. Speakers: T. L.

Pavis, F. Barndt, and A. Lingenfelter. Sixty-third and Halsted. Speakers: Chas. W. Winfield, H. A. Nielsen, and C. Starkenberg.

Members and sympathizers should be present and help in the distribution of literature and in getting subs for the Party Press.

H. A. Nielsen, Organizer,

THE SOUTHWEST.

(Continued from page 1.)

agitation could be conducted without regular organization, "because men are always coming and going." "I'll peddle ver books", said a stal

wart proletarian at one of my meetings where no members of the party were present. It was evident that he was a "floater" for he was much the worse for wear outside and for liquor inside. "Very well," I replied, "go ahead."

Holding the books in one hand, his slouch hat in the other, he went among the men. "You fellers know dat we are gettin' de tin end o' the wedge in die here fight. Trow de swag into de hat 'n make yer own change. I couldn't tell a pan o' gold nuggets from a plugged nickel to-night."

When he returned he was minus for ty-one pamphlets and had seventy-five cents. I said nothing, but determined to be more careful in the future. Next morning I met the man again, more unsteady in voice and gait than on the preceding evening.

"Say you," he observed, coming up to me, "don't t'ink dat I stole yer dough fer I'm not dat kind. After de preachin' I was sittin' in Pete's place a-won derin how as everybody else had money and a-prayin for Socialism. A nicke dropped into my lap. I was dry and t'ought it sure fell off a Christmas tree. As I was puttin' de dish o' booze away some more fell down. I counted it and found \$1.70, which had stuck in the linin' o' my hat. I'll get you de money soon as I run across one of my pards An' say brother, how long 'll it be before it'll be t'ree hours' work 'n the plunks instead o' ten hours' work 'n tree plunks?"

As the time of the Chicago Convention nears, interest in the Industrial Union Movement is developing to a surprising degree in the West. The San Diego Carpenters' Union, A. F. of L. voted \$10 to aid in printing the Manifesto, thus placing itself on record. At Fresno friends of the movement feel that 500 men may be organized immediately after the convention. It was there that a sympathizer told me that he had gone to a rooming house after one of our street meetings and found in the office five men pouring over copies of "What Means This Strike!" which they had purchased. It is impossible to find anyone at a public meeting to denfend the American Federation of Labor. It remains only to push the work of education and organization.

The progress toward clearness as to the Union question is accompanied by a fierce struggle over tactics within the "Socialist" party. The results of this cannot help but be beneficial to the movement. At Los Angeles leading members of the "Socialist" party spoke very plainly to me as to the situation within their organization. "Why don't you come to the Socialist Labor Party where you belong?" I queried. "We cannot withdraw under fire," they recannot withdraw under fire," they re-! The People is a good broom to brust-plied. "We wish to thrash the bour- the cobwebs from the minds of the geoisie element in the "Socialist" party workers. Buy a copy and pass it around

first," "The revolutionary Socialist Laoor Party did that six years ago," I added. "I can see no especial need of loing the job over again."

The editor of "Common Sense", a local "Socialist" party organ, told me that the "Socialist" party was hopelessly middle-class, that he was a revolutionist and hence did not belong to the party. He further stated that what Socialism he knew he "had learned from . the Weekly People." Nor is this instance the only one in which the leaven of the Socialist Labor Party teaching has been at work.

"You of the Socialist Labor Party are

right as to every point of difference." said Editor Mallory to me in the office of the Arizona Socialist. During my stay at Phoenix several members of the "Socialist" party local there organized an independent study club, subscribed for The People, and provided themselves with our literature. The struggle there had been over the question whether to nominate candidates for the municipal election, or support ridiculous anti-gambling movement of greedy business men, who could not bear to see dollars going to other pockets than their own.

At San Diego turmoil reigns regarding the attitude to be assumed toward Trades Unions. At Fresno, Cal., the local lost its charter because of too flagrant a case of collusion with capitalist politicians. A few days later the capitalist element in the State Executive Committee, triumphing for the moment, the charter was returned.

At Los Angeles and San Francisco large independent clubs of proletarians were organized immediately following the "Socialist" party convention laster spring.

Verily we have come upon times most interesting.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcenents, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.) Kings County Committee-Second and

fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street Brooklyn. . General Committee-Second and

fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street,

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 2051/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 906 Market street, Room 15. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially in-

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall corner of Sangamon and Monroe street.

All communications to Section Toronto to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. Canada.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 3071/2 Pine Street Room 6

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio. S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bidg.) top floor, at 2.80 P. M.

and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meeings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 291/4 South Deleware street, third floor.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg. ,Woodward avenue. Open every evening, Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday evening. All are welcome.

READ THE DAILY PEOPLE

Headquarters. Section Minneapolis 5. L. P., 243 Nicollet Ave., Room 4 2nd Floor.

Reading Room Open from 9 A. M. Till 9- P. M. All Socialist Books, Leadets and Papers Indersed by the Party for Sale.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

A NEW LEAFLET ORDER AT ONCE.

\$1.25 A THOUSAND

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.