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PREE SPEECH VICTORY!

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., SOCIAL-ISTS WIN IN FIGHT AGAINST OPPRESSION.

County Judge Decides that Sunday Meetinga Held In City Park and Suppressed by Mayor Are Lawful Assemblages -Last Act In Drama Just Enacted.

Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 26.-The revolutionists of Grand Junction have had a fight for free speech that may be of interest to the readers of The People. It was on Sunday, July 2, that the Socialist party had advertised a meeting to be held in one of our city parks. advance that he would arrest any person was a blow at free speech the S. L. P. make the fight if they would hold their

The meeting was held and J. W. Sawyer was arrested and then discharged without any trial. This left the matter stand where it did in the first place, with our plutocratic mayor in full charge and lord of all, as it were, of the situation; so in order to test the matter a joint meeting was arranged for Sunday aftermoon, July 9. At this meeting three in the public streets or highways.

This ordinance was intended to of the S. L. P. were arrested. They were J. S. Sawyer, George A. Smith and W. W. Goodman, S. P.; and Miss May T. Sanders, J. C. Kucera, J. U. Billings and S. B. Hutchinson, S. L. P.

The trial was set for Monday morn ing, July 10, before Judge J. F. Byers. demanded a jury and six citizens were selected as jurors. As we had nothing to prove we decided not to put. ess on the stand.

It might be well before proceeding with the trial to say that I. N. Bunting, the mayor, is a Democrat, while the city attorney, Mr. E. Cole, is a Republican. But they both stood as one man when it came to fighting free speech.

Mr. Cole, when running for city attorney, asked the S. L. P. members to support him on the ground that the S. L. P. had no candidate for that office in the field and when he found that he what kind of a tyrant he is. I must say that he was as unreasonable, unfair, unjust in his every act relative to the trial as any man could be. Of course, he wanted to get even with the Socialists that would not support him, and at the same time support his masters the capitalist class. To make a long story short we were convicted in the ce Court and at once took an appeal to the County Court.

The trial in the County Court was set for July 20, before Judge Walter S. Sullivan, the County Judge, and his de-cision will go down in history as a grand

stroke for free speech.

The judge, without taking any time to go and write out his decision, sat in his chair and gave his decision which is as follows, taken from the "Daily News" of July 20:

The ordinance under which this prosecution is brought is Section Three of Article Twelve of Ordinance Eightythree, which reads as follows: "No persons shall collect in bodies and crowds for unlawful purposes, nor for any purpose to the annoyance or disturbance of citizens or travelers."

Now, I don't see how it can be con-tended under the evidence here that these people assembled for an unlawful purpose. After hearing the evidence we sed the contention would be that while the assemblage was not for an unlawful purpose, still it was made under stances as constituted it a

violation of the ordinance. To say that the gathering was unlawful because the officers gave notice that if these people gathered there they have denied the right of councils to would be arrested and that thereby a authorize the mayor to give permission disturbance was created is rather beg- to hold public meetings. It is held to be ng the question. It is not unlawful for people to assemble, to hear one of number make a political speech. That appears to have been the purpose here, or it should be said that the purpose was rather to make an educational ess or effort of some kind,-an

Under this ordinance it is possible for people lawfully to assemble under such circumstances as would constitute turbance there was was occasioned by a joint fight on the part of the S. L. P. a violation of the ordinance. If we the interference of the officers with the and the S. P., it is to be hoped that all leave out that question of unlawful pur- legal rights of those who attempted to revolutionary or Socialist papers will at side Local Union No. 91, Yonkers, N pose the ordinance would read this way: hold the meeting. pose the ordinance would read this way: hold the meeting.

"No persons shall collect in bodies and If tried before a jury the case would decision in this case.

address more educational than political.

crowds for any purpose to the annoy-

any (tawful) purposes to the annoyance of citizens.

The only circumstances which it has been suggested here would make this assemblage a violation of the ordinance would be, first, the sentiments expressed But the city attorney and the city authorities have disclaimed any intention to base this prosecution on the ground that the gathering was a Socialist meeting, or that the offenders were Socialists or advocated such changes in our form of government and industrial system as Socialists insist upon. Such a position would not be tenable and need not be noticed.

Next, the fact that the meeting oc curred on Sunday could not be regarded as a circumstance which would make The mayor of the city served notice in this assemblage unlawful or tend to show that it was made under such conthat attempted to speak there. As this ditions as constitute a violation of the ordinance. It does not appear from anycomrades offered to help the S. P.'s thing in the ordinances pointed out to us that public speaking is prohibited on Sunday. If the meeting was unlawful on Sunday it would be unlawful on Monday or any other day as the ordinances now stand.

Lastly, the fact that they met in the public park is not a circumstance against the defendants, because likewise there is no ordinance prohibiting the making of a political speech in a public park or

This ordinance was intended to cover the case of the coming together of people for unlawful purposes or for lawful purposes under such circumstances or conditions as would constitute a disturbance or annoyance. The word annoyance has the same derivation as nuisance, and it might be contended that acts must be shown which would constitute a nuisance to citizens and travelers. Now, these attendant circumstances are not such as would annoy people or at least are not such as they would have any right to be annoyed at under the law. It may be that some citizen would rather have heard a Democratic or Republican speech, or would rather hear such an address on a week day, or in a hall, or would have preferred absolute silence, but none of these circumstances nor all

of them make the meeting unlawful. Let us attempt to give an illustration of such conditions as would have made could not get our support he got hot and this gathering objectionable. Suppose this trial gave him a chance to show some prior meeting for the purpose of hearing an address was in progress, and that while such meeting was going on these defendants should insist upon holding their meeting, such a condition would make it necessary for the officers to interfere. Two meetings in conjunction where the voice of one speaker would interfere with that of another would require regulation. It may be that if the orator upon the occasion here complained of had a voice that carried his message too far the citizens would have

a right to complain. That permission to hold a meeting was refused by the mayor is not material. He could neither give nor withhold permission. We don't understand that the nas any proprietary or supervisory interest in, or authority over, the property of the city other than that which he would have when the council is in session, unless such is given by express ordinance or statute. In and of itself the adjournment of the city council does not enlarge his authority, nor

its convening lessen it. The city authorities are agencies of the state for the administration of local government. Their authority is not pre-

sumed but must be expressly given. The council may regulate public speak ing in parks and streets by ordinance, but when they do, such ordinance should be fair, impartial, reasonable, and should not interfere with the fundamental rights of citizens. It is also true that such ordinance should be enforced impartially.

The Massachusetts courts seem to have gone farther in upholding ordinances prohibiting public speaking in parks than other courts. Some states authorize the mayor to give permission an unlawful delegation of authority because it might be exercised with partial- from their consideration. ity, or in a way to show favoritism, or be

otherwise abused. In this case the city authorities have law stands. The case has wholly failed above case. as to this latter element. Whatever dis-If we the interference of the officers with the

W. W. ACITVITY

AND MANY LOCALS CHAR-TERED.

General Officers In St. Louis Carrying On A Vigorous Campaign-Cleveland Machinists Join Despite Malicious Misrepresentation-More Montana Locals Falling Into Line.

Chicago, Oct. 28 .- The absence of the General Officers from the city makes a complete report impossible. From what can be learned charters were granted to the following locals by the Industrial Workers of the World: Central Couneil, Flat River, Missouria; Silk Ribbon Weavers, Paterson, New Jersey; United Leather Workers, New York, N. Y.; Mixed Local, Telluride, Colorado Metal and Machinist, Cleveland, Ohio Central Council, St. Louis, Ill.

The Central Council at Flat River consists of Western Federation of Miners, I. W. W. clerks and other unions affiliated with the I. W. W. It takes in every I. W. W. local in Flat River and vicinity. From reports received at the general office it has struck terror to the ousiness element already. The outlook is very good for organization in that part of the country.

The Silk Workers and Leather Workers have already been reported in The People. The local of machinists and metal workers at Gleveland is a direct result of the Stogiemakers' strike. The Cleveland "Citizen" fought the Stogiemakers and gave out fake impressions of the L. W. W. But when the truth became known to the workers the new local was the result.

The Central Council at St. Louis takes in organizations in St. Louis, East St. Louis and other towns in the vicinity. General Secretary Trautmann is in St. Louis at present and is holding excellent meetings in conjunction with General President Sherman. The A. F. of L. rank and file are rapidly falling in line The leaders of the A. F. of L. are desperate and doing all in their power to hold their own organization together. They are applying their usual tactics of rowdyism and the like. At one meet ing the I. W. W. speakers were pouring hot shot into the A. F. of L. when a gang of ruffians attempted to break up the meeting. The gang was lead by the Socialist party man Hildebrand, a henchman of G. A. Hoehn. This same man (?) Hoehn is editor of the St. Louis Labor and a self-styled Socialist. He never lets a chance go by to attack the I. W. W. in his yellow rag. However, he was routed this, time because it was possible to show him and his fakirs up in their true light. Evidently the A. F. of L. is at its wits end in St. Louis when it is forced to adopt the

tactics of this freak, Hoehn. The Stogiemakers in Cleveland have won their strike from latest report to the General Office of the I. W. W.

Still more of the Montana A. F. of L locals are coming into line. Fairgrieve and Ferguson with their State Federation did all in their power to prevent it but now orders are coming in for supplies and literature.

The membership is on the increase all over the country and supplies and literature are being sent out as fast as pos-

Any one visiting Chicago should not leave the city without visiting the General Headquarters of the I. W. W. at 148 West Madison street. Any time a person drops in he will find every one in the office very busy at work. No time is wasted. It is a pleasing contrast to the headquarters of the A. F. of L. where every one in the office considers his job a means of living easy.

I do not mention a number of locals in this report because The People already has an account of their actions. before it is known at headquarters. Rex.

lack that scintilla of evidence necessary to prevent the court from taking it away

The motion for non-suit will be sustained and the defendants discharged. At the last meeting of the City Counshown that there was a lawful as- cil the last chapter in the above act was semblage but have not shown that it furnished by the Council allowing the was to the annoyance of citizens as the bill for \$42.50 to pay the cost in the

As the above fight for free speech was and the S. P., it is to be hoped that all Union No. 125, Denver, Cal., \$; River-

STOCKEMAKERS WIN!

TWO MORE CENTRAL COUNCILS INCREASE AVERAGING 10 PER LIST OF CANDIDATES AND AD-CENT. GAINED IN WAGES.

> Other Points Arranged to Employes' Satisfaction-First Preliminary Victory of I. W. W., Due to Its Principles, Officers and Locals, Increases Prestige of Organization.

Cleveland, Oct. 29 .- The Stogiemakover. The first preliminary victory for the Industrial Workers of the World has been scored, while on our march to the final victory, the Co-operative TO .THE WORKING CLASS OF Commonwealth.

We gained an increase averaging ten per cent. in wages. In one shop the increase will come up to twenty per cent, All other points were arraigned to our satisfaction

We wish to state that while the Stogiemakers fought nobly in this struggle there never was a more harmonious and better conducted strike brought to our knowledge; that all the credit is due to the Industrial Workers of the World and its principles. They, more than anything else, inspired our men. The prompt action of the general officers of the I. W. W., when they realized that our cause was right, is also to be com-

As it is a physical impossibility to answer all communications and send receipts for monies received, the following list of receipts, published in the Sogialistische Arbeiter Zeitunz, will be re-published at present. Later there will appear the receipts since received, together with the expenses incurred. We hope this will prove satisfactory, for the

L. Ballhaus, N. Y. \$1; L. Finn, Pitts-

burg, T. \$1; I. Lomask, Pittsburg, Pa. \$1; Local Union No. 9, I. W. W. Terre Haute, Ind. \$2; Lafter Union No. 88, St. Louis, \$5; Forest City Industrial Union No. 139, Cleveland, O., \$5; G. Reiners, Mystic, Conn., 50c.; Ladies Tailor Union No. 166, New York, \$1.25; Butchers' Union No. 164, St. Louis, \$5; Baker Confectionary Union No. 31, Louisville, Ky., \$2; Industrial Union 67, Jersey City, N. J. \$5; 16th A. D. S. L. P. N. Y., \$2.90 The Brotherhood Building No. 40 N. Y. \$5; Arndt, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1; Wm. Taylor, Worcester, Mass., \$1; Store and Office Morkers' Union No. 58, N. Y. \$5; Abe Broady, Cleveland, O. \$2.25; Local Union No. 130, Hotel & Restaurant Workers, N. Y. \$4.10; Buffalo Mixed Union I. W. W., Boffalo, N. Y., \$2.25; Machinist Union, Jersey City, N. J., \$3.-55 ;United Shoe Workers Local Union No. 90, St. Louis, \$2; United Silk Rib-COUNTY TREASURER bon Weavers Union No. 176, N. Y. \$10; L. Finn, collection, Pittsburg, Pa., \$6.60; COUNTY COMMISSIONER Fred Vize, Reading, Pa., 50c.; Industrial Union No. 125, Denver, Col. \$10; Building Trades Union No. 95, N. Y. \$28.25; Pioneer Industrial Union No. 173, San Francisco, Cal. \$5; Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5, Butte, Mont. \$10; Industrial Union No. 9, Terre Haute, Ind. \$4; Local-Union No. 152, Paterson, N. J., \$7.15; Local Union No. 55, Fall River, Mass., \$4: Industrial Union Local, Cincinnati, O., \$4.35; Industrial Union Local, New Bedford, Mass. \$5; Emil Janson, Chicago, III. \$1: Mrs Emil Janson Chicago, 25c.; J. Janson, Chicago, 25c.; Axel Blom, Chicago, 25c.; H. Widlung, Chicago, 25c.; T. Almen, Chicago, 25c.; G. Lindberg, Chicago, 50c.; G. Gunderson, Chicago, 25c.; Karl Mobraaben, Chicago, 25.; E. Stone, Chicago, 25c.; August Stjerve, Chicago, 25c.; J. Bergman, Chicago, 25c.; J. B., Cleveland, 50c.; Branch 2, S. L. P., Jersey City, N. J., \$2 Bartenders' and Waiters' Union, Chicago, \$5; I. W. W. Local Union No. 150, Hartford, Conn. \$10; Abe Broady, Cleveland, \$1.50; Will Frank, Cleveland, \$1; Lumbermen's Union No. 140, Missoula, Mont. \$5; United Shoe Workers Local Union No. 84, St. Louis, \$4.05; Alex Mullberg, San Pedro, Cal. \$2.50; W. Yohnke, San Pedro, Cal., \$2.-50; E. Nichols, San Pedro, Cal., \$1; Local Union No. 64, I. W. W., Minnenpolis, Minn., \$1.50; Local Union No. 155,

(Continued on page 6.)

Phoenix, R. B. \$5; I. W. W. Local Un-

ion No. 178 Seattle, Wash., \$11.; I. W.

W. Local Union No. 178, Seattle Wash.,

\$1; Two members of Local No. 130, I

W. W. N. Y., \$1; I. W. W. Local Un-

ion No. 150, Detroit, Mich., \$2.50; Frank

Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz., \$3.50; Machin-

ist and Metal Union No. 29, -Newark,

N. J., \$3.71; Excentric Ass. of Engineers

No. 308, N. Y. \$10: Industrial Loca

DRESS TO THE WORKING CLASS

Steiger for Governor-The Issue-The Test of Slavery-Robbery of the Working Class-Working Class Growing Weaker-The Way Out.

Cleveland, Oct. 25.-The following ers' strike, after five weeks' duration, is address and list of candidates is being circulated by the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio:

OHIO!

The Socialist Labor Party of Ohio herewith submits for your careful consideration the following Address and List of Candidates for the November Elec-

THE CANDIDATES:

State Ticket: GOVERNOR John E. Steiger LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR John R. Fraser JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT Max Eisenberg ATTORNEY GENERAL lames Mathews TREASURER OF STATE Peter Faber MEM, BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS Otto Steinhoff

County Ticket: STATE SENATOR Tames Rugg Paul Dinger Richard Koeppel Edward Polster STATE REPRESENTATIVE Charles Nielson Joseph Reiman Frederick Brown Andrew Gessner Edward Hauser Louis Wettstein Leopold Haug H. M. Hassfurther William Messenger Elmer Malmsten COUNTY PROSECUTOR George Blickensdorfer PROBATE JUDGE (long term) John D. Weinstein PROBATE JUDGE (short term) Brower G. Margeson INSOLVENCY JUDGE Gustav Duerr COUNTY CLERK Peter C. Christiansen

Harry Bratburd COUNTY SURVEYOR John Heidenreich City Ticket: MAYOR John D. Goerke PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL John Kircher CITY SOLICITOR Bert Rugg CITY TREASURER John Eiben

Herman Alzuhn

MEM. BOARD PUBLIC SERVICE Frank Erben William F. Kruse Herman Stieg COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE J. Henry Foerster Rudolph Boehm Carl Frank JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

> Henry L. Nuhn THE ISSUE.

John Fuerst

CONSTABLE

Fellow Workers:--What are the issues of this campaign? The real issue is not Boss Cox, nor any other capitalist issue, be it Democratic or Republican. Whether it be municipal, county, state or national election, the issue from your standpoint is the same. A Boss Cox reeking with political corruption may obscure the real issue of the day, for a time, but sooner or later you American workingmen will cease to be blinded by the false issues raised by the quarrels between political spoils seekers.

The issue to-day is the question of the abolition of wage slavery. From endless sources, come facts upon facts, proving beyond shadow of doubt that the necessities of the times demand a change in

the economic structure of society; plainly speaking in the manner in which society shall FEED, CLOTHE and SHELTER its members. All the beautifully rounded periods of your political orators cannot hide this fact.

THE TEST OF SLAVERY.

We lay it down as an axiom that to the extent that you are dependent upon another for your livelihood, to that extent are you a slave. To-day the overwhelming majority of our people are dependent on a small minority for every morsel of bread that they receive to stay the pangs of hunger. That overwhelming majority are economic slaves, no matter how much vaunted political freedom they have. They are WAGE SLAVES and are bound down to their condition just as hard and fast as were the chattel slaves of ante-bellum days.

ROBBERY OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The history of the working class of America is a history of legalized robbery. Wages represent the barest necessities of life. The product of the workingman may be many times what he receives as wages, but according to the laws of our present day society all above the workingman's wages belong to the employer. LEGALLY it is the employer's. Your government statistics tell us that the working class to-day receives about seventeen cents out of every dollar's worth of wealth that it turns out. Consider for a moment the vast productive ability of the American working class; you will then no longer marvel at the fact that we have kings of finance and of industry who make the Kings of aristocratic Europe look like cheap imi-

WORKING CLASS GROWING WEAKER.

The employing classes of America are day by day growing stronger; just so surely is the working class getting weaker. Why? Because the tools of production are constantly being improved upon, vast numbers of men are constant-ly finding skill in their trades done away with. The more gigantic the output, the less the need for the skilled mechanic. We are now confronted with a serious problem: what to do with the unemployed, what to do with the American workingmen, displaced not by cheap foreign labor, but by the Americanmade machine.

THE WAY OUT.

The working class to come into its own, the wealth it produces, must own the machinery of production. That is the proposition of the SOCIALIST LA-BOR PARTY. The few through a system of private-ownership, have alone benefited by the immense strides made in science and invention. Society must take over and operate the industries for the benefit of the whole people.

We have placed the issue squarely before you. If you are honest and sincere you cannot fail to join us. As a measure of self-preservation you will be forced to come with us sooner or later.

Vote for the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY this fall; join our movement; help to educate and organize the working class of America to the end that we may abolish economic serfdom for the mass of the people forever.

Sincerely yours, State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, Ohio. JAS. RUGG, Secretary, 1025 Osage St., Cleveland, O.

On this leaflet will be found the label of the "Industrial Workers of the World" organized in Chicago at the convention held from June 27 to July 8. This organization on the economic field is aiming to accomplish the true end of the Labor Movement through organization of the American working class regardless of craft lines. This organization marks a turning point in the American Labor Movement and augurs well for the success of future strikes.

VITAL TO SECTION MILWAUKEE Section Milwaukee will hold a meeting of vital importance Saturday evening. November 4, at their headquarters, corner Third and Prairie streets. Every member is urgently requested to attend. Organizer.

AN ELECTION INVITATION. An invitation to all wage workers extended by the Karl Marx Social Eighty-third street, on Election evening. Election returns and other attractions good time is promised to all.

Secretary.

SHOEMAKERS REVOLT

LESTERSHIRE LASTERS RESIST LA-BOR INTENSIFICATION.

Task-Exacting Foreman Made Scape-Goat and Discharged-Strike Reveals Weekly Average Wages of Four and A Half Dollars-Physical Exhaustien the Lot of "Niggerhaad" Machine Oper-

Binghampton, N. Y., Oct. 25.-When State Organizer Rudolph Katz passed through the adjacent and bustling borough of Lestershire, N. Y., last July, he took time to deliver an address near the Endicott-Johnson shoe shops. The evidence at that time seemed to indicate indifference and apathy; and perhaps his departure was associated with the mental comment of "Love's Labor Lost." If so, his verdict was premature, as the late uproar in the lasters' department seems to prove. An overseer taskmaster and embryo capitalist, serving as foreman for the above-named firm, who desired to advance his master's interests. and increase the firm's profits, attempted to exact van additional product, by an enforced pressure, of an extra pair of soles on each boot or shoe to be included in the usual piece-work rate of two and one-half cents, the present rate paid. This, of course, was a trespass on time, nerve, energy and earning capacity-a loss to the worker and a gain to the capitalist-an encroachment on the laborers' share of the product.

The Endicott-Johnson people, being jealous, perhaps, of a locally conceeded reputation for amicability and fairness, had seemingly chosen this method of frying the fat out of the toilers by proxy. much the same as did the slave plantersof fifty years ago, who selected some pliable and domineering negro to stand guard over and subjugate his fellows, to hold them fast while the macter pulaged and flayed them, the reward being a larger or more frequent dish of hog fat and hominy. And thereby hangs a

The seed scattered by the Socialist agitator last July did not all fall on stony ground. Some took root and increased a hundred fold, for it was just one hundred shoe lasters who rose in revolt last Friday afternoon against this petty tyrant and, marching to the Endicott-Johnson headquarters, refused to submit or return to work until the conditions were amended and improved. The masters were alarmed, and after about forty-eight hours' consideration discharged the scape-goat foreman. But no doubt they will reinstate him in some other department, as is usual in such cases. Thus; the strike, if such it may be called, was a victory won and a battle fought.

There is a lesson here that must be learned by all the wage slaves: that to unite is to cast off their chains and to gain their kingdom, i. e., the power to resist the individual or corporate of sors. There is an unwritten law but an immutable one understood by the two thousand workers in the Lestershire shops, that it is an act of high treason to talk or to think about a labor union and that the penalty is banishment. Forthat reason, the A. F. of L. long ago gave up the effort to organize here; and the two thousand workers in the shoe shops are helpless and hopeless. Is the I. W. W. prepared to grapple with this and similar perplexities, deliver its message and fulfill its mission?

Going through the town I dropped a word of encouragement and advice here and there bearing on this matter. Yet, while it was received with gratitude and appreciation there were sundry nods and winks exchanged, which betokened caution coupled with whispered words of tenor lest some weakling should overhear and make mischief. The writer then felt that he comprehended the terrorism which two thousand men and women are subject to, and a shudder of regret, a pang of pain, crossed his intelligence, that such things should be possible

The firm, by its own published statement last January, gave evidence of weekly earnings by their employes of \$4.50 (four and one-half dollars), including the operators on the nigger-head machine, who some times earn as "high" as \$18.00 weekly. But these operators Club to visit the club rooms, at 224 East have those wages not very long, because no human structure has yet appeared capable of holding the job more than a will be the features of the evening. A few weeks. Then he drops out from physical exhaustion and another victim steps up to repeat the formality.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

THE GERMAN STRIKE-FREE SHAVES TO-MORROW-SWEDISH VICTOR-IES - SPAIN, ITALY AND RUSSIA.

GERMANY.

The bosses have rejected the demands of the electrical workers, 33,000 worken were threatened with lock-out. They nanded merely a reasonable increase of pay, from 30 cents an hour to 33. The forwaerts addresses a pressing appeal to the Party, asking it to make plain to tate at spoiled bread! those who are trying to starve the men into submission, that the latter are not alone, but have the whole organized proletarist behind them. Lists are being circulated and meetings called all over Germany for the purpose of raising the necessary funds.

The suit brought against the Socialist editor of the Swabische Tagewacht as the author of an article considered harmful to the king of Saxony, has ended in the acquittal of the accused, who had in reality only reproduced an article which appeared in several other papers. The state paid the costs. The jury, it appears, were not long in agreeing on their verdict. They would probably have had to think much longer to find a falsehood capable of taking the place of the truthful decision they made.

AUSTRIA.

The struggle carried on by the Socialsts to win universal suffrage so thoroughly frightened the Nationalists of this country, that they lost all reserve this country, that they lost all reason, and accused the former of having sold out to the government, and of being hired by the police. "This is not the first wrote the Austrian correspondent of the Avanti, "nor is Hungary the first country where the bourgeois press has accused the Socialists of working for the government, when our Party has ded in pushing to the wall some geois faction . . . Already in Italy, the leaders of the former labor party were accused by certain Democrats of being agents in the government service, simply because they were striving to arouse the proletariat to class con-. . The bourgeoisie has

red inopportune any attempt Socialists to demand the recogof any of their rights, imitating mosto of the celebrated harber:

Free Shaves To-morrow,"

Echoes of the legislative elections: at aguar where the majority of laborers work out of town, the Socialist ticket received 14 votes; at Fuentelivendo, where there is no Socialist organization, 10 votes; at Penas de San Pedro, against' all the bourgeois factions, 114 votes; at Yativa, the anarchists voted for the bourgeois candidates.

The election for the lower house of the Riksdag gave the Party 10 new seats in that body, which, with the four they bready had, gives them 14. If one takes into account the difficulty the metal orkers had in meeting the property leation necessary to acquire the these 10 seats thus won, are ten victories must come out victorious; doubt for organized labor, ten victories richly score is no longer permissable.

(By Angele Roussel, in the Paris, France, merited, because of the dearness of their achievement.

ITALY.

The Socialist Alderman Fabbri has addressed a remonstrance to the mayor of Turin on the grave matter of the sea-damaged bread distributed to the poor of that city. Bourgeois charity balks at nothing; it doesn't even hesi-

The Italian Federation of Glass Workers, which is only of recent formation and which originated in a strike, reports the happy results of co-operation among the members of their trade. Besides their three branch buildings at Vietri sul Mare, Imola, and Sesto Calende, the Federation has established homes for its members, secular schools and other institutions. In the last year, more than a million france were paid into the treasury. They voted 500 francs to the earthquake sufferers at Grammichele, and 300 to those of Calabria. It gives without saying that all means, legal and other, have been put in operation to check the Federation's growth, but in vain.

The police magistrates caused to be placed under arrest last week several Socialist comrades, suspected of being organizers for the anti-militarists

A provincial congress of Socialist al dermen at which 39 delegates, represent ing 26 communities and some 250 alderman attended, was held on October

RUSSIA. The conflict, merely the echoes of

which reach us, has lost none of its in tensity, in spite of the advance made by the government in the form of promisses of eventual concessions. The occurence of October 13 at Armavir, a little town in the Caucasus, is a fresh proof. A joint strike of laborers and warehouse employes took the turn of an entirely peace ful demonstration. The next day the strikers were passing through the streets of the little village in a body, when the officer in command of the Cossacks, enraged at some words passed in his presence, ordered an attack, in which one man was killed and many wounded. On the day when the funeral of the victim was held, a considerable crowd marched in the procession, composed of lawyers, doctors, public instructors, and students. besides the friends of the murdered man. A black banner of mourning was displayed in the street, and at the cemetery a red banner, both bearing the inscrip tions "Down with tyranny!" "Down with autocracy!" The wreath presented by the gathering of lawyers bore the words "To the innocent victim of arbitrary power! Shame on his murderers!" The workingmen had reserved the right of speaking first, and having addressed the throng "in a manner somewhat too excited, and on a dangerous topic" theeins tellectuals became frightened, and thought it more prudent to take themselves off. The demonstration was quiet throughout.

This affair is only an example chosen from among a thousand, showing the determination and the depth of the reight to vote, it may well be said that volutionary movement. The movement must come out victorious; doubt on that

UNDER CAPITALISM, LITERALLY COINED INTO PROFITS FOR THE MASTERS.

(By F. S. C. B., in the October Edin- , carry his sons to college and teach them

burgh, Scotland, "Socialist.")

According to textbooks on Physiology. the red corpuscle is a tiny disc 1-3200 of an inch in diameter and 1-12000 of an inch thick. Millions float in the blood of man, and when he is in health they whirl through the arteries, carrying oxyen to all the tissues. By wear and tear, of course, they perish in thousands, especially when their fount of life—the air in the lungs—is poisoned as is the air of our great cities.

At the blast of the whistle the worker es off in the morning to his toil. to takes his tools and his materials and hions with them the articles he was set to fashion while under the continuous exertion the tiny divers work and work and fade and perish in armies. They have been recreated and augmented by the life processes during the period of sleep, but now what was living blood and tissue has crumbled into useless easte matter. And the vitality of the brave red discs has been given up to that which the worker wrought upon. His to him millions of the unconscious enerlife is invested in his product, which, gy-bearers of their blood, hen complete, he hands over to the faster. But these little slaves did not ie in reality. They only changed their built by hem and his servants are fed by them. How the wise men spring up when the

when they are there. The well-grown sons and daughters of the Master gather round him at festive seasons. The bateved ones see before them on their Master's board the flesh of animals variously prepared. They verily believe it is the lesh of oxen and sheep that gratifies them in the tasting, and the juice of the grape that makes them laugh exuberantly when the lights are lit and weep affectionately ere midnight on the pater's shoulder.

How thin a disguise can be sufficient when the eyes have bent! Sure it was nothing but the flesh of the worker which he handed over to the Master that they ate, and his blood that they drank and laughed and wept over. Their welltamed saga-men sing their fine passions to them and dwell upon its overfed

"Maud has a garden of roses, And lillies fair on the lawn.' But that could only be if Maud's father

was a Master-if many workers gave up The fatuous passion of Richard Fever

el was one manifestation of the surplus life, called surplus value, stolen out of the body of the Worker by a Master.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

False Notions of Things Lead to the Enslavement of the Worker.

The physical enslavement of the working class is primarily due to their mental enslavement to error. In all times the ruling class have controlled the agencies for the mental training of the proletariat, and the training given has ever had but one object in view-to render them serviceable and submissive to the

The oppressors have been greatly aided in their schemes to keep men in ignorance of cause by a peculiarity of the human mind. This peculiarity is that the mind evolves false notions of things as presented to it by the senses. To the eye the earth appears flat and the sun motion, and not until the knowledge that the earth is round was forthcoming, could a Columbus set out on the voyage he did, without fear that coming to the "end" he would plunge off. Knowledge that the earth is round is now widespread, and navigators no longer confine their sailing to coasting along the shores of a continent.

The workingman is to-day victim to a false notion of certain things that his senses present to his understanding. In getting his wages from an employer his mind does not stop to inquire as to the cause of the act, but concludes it is in the nature of a benefit. From this false notion he reaches the further conclusion that the interests of his "benefactor" are identical with his own, and it seems to him a veritable demonstration of his theory when he finds himself without wages when the business of the boss is

The exploiting class strive to foster this error in the minds of the workers. Their press, their pulpit and their "labor leaders" being the vehicles for the perpetuation of the false impression. But, as the scientists of the past made it possible for a Columbus to venture out on the wide ocean, so, too, the scientific knowledge of the source of wealth, will free the worker from the error of old ppinions and all that hangs thereby. This knowledge has been brought forth for us by the renowned Karl Marx in his great work "Capital."

It is upon this profound work of Marx that the science of Socialism, which is to say the knowledge of how age, is founded. Marx's "Capital" is and technical exposition of economics, and is therefore not readily understood by every one. But so much of it as is ecessary to guide the workingman aright is set forth in the literature of Socialism based upon the work of Marx. here is perhaps no more concise and lear embodiment of the things a workngman should know, than is set forth in the pamphlet entitled: "What Means This Strike?" A strike of textile workers in New Bedford, Mass., is used as an object Jesson to show the nature of capitalist society. Dull, indeed, must be the workingman, who after reading the pamphlet, dees not realize WHERE his wages come from, that is, from the product of his own labor.

The greatest hindrance to the movement for the emancipation of Labor is the workman's lack of knowledge of the causes of his slavery; and upon us of the Socialist Labor Party, who do know the causes, devolves the sacred duty of enlightening our fellow workgmen. That is a great truism which says Knowledge is Power, and to it might be added that from knowledge Comrade, let us join in the work be-

fore us and press on. .

"Thus it has been," they say, "and thus it must be."

"It is good that thousands work and slay themselves too early by surplus

"How else should we be able to develop our subtle tastes?" "How else could we have got our semitone passions?"

But they may go their ways and sing their greasy dreary songs. They are deaf and half-blind. They have not heard the whisper that has gone round among the Workers. A hammer or a spade will have been thrust into the hands of the dreary wise men before the last wise words have fallen from their lips.

The wise politicians will still be munching the unemployed question when the settlement of it will come upon them suddenly. They will have to work. For the Workers will have the methods of settlement, strangely lacking in subtl ty and statesmanship,

Capitalism is Cannibalism, indirect and disguised as it may be.

On the flesh and blood and life that the Worker gives to him in the shape of a commodity the Master and his class live. That they may not work at all, quadrupled. That they may let their streets. sons be taught in the schools till they are over twenty the son of the Worker the Workers.

LONDON LETTER

THE BELFAST CAMPAIGN AND L. R. C. MUDDLE.

from the British bogus papers of the and Protestants of the south manage on fix that the Labor Representative Committee are in over the Belfast election. You know that the L. R. C. glories in the fact that it has no program. Its candidates are pledged to run as "Labor" candidates-without the name of any political party-to support labor legislation (i. e., legislation to replace the pure and simple unions in a financially and legally stable position) and to act together in parliament (on "labor" questions) as a distinct labor group. Fur ther they are not allowed to appear on the platform of any candidate without the L. R. C.'s permission. Apart from I the Orange being by far the stronger. that they may run on any program they like and their programs are a beauti fully diverse collection-being arranged in each case to suit the local opinion and circumstances of the particular par-Liamentary constituency.

This last contest was the first occasion on which the L. R. C. had interfered in Irish polities. The place was Belfast-a big shipbuilding port and the largest town in Ulster.

Ireland as you know is mainly an agricultural country and backward even in agriculture. Apart from a few scaport towns such as Dublin, Waterford, Wexford and Cork, the south is very little capitalized. In the north alone, that is in Ulster, most of the capital of the country is situated. Even there it is behind Great Britain, being hampered up to a hundred years ago by protective barriers favoring British capitalism. The people in Ulster towns are in the main the descendants of English immigrants of the sixteenth and seventeenth cen-As a result of the suppression of the

rebellions of the native Irish under their chieftains, Shan O'Neil and Owen Roe, the country was depopulated of the natives, at first partially, latterly under Cromwell almost entirely. The land was given out to English settlers-part of it to the London Trade Guilds. In addition a considerable number of Scotch Presbyterians came over in the seveneenth century to escape the Duke of Landerdale's pressing invitation to glorify God in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh at the end of a hempen noose. The result was that as the incomers were Protestants and the natives, Catholies, the question of religion came to be regarded as the ground of quarrel. Indeed, it is the only point of difference that remains, and upon it is concentrated the whole legacy of hatred and bitterness arising from the usurpation-the hatred of the dispossessed Catholic Celts driven to starve on the barren wastes that the incomers wouldn't have, towards those who had robbed them of their homes-and the hatred of the Euglish and Scotch immigrants hemmed in on all sides by Irishmen, living in daily terror of massacre and a general up-

London, Oct. 15 .- You may have seen I rising. Consequently, while the Catholics the whole to endure each other-with a few odd outbursts-in Ulster religious animosity is very high. The bulk of the blame is with the Protestants. They refuse to let the matter drop. They are organized in what are called Orange Lodges-secret societies composed of a collection of fanatical ruffianly blackguards-"to hell with the Pope" demonstrators-who every now and then raise riots which frequently end fatally.

Belfast is the stronghold of Orangeism and the pure and simple unions are divided into Orange and Green divisions.

This Walker, whom the L. R. C. chose as their candidate whether affiliated to the Orangemen or not, had to comply with their prejudices to the extent of calling himself a unionist (in the political sense), that is to say, as opposed, (as all Orangemen are) to Home Rule. Now the great bulk of what are called progressive politicians take Home Rule as an axiom. Consequently there has been a big racket over this Belfast business. "Petering Pete" has remembered his suppressed Irish nationality at last and has come forth with a flourish of his shillelagh and demanded an explanation. He has got it. He was told that the L. R. C. had no program; that they have an open mind on Home Rule; that Walker said he was a unionist as expressing his opinion on a certain political question and not to denote membership of the Unionist party. You see he called himself a unionist, with a small letter. If he had called himself a Unionist, that would have meant that he was a member of the Unionist party; it would have involved a breach of the L. R. C. rule to which I have referred and then they would have dropped him. You see the delicate distinction, of course. This affair will do the L. R. C. a lot of harm in all the towns where there is a large Irish population.

The Irish nationalists of late have shown a strong tendency to support the L. R. C., not only out of love for labor or for fakirs, but for temporary considerations of political expediency. A strong section of the Liberal party led by Rosebery is sick of Home Rule and wants to drop it. They see no prospect of getting the bill through unless they abolish the House of Lords and they'd rather be out of power altogether than do that. The Irish on their part are combatting this tendency by supporting "Labor" men against Liberals with the view of putting the fear of death upon the latter. Hitherto the Labor men have always been dead sound on the Home Rule question, whatever their other failings have been. They've had the senseto see the necessity (to them) of the Irish vote. This will turn the Nationalists against them, besides dividing their WATCHER. own ranks.

Mistory of a Proletarian ... Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue. Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we 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 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 prominence. 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 People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages." Four of the stories of this series are now ready for delivery. They

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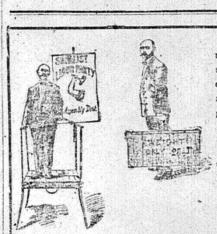
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MACHINERY VS. FARMHANDS

SCOTCH FIRM PROVES IT MORE PROFITABLE - EXIT FIVE FARM HANDS FOR ONE MACHINE.

(From the Edingurg, Scotland, Socialist.), admiration of all who saw it at work, I of the most successful types is the Ivel, the latest of which we illustrate.

This tractor has a two-cylinder petrol cost about £300. It is claimed that by half that of either horse or steam trae-

In addition to ploughing the Ivel moas cultivating, grasscutting, reaping and binding much cheaper than if horses are employed. The ordinary standard farm implements can all be used with the Ivel When the Ivel is not working in the

field it can be used for drawing a threshing machine, driving chaff-cutter mill, etc.; or if the farmer wishes to light his houses by electricity it will also

In a letter from Haddington the Marquis of Tweeddale says,"The Ivel agricultural motor has proved a complete success. It hauled the harvester up hill and down in a manner that elicited the

must begin to work at thirteen. That their daughters may be dainfily fed and clothed the daughter of the Worker leaves her home for the workshop and

the factory. That their daughters may be chaste and virtuous and valuable the the work of the Worker is trebled and daughters of the Workers walk the But a whisper has gone round among

The motor is slowly but surely taking did not plough much with it because our an important place in the sphere of double furrow plough was old and useagriculture as in other industries. One less, and by the time Hornsby's plough pected use. Owing to the drought the by laws that govern all other merchansawmill for the first time in the memory dise, consequently, when making up their engine of about 14 brake horse power; of the oldest inhabitant came to a standit runs on three wheels, two driving and still, there being only just sufficient, ers and ploughmen along with lubricant one steering; the total weight with the water to keep the supply of electricity oil and petrol. And why shouldn't they? tank full of water is 30 cwt, and the for the house. The motor was attached To them there is no difference whatever to the sawmill, and, to the delight of between a can of petrol and one plough its agency the cost of ploughing is but the sawmillers, drove it better than the man except the difference in price, and water. Then the supply of water gave the other important difference that laway still further till there was none for bor creates their profits. The point to the dyname. Again the motor came to be noticed is that the Ivel meter at one tor can do other agricultural work, such 'our rescue so that for the last two throws out 4 laborers and 9 herses, It months we have been entirely depending will be said that these 4 laborers will on the Ivel motor for our power. You may imagine what our plight would have been if we had not the motor to fall fact is these 4 laborers will drift townback upon when the water supply failed. I have only to congratulate myself on pete with the town worker, increase the possessing so useful a machine, and you for having invented it." Messrs Reffell Brothers, Staines have chine under capitalism throws men out

made the following report on their ex. of work and becomes a curse to the periments in ploughing on an average 21/4 (two and a quarter) acres a day:

Horses,-9 hours for ploughing 21/4 neres at 2s 6d, £1 2s 6d; 3 men at 3s 50d; 3 lads at 1s 3d; total, £1 14s 6d. Steam - Ploughing 214 acres at 12s £1 7s; cest of coal and carting coal and water, 11s 3d; total, £1 18s 3d.

Motor.-Plough 21/4 neres, 1 driver at 4s 6d; 1 ploughman at 2s 6d; Lubricant Oil, 1s; Petrol, 10s; total 18s; -(From the "Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.") [An eloquent report this is indeed. The

capitalist firm of Reffell Brothers recognize, as all espitalists do, that labor under capitalism is a commodity governed

SES JUST OUT SES Socialist Labor Party o Social Democratic An Italian pamphlet of 32 pages, the discussion of the difference being prefaced

by 14 pages devoted to a clear and careful exposition of the principles of Socialism \$3.00 PER HUNDRED.

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WE CAN SUPPLY accounts they class their laborers, drivget a job at making motors, but only the marines would believe that. The wards in search of work, there to comsupply of labor in the labor market and bring down wages. Thus every new maworking class. That is no fault of the machine, but is because the machines are the private property of capitalists who simply use the machines to exploit la ber, make profits, and get rich quick. The S. L. P. would not abolish the maclines. The S. L. P. would abolish the Capitalist Class and make the machinery the property of the working class to whom it rightly belongs. Then machinery would be used to satisfy human wants, to reduce the hours of labor and leave time for leisure and picasure for

all, and thus it would become a blessing

to mankind. The Socialist Republic

would then be here.

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THE COMING LABOR UNION

Magazine," October 26.1

The opponents of the Industrial Workers, numerous, varied and powerful though they be, will find themselves baffled in every attempt they make to a better cause. There was a time when stem the tide of new industrial organ-

These opponents, strange as it may seem, embrace, besides the capitalist istering medicine to a corpse." class and their "labor lieutenants," So- role they are now in at the federation cialists who profess to favor industrial unionism and trades unionists who profess to be class-conscious workingmen! An anomalous situation, indeed!

recognizes the class struggle, the Industrial Workers of the World, is opposed, and the American Federation of Labor, whose leaders deny the class struggle, is supported by men who call themselves Socialists and class conscious

But in spite of all this the Industrial Workers is the coming labor union in the United States and all the powers of capitalism and all the resources of its emissaries cannot prevent

The conditions are mature for it and the working class will embrace it and stand by it as they learn to comprehend its meaning and grasp its mission.

Three years ago when the Western Federation of Miners and the American Union, in national convention assembled, in Denver, struck the new trail of class-consciousness and declared in favor of independent political action along working class lines, the very thing Socialists had been clamoring for, the press of the Socialist party, almost solidly, instead of cheering the new departure and encouraging and supporting the movement, treated the matter coldly, or damned it with faint

These papers felt themselves committed to the American Federation of Labor and feared to offend the anti-Socialist organization.

Upon no other ground is such opposition to Socialist action by Socialist papers conceivable.

When the Industrial Workers of the

World was recently organized at Chicago the same Socialist papers fought the movement openly, or, what revealed the same antagonistic attitude, remained

These Socialist papers, smiling patronizingly upon the American Federation which repudiates and despises them, and frowning scornfully upon the Industrial Workers of the World, a truly class-conscious organization, have committed a grave mistake and appearances indicate they are beginning to realize it. The open opposition has died out and silence has taken its place. They have evidently heard from the rank and file. In any event it may be well for them to know that De Leon's bers of our party, because of his esponsal of the Industrial Workers.

That Socialists can still find it cor sistent to remain in the American Federation of Labor in the light of its fixed pro-capitalist policy is, I confess, in-

comprehensible to me.

Why do they not apply their peculiar logic to the political situation? The Republican and Democratic parties both sist mainly of workingmen. Why

The workingman who reasons in that way and attends Republican or Democratic conventions as a delegate is by Socialists set dewn as ignoramus or fakif, and yet that is precisely the atti-tude of certain Socialists with reference to the old anti-labor federation and the new working class union

The American Federation of Labor, which is simply an attempt to harmonize pure and simple trade unions that built up on tools long since discarded and on principles long out of date, is the enemy of working class solidarity. It is in control of the capitalist class. The Civic Federation and its personnel is sufficient proof of this

It leers at the class struggle.

Professing to oppose independent political action by the working class and even forbidding the discussion of po-litical questions, it connives with the political hucksters of capitalist parties in

This aggregation of one time labor organizations have veered about and are now thoroughly reactionary, and every inch of genuine working class progress from this time forward will have to be made in spite of them.

Would but Socialists remain away me the national convention of this ald federation the jurisdictional lightwould then have full play and strike and sever the flimsy bonds

[By Eugene V. Debs in Denver "Miners' | gether. The few Socialists serve the federation leaders in the valuable role of lightning rods to attract and divert the bolts of distintegration.

These Socialist comrades are on a cold

trail. Their misguided zeal is worthy of their efforts bore fruit, but that day is passed. They might as well spend their time, as Thomas Paine put it, "adminconvention is almost pathetic. Even the applause in the gallery is dying out. They are sadly out of place. They are in truth laughing stock-the footballs of The only national labor union that two by four fakirs that serve the canitalist class for their stereotyped dispatch reporting the annual kicking out of Socialism by the American Federation of Labor.

When the moon turns into green cheese will these Socialists succeed in converting the American Federation of Labor, honey-combed with capitalistic influences, into a revolutionary working class organization.

But in the meantime they are extremely valuable to the federation leaders, who would undoubtedly seriously regret to be deprived of their services.

The opposition to the Industrial Workers inspired by personal hatred for Daniel De Leon and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is puerile, to say the least. With all that has been said about the latter it has never been charged with being a capitalist annex and as for De Leon personally he is not an issue to be considered when choosing between a bona-fide labor union organized for the benefit of the working class and a bogus labor organization defended by every capitalist paper and supported by every capitalist politician in the land.

De Leon is sound on the question of trade unionism and to that extent, whether I like him or not personally, I am with him.

My personal likes or dislikes are secondary to my allegiance to the working

The choice is between the A. F. of L. and capitalism on one side and the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialism on the other.

The A. F. of L. is for the wages system; the Industrial Workers of the World for its abolition.

How can a Socialist hesitate in his hoice ar instant?

The A. F. of L. keeps the working class divided into trades which have ceased to exist; the Industrial Workers unites them into one compact militant body.

Which of these truly expresses the present industrial situation and which the statute contemplates giving a politiactually stands for working class solidarity?

As a member of both the Industrial Workers and the Socialist party I want to see one class-conscious labor union "Weekly People" is getting a harvest on the industrial field and one class-of new subscribers, including many memconscious labor party on the political field each the counterpart of the other and both working together in harmonious co-operation to overthrow the capitalist system and emancipate the workers from wage slavery.

> The Industrial Workers has made a sound beginning and at its next convention the work will be rounded out and The the organization fairly started on its

mission of proletarian emancipation.

The time has come to strike out boldly not turn them into the working class and cut loose from all associations that arties? The workingmen have a ma- are not with and for the revolutionary program of the working class. ANY PROFESSED LABOR ORGANIZA-TION THAT DOES NOT RECOG-NIZE THE CLASS STRUGGLE AND STAND SQUARELY ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF IT FORFEITS ALL CLAIM TO THE RESPECT OF IN-TELLIGENT WORKINGMEN: AND TO REMAIN WITH IT IS NOT TO HELP THE UNION GET RIGHT. BUT TO RISK PERSONAL CON-TAMINATION.

> The way to serve the working class through the A. F. of L. is to get out of it and leave the capitalist class and their henchmen in undisputed control.

The paramount question is the labor novement and working class victory. All other things-parties and unions included-are secondary.

Therefore, organization, economic and political, along class lines. Any organization that attempts to obscure these lines damns itself.

The Industrial Workers is right It has come at the right time sideration of beggarly "hand-outs" and it will fight its way to the front! It is asking no favors of capitalism and granting none; it is pandering to no organization and no man or set of men to curry favors; it stands squarely on the class struggle, defiantly challenging the capitalist class, relying only upon the awakening working class to rally to its standard and carry it to victory.

> The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

BEATEN TO A STANDSTILL.

Principles and Condensed Argument Upon Which the Volkszeitung Corporation's Attempt to Deprive the Socialist Labor Party of Its Name Was Knocked Out.

"The issue presented by the former Social Democratic party after it assumed the name of "Socialist" is an anomalous

"The statute is clear that no 'independent body' can take the name of a political party.'

But this is not the issue involved.

"Here we have a political body that polled the necessary 10,000 votes and became a 'political party' under a name that the highest court of the State has just ordered that party to drop on the ground that it was a fraudulent name. Thereupon that body now attempts to utilize its status as a 'polifical party' by assuming a name-Socialist-that is part, the first part, of the name of . present independent party in existence long before it-the Socialist Labor Party.

"A 'political party' can prevent an independent body' from assuming its name. If the former Social Democratic party is sustained in the contention that it is a 'political party,' despite the Court of Appeals having decided that its vote was obtained by a fraudulent name; if it is allowed to assume the name "Social ist party' on the strength of its having ecome a 'political party' under another name, AND IF IT IS SUSTAINED IN THE ATTEMPT TO DEPRIVE THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF ITS NAME by virtue of the right of a 'political party' to keep 'independent bodies' from taking its or any part of its name, then the status which the said Social Democratic party would have acquired under an illegitimate name would enable it to accomplish, by crook ed methods, what it could not otherwise have done by straight methods. - The former Social Democratic party could never have acquired the status of a 'political party' under the name 'Socialist party.' It could not have acquired that status because it had to start as an 'independent body,' and as such it would have been barred from assuming the name of 'Socialist' by reason of there being in continuous existence, since 1890, a party of the name 'Socialist Labor Party.' The priority of continuous existence of the Socialist Labor Party, then and down to last year a 'political party,' would have prevented the former Social Democratic party from assuming at that time the name 'Socialist.' It would have had to acquire the status of a political party under some other name. Can it be supposed that cal body the right to drop its old name and assume a new one to the injury of another political body in existence and long in existence? Can it be supposed that the statute contemplates such performance even in the case when, as in this instance, a right-giving status would have been acquired under a name pronounced fraudulent by the Court of Appeals? Such a construction of the stat-

"The impropriety of conceding to the former Social Democratic party the status of a 'political party' so as to assame the name of 'Socialist' and thereby and by virtue of its illegitimately acquired status as a 'political party' TO BE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO IN-TERFERE WITH THE NAME OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY would be all the more crass seeing, first, that the Socialist Labor Party can at the very worst, only technically be said to be an 'independent body': it is not a sporadic party: it was in existence before the said Social Democratic party sprang up: it was in existence before the present statute was enacted; and, since the statute, it has been regularly on the ballot every year, without a single exception, in state, municipal and national elections; and, secondly, seeing that the reason upon which the Court of Appeals suggested to the said party that it assume the name of 'Socialist' was the false impression that there was no political body of long standing named the Socialist Labor Party, and the further false impression conveyed to the Court by the said Social Democratic party that its name was 'Socialist party' elsewhere throughout the land. This is false; in Minnesota its name is Public Ownership party and in Wisconsin it is Social Democratic party.

ute is ribald

"Finally, the course adopted by the said Social Democratic party-first, to acquire political status under a fraudujest name; thereupon to seek to turn the status so acquired as a reason to assume part of the name of another party; and then to predicate upon this last usurpation a ground upon which to deprive the party, whose name it then tried to take. from using its own name-such a course is too slimily tortuous to be countenance ed. It deserves condemnation only."

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY'S CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF BUFFALO.

time for courtesies. We will leave all the boss. the hand shaking and compliments to the gentlemen of the Republican and Democratic parties. Those things are part of their business.

As a member of the working class and candidate of the working class party, bring to your notice some facts in the belief that you will, being practical men, carry your investigations further into social and political condition, and that this study will result in political action in the interest of the working class, These same facts have been presented to you before by the Socialist Labor Party, and while victory has not yet perched upon our banner, the trump ards are in our hands to be played in The leaven is working in the minds

of millions of working men. Reduced wages and increased price of living are telling their tale. Day after day jobs are getting scarcer, and when one is obtained the labor is increasing. The chances of steady employment are at a low ebb. Lay off are the order ofthe day. While, on the one hand, the wealth of the nation is increasing a thousandfold by means of improved machinery and methods, enabling the owners, the capitalists, to rise from mere millionaires into the control of billions yet, on the other hand, the producers of that wealth are being rapidly depressed into a hell of poverty and misery that makes the luxury of their masters stand out before them as a bitter mockery. This land, once our fathers' and believed by them to be the heritage of us their children, with all its natural wealth of mine and forest, field and quarry, has been expropriated by a few who, more powerful than the Feudal baron of old, hold the toiling millions of the nation in a slavery which makes the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" a ghastly farce. Worse still than this, those things solely the fruit of our toil and inventive genius; the factories, machinery, railways, all the means of producing and distributing wealth, have been plundered from us, the working class, and to-day lie concentrated into giant pools or trusts, and that we may keep the breath in our carcasses, we must go to these bread lords humbly begging for a chance to work. The rearing of stately mansions for the masters on the one hand and the herding of the workers into filthy tenement dens on the other; the throwing into unemployment of skilled workers through the introduction of highly improved machinery, and the increased slavery of our women and children, while we, the fathers, husbands, and brothers, starve in idleness, these evils and hosts of others that are eating the heart out of the working class, are the atoms of yeast that are fermenting in the minds of the millions of toilers of the land, forming a tidal wave of discontent which must sooner or later sweep the little coterie of plutocrats known as plenty thousands starve. As regularly the capitalist class from the backs of the useful producers, the working class. cur with appalling results to the work-The hopes and aims of the Socialist La-ring class. These facts prove the capbor Party are built upon the material italist class totally unfit to manage the interests and the manhood of American

Let the old political parties play out the farce. Their assurance is not as pass) that in 1907 or 1908, an industrial genuine as they would have you believe. depression will be upon us, such as the When the Republican party promises a world has never known, then, says he, ontinuance of prosperity, clean government and economical administration to the tax payers, and denounces the Democratic party as thoroughly corrupt; and when the Democratic party promises to give what the Republican party has failed to give, and, in its turn, calls the Republican party equally as rotten, the gentlemen of both parties fully appreciate the sneer of unbelief upon the faces of the working class. They realize that "you can't fool all the people all

Let the issues be what they have a mind to make them, yet just before election day we are appealed to by the Republican and Democratic parties as tax payers. Their argument runs something like this: We will give you cheaper government, that means lower taxes; we will give you municipal control of public utilities-still lower taxes, And the workers, forgetting that they are propertiless, and stand naked before the capitalist with nothing of their own but their labor power, have fought the political battles of their masters, and by that vote perpetuated this system which holds themselves, their women and children, in the bendage of wage slavery.

Lower taxes will not reduce house rent. Rent is regulated by the number of houses to be had and the number of people wanting them. Lower taxes simply increases the income of the landlord. Lower taxes on factories and machinery will not increase wages or reduce the

cost of the output any more than cheaper

gasoline for the employer's auto-car can

Fellow Workingmen:-There is no | They will only increase the profits of

Wages are not determined by taxes. The number of starving wage slaves competing for jobs in the open labor market regulate the cost of laborwages. The fewer jobs to be had and the more men wanting them (and labor saving machinery has to-day glutted the whole labor market) brings wages down to the point where the workers are glad to work for three scant meals a day and an extra undershirt.

Taxes are a capitalist issue. Taxes are the price the ruling class must pay for the right and power to govern and plunder the producers. .

Fight your own battles, workingmen, in your own political party.

There are two classes in society: the capitalist class who own the land and the tools for producing wealth, and the wage working class who own nothing and produce all. In the industrial hive they line up-the drones and the workers; the plunderers and the plundered; the consumers and the consumed.

Political parties reflect the material interests of these two classes. The Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties claim to represent the material interests of all the people, Impossible! No man can serve two masters. Capital's interests must be opposed to Labor's. The employer lives upon profits. The worker lives upon wages. Labor produces only so much wealth. The more the capitalist gets of it in profits the less labor retains in wages. There is Fall River Textile Workers, the Packers, las, Ariz., thirty-three; L. Ginther, Colothe conflict between the workers and the Teamsters, the Interborough strikers. rdao Springs, Colo., five; B. H. Willthe shirkers which must go on until Organized in craft unions, they strike, jams, Portland, Ore., nineteen; Bert either the capitalists have vanquished and all other craft unions in the same the workers and degraded us to the industry remain at work, breaking the point where we will no longer have the strike. When the packers of Chicago manhood to rebel, or until the hosts of labor, realizing their material interests porters, the ice and refrigerator men aid have taken in hand their giant powers on political and industrial field and over- industry? No, they were not in that thrown the parsitic capitalist class and proclaimed the co-operative commonwealth where every man who is able to work will have the right to work or The enemy hasn't the power. This is the

This, workingmen, is the issue of the party of our class in this municipal and in every other election, whether State or national. We have no reform salve to spread upon the bleeding ulcers of capitalist society. No good thing can come to us, the working class, until we have seized the complete powers of government to back up and enforce the material interests of ourselves, our women and children. The rampant graft and corruption of the Republican and Democratic representatives of the capitalist class in every office from the highest to the lowest has proven their moral incapacity to govern. The fact that, while we, the workers, have solved the problem of supplying all the wants of society, the ruling capitalist class have not and cannot solve the problem of feeding and clothing the producers, stands out conspicuously. In the midst of as the tides, great industrial panics ocindustries which we alone operate.

John Rockefeller tells us (and he ought to know, his class is bringing it to the government should provide work upon the public roads for the millions of toilers thrown out of employment. Will the capitalist government do this for us workingmen? Yes, we shall be on the public roads as in the past, as tramps and paupers. Because we have worked too hard-produced too muchtherefore we must starve. Have you voted for this workingmen? Then realize and line up on election day under the Arm and Hammer in the Socialist Labor

VOTE AS YOU STRIKE-FOR LA-BOR! Back up your might on the industrial field by your ballot, by placing the State powers, the courts and their injunctions, the police and their clubs. the militia and their rifles, in the hands we will abolish graft-more lower taxes; of your own class instead of in the hands of your enemy, to be used against

Yet this is not enough. Back up your ballot with your strike. The ballot in our hands is a toy which the masters allow us to use so long as we use it for them. A solid union of the working class upon the industrial field is necessary before unity is effective or can be accomplished on the political field Where a man stands on election day so will he stand every other day in the year and vice versa. Union men to-day go on strike against their slavery and when election day comes surrender all their power to the enemy. That they do this proves that they are not organized in a working class union. The American Federation of Labor is controlled by the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around. result in benefit to the wage workers. eapitalist class in Belmont's Civic Fed. Cal., eight; T. F. Dugan, Globe, Ariz., action be taken upon them.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS Co., 2-6 NEW READE ST. **NEW YORK**

eration. Witness the terrible defeats of three-two daily; J. R. Robinson, Houslabor during the last few years: the ton, Tex., seventeen; J. A. Leach, Dougwent on strike, did the engineers, the the packers in tying up the packing union. These other crafts broke the packers' strike. The employers did not. LA-BOR ALWAYS DEFEATS LABOR. trade scabbery of the American Federation of Labor which leads the workers into the shambles of the capitalist class every day in the year.

No indictment of the Belmont-Gompers capitalist Federation of Labor is complete without mentioning in the same breath its political shadow-the Social Democratic party, alias "Socialist" party. While claiming to represent the solidarity of labor on the political field, it sids and abets the Belmonts in dividing the workers on the industrial field. This they do for political support. Guilty of rank treason to the working class in supporting the A. F. of L. in its betraval of labor, it has, as a party, been guilty of treason time and again to its treasonable counterpart. One instance will suf-

During the tailors' strike of Buffalo in 1902. Louis Slotkin, member of the tailor's union and a leader of the Social Democratic party, was doing work for a firm which was being picketed by the union. During the strike a fire broke out in Slotkin's establishment and goods belonging to E. P. Burke, the employer struck against, were destroyed. The tailors' union expelled Slotkin, but the Social Democratic party did not even censure the scabbery.

This is only one of many instances which prove the S. D. P. or "Socialist"

The Socialist Labor Party is the political organization of labor and in its turn but the reflex of the industrial organization which seeks to organize the working class in a solid phalanx against the master class.

Workingmen, it is up to you to realize that the gentlemen for whom you are importuned to vote by the prostitutyour suicide-your treason to your class, ed public press will not and can not represent your interests. They are the creatures of the capitalist class and therefore, no matter what their pretentions may be, can always be depended upon to carry out faithfully and honestly the will and dictates of the capitalist class-your enemy. Therefore, I, a member of the working class and a candidate of its party, call upon you to support in every means within your power the economic organization of labor, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the political party which for fifteen years has battled unflinchingly and uncompromisingly for our class-the Socialist Labor Party.

Thos. H. Jackson

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

We are able to report better work for the week ending Saturday, October 28. A total of 257 subs for the Weekly People, and forty-three for the Daily People, a grand total of 300, were received. Of these 300 subs, 130 were sent in by eleven men as follows:

R. Kortum, St. Louis, Mo., thirteentwo daily; Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Texas, five: F. G. Horner, San Francisco.

Surges, Vancouver B. C., eleven-one daily; Fred. Fellermann, Hartford, Conn., five; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O.,

While, perhaps, everyone cannot do as well as these men have done, yet everyone can do something, and it is concerted steady effort that counts.

The Daily People should have a wider circulation, all over the country. We are improving it right along; and comrades who would be abreast of events a they take place should read the Daily edition. You can get it three months for one dollar.

We have a couple of complaints to make. Sections have been asked to report names and addresses of agents for the Weekly People. A half dozen have done so. We wish to have the list accurate and trust those who have not done so will respond with agents' names the coming week.

The next complaint is an old timer. Some comrades persist in mixing up all kinds of business on one sheet of paper. If you have business with the various departments here it is all right to send the money in one money order, but put the different business items on separate sheets of paper.

We are sending to Sections copies of Weekly People mailing list. Look after the expiring subs and send in new ones.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

As the campaign draws to a close orders for purely election time literature fall off. During the week ending October 28, Section New York County took 10,000 leaflets and Section Richmond County, 2,000. The Cleveland Lahor News Company ordered 2,000 of the Debs-De Leon leaflet. Paul Vetter, of Youngstown, Ohio, took one dollar's worth of leaflets.

Pamphlet orders were as follows: Passaic County, N. J., fifty "Burning Question" in Jewish; B. H. Williams, General Organizer, \$8.50 worth of assorted pamphlets: Section Tacoma, Wash., 100 pamphlets, and Section Newport News, Va.; 100 of the Buzz Saw series. Section Boston took ten "Value, Price and Profit"; R. Clausen, Somers, Mont., sent for pamphlets to the value of

Cloth-bound books: H. A. Santee, seven of the Sue stories: I. S. Weinberg, one "Capital"; W. Bonstein, "Woman," by Bebel; F. A. Uhl, one "Wage, Labor and Capital," and two "Ideal City."

Don't overlook the importance of the Sue books as a means toward self-education on the history of the race they are invaluable. Four of the Sue series are in print, others are in manuscript and it depends on you how soon they can be gotten ont.

The "Paris Commune, 1871," by Lissagary, is a cloth-bound book of 500 pages, which we sell for fifty cents. It is well worth reading.

De Leon's address on the "Preamble of the Industrial Workers" is ready in pamphlet form. It is a book of fifty pages for five cents a copy. In this address De Leon has expounded most clearly and logically the principles of Industrial Unionism, & This book should be widely circulated.

We have left a very important item to the last. Statements of accounts due have been sent out to organizations in arrears, and we ask that immediate Tel. 129 Franklin

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& to the limitations of this office To thendents are requested to keep a inclos of their articles, and not to expect and to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST	STATES:	UNITED
In 1888		2,058
In 1802		21,157
In 1896		36,554
In 1900		34,191
In 1904		34,172

Hear a word, a word in season, For the day is drawing nigh, When the Cause may call upon us, Some to live and some to die! He that dies shall not die lonely, Many friends have gone before, He that lives shall bear no burden Greater than the load they bore. William Morris.

BEATEN TO A STANDSTILL

The name of the Socialist Labor Party will appear on the ballot this year, and it is safe for all future time. The Valkszeitung Corporation's party has been to a standstill; its tortuous scheme to deprive the S. L. P. of its full name is foiled; and all the Timbooctoo iolliefications that it started and that its Timbooctoo parrots repeated, concerning the finish of the S. L. P. on the ballot, have run into water.

As has been explained before in thes columns, the S. L. P. cares not a rap under what name the A. F. of L. Volkszeitung Corporation's party sinks into its grave. When upon the inconsequential decision of the Board of Elections in this city the Volkszeitung Corporation dropped its mask, refused the flag of held out to it by the attorney of the S. L. P., started proceedings before the Secretary of State to deprive the S. L. P. of its name, and, counting its chickens before they were hatched, announced its certain victory, the S. L. P. promptly met war with war, and in short order knocked out the pretensions of the Timtopers. The Secretary of State's denow stands confirmed by order of preme Court. The S. L. P. is now trenched against any further atnots at monkeying with its name. here in this issue will be found the iples and condensed argument upon which the Socialist Labor Party success fully resisted and overthrew the latest intrigue of the A. F. of L. interests centered in the Volkszeitung Corporation.

DANGER AHEAD FOR RUSSIA. The titanic struggle of the masses of Russia against the autocracy of Czarism has, if the despatches report truly, entered upon a stage fraught with danger the aspirations of humanity that the Revolution is uttering. The danger in this instance does not arise from the mere clumsiness of the "general strike" as a weapon. The "general strike" starts from the premises that the machinery of production, together with all the rest of the wealth of the land, the stored foodstuffs included, are the rightful property of the present possessors; the "genera strike" cannot, accordingly, nor does it aim at aught but better conditions. Proeeding from such false premises; the general strike" ever gives the lie to the revolutionary aspirations that un derlie it. It can only aim at a composition, at a compromise. As a weapon of the Social Revolution, the "general strike" is, accordingly, a clumsy pon. The weapon of the Social Revoweapon. The weapon of the Social Revo-lution is not the "general strike", but the "general lock-out" of the capitalist ping class. The weapon of the "general lock-out" proceeds from the cor-rect premises that the land and the thereof are Labor's, and, so proceeding, it starts with possession. It thus safeguards the Revolution against being starved out. For the wielding of this weapon, however, only such organization will stead as the Industrial Workers of the World, the old International, contemplates. Such organization does not spring up in a day. Besides being work of laborious organizing efforts, it is the matured means for the attaining of matured purposes. The immature e-the emancipation of the Working Class-lies and ever lay latent in the "general strike." The latter weapon inadequate for the reasons above set forth, it has ever disappointed extreme expectations. Nevertheless, it serves the se of enlightening by pointing out purpose of enlightening of hoth its own imperfections and the broader aims of the Movement from which it springs, it is furthermore useful in that it may gain something. It is this latest possibility of the "general strike," now at its acme in Russia, and whose immediate aim is the abolition of litical autocracy, that is in danger, if possibilist Socialists? he despatches report truly.

hersky, an arch reactionist and obscurintist, and even Gen. Trepoff, the bloodthirsty executor of and improver upon Czaristic orders, are joining the Revolution. Whenever the Mescherskys and the Trepoffs join a Revolution the Revolution is in danger. Vainly will Watt on the collows if the lesson that their experience was meant to teach in history s lost to our own generation. When the uprising of the poor, led by Tyler, waxed to a menace, Richard II., the representative of the privileged class that Tyler's meet the insurgents, gave them the glad their leader, and, being fatuously accept-Merscherskys and Trepoffs become revolutionists it is time for the Revolution to be on the alert. Whatever there may be to be won in a revolution can only be endangered by the admission of such

Will the Revolution of Russia have equired the wisdom necessary for its protection at this hour of danger? or will it prove itself fatuous enough to allow itself to be Watt-Tylered?

A JOINT ANSWER.

The Hon. Algernon Rosicrucius Lee the employe and Mayoralty candidate of the Volkszeitung Corporation, having challenged the Hons. Wm. M. Ivins, Geo. B. McClellan and Wm. Randolph Hearst the candidates of the Republican, Democratic and Municipal Ownership parties, respectively, to a public debate, the three latter gentlemen are reported to have met, conferred upon the challenge, and agreed to forward a joint answer to the challenger. The joint answer is as fol-

Mr. A. R. Lee. "Illustrious Sirt

"Not slight was our surprise at the news you conveyed to us that you also are running for Mayor. Our strenuous campaign activity must have caused the fact to escape us. Nevertheless, great as was our surprise thereat, it was still greater when, upon ascertaining the principles of your employer and nomina tor, the Volkszeitung Corporation, we see you strike a posture of hostility towards us. Why should this be thus?

"The Volkszeitung Corporation holds and maintains with praiseworthy zeal, that the workingman pays taxes .- So do we; emphatically so. We may not be quite ready to accept that, since the Spanish War, the workingman's taxes have been increased at the rate of \$100 for each member of his family, as the Corporation's statistician, Herr Alexander Jonas, pretends. But that is a matter of detail upon which we should not split Upon the principal fact we are agreed: the workingmen pay taxes.

"The Volkszeitung Corporation holds that progress must be made by palliatives, and its municipal platform declares in favor of gradual municipalization .- So do we; precisely so. Moreover seeing that the workingmen pay taxes and seeing that, in the measure that municipal franchises are municipalized, the burden of taxation is lighted from the shoulders of the taxpayer, we, the undersigned trio, are, at least on these two heads, fully in accord with both the methods and the aims of the Corporation, and the Corporation is in accord with us.

"Nor are the vital points on which we fraternize exhausted by these two and leading heads. We fraternize on many other, indeed, on all vital points. For ism. The Corporation holds that to bore from without' the A. F. of L. is mortal sin, and it holds that those who do so, especially if they 'raise the lid' from the A. F. of L. pot, more especially if they organize what they call 'class-conscious' Unions, are 'scabs,' 'DeLeonite disrupters' and should be thrown upon the streets to starve.-Need we assure you, illustrious Sir that them are our sentiments to a T?

"We need not multiply examples. You call yourself a Socialist. We believe you; aye, we know you are! By these tokens we are Socialists also. Does it behoove Socialists to present the unseemly spectacle of disharmony among themselves? Is it not more becoming for us' to present a united front to the common enemy, those unspeakable impossibilists, that weed-like stubbornly unpresumes to maintain that the workingman is not plundered by taxation but is plundered in the shop; that denies that municipalization will be of any benefit to the working class; that vilely asserts municipal issues are only 'politicians' tricks'; and that, logically enough from their unpractical premises, makes the life of the A. F. of L. leaders a burden by giving its aid to such monstrous conceptions as the L. W. W.? Should you not rather throw the weight of your mighty intellect jointly with us against that S. L. P. that we all hate with the hatred of all sane, safe, practical and

short a resident here to be informed upon the calumnies that are rife in our city. We desire to save the spotless character that you brought with you from the land of Minnehaha. Evil tongues have it that the Volkszeitung Corporation is Tyler and his lieutenants have expired in politics for business only-some call it peesiness'-and that it set up its political party only as a tender to secure advertisements, which the Impossibilism of the S. L. P. interfered with. We know this is foul calumny. But do you realize that your consenting to figure as the Movement had risen against, rode out to | Corporation's candidate will give a color to the further calumny that you, the hand, joined them, offered himself to be Corporation's employe, are but a stoolpigeon for the Corporation's business' ed, led them to the gallows. When the If you had a ghost of a show to be elected the matter might look otherwise; as things are, a strong color is given to the stool-pigeon roorback.

"In view of all this, illustrious Sir, and anxiously wishing to save you the triple mortification of losing your character, of cutting a ridiculous figure at the polls, and, above all, of injuring the cause that all of us safe, sane, practical and possibilist Socialists have at heart-in view of all this we, the undersigned trio, have agreed to propose to you, jointly with your running mate, the Hon. Morris Braun, that you come over to us. We promise you a hospitable reception. You have said yourself that we are honest; as to Mr. Morris Braun, we can assure him that he will find in our camp many friend who esteems him highly, having more than once weighed and never found him wanting-ever finding him safe, sane, possible, above all practical,

"As an evidence of the harmonious feelings, which, despite outward appearances, bind us, the undersigned trio, together, we have agreed among ourselves that if you and Mr. Morris Braun accept our proposition, we shall not wrangle about your possession, but will toss pennies for you."

The above joint answer, the tapped wires say, has been signed and sealed by the Hons, Ivins, McClellan and Hearst and been delivered to the Hon. Algernon Rosicrucius Lee.

SENSE AND NONSENSE OF LAW-SONISM

In his open letter to John A. McCall President of the New York Life Insurance Company, Thomas W. Lawson enu merates the scoundrelisms of the Presidents and Directors of the big life insurance companies, and proceeds to say:

"I knew when I began my story that the big life insurance companies were in the hands of grafters and thieves, JUST AS ARE THE GREAT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND BIG CORPORA-TIONS AND TRUSTS."

This is sense. Every sane man must dmit that if as searching an investigation were made into any or all of be factories, railroads, mines or what not, essentially the identical revelations would be made that are now being made in insurance. Theft, perjury, arson, forgery, in short the violation of all laws human and divine would be unearthed. The capitalist is an enthusiastic "protector of property"-of the property that he steals; he is a lyric singer of morality-of the morality that he knows of only in the breach, not in the observance; he is a rigid upholder of "law and order"-of the law and order that will terrify the oppressed against looking into his felonies: he is a devout religionist-of the religion that will bless the damnedest error and approve it with a text. Investigate them, and none could escape conviction, if not the halter. By indicating as much in his open letter Lawsonism proves itself sensible.

But what stuff and nonsense is that which appears in the same open letters What nonsense is the effort to establish "a system under which policy holders would be safe"! Policy-holder is a term that implies individual insecurity. Individual insecurity is a condition that implies a social stage of barbarism. In the barbaric stage of society individual insecurity is a feature for the reason that at that stage of society production can not be ample enough to guarantee well being to all. Under such conditions the insurance scheme springs up. Under a civilized system of society, such eradicable Socialist Labor Party, that as is possible to-day, production can be so ample, and progressively ample, that the worry for the future, implied in "policies" and insurance, is no longer necessary. Capitalism holds society back: capitalism hampers the productive powers of society; it is capitalism that renders the patch-work of insurance and policies a requisite. What nonsense to keep up the patch-work! What mental inanity is the notion to render the patchwork "safe"! What supreme folly is it not to devote time, energy and genius to check the evil consequences of a wrong! The thing to do is to abolish the wrong itself.

Saving breeds the miser and the thief. the despatches report truly.

"Illustrious Sir, in your recent and Where abundance is impossible, such made of the The despatches report that Prince Mest distant Minnesota home you surely had terial conditions raise saving to a virtue. Party.

Where abundance beyond the dreams of man is possible and within reach, the former virtue becomes a vice, and to nurse it is, to say the least, nonsense. The sense of Lawsonism must be supplemented with the constructive sense and aspirations of Socialism. Civiliza tion demands not the pinching that is implied in "policies"; civilization de mands the beart's and soul's and mind's expansion that comes from abundance.

McCLELLIAN ECONOMICS.

"The payment of the mortgage tax", said the Tammany candidate for Mayor, at a recent Tammany rally in the Twelfth Congressional District, "the payment of the mortgage tax falls on every man, woman and child of the city who pays rent; it affects the person who lives in a hired hall bedroom, as much as the man who hires the largest Fifth avenue store or hotel". Mayor McClellan also said, at the beginning of the campaign, that this was to be a campaign of education. The Mayor is keeping his word. His economic utterances furnish the occasion for education, with himself as the horrible example.

If the mortgage or any other tax falls upon the rent payer, then rents would rise or fall according to mxation. The fact, however, is just the opposite. It is not the tax that sets the pace to the rent it is the rent that sets the nace to the tax: rents do not rise because taxation rises, it is taxation that rises because rents rise; the size of rents is not the consequence of taxation, taxation is the consequence of the size of rents. This fact, which any report of rents and of taxes proves beyond cavil, is a cannonshot that hits both the Single Tax and the "workingmen-pay-the-taxes" theorists amidships. It founders the Single Tax theory in that it proves that capitalist society, if left alone and not scared by revolutionary Single Tax firecrackers, s by the very law of its existence drifting towards Single-Taxism and thereby eating the heart out of the landlord, instead of the landlord being the one who is eating the heart out of the Capitalist Class. It founders the "workingmenpay-the-tax" theory in that it furnishes a strong illustration of the Socialist Labor Party position that taxes come from the plunder that the property-holder levies upon the plundered-from the increased rent, that the landlord racks the tenant, comes the increased tax that the capitalist state levies upon its beneficiar ies for the protection of their stolen goods.

Mayor McClellan is said to be a gentleman of varied accomplishments. If he honestly believes that the tax on funds of the policy and stockholders, and accomblishments. If political economy is of the concern within three years, he one of the Mayor's "forts", like the also said that his concern was a "benetalking of "Tuscan Italian" to the volent" affair. Evidently you, Sir, behe big capitalist concerns, whether they Neapolitan laborers of Spring street, and long to the fraternity of "missionaries" the talking of "choice German" to the of which President McCurdy is now a Association of Grocery-dealers who are extensively of the class that in Germany is designated as "Kaffer"-if, indeed, political economy is one of the Mayor's else owing to Christian prejudice, we case, the Mayor approves himself the Hearstic and Volkszeitung parties' com-

> Dawses. Let the facts be known and fiery untamed capitalist.

Did Jerome approach Murphy or Murphy Jerome? is one of the momentous questions of the campaign. Just how the settlement of this momentous question is going to increase wages, reduce hours, or abolish the labor market. ingmen are getting excited over it. Socialists should wake them up, and show them how they are being hypnotized to their own undoing.

of wind-jamming. Then the workingmen who were thrilled by eloquent denunciations and stirred by moral appeals, will as far as they are concerned, with disthrough a well-booted toe. History will more idiotic than to oppose that. repeat itself once more. Don't permit it to do so with you. Vote for the party Where abundance is impossible, such ma- of the working class—the Socialist Labor

AN OPEN LETTER

Daily People Office, New York, Oct. 28, 1905. Mr. Marcus Feder.

Cleveland, O. Dear Sir :--

ing of what you call the injustice done your firm by this office in commenting upon the strike of your stogie employes "without inquiry", was received to-day. To judge of the accuracy and reliableness of your statements with regard to mafters that we have no personal knowledge of, by matters of which we do have personal knowledge, your striking employes must be right and you must be wrong. There is no foundation in truth in your statement that The People made any comments on the strike in your shop. The article you refer to was a two-column article, one column and-a-half of which was a reprint of your own article in the "Hebrew Banner" against your employes on strike, and only half a column containing their answer. Not a word of comment by The People. Enlightened and our general opinion of the employing class fortified by your false charge against The People, we are now

ready to indulge in comment. You claim fairness. Your conduct convicts you of unfairness. You saw no wrong in your filling one column and-ahalf of the "Hebrew Banner" with your own side of the story only; you see no wrong in that paper's publishing your charges and the bouquets that you generously shower upon yourself, without that paper's "making any inquiry"; but your righteous wrath, your injured sense of fair play is indignant at having another paper publish a communication of your employes, notwithstanding that communication was so fair as to give you first the floor by publishing your own tirade against them, and then taking up only one-third of the space to answer you. Such is the "fairness" that the canitalist has for the workingmen-full rights for himself, the denial of any for

The false pretense of unfairness, so completely exposed above, illumines your pretenses concerning your establishment being set up "for the benefit" of your employes; concerning its being set up in order to provide employment for your fellow Russian Jews, who, you claim, labor under such prejudices from gentile employers that they can not get work; finally concerning your "emphatic" declaration that you are "not opposed to organized labor". As to the claim that your establish

ment is a benevolent institution, that has a familiar sound. President McCurdy of the Mutual Life, just convicted of having played fast and loose with the mortgages would come from the tenant, of having benevolently drawn, he and then political economy is not among his two other near relatives, \$3,000,000 out convicted member.

As to your claim that your fellow Russian Jews could get work nowhere

many accomplishments, then he is a boldly venture to say that you know betfraud, and is trying to enlist workers' ter. The capitalist knows no creed, race sympathy for shirkers' troubles. In either or color. To him all workingmen are alike. All he looks for is human marrow peer of his Republican, Democratic, to suck up, and live in clover. Jewish marrow tastes as good as Christian marrow to the Christian capitalist, and Christian workingman's marrow is as "To hell with platitudes", shouted the toothsome as Jewish workingman's marfinancial genius of the Beef Trust, Ex- row to the Jewish capitalist. Neither ficial return, issued only a few weeks of Venezuela, in order to promote its incares a rap for the creed or nationality Dawes, in answer to a Nebraska bank of the marrow. When you set yourpresident's attack on "predatory wealth". self up as a Jew philanthropist, you So say we all of us. Platitudes are did so simply with the hope to lure the unnecessary; facts innumerable abound helpless and confiding Russian Jews so on all sides wherewith to condemn the that you could exploit them more readily. Their present rebellion simply means platitudes will be the last resort of the that they have discovered your trick. As to your protestation of love and

affection for organized labor, "PROVID-ED IT IS INTELLIGENTLY GUIDED", we believe you. From the veriest cockroach boss up to the well rounded capitalist, up further to the Trust magnate and still further up to the Czar of Russia as the top-notch exponent of usurpais not obvious; yet thousands of work- tion-they all hold the identical language. All dote, simply dote, with a doting that is doteful, upon the organization of their victims-PROVIDED THE SAME BE INTELLIGENTLY GUIDED. The proviso never fails. The organiza-The oratorical feats now being so lib. tion of their victims never must be of erally indulged in by the candidates of that unintelligent nature that demands the capitalist parties, will prove, after the abolition of usurpation and exploitelection, to be merely extraordinary feats ation. To demand that is the acme of lack of intelligence, and being so unintelligent the exploiting class can, of course, have no love for such organizacontemplate the usual negative results, tions. They have love only for the organizations captained by the Gomperses gust. Once more, as oft before in past and the Morris Brauns: such organizayears, will they then request some one tions are supremely intelligent: it is the to bestow upon them all the physical height of intelligence (sic), to allow onechastisement that can be administered self to be plundered. Nothing can be In conclusion, Sir, we recommend to you

that you accept the open chanllenge, issued to you by your striking employes, that you dehate the question in public therefore, prevail.

with them. In the measure that you con sider the Gompers, which means your methods intelligent and just, in the measure that you consider yourself a perambulating lump of charitableness,in that measure you should be anxious to throw public light, by public debate upon your own "philanthropy", "religi-Yours of the 25th instant, complainousness" and "intelligence" and upon the corresponding badness of "organized labor, unintelligently led".

Yours Respectfully,

ED. THE PEOPLE. P. S. - As we go to press a despatch eaches us that the "organized labor, unintelligently guided" of your employes has beaten you. We urge you now all the more to debate the question in publie with your employes. Capitalist "or ganized labor", or "organized labor in telligently guided" is in grave danger.

The social development born of cap

ED. THE PEOPLE

italism, is upsetting old ideas along with old economić institutions. An intellectual transformation results from the industrial one, and men change their mental furnishings together with their economic status, in consequence thereof. These conditions have given rise to whole schools of writers. These publish magazines, "for those who think." These magazines are wondrous productions. Mainly critical, written with vigor, and presided over by men and women much-given to self-advertisement and a wholly disproportionate individualism, they leave the impression of a brilliant erraticism, combined with a shallow and impotent anarchism. That they are wholly unfit to cope with the situation confronting society in its transition from Capitalism to Socialism, is made manifest by the recent suggestion of one of them. This suggestion would make it a crime for a man to have a multi-income, that is, to collect dividends or salaries from more than one corporation This "multi-income graft," as it is called. is denounced "as being fundamentally the cause of the economic tragedies of our epoch." This suggestion is unfortunate. It takes no cognizance of the fact that in modern times a man's income depends on his ownership or nonownership of the means of production and distribution (factories, mines, railroads, etc.); and that consequently any change in income, any suppression of "the income graft," must first be brought about by a change in such ownership But this the suggestion does not propose to do. It would have the ownership of the means of production and distribution continue as heretofore, with the capitalist class. Under these conditions the capitalist who owns stocks and bonds in a variety of corporations can continue to collect many dividends and salaries un disturbed. Thus, though the suggestion makes a pretense of dealing with a cause. and abolishing it, it is really considering an effect and tinkering with it. Only under Socialism, with its social ownership of the means of production and distribution, can income be regulated in a manner that will insure equity and progress. Until then, save us from the magazines "for those who think," pub-

W. R. Lawson, writing in the "Bankers' Magazine" on new English securities says, anent the short life of small stock companies:

lished by those who think they think.

"Talk about infant mortality in the slums of our great cities, it is absolute longevity compared with the death rate recorded at the companies registration his asphalt trust was engaged in creatoffice at Somerset House. The latest ofago, shows an annual average of about 4,000 companies in the United Kingdom | ing at first blush; but there is nothing and 2,600 disselved. The actual number last year (1904) were 3,831 and 2,585 respectively. Two out of every three joint-stock companies launched proved amply testify. Had George III. encoura failure."

Thus, in these days of large concentrations of capital, not only is the way of the small capitalist hard but so also is that of the small corporation.

There are a large number of people following the insurance investigation with breathless interest. They expect it to result in the conviction of several prominent capitalists. These poor folks are doomed to disappointment. It is rumored that the investigation will end in condemning some of the inconsequential doings of the companies, while granting them greated power in the matter of investments by means of trust companies. That which is now considered irregular and unlawful, will be made proper and legal. To legalize its own acts in accordance with the requirements of its own evolution, has ever been the course and the prerogative of Capitalism. The insurance companies will prove no exception to the rule.

The new pure food bill is reported ready for Congress. Later reports will show that Congress is ready for the new pure food bill. That measure will not be permitted to pass in its present form. Adulteration is necessary to the preservation of capitalist profit; and will,



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER TONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM-From what you say about the old parties, I judge that you will not vote for either.

BROTHER JONATHAN-Neither I

U. S .- Then you will vote for the Socialist Labor Party? B. J. (testily)-No, sir!

U. S .- Why not?

B. J.-Because I have no guarantee that they will not sell me out, just as the Republicans and Democrats have

U. S .- You haven't?

B. J.-No. Have you any guarantee

be bribed as the Republicans and Demo crats are, and sell us out?

U. S.-Oh, I see.

B. J .- You agree with me?

U. S .- No, I don't know of a single Democratic or Republican politician who was ever bribed-

B. J .- What, you don't? U. S .- No, I don't know of a single

to the working class. B. J .- To the working class?!! U. S .- Yes. Only such selling out as is in favor of the working class is worth

Democratic or Republican politician who

was ever bribed and thereupon sold out

considering. B. J .- I don't know either of any of them who has ever sold out to the work-

U. S .- And that is the only point to consider. They may be bribed among themselves, and may sell out to one another, but they never sell out to the working class. They are unbribable in that respect.

B. J.-Guess' that's so.

ing class.

U. S .- Consequently, for the same reason that they don't, the Socialists won't The Democrats and Republicans represent the capitalist class, and never sell out that class; the Socialist Labor Party men represent the woking class and they won't sell out the class. That is my guarantee. Do you want any bet-

B. J .- No. But is that all?

U. S .- I have another guarantee. By the constitution of the Socialist Labor Party, no candidate can run for office unless he places his resignation in the hands of his organization. The moment his conduct is not approevd he can be yanked out of office. Do you want more,

guarantee than that? B. J.—That's complete.

U. S .- With the old parties, once elected, the official is boss. With us he remains our servant

The testimony of General Greene, that ing revolutions against President Castro terests in that country, appears astoundunusual about it: revolutions with economic motives are not without historical precedent, as the United States can aged American manufacture, commerce. banking and land tenure, instead of attempting to limit the thirteen colonies to agriculture, all in the interest of English capitalism, there would have been no necessty for creating a revolution against him. As it was, the free and untranimeled development of the colonies compelled his exit. He had to go. The only trouble with General Greene is that Castro is not George III., thanks to the present political and economic condition of Venezuela, which tells for and not against Castro. Elwell the sculptor, in combatting the

"Morganization of art by inartistic and autocratic millionaires," betrays his ignorance of the fact that art, religion, law, education, politics, etc., are only the reflex of "the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange," and that, seeing that this is Morganized, it logically follows that they must also be. A little Socialism goer a great way in understanding Capitalism. The possession of it would save the Elwells frame stubbing their toes against td above burt. Drop in

Watch the label on your p. he en-will tell you when your subscr pires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

CORRESPONDENCE #~~ S~#

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED, NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICA-TIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

A MAN OF DEEDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Inclosed please find money order for \$16.50 to pay for thirty-three yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People as per J. A. Leach. Douglas, Ariz., October 21.

OHIO INVADED BY PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People-We had, as any one would think at first look, a curious happening in Youngstown. Two of our Pennsylvania comrades came here on Wednesday from Braddock, Pa., and at once laid siege to the Youngstown pure and simple and all other fake kinds of craft and graft organizations with the result that on Sunday, the 22nd, we organized a local of the I. W. W. with 27 names on our charter; bad weather on two evenings spoiled our plans but we concluded to keep Markley here for another week and use him at the meetings of the pure and simple tin workers; and we expect to get at and organize the Cabinet Steel plant. The S. P. here have given us a clear field so far, and I think it is wise on their part, as we are holding forth every evening weather permitting. We will brook no infringement on our rights and I think Markley's style removes all doubt as to what is in store for intruders. We will get a hearing at the Tinners' Union on Thursday evening and are laying plans for the Cabinet Steel workers with hopes of landing them in the I. W. W.. Newcastle and Sharon, Pa., will be organized in the I. W. W. in the near future.

L. C. Covert. Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 23.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN MEXICO. To the Daily and Weekly People:-

The El Paso (Texas) Times publishes the following:

"FIREMEN'S STRIKE ENDS.

"Monterey Branch Employes Return to

"Accept the Alternative Rather Than Leave the State-Nearly All of the Men Are Reinstated Under Old Con-

"After being granted three days in which to return to work or leave the State, the Mexican Central firemen at Monterey accepted the former alternative and return I to work under the old

"All trains are now running on schedule time on the Monterey branch and no further trouble is looked for. The cause of the strike was for an increase in wages, and for the reason, it is said, that the firemen did not approve of the kind of coal that was being used on the

"All but a few of the former firemen have resumed their old places and it is understood that the road will take them

"No effect of the strike was felt on the main line or other branches of the system and trains of all classes have been moving on schedule time."

which causes me to make the following

Internal Mexico to a great extent is feudalistic, but the clipping from the El Paso (Texas) Times, of recent date indicates that evolutionary forces are at work in the land of Manana, and that Peabody and Colorado have a formidable rival in Governor Reyes. His method of deporting striking Mexican Central firemen is strictly up-to-date, and in line with the ideas of A. F. of L. "unionism" and the Citizens Alliance of Colorado and elsewhere.

The firemen on the Tampico Branch, and elsewhere on the system, of the Mexican Central Railway, are Mexicans, but were inspired by the American invasion with a longing for better conditions, hence the strike. Governor Reyes, true to the instincts of the ruling class, knowing what he was there for, suppressed the strike in the interest of American and English bond-holders.

But Governor Reyes has failed to suppress the aspirations of the Mexican working class, and when that class begins to clear away the rubbish of its economic and religious superstitions there will be a shivering time for the capitalist class in Mexico.

The Mexican States of Sonora and Chihauhua are to day virtually controlled by American mining and railroad capfronts, and where the capitalist goes Party. made in spoes a labor question which from the 1 of its toil.

leged fed ' Fraternally, A. S. Doyler.

Finlay, Texas, October 19.

______ THAT'S THE WAY!

To the Daily and Weekly People I have heard so much second hand testimony regarding that hoary-headed old sinner, Comrade De Leon, that I have decided to let him bear witness for himself. I know of no better way of judging a man. Enclosed please find money order for 50 cents to cover my subscription to the Weekly People for one year.

I am a member of the Socialist party Local New Orleans, and next Friday night we debate Local Omaha's resolution to endorse the I. W. W. Think our Local will second the motion to submit to referendum by a large majority.

No; the Berger crew doesn't own the Socialist party yet.

Covington Hall. New Orleans, La., Oct. 21.

I. W. W. CAPMAKER ASSAULTED. To the Daily and Weekly People:-While going from work I passed Woodward avenue. I noticed a fight. After looking closer I saw L. Goldberg, a capmaker and member of the I. W. W., surrounded by about forty or fifty other capmakers, shopmates, by the way, all trying their best to get a punch at him and succeeded in giving him a bad beating. He was walking home quietly, as usual, when a capmaker, without any warning whatsoever, struck him a blow from behind. This was the signal to the other fellows to start at him from all sides.

Goldberg agitates for the I. W. W. and because they cannot get him out of the shop they try to get revenge by using force. He has taken out a warrant for several of the men that struck him. He got the worst of the fight because he was all alone and was attacked without any warning by a mob. But he managed to hold on to the one that started the row and gave him a good licking, besides having him arrested.

Otto Justh. Detroit. October 20.

THE COMING OF WINTER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Winter is approaching. Only a few more weeks and again we shall find ourselves surrounded by snow and ice, by the solitude of frost and the tempest that sweeps down upon us from the polar regions. Winter means much, very much, to the workingmen and workingwomen. It is a period of hardship and suffering for many,

The increase in the cost of living has almost doubled, while, in many cases, the income is smaller, or the means of subsistence have been cut off altogether by enforced idleness.

In winter more than ever does the workingman feel his dependence. The rich have their pleasures notwithstanding the fact that nature is so severe. Let the wind hewl: let it increase its blasting velocity into a storm-when nature in all her severity breaks loose, when trees, tall trees, the giants of the forest, are uprooted and blown down like grass-then the rich will find comfort within their well-built mansions, or seek a change of temperature in other climes. The polar cold of winter only means to them a change of scene, of home, of sport-of a perplexity of mind, growing out of the inability to determine shown favor for the I. W. W. In the where to go next. But the poor, who afternoon the shop committee sent a noare exposed to the winter winds, who are crowded around the entrances of the Salvation Army begging for something When the notice came around to Geo. to eat-they do not welcome winters as Kirschner he took the above-mentioned a period of peace and pleasure.

Such is the case. We all see the difference in the life of the toiler and the idler. Only in the winter we see better than at any other season the great contrast between the two classes, as it makes impossible the hiding of social inequal- offices in the union, walted on the boss ities that summer more easily permits.

The Socialist Labor Party intends to abolish classes and their contrasts. It boss refused to do. wants to do away with the circumstances under which one class goes down morally, the other economically. Section Milwaukee of the Socialist Labor Party was all done in a joke. The chairman does it share towards the abolition of asked G. Kirschner: Are you a capcapitalism, which gives rise to these circumstances, and the rearing of the Socialist Republic in its stead. The members of it are active all the time, in the advancement of its principles and tactics. The effects of our increasing agitation begins to bear fruit. Our meetings are well attended. Several persons formerly members of the Social Democratic party, and a few who are yet members of that party, told the writer that they are going to join the Socialist Labor

Our Hungarian comrades have de-Would a settled until labor has the cided to leave the Hungarian Socialist Federation and become either members of the Socialist Labor. Party or form a any answer or any time to consider the loften. branch thereof. They have a membership of forty-six active workers. They mittee held a little meeting by them-

understand how to draw a large crowd | selves and then declared the strike, withto their entertainments. They realized \$154 at their last one, a part of which file. they donated to The People.

The Euglish branch has arranged a series of lectures for the coming winter. They will take place at the party headquarters, corner Third and Prairie streets, every first and third Thursday of the month. The readers of The People are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussion which follows the close of every lecture.

Let us be up and pushing. Let the approach of the cold weather be an incentive to great activity, in the interests of the working class, for then are the lines of demarcation between the working and capitalist classes more in evidence. Let us put up a vigorous agitatnat will hasten the day when the present winters in the life of the working class-with their hardships, misery and degradation-shall be gone forever!

Milwaukee, Wis., October 19.

H. B.

PUSHING THE I. W. W. IN INDIANA To the Daily and Weekly People-We have just begun to push the I. W. W. here at Hammond, Ind. W. T. Hall was with us the 18th inst.; result: three new members with the promise of several more for next meeting.

I am an S. P. man, in fact, secretary of the branch. The majority of the members are in favor of the I. W. W. Yours for the Social Revolution.

John Plummer. Hammend, Ind., Oct. 23.

"NO BLUFFS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:-At the last regular meeting held by Section Detroit S. L. P., Comrades L. Goldberg and S. Levy reported on the capmakers' strike which took place in the early part of this month; the comrades mentioned above are both members of the Capmakers' Union, and have requested me to give, or rather send, you a short history of the strike taken from various facts gleaned from those involved in this strike and which I give below:

On September 5, a committee of the Detroit local of the International Capmakers' Union, was sent to the shop of the Detroit Cap Company, to collect an assessment of \$4.00 from the members of the Capmakers' Union employed in that shop.

Geo, Kirschner, Dave Wolf, Sam Levy and three others refused to pay the above assessment at that time, stating that they did not have the required sum on hand. The committee told them that they would either have to pay the assessment or they would have to quit working, to which the men in question replied they would pay a little later on.

The committee then called a few men together and held a meeting in the toilet room, without notifying the rest of the men in the shop; the committee then returned to the shop and requested the boss to stop the work of those six men, which he refused to do, saving he did not care to mix up in the affairs of the union, but on being threatened with a strike the boss advanced the required sum for the men in question, in order to avoid any further trouble in the shop,

On September 23, Dave Wolf fastened a paper bearing the inscription of "No Bluffs" in Jewish characters on the wall, back of one of the men who, when he wasn't singing praises unto the Divine Sam Gompers and his A. F. of H-II. was knocking the I. W. W. and casting slurs and insulting remarks at Wolf, Kirschener and Levy who have openly tice around the shop notifying the members to attend a meeting that night. paper with the words "No Bluffs," and pasted it on the botton of the notice. which G. Kirschner claims was done in a joke, but the shop committee did not see it that way. They, the shop committee, and several others, who hold and told him to stop S. Levy and the other five men from work, which the

The matter was brought up at the meeting that night. G. Kirschner, being one of six men involved, stated that it maker? How long have you been in this country? When did you arrive in this In answer G. Kirschner said: What kind of monkey-business is this? Chairman: I've been elected chairman of this meeting to-night and I am the "king!" You have to answer all questions I ask.

A few days later the shop committee went to G. Kirschner and D. Wolf and told them they were fined, Kirschner five dollars and a day's lay off; Wolf ten dollars and three days' lay off. Kirschner and Wolf replied that they would appeal the case to the N. E. B., but the committee did not give them matter, simply ignoring them. The com-

out asking the sanction of the rank and

The strike lasted five and one-half days which resulted in forcing Kirschner and Wolf out of the shop. These men finally were expelled from the union without a hearing. They filed an appeal with the National Executive Board which was not answered.

D. Wolf has been a member of the C. M. U. for sixteen years, and G. Kirschner twelve years, and when there was any work to do or a battle to be fought on the economic field they were always in the front rank, always having the welfare of the organization first in their minds. They are now employed in a non-union shop and have become members of the I, W. W., thanks to the atrocious acts of a few "pure and simple" fakirs assisted by the greater fakirs of charges against Comrade Sam Levy (the nature of which I have not learned): also the following charges have been preferred against Comrade L. Goldberg. of the capmakers' local; first: that he is criminally carrying two cards of labor organizations, one the capmakers' card, the other, and here is where the crime comes in, a card in the I. W. W.; second charge: that all the members will be compelled to join the I. W. W. according to L. Goldberg's statement; third charge: that L. Goldberg has persuaded the members not to pay assessment into the Capmakers' Union, which is false; fourth charge: Goldberg consulted a lawyer on behalf of Kirschner and Wolf, in order to carry their case into the court in the shape of a suit for damages.

At a meeting of the joint executive committee of the stitchers and cutters, of which Comrade Goldberg is a member, the chairman declared Goldberg a traitor and told him to leave the room. Comrade Goldberg then got up and proceeded to walk out in a leisurely manner whereupon another member (a cutter) got up and said: If you refuse to meet with Brother Goldberg, who, in our estimation, has been and still is the straighest man in the trade, we refuse to meet with you. All the cutters who were present then walked out of the meeting room.

The above is about all I could get up to the present time. Will write again if anything important turns up.

Yours fraternally, Adolph Ahlers.

Detroit, Mich., October 19.

GILLHAUS IN SHAWNEE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-State Organizer Gillhaus was here. He did lots of good in showing up the labor fakirs. Some pure and simple unionists were hurt, but a great many admitted to me that Gillhaus spoke the truth. Through his speech I shall be able to secure a few subscribers for the Weekly People. Gillhaus began his address to about one hundred and fifty persons, and they gradually increased in number until over a hundred more were added. He held them all to the end, despite a great disadvantage in the shape of a nearby band.

Shawnee, O., October 21,

A POLITICAL LABOR FAKIR. To the Daily and Weekly People Last Sunday "The People's Forum," was opened for business. The speaker of the day was Windell, the President of the Yonkers F. of L., a branch of the great A. F. of L. During his speech he said that the strike has lost its efficacy and that unions must progress along new lines if their evolution is not to ston. He advocated the intelligent use of ballot in the interests of the workers. In brief, he made a speech such as a member of the Industrial Workers of the World or Socialist Labor Party would make. For this speech the Yonkers Federation of Labor voted Windell a vote of thanks.

But Windell either lacks the courage of his convictions or else his speech was merely a grand stand play; for in the Yonkers Herald of October 18 the following may be read: "Last night only a remnant of the

original Fifth Ward Republican club, was present at its meeting in the club's headquarters on Waverly street. J. B. Windell, president of the Yonkers Federation of Labor, made an address on Why Workingmen Should Vote the Republican Ticket.' He has been a machine worker for some time."

This kind of voting is worse than striking. It is a vote for the strike breaker-the capitalist class, as is a vote for any but the Socialist Labor Party.

Yonkers, N. Y., October 20.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-It was a great surprise to us to have won the speaker's stand, as our work (nineteen subs) certainly did not deserve such a prize. As we won it, however, we will accept it with thanks to the comrade donating the same; and we will see that it is put to good use and Fraternally. Frank P. Janke.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 17-

SELF-EXPLANATORY.

1 (Copy.)

Cleveland, O., Oct. 9, 1905. Mr. John E. Steiger, Hamilton, O. Dear Sir:-The Direct Legislation

League of Ohio is formed for the purpose of securing to the electors the power to initiate and veto legislation in accordance with the "State Bill of Rights." Realizing that you by your influence could very materially assist the people in this effort if you are elected Governor of the State at the next election, we very respectfully solkit a definite and early reply to the following question, viz., Will you if elected Governor of the State on November 7th next recommend to the General Assembly that it pass a resolution to submit to the voters of the State a constitutional amendment providing the national body. There are also seven for such Initiative and Referendum or People's veto on lines similar to the Rawson resolution (H. J. R. No. 29) of the 76th General Assembly, which received the support of a large percentage of the voters of the State.

We believe that a clear cut declaration in favor of the above will materially help your candidacy.

Very Respectfully Yours, The Executive Committee by E. W. Elwood, Secretary, 387 Hudstreet.

II.

Hamilton, O., Oct. 19, 1905. Executive Committee, Direct Legislation

League, E. W. Elwood, Secretary. Dear Sir:-Yours of the 9th received and contents noted. In regards to your request I wish to state that we of the Socialist Labor Party recognize that there is a class struggle and we are fighting along those lines. We believe in the emancipation of the working class by the working class, therefore, in working class politics and tacties and no confusion or compromise with any other political party. Not wishing to go into details of the principles of the League or the S. L. P., we emphatically refuse to accept any aid from your League on those grounds. Every workingman in the State of Ohio that is clear on the economic as well as the political question is a class-conscious voter. If he is a capitalist he knows how to vote. If he is a workingman he also knows how to vote. Therefore, we solicit no votes from any political party or League. I believe our candidates will get every vote that is coming to them that is class-conscious. Beyond that kind of a vote we want none because they are not backed by a voter that knows what he wants or will back

up what he votes. Yours Truly, John E. Steiger. 1124 Greenwood Avenue, Hamilton, O.

PATERSON CONTINUES GOOD WORK. To the Daily and Weekly People-Passaic County Section, S. L. P., continues its activity, holding regular weekly meetings at headquarters when not engaged in Party work or assisting the I. W. W. in agitation by advertising the economic branch in and out of the shop. During the past week we have been principally engaged in advertising a meeting called for to-night to organize a local of Ribbon Weavers.

Since last writing we have held one street meeting addressed by Comrade Woodhouse.

R. Berdan.

WAGES AND DOINGS IN CANADA. To the Daily and V Under the heading of manufacturing industries the Dominion of Canada gives the following figures for the eight principal cities of the Dominion of Canada-Gross value of product, \$183,740,261-Number of employes, 122,354-Amount paid in wages, \$46.948,785. This gives an average wage of say \$400.

It may be that the munificence of this last-named sum has struck the Canadian High Commissioner in London, Lord Strathsome, as being the resultant of the irresistable forces of pure and /simpledom: he therefore communicates with Mr. James Simpson, Secretary-Treasurer of the "Labor Temple" here, to the effect that he, recognizing the magnificence of the work which pure and simpledom as exemplified in the Labor Temple is seeking to accomplish, desires to donate \$1,000 to assist in the "worthy cause." Of course this windfall will cause

Mr. James Simpson, Socialist, etc., along with his fakir brothers to turn somersaults of ecstatic joy. James M. Reid.

Toronto, Can., October 23. ARIZONA LINING UP.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-The Socialist Party local donated \$10 to the stogiemakers' strike last night; and at a previous meeting endorsed the call of Local Omaha for a referendum vote endorsing the I. W. W Albert Ryan, the territorial secretary of the Socialist party and member of the national committee, is doing all in his power for the I. W. W. T. F. Dugan.

Globe, Ariz., Oct. 17-

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE

Now to the next question:

Indeed the army of the unemployed would be greatly reduced by Saturday half holidays, shorter hours, and such devices. But who is to bring about the reduction? The capitalist class in power? Hardly. It needs the unemployed and long hours. Will it cut its own throat? Hardly, The illusion hitherto has been that its hand can be forced by pure and simple Unionism. Experience proves that, so long as the capitalist class is in power and is not attacked on the I. W. W. principle of denying its right to existence, the only result of such "forcings of hand" is some capitalist manoeuvre that mullifies the effect of all seeming concessions. Improved machinery, for instance, is introduced requiring fewer hands than formerly; and more such devices. Experienee proves that with less effort than these futile concessions are obtained, the capitalist class can be overthrown. All else is the squirrel's "progress" in his wheel.

Next question next week.

F. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- The Volkszeitung Corporation, being an A: F. of L. center, ever and instinctively disliked Debs. Of this proofs will be given later. Debs rose to the surface as a smasher of bogus Unionism, for which the S. L. P. ever gave him credit, while the Corporation ever growled.

E. R., PATERSON, N. J .- The suggestion for an I. W. W. special issue of the Weekly People is good and will be acted on. Such an issue, however, if it be of real value, will take time to put together. The People's special issue must be special in quality besides quantity. Preparations shall begin after elec-

"A READER," NELSONVILLE, O. -Whatever may be gained by claiming Jesus as a Socialist could only be a temporary gain. It would soon be lost with usury, the claim being only sentimentally true. Socialism is not a sentiment. Socialism is a method by which to realize a lofty sentiment. That method is the collective ownership of the machinery of production which, owing to its huge development, can be operated collectively only. That method could not be suggested to the mind in the days of Jesus because such machinery did not then exist.

F. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- First-The political aspect of the Labor Movement lies in its revolutionary nature. That aspect must ever dominate it, or it is not truly a Labor Movement.

Second-Whether the political branch shall dominate the economic, or inversely, the economic shall dominate the political branch, is not a matter of principle; it is a matter of season. The point is treated in the address to the members of the S. T. & L. A., published in the Weekly People, last April 29.

S. T. W., NEW YORK-George Frederick Daumer was a German poet and philosopher who lived in the first half of last century. Any cyclopedia will give the desired information concerning him, and references for further information. As a special treat, however, to you and to the readers of The People we shall here translate from the Court) on the 11th of this month. "The Republican Movement in Europe" Judge Thompson probably is of that city. mer. Castelar says.

"The desire to say original things, Coshocton. never thought of before, often led these Neo-Hegelian youths to utter what was It was so with Daumer. After being originally an Asiatic pantheist; a reconstructor of sacred geography who and called Adam, according to the ctymology of the name, Red Skin; a severe eritic of Biblical traditions who identified Jehovah with the Moloch of the to his cult; an advocate of Judas, in whose act of betrayal he believed to detect a justifiable horror for the mystifications of Christianity; an apologist of Mohamedanism by virtue of its monotheistic thought and of the pleasures reserved to the believers in an afterlife of delights; a translator of Hafis, whose voluptuous verses intoxicated and crazed him; a prophet of future and sensual religions, that, worthy of paganism, were to rehabilitate the flesh and decree enjoyment:-after having run through history like a satyr of old, everywhere catching the sound of the loud guffaw of pleasure, of the kiss of love, of the music of festivities, of the orgy of the senses, Danmer's ear one at this office any time for details. day catches the mystic note of the organ in a Gothic cathedral, inhales the aroma of incense, sees the Virgin Mother raised

F. C. R., BUCHANNON, W. VA .- aloft upon the golden pinions of angels with her esctatic gaze and her heart overflowing with love in a sanctuary perfumed with aromas, garlanded with flowers, resplendent in mystic lights, and he falls upon his knees before that altar, recites its litanies, receives the baptismal waters, and intonates the Salve of the Ave Maris Stella with the enthusiasm of Lamartine or Chateaubriand. In the end, at bottom of this latter conversion, as of all his previous extravaganzas, there is naught but the unbrideled cult of himself, and the restless hunt after pleasurable emotions."

*H. C. S., NEW YORK-Of course, there are several other reasons why the Volkszeitung Corporation will bitterly resist unity. The one you mention, that unity will expose the calumnies which it has spread in Europe, is certainly one.

L. R., NEW YORK-What do you want proved-the fact that the letter" was written, or the facts which it alleges?

G. F. L., BOSTON, MASS .- First-The article will not need to be re-written. It has been preserved. Will be handed together with your letter of October 24, to the local Press Committee with the request to forward it to the members of the National- Executive Committee, beginning with the Committeeman of your own State.

Second-You are not the only one who thinks there are in The People too many "matters that are entirely foreign to the question of Socialism"; others there are who onine there are two few of such articles. There was a man who had two sweethearts. One disliked the grey hairs on his head, the other disliked the black. The former pulled out the grey, the latter the black, and he remained bald. Comrade Schade of Los Angeles, tersely put the case when he said that if nothing were to appear in The People that someone dislikes the paper would have to come out in so many blank pages. No more than a ship can a paper be captained by 3,000 captains; but, no more than the captain of a ship, can the captain, Editor, of a paper be allowed to run things autocratically. As, in the case of the captain of a ship, the owners can overrule him or sack him, the membership of the Socialist Labor Party reserve the power of ultimate decision and control over the editorship, either directly or through their National Committee, on which each organized State has a member. To them the article will be referred, and their decision will be democratically bowed to. We cannot reconsider our decision. We do not share your opinion that your article is "the best one you ever wrote for The People, and in one respect, the best one that, if published, was ever published in The People." In our judgment the article is diffuse, confused and confusing, while its great length, over five columns, aggravates these bad features.

I. A. H., CLEVELAND, O.-The. case is entitled "The Meek Company vs. John P. Stetson." The Meek Company is located in Coshocton, in your. State. The case was brought before Judge Thompson of the "United Court" (that is what the news despatch terms milio Castelar's monumental work The despatch is dated from Cincinnati that great Spaniard's estimate of Dau- The way to ascertain and verify details is to write to Cincinnati and to

. P. V., YOUNGSTOWN, O .- The proferred weekly reports of I. W. W. in fact nothing but huge extravaganzas. and of S. L. P. activity will be welcome. S. C., NEW YORK-Idiocy is notpeculiar to any one city or country. For instance, this happened recently in Englocated Paradise in the Polinesian isles, land: An ignoramus of the Social Democratic Federation, a chappy, who, being pressed and jeered at to come out with the wonderful disclosures which he hinted be could make about De Leon, Phoenicians; an enemy of Jesus, to at last "disclosed" the "fact" that "De whose doctrines he attributed a reaction- Leon had shaken hands with John ary spirit, and abjectness of ceremony Mitchell (!!!) at the Chicago I. W. W. Convention" (!!!!). The chappy, whom you met in this city, must have been of the stamp of the chappy who made the "disclosure" in England.

J. R., NEW YORK-The "Gas Bill" s a row among the labor-skinners.

H. F., WORCESTER, MASS.-We are informed that the address which Eugene V. Debs was announced to deliver in Omaha on the 12th instant on Industrial Unionism, was delivered amid loud applause, but was not stenographically reported, or otherwise taken down. Accordingly we cannot supply you with it.

A. G. L., NEW YORK-Read above answer to S. C., New-York. Drop in A. P., ST. LOUIS, MO .- The en-

(Continued on page 7.)

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.) Notice-For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NOTICE.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, WILL NOT HAVE A COUNTY TICKET TO BE VOTED FOR AT THIS COMING ELEC-TION AS THE SOCIALIST PARTY AP-PLIED TO THE CAPITALIST COURTS AND HAD OUR NOMINATION PA-PERS THROWN OUT ON THE GROND THAT THEY DID NOT CONTAIN BO-NA FIDE SIGNATURES. WE HAVE. HOWEVER A FULL STATE TICKET, WHICH GIVES US A COLUMN ON THE BALLOT, THUS PERMITTING ALL REAL REVOLUTIONISTS TO MARK AN X IN THE SOCIALIST LA-BOR PARTY SQUARE, AND BY SO DOING VOTE A STRAIGHT SOCIAL-IST LABOR PARTY TICKET. D. E. GILCHRIST,

Organizer Section Allegheny Co.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, on Friday, Oct. 27. Deutsch absent. Kihn in the Chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications: From Eric and

Westchester Counties, asking for watchers' certificates. Secretary reported having taken steps to supply them. Approved. From Monroe County, financial report and regarding application of Abe Clayman. Latter attended to by Secre-tary; former filed. From Newburgh, asking for speaker. Henry Jager sent by secretary. Approved. From State Organizer Katz, five on conditions in Utica, Amsterdam, Cortlandt and Gloversville; also enclosing application for charter for Section in Utica. Action of secretary in submitting charter application for Utica to N. E. C. Sub-Committee in order to avoid delay in the granting of charter, was approved. From John Lindgren enclosing decision received from Secretary of State in the matter of objections brought by former Social Democrats against the Socialist Labor Party's nominations in the Second Judicial District. Filed ; and action of the Committee's officers in the Party name contest was approved. From Section Westchester County nominating Peter Jacobson, as member of the N. E. C.; from Section New York County nominating Chas. Zolot, Chas. H. Corregan, E. A. Pearson, Paul Augustine, John J. Kinneally and A. C. Kihn, for the same

It was decided to call a State Convention for Saturday and Sunday, March 17 and 18, 1906. The secretary was instructed to draft call setting forth place, basis of representation, etc.

Sections are urged to make nomina tions for member of N. E. C. Adjourned. J. Ebert, Secy.

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

The Position of A True Labor Paper Accurately Set Forth.

To members and sympathizers of the

Comrades: The entertainment Commit tee of Section New York, S. L. P. again calls upon you to give a helping hand in making the affair for the benefit of the ally People to be held on Thanksgiving Day, at Grand Central Palace, a suc As usual a bazaar and fair will be in conjunction with a grand vaudeville entertainment and ball. The comgittee is doing its utmost to secure the best talent obtainable, for which it is aring neither effort nor cash within the limits at its command, in order to ent as good a programme as possible. But for the bazaar and fair we need the co-operation of every one; without that we cannot possibly make it a fin-ancial success, which is of paramount portance. Whatever objects the comable to secure for this purpose will be advantageously disposed of for the bene-fit of the Daily People.

We ask members of Section New York nd those of adjacent sections to secure number of tickets and sell them. The rogramme will be one that we may be proud of. Send all presents ison, 2-6 New Reade street, iso tickets may be obtained from him 25 cents a person.

For the Entertainment Committee A. Orange, Secretary.

NOTICE, SECTION LYNN.

A very important meeting of Section Lynn will be held on Sunday, November 5, in Painter's Hall, Market street. Each d every member is urgently requested to be present promptly at 12 o'clock.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOM-INATIONS IN NEW YORK COUNTY.



For Mayor-John J. Kinneally. For Comptroller-August Gillhaus. For President, Board of Aldermen-Justus Ebert.

Justices of the Supreme Court, First Indicial District-Matthew Lechner, Herman Luderer, Joseph P. Johnson. For Sheriff-Robert J. Downes.

County Clerk-Arvid Olson. Register-Charles C. Crawford. District Attorney-Samuel J. French. President of the Borough of Manhatan-Herman Deutsch.

Coroners-Lewis Bama, Samuel A Lewin, Joseph Levitch and Joseph Schenerer.

Alderman for the Third Aldermanic District-Gotthold Ollendorff. Member of Assembly, Thirty-fourth

District-Paul Augustine.

KINGS COUNTY NOMINATIONS. Nominees for Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen same as above.

Justice of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District-John Lindgren. Register-Emil Mueller.

County Clerk-Edward C. Schmidt. Sheriff-Albert Sand. President of the Borough of Brooklyn George W. Moritz.

Coroners-Anders Anderson and Emil F. Wegener.

RICHMOND AND QUEENS COUN-TY NOMINATIONS.

Nominees for Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen same as above.

RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION A convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island is called for Sunday, November 5, at 2 p. m., at headquarters of Section Providence, 77 Dyer street, Room No. 8, to elect a delegate to the N. E. C. Also to the S. E. C. for 1906. Readers of The People are cordially invited.

F. Miller, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY COMRADES. Veal's trip through the State is not nerely for the purpose of presenting our ticket to the voters. He is the messenger of Industrial Unionism also, and we should take advantage of the opportunity by bringing to the meetings as many intelligent workingmen as possible; for until we have correct unionism established voting counts for but little.

Let there be no timidity. We have got to jump in and push this fight—a fight fit for good live men. Comrade Veal is a vigorous and courageous speaker. Bring out your fellow workers to hear him.

S. E. C. Agitation Committee.

VEAL'S NEW JERSEY ITINERARY November 1-Paterson. November 2-Paterson November 3-North Hudson. November 4-Elizabeth. November 6-Hoboken.

TEWISH AGITATION. Special Edition of Der Arbeiter to be Is-

sued for Campaign Distribution. At the last regular meeting of the So cialist Labor Club it was decided to print 50,000 copies of "Der Arbeiter" for free distribution, the same to be a special

campaign number.

The "Der Arbeiter," Jewish organ of the I. W. W. and the S. L. P., will begin the publication of "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," address by Daniel De Leon in its issue of November 11. The comrades are urged to make all efforts to circulate the issue. Send your bundle orders at once so that

Fifty copies, twenty-five cents. One hundred copies, fifty cents. Address: "Der Arbeiter," 2, 4 and New Reade street, New York.

you may be sure of getting them filled.

AROUSE, YE S. L. P. MEN.

Here Is Work for You to Do-Rally in Defense of Your Time-Honored Name.

Donations to the Party Name Defense Fund, for which a call was issued by the City Executive Committe, Section New York, are still urged. The amount of donations previously acknowledged is

All money should be sent to L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, who will make all acknowledgements in The People.

The call for funds was endorsed by the New York State Executive Committee at its regular meeting held October 13, when all New York State Sections were urged to contribute in answer to same, as this is not a local but a State issue.

PRESENT I. W. W. DOCTRINES TO BIG MEETINGS IN ST. LOUIS.

Enthusiasm Shown Argues Well for the Future-Local Skates and Fakirs Only Ones Displeased-Try to Raise Disturbance and Fail.

St. Louis, Oct. 28 .- Chas. O. Sherman, General President, and Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary Treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, came to St. Louis October 21 and spoke at the following meetings held under the auspices of the Central Council, I. W. W., of St. Louis, October 21, at Lightstone's Hall; October 22, at Dewey Hall: October 23, at Social Turner Hall; October 24, at Concordia Turner Hall.

The meetings were all well attended and the enthusiasm shown by the audience augurs well for the future of the I. W. W. The only ones that did not seem to be pleased with the doctrines of Industrial Unionism were the local labor skates and fakirs, of whom quite a number attended.

Sherman and Trautmann are undoubtedly a good team to spread the doctrines of the Industrial Workers of the World. Sherman, with his elegant and eloquent arguments, wins the crowd over, and then Trautmann, the man with the evidence, drives the argument home.

Musicians' Local No. 2, I. W. W., of St. Louis, furnished a band of twentyfive pieces for the first two meetings. They played a few pieces in front of the halls, drawing very large crowds, and then dodgers, advertising all the meetings, were distributed.

Brother J. F. Eichenhorst, chairman of the arrangement committee, opened the meetings and introduced Fred Clement, President of the Central Council, I. W. W., as chairman of the evening at Lightstone's Hall; Wm. W. Cox, of Local No. 173, I. W. W., at Dewey Hall; Julius Cook, of Lasters' Local No. 88, I. W. W., at Social Turner Hall; and at Concordia Turner Hall again Fred Clement. These made a few appropriate remarks and introduced Sherman, then Trautmann.

Sherman said in part: "The working people have been mis-led very often in the past, but to-day they are beginning to realize the folly of following leaders, and before long they will think and act for themselves. They are also coming to a realization of the folly of dividing their forces on craft lines instead of uniting them on industrial lines, as the Industrial Workers of the World propose to do

"The American Federation of Labor was, at its birth, but the expression of the class instinct of the workers, although they deny the class struggle. The master class at that time was composed of individuals who were competing with one another, and the workers, although organized on craft lines, were very often successful in wringing concessions from them. At that time, production was car ried on with the hand tool; the worker had to be a skilled mechanic; he had to know his trade from top to bottom. but to-day the machine does away with skill, and handy men and specialists are the rule. We find that the master class is to-day organized into trusts and combination of wealth, yes, organized as brothers and they do not scab on one hand, have the same principles and follow the same tactics that they did at their hirth, twenty-five years ago.

"Why is it that the workers were once successful and are to-day beaten at every turn? The workers are now just as good fighters as they were then. Do they not face misery and hunger, yes, even death itself, in their battles with the masters?

"A successful general will watch the position of the enemy and marshall his forces accordingly. The A. F. of L. takes no notice of the changed conditions of industry. We see them organize one craft against another. 'Craft autonomy is their cry: and when the master gives the thumbscrews one turn too many, and one set of workers are forced to go on strike, the rest of them, all with union cards in their pockets, will say: Let them fight their own battle. We must fight our own.'

"During the late Garment Workers' strike in Chicago, the battle ground of labor, women and little girls were doing picket duty in the streets in the cold month of January and February. We find the police tearing the clothing from their bodies so that their brother garment workers had to envelop them in their great coats to protect them from

"But the factories that were being fought, did they stand idle? No, one could see puffs of steam coming from the stacks as though nothing were

"If one looked around a little, he

enjoying the warmth of the engine room. They were all good union men. The big and husky teamsters, with union buttons as big as saucers on their caps, were hauling scab made goods. wonder the strike was lost! Then the teamsters came to their senses and demanded arbitration but the bosses only laughed at them and said: 'Why, we have nothing to arbitrate. Our factories are running at their full capacity and we have no room for our former employes.

These, too, lost their strike, because

every other department of that industry

was running.

"The American Railway Union in 1904 struck successfully against the Great Northern Railroad. This year we have a different picture. The telegraphers' strike on that road is lost. Hill was manager then and he is now; did he become stronger or was it because the workers did not fight hard enough? While I was travelling in Montana I saw the reason why. In a Pullman coach were eighty-five scabs to take the places of the striking telegraphers. The engineers and firemen, all of them wearing union fobs, hauled these scabs, and they were careful that the Pullman stopped right even with the station, and they then conducted two scabs into the office, so that no harm should befall them. You see they had one of those 'sacred contracts' with the roads, and that must be upheld, even though their brother workingmen were beaten. No wonder that strikes are lost.

"Not until the workers are schooled in industrial unionism, and recognize the fact that the injury to one is the injury to all will they be successful.

"The I. W. W. says: 'Draw your forces to one unit. Let us unite on industrial lines, and when we test our strength, let it be a united test.'

"Now when a strike is on, the master goes to some faraway place and sees the fun of the workers fighting each other; and when they get a little too dangerous to his class, he telephones to the executive heads of the State for troops and injunctions, and these injunctions oftentimes bear the union label.

"As long as the workers are in the hands of the labor lieutenants of the master class, they can expect nothing but defeat. A large number of workers recognize this fact, but these are forced to pay tribute to the fakirs through the check-off system."

After Sherman was through speaking. collection for the benefit of the striking Stogiemakers was taken up; then Trautmarn was introduced.

He said in part: "The Industrial Workers of the World come before you not to tell you that we demand a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, but we say plainly that the worker is entitled to the full product of his toil. Although the A. F. of L. was organized because of the class instinct, it is now a willing tool in the hands of the capitalist class.

"The master knew that it was better for his class to capture rather than de stroy it. So it was made a tail to the kite of the Civic Federation. I have documents to prove that the Civic Federation has established a censorship over the journals of the A. F. of L., so that these cannot teach anything but capitalist economics. No wonder that they preach harmony between capital and labor; peace where no peace is possible.

"The Industrial Workers of the World tells the worker that there can be no peace so long as a few own the means of life and the destinies of a nation, while the masses of the people are vegeanother. The A. F. of L., on the other tating in want and misery. It tells you Mont. \$5; Local Union No. 162, Bellethat the ultimate aim and object of the worker must be to take and hold all the tools of production and in the meantime they must organize on industrial lines, so that if one craft in an industry has a grievance with the masters, all the workers of that industry stand as one man, and not like to-day, when one \$25; Industrial Local Union, Omaha, craft in an industry goes on strike, their prother workmen scab it on them.

"We find the brewery workers scab it on the firemen and engineers, and Chas. Greeney, Cleveland, O., \$1; Morvice versa; we find the same thing be- ris Davis, Cleveland, O., \$1; M. Morritween the machinist and molder, the wood worker and the carpenter. The masters do not win strikes, they would be powerless against a united working class, but the labor fakir sees to it that the workers are divided on craft lines.

"We find in the city of St. Louis a paper called 'Labor,' of which Mr. Hoehn, who carried the weapons against striking workingmen, is editor, supporting the A. F. of L. and slandering the I. W. W. We find that the brewery workers of St. Louis must read it or they will be fined by the labor skates. This paper also endorsed a political platform excluding men from employment unless they were residents of this town at least one year. " That is called working class solid-

arity.

"In the U. M. W. of A. Journal of May, 1904, when the miners of Putnam County rebelled against the masters, we find that the officers of the organization agree with the operators, that the rebellion must be put down

officers and with their help the strikers were blacklisted.

"We see the Russian Government send the priest, Gopon, to America, to study the methods of organization of the A. F. of L., so that they could divide the workers on craft lines and then defeat them piecemeal; how this same Gopen lead the workers to slaughter in the city of St. Petersburg.

"The politicians and parliamentarians of so-called Socialist parties of Labor tell you to use fly-paper vallots to cmancipate the working class from wage slavery, but if the workers won a victory on the political field without an industrial economic organization to take over industry, we would have a repetition of the Paris Commune, a chaos of blood and tears."

After the speeches were over, floor was thrown open for questions. A good num er of intelligent questions were put and answered to the satisfaction of the audience, all except to some of the labor fakirs present. When Trautmann charged the executive board of the brewery workers with participating in a banquet with the bosses, a member of the board said that Trautmann misrepresented the facts; that it was not a banquet he attended, but only a little supper!!!

Hildebrant, a local star in the pure and simple movement, asked, at the first meeting: "Why was the Danish letter to the Chicago Convention, which was a very severe criticism of the convention, not published in the official records? I have read the report as published in the Daily People very careful and it is not recorded there?"

At the following meeting Trautmann handed him a copy of the Daily People where the letter was printed in full. He then wanted to know why the letter was not published until fifty-four days after the convention. He then wanted to make some statement, but the chairman insisted that as he had proven to be a falsifier once, he could not allow him the floor again to insult the intelligence of the audience with falsehoods.

He persisted in making a racket until the chairman ordered him taken from the hall, which was attended to in short order. The I. W. W. will have to show some of these gentlemen that its meetings cannot be disturbed with impunity. This same person has attended a few meetings of Section St. Louis, S. L. P., and he tried his best to create disturbance every time with his jumping jack methods.

Meetings, at which Sherman and Trautmann spoke were also held in East St. Louis, Ill., October 25; in Belleville, October 27.

At a mass meeting of all members of local I. W. W., Wm. W. Cox, of Local No. 173, I. W. W., was elected organizer for St. Louis and vicinity.

Any one wishing to communicate with him in regards to the I. W. W., will find him for the present at 1310 Franklin avenue.

As can be seen from the foregoing, we are ready business, the local movement is composed of men who have fought the capitalist and the labor fakir in the past and are ready to fight in the future, and it is the sacred duty of every class conscious wage worker to affiliate himself or herself with the Industrial Workers of the World.

Paul Herzel.

STOGIEMAKERS WIN.

(Continued from page one.) Y., \$2.20; Local Union No. 37, Bozeman,

vilee, Ill., \$1.50; Local Union No. 323 Empire, Nevada, \$5: Pattern Makers' Union Schenectady, N. Y. \$10.50; Max Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O., \$1; Hungarian Branch, S. L. P., Cincinnati, O., \$12.90; Geo, E. Clark, Belgrade, Mont, \$3; Globe Miners Union, Local No. 60, Globe, Ariz. Neb., \$1.35; I. W. W. Local Union No 177, Goldfield, Nev., \$50; Industrial Union No. 93, Bingham Canyon, Utah, \$10; son, Cleveland, O., \$1; Sam Fertman, Cleveland; O., \$1; Abe Broady, Cleveland, O., \$1; J. Kapperman, Cleveland, O. \$1; Myer Kabatchnick, Cleveland, O. \$1; Beny Klyn, Cleveland, O., \$1; Will Frank, Cleveland, O., \$1: J. Baslin Cleveland, O., \$1; Section S. L. P. Columbus O., \$1.53; Fred H. Bruno, N. Y., \$1; Coal Miners' Local Union, Huntington, Ark. \$22.65; H. Lightboren, N. Y. 50c.; A. G. Lightborn, N. Y. \$50c.; L. Norman, N. Y., 25c.; A. Mas, N. Y. Sc.; J. Gleiman, N. Y., 25c.; G. Reaistdosi, N. Y. 25c.; Local Union No. 130, I. W. W., New York, \$2.15; United Silk Ribbon Local No. 176, N. Y., \$5; Local Union No. 189, I. W. W. Peoria, Ill., \$3: Butte Shoemakers' Union, I. W. W., Butte, Mont. \$5; Local Union No. 8, I. W. W., Kansas City, Mo., \$1.20; Cigarmakers' Local No. 158, Chicago, 75c.; Unknown., N. Y., \$2; Industrial Union No. 98. Crescent City, Cal. \$20; Local Union No. 174, L. W. W., St. Louis, \$2.70; Mixed Local No. 43, I. W. W., Louisville, Ky. \$1.70; W. GilGRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE AND BALL

Under the Auspices of

SECTION NEW YORK COUNTY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

for the DAILY PEOPLE

Thursday, November 30th, 1905, 3 p. m. Thanksgiving Day. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Lexington avenue, bet. 43rd and 44th sts., New York. Admitting One

TICKETS. Hat Check, 10 Cents

45 Centa Ball at 8 p. m.

An excellent array of professional vaudeville talent will positively appear.

Globe, Ariz., \$1; Totol, \$464,39.

Now, to work! We shall not stop, but keep up the work of organization. The I. W. W. gained great prestige among the workers of this city through ordinance was intended to keep just such this victory of ours, which the pure and people as these off the street. simplers, especially the local cigarmakers predicted could not be gained. With the right kind of agitation we should succeed, and that very shortly, in organizing a few locals of different industries in this city. With three cheers for the David Hochwald. I. W. W.,

ACT I, ENDS ACT II. BEGINS.

To the Daily and Weekly People-The case of the City of Portland vs. Brandborg and Williams, charged with violating the city ordinance against "hawking without a license" came to trial in the municipal court here vesterday afternoon, resulting in a conviction and a fine of \$5 for each of the defendants. This case is interesting, as showing among other things the "ways of justice" (?) in the great Northwest.

The defendants in the ease were Comrades H. A. Brandborg and B. H. Williams of the Socialist Labor Party. They were arrested at the close of a street meeting October 2, held under the auspices of that organization near the corner of Third and Burnside streets, Portland. the complaint being sworn out by City License Inspector McEachern. The Socialist Labor Party had been

holding meetings at the above named corner every evening for several weeks prior to the arrest, and had disposed of pamphlets for educational purposes as is its custom everywhere throughout the country. The License Inspector appeared at the October 2 meeting and demanded to see Comrade Brandborg's license granting him the right to sell literature. The Inspector was informed by both Brandborg and Williams, who was speaking, that the Socialist Labor Party didn't have to have a license to sell its literature, when that individual departed amid the jeers of the crowd. Returning at the close of the meeting, after the crowd had dispersed. Inspector McEachern brought along two policemen, who after considerable hesitancy, placed the two comrades under arrest. At the police station they were immediately baled out. Next morning before the court, the defendants pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of "hawking without a license" and were given until October 6 to prepare their defense.

Comrades Brandborg and Williams secured the services of Attorney Harry Iancovici, who immediately filed a demurrer to the complaint, on the ground that the document contained not even an alleged fact on which to base a charge. After hearing the arguments on the demurrer, Judge Cameron took it under advisement for a day or two, finally overuling the same and setting the trial for

October 18, as aforesaid. A trial by jury was demanded and the defendants put in a special request for a jury of workingmen. The manner of impaneling a jury in Portland is as follows: In the first place no provision has been made by the municipality to pay jury or witness fees. Accordingly, defendants wishing a jury trial must put up the amount of the tees in advance, no returns being made. In other words whether convicted or not, you must pay for the so-called "right" of trial by jury in Portland. After the fees are put up the clerk of court sends an order to the chief of police, who details an officer to summon the jury. The jurors according to common report are usually picked from among the "high-collared" slum element men who in return for protection and the crumbs obtained can be depended upon to favor the city regardless of the merits of the case.

After the usual formalities a jury of six was impaneled and the trial began One of the members of this particular jury improved the opportunity while the defendants' attorney was making his plea to take a nap, awaking again when the sharper and more pleasing (to him) tones of the prosecuting attorney's voice fell on his ear.

The prosecution based its argument or the literal interpretation of the city or dinance which provides that "any person selling or offering for sale from a wagon or stand in the city of Portland any ar-The pin, N. Y., \$5; L. Finn, Pittsburg, Pa., ticle of merchandise, shall be deemed a would find big engineers and firemen places of the strikers were filled by these \$1; W. Hauster, Pittsburg, Pa., \$1; Lo. hawker of the first class and shall pay

cal S. P., Globe, Ariz., \$10; Dugan, a license of \$10 per day' for such priviege. The defendants had not denied selling literature, therefore, the city attorney averred they were guilty of violating the ordinance. Furthermore, that

The defense was based upon the intent of the ordinance, which plainly was not aimed at organizations like the Socialist Labor Party, whose members were not making a living out of the sale of literature, but were simply carrying on an educational propaganda out of humanitarian motives. That inasmuch as the ordinance expressly excepted "newspapers, bibles and reigious tracts," our pamphlets sold for educational purposes were

properly entited to the same exemption. The jury (including the somnolent member above referred to) went through the unnecessary formality of retiring and at the expiration of five minutes brought in the verdiet of "guilty".

Under the provisions of the Oregon State law no case can be appealed from a municipal court unless the fine is more than \$20. In the circumstances, Attorney Iancovici requested Judge Cameron to fix the fine high enough so the case might be appealed. The city attorney objected on the ground that he had too much business already and was poorly paid withal, and the judge evidently fearing the consequences in a higher court kindy(?) fixed the fine at \$5 each, and immediatey adjoined his "kangargo" court, after politely informing the defendants that they had no alternative except to pay the fine, inasmuch as it would be taken out of their

bail money anyway. A defense fund is now being raised by friends of the Socialist movement in Portland, for the purpose of testing the intent or validity of the city ordinance. The second act of the drama will appear W. in due season. w. Portland, Ore., Oct. 15.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page four). rolled membership of the Socialist La-

bor Party is about 3,000. T. A. B., ST. PAUL, MINN .- On that matter the sincerity of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class who captain the A. F. of L. need not be doubted. They are quite sincere in the belief that the L. W. W. will fail. They share in this the conviction of their capitalist paymasters that crookedness is invincible. So also opined the poor, persecuted lambkin of a Czar.

H. F., CINCINNATI, OI; T. I.,

NEW YORK; A. N., FAIRFIELD, IA.; C. C. F., ANN ARBOR, MICH.; I. M. R., TORONTO, CAN.; R. O. C., RICHMOND, VA.; M. T., ALBANY, N. Y.; J. N., WATERBURY, CONN.; J. A. McC., WILKINSBURG, PA.; G. B., BALTIMORE, MD.; P. C., NASH-VILLE, TENN.; S. R. W., MAN-CHESTER, N. H.; "X," LEOMIN-STER, MASS.; W. O., BOSTON. MASS ; E. M. E. SALT LAKE CITY. UTAH; H. J.; SHAWNEE, O.; H. W., MUNCIE, IND.; W. E. E., INDIAN-APOLIS, IND.; T. A., NEW AL-BANY, IND.; J. E., DULUTH, MINN.; L. T. H., WASHINGTON, D. C.; T. S., TOKYO, JAPAN; N. D. L., MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.; T. T., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; D. E. L., SAN JOSE, CAL.; T. P. H., SEATTLE, WASH.; E. U., BROOK-LYN. N. Y.; F. G. H., SAN FRAN-CISCO, CAL: R. A. I., JEROME, ARIZ.; A. S., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; F. R., NEW YORK; G. P. H., JERSEY CITY; S. E. Y., MONTREAL, CAN-ADA; J. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.: J. J. K., SO. HADLEY FALLS, MASS.; H. O. T., ONEONTA, N. Y.; S. A. M., ROTTERDAM JUNCTION, N. Y.; N. N., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; Q. Q. TOPEKA, KANS.; S. S., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; V. V., PORTLAND, ORE.; X. X., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. A., MANCHESTER, N. H.; E. E., NEW YORK-Matter received.

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