

WEEKLY @ PEOPLE

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CONGRESSIONAL

THE MARCH TOWARDS IMPERIAL ISM.

pointments in Violation of Law to Prop Up Private Bank Accounts-Menialdom Crystallising into A Pedestal for Autocracy.

It is generally believed that the march to imperialism everywhere is led by men of strong fiber. The facts that are being uncovered by Congress, the Senate in particular, on what is rapidly developing into a second Panama Scandal that may eclipse the first one in France, go to prove that the sources of the imperialistic idea under capitalism are materially different from the imperialistic sources under feudalism. Several recent and successive steps in the Panama Canal matter, since the rotten one that started the canal venture, ilustrate the fact that the country is now heading towards oneman power, and they point to the element from which the movement is recruited. The Congressional Record of the last few weeks teems with the evidence.

The first of these steps was the issuing of Panama bonds to the amount of \$628,000. The bonds were issued under the name of the Panama Railroad Company. The identical men who issued bonds were, however, the U. S. Canal Commissioners. The act was without warrant in law. The Commissioners have no such authority.

The next was the appoints T P. Shorts as Chairman of the Commission with a salary of \$30,000 and his centinuance on the directory of the Clover Leaf Railroad Company-in contravention of law.

The third step was the appointment of Endicott, Ernst and Hains, all three Army and Navy officers of the United States, to seats on the Panama Commission with salaries larger than those that they receive in the service and without ecting the latter, in direct contra vention of the statute creating the Commission, and of other statute provisions in the matter of appointments and sal-

The fourth step was the appointment of Bishop, by the Commissioners, to a \$10,000 sinecure on the Commission. He was to write articles to the newspapers and "correct" false information re-garding the Canal, in other words to debauch.

soud Issues to Fill Private Pockets-Ap- | create public sentiment for the Canal and its Commissioners. The fifth, and so far the last step,

the nomination by the President of the identical Bishop to a full membership on the Commission, after the man's sinecure had been discovered.

We have five successive acts of lawlessness together with its accompanying disregard for the opinion of others, that caused the statement to be made in the Senate that the democratic principle was being trampled on by the President and the autocratic principle introduced. With the exception of the fifth step, the nomination of Bishop by the President, which was promptly resented by the Senate to the extent of causing that body to rescind its confirmation of the other members of the Commission, all the other steps were enforced and some remain in force to-day. Is it virile energy on the part of the lawless element that schemes and puts through these measures? Just the reverse.

The autocrat or Caesar, who seeks to raise himself to absolute power, has hitherto required the support of minor Caesars. The mob also was resorted to, but the contriving and determining element always consisted of strong characters, who acted as necessary lieutenants to the central figure. It is otherwise in the instance of the Roosevelt lieutenants. These are marked with the quality of the menial and lackey. The Bishops are flatterers merely. They are a needy crowd of shoddies. Fraud is their forte. Roosevelt is just the material that such flatterers can play upon. By filling him full with his "strength" they can get him to do what they like. Now, then, the feature of the is which we are headimperialism ing is the of the Reosevelt flatterers -- DOVE ALL THEIR NUMBERS.

There are two poor classes in the la to-day-one is the Working Class, the class, whose poverty pushes them to overthrow capitalism and save civilization: the other is the shoddy class, whose poverty drives them to Imperialism, that is, the opportunity for political plunder. In the former lies the country's hope: in the latter the pros-

FIRE ON THE FAKIRS

A FEW PAGES FROM THEIR HISTOR Y THAT EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD KNOW BY HEART.

holes: the rising water is filling their dwellings. Its a case of drowning or abandoning their habitation.

Last July, when the Industrial Convention adjourned in Chicago, while some of its keener enemies dreaded the enemies gave it the laugh. Some of lead them to victory-off the battle them called it "Edition number two, S. T. & L. A." Others: "The resurrection of the A. R. U." Others again called Then we reach a condition where it the "re-organization of the A. L. U.," time makes converts instead of reason, of the A. R. U." Others again called etc. All of them called it a "still born | time succeeded where reason failed. Less child." But what disappointment they were to meet! Their vain hopes and prophecies melted away as winter's remnant snow by the heat of summer's rising sun. They argued: the failure of and, with banners unfurled and the beatthe S. T. & L. A. is an evidence of the failure of the I. W. W. unmindful of the laws of evolution, that "Times makes more converts than reason." Only as many years ago as you can count fingers on one land, if you had the moral courage to say the A. F. of I. is not a labor organization, but a capitalist outpost. the statement seemed freakish to him to whom this knowledge was imparted, and the imparter was apt to be looked upon to use an every-day phrase as a man who talked through his hat. But like all truths, it had to abide its time to be recognized as such. Capitalism in order to live must expand and conquer foreign markets. Likewise, pure and simple unionism, in order to live, must become more capitalistic than capitalism itself.

The "Civic Federation." where strikes were settled to the "satisfaction of both parties"-the fakir and the capitalistwith feet under the banquet tables, to the tune of the clinking champagne glasses, and labor evaporated in the continued curling smoke of Havana cigars of "Labor and Capital." Then we see Harry White, of the Garment Workers,

At last the rats are crawling from their | siding with the manufacturers. Then we see the butchers, the teamsters, one following the other-going down in defeat. Finally, we saw the Interborough strike, where their leaders hurried with fliers to the scene of battle-lined up behind their president, Belmont, beat the of the convention, most of its army of workers-who elected them to of agitating for the I. W. W. After ground and scattered them in all directions.

> than a year elapses from the last mentioned incident, and a body of over a hundred thousand strong gathered in the Industrial Workers of the World, ing of drums, armies of reinforcements arriving day by day joining the hosts of labor under the standard of the I. W. W. In the light of these facts it is getting clearer every hour that to "bore from within" is to occupy the same position on the economic field that is filled by the reformer on the political field.

The reformer clamors for the right to be part of the bourgeois government. and is content with reformed capitalism. The Socialist does not want any part of capitalism. He knows even if he succeeds in reforming it he will only have reformed capitalism. He therefore abhors the idea of becoming a part of the capitalist machinery of government. The "borer from within" looks upon the A. F. of L. as a labor organization which in time he'll reform.

The I. W. W. man says, you can no more reform the A. F. of L. than you can capitalism. If you reform it you'll have a reformed A. F. of L. The foundation of the A. F. of L. is the Brothergood of Capital and Labor-CAPITAL-ISM! The only course left is to knock the foundation from under it. If you'll in the hour of their struggle, openly do this from the inside the structure victory for the strikers, it says: THE

But the possibility or impossibility is no longer an issue. On the one side is the A. F. of L., a capitalist organization, its leaders are simply vice-presidents to President Belmont and his "Civic Federation." It lost all strikes that were of any account. It couldn't win one if it tried. On the other side we see an organization built on the foundation of the class struggle: LABOR directed and controlled by sincere and honest meh. Its form of organization is abreast of the times; in line with the present industrial development. It holds out to the worker hopes of his emancipation How can the intelligent wage worker hesitate in his choice. Will they line up behind Belmont or will they fake their place in the ranks of the revolutionary proletariat of the world. A hundred thousand have answered by enrolling in the I. W. W. Many more are answering at the meetings of the different locals every day, when they fill out apolication blanks. And a great many more will answer in the same way in the future. We are not the only ones that know this. The other fellows are likewise aware of it, judging by the hyster-

ical cries they emit. Readers of The People will remember the late strike of the cap makers, which ended in a complete defeat for the strikers, and the then leaders heralded it as great victory, which cry was re-echoed by all pure and simple organs, including the "Worker" and the "Volkszeitung." The leaders made a contract which was a complete surrender of the cap makers to the manufacturers. The leaders would not acquaint their members with the contract, and satisfied them that the strike was a victory. Poor deluded cap makers. They were so sincere that if you tried to show them that it was a disgraceful defeat instead of a great victory they looked at you with suspiciona "Daily People liar." Have not their leaders, the "Volkszeitung," the "Worker," the "Vorwaerts," told them it was a great victory against the open shop? Many of them remained in the organization with the impression created by their leaders that the contract called for closed shop. But the truth leaked out, thanks to the Daily People. Some of the more intelligent among them organized a local of the I. W. W. in New York. In Detroit, Mich., a number joined the mixed local. In both cities these men retained their pure and simple cards. The cap makers' leader set to work at once. First they expelled these people from their organization, then visited their employers, requesting of them that these men be discharged, warning the manufacturers that these men would cause strikes, for they are Socialists, anarchists, etc. At some places they succeeded, at other places they failed. In Detroit they went on strike against their own member whom they expelled because he belonged to a mixed I. W. W. local; denied him the right to live, not because he organized an opposition union, not because he was not a member of their union, but for the only reason they gained supporters among the cap makers of said factory. The result was that the pure and simplers were locked out. Then the I. W. W. cap makers returned to work. A similar affair is taking place among the cap makers of New

for such "victories," and they, the fakirs, will have to go to work. As I have said at the outset of this article: "the rats are crawling from their holes," the "Volkszeitung" and "Worker" are "impartial," as you know, in the fight between the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. (sic). The pure and simple can makers have started a campaign of mud throwing and slander against the I. W. W. The Volkszeitung encouraged by the show of fight of its friends, discarded its mantle of impartiality; last week it sent its boy, the "Worker," this week it comes out itself in the open, picked up the mud prepared by the A. F. of L. and now all of them set to with bombarding Fort I. W. W. with mud bullets.

York. The leaders knowing that if I.

W. W. men will work in these factories

the rank and file will discover the

swindle about the great "victory," will

abandon them, and refuse to pay dues

We shall not pick up the mud of the "Volkszeitung" which it throws on the I. W. W. in its editorial of the 19th of this month, as we don't care to have our laundry bill increased. We shall take one sentence from said editorial. Speaking of the contract, which only a few months ago it heralded as a great

will come down and crush you "borers from within" beneath its ruins.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1905.

GROWTH AND VIGOROUS ACTIVITY SHOWN IN ALL RESPECTS.

To Participate As Body in January 22 Demonstration-Appeal to Pledge Day's Pay to Revolutionists Seconded, -Inspiring Effect of Affiliation With L. W. W. Noted.

The most interesting and encouraging neeting so far of the Industrial Council of New York and Vicinity, I. W. W., was held Tuesday evening, December 19, with President Rozelle presiding. Delegate after delegate reported growth and vigorous activity, and several of the reports were received with the plaudits of the entire Council.

A gavel was presented to the Council by delegate Knauer, and accepted with thanks. The committee on the new headquarters was then called, and instructed to hire, in time for the next meeting, the largest and most suitable hall obtainable. The address of the new headquarters will be communicated to the locals by the secretary in time for the meeting, which will be on January

Two new delegates were seated, from the Hebrew Legitimate and Variety Actors' Union.

The committee in charge of the Debs mass meetings reported overwhelming success with all four meetings, the audiences being large and enthusiastic, and much good having resulted for the I. W. W. The financial report of the committee showed the total expenses of the four meetings to be \$320.55; the income by collections and donations, \$260.25; deficit \$60.30. This slight deficit it was decided to make up by calling upon the locals for donations. The committee pointed out that this \$60 was a very small net cost for four such splendie agitation meetings, and it was evident that the delegates assembled concurred in this opinion.

When the matter of the underhanded and indecent work of the A. F. of L. Capmakers against the I. W. W. came up, a committee of seven was elected to take charge of the matter in conjunction with the L W. W. local in that trade.

The most interesting part of the meetng was the reports of the delegates. Steier, of the Cloakmakers, reported that his local had arranged a concert and ball to take place on March 2, at Lenox Assembly Rooms, on Second street near Avenue C, the proceeds of which are to be used in opening a permanent office for the Textile Industry, and put-

ting an organizer in the field. The report from the Machinists, giv en by delegate Winauer, was to the effect that \$3.70 had been collected for the Russian Revolution, and \$1 for the Elevator Operators. The local is increasing in membership, and in the near future seceral machinists' mass meetings are to be held.

Jacobson, of Yonkers Mixed Local. gave encouraging news of proposed mass Rochelle, where the prospects for a strong I. W. W. local are very bright,

The Building Trades delegate, Pierson reported that his local had been increased by the accession of sixteen men in the sheet metal and cornice trade. This local has voted to give every new member a subscription to the Industrial Worker, the proposed monthly organ of the I. W. W., and has got twelve subscriptions to the Proceedings of the Industrial Convention, soon to be Assued

in book form. Delegate Ramelow, of the Engineers,

ENTIRE CONTRACT CAN ONLY BE ACCEPTED AS A RECOGNITION OF DEFEAT FOR THE STRIKERS, FOR IT CONTAINS ALL THE RIGHTS OF THE MANU-FACTURERS, BUT NONE, OR NEARLY NONE, OF STRIKERS. Which of the two is the lie, when it and victory, or now when it says it was a surrender? All hail with joy this "new" enemy. We got her where we're longing to see her, in a place where she can do us the least harm in the open; out of her rat hole she is now smoked out; now we'll go for her. Give me avowed enemy, before an "impartial" "friend." You know the "Worker": it is impartial -on the editorial page-on the other pages, we are an organization that POMPOUSLY styles itself the Industrial Workers of the World. Then it goes on throwing mud at the organization toward whom it is "impartial."

reported increase in membership, A joint meeting has been arranged, he said be tween his local and an independent German Engineers' Union, at which meeting, it is expected that the latter will come over in a body to the I. W. W. The delegate also reported that his local had raised \$5 for the Russian Revolutionists,

and that the work of getting subscrib-

ers to the Industrial Worker was going

on rapidly. Keough of the Excentric Engineers re-

ported a rapid growth, and said not a man in the local was unemployed. His men are in charge of buildings along Broadway, from Twenty-third street to | on Jan. 22, 1906, the first anniversay of the Battery, and there are prospects of several of these buildings being organized from top to bottom in the I. W. W. before long.

Brody, of the Printers, said a mass meeting had been held at which six new members were obtained; plans were under way, he said, to organize a local of bookbinders working in the shops alongside of I. W. W. men. Another mass meeting is being arranged by the local for January 29.

Delegate Francis reported for the Ladies' Tailors the formation of a strong Italian branch, which was joined by fifty men at one meeting. The Jewish branch initiated six new members last time it met.

The Silkweavers delegate, Diederich, reported the raising of \$5 for the Russian fund, and \$1 for the Elevator Operators. The silk weavers' strikes in the Tremont Mills and in West New Brighton are still on, and the outlook is good for victory. Dumas, of the same local declared that the organization had never been in such close touch with the silk workers in the vicinity and in the city itself as they have been since affiliating with the I. W. W. The grand purpose of the new organization seems to have inspired them with a greater capacity and willingness for work in the cause of labor.

Scheftel, of the Cloth Hat and Can Makers, reported steady gains in membership in spite of the disruption tactics of the A. F. of L., and five subscribers for the Industrial Worker.

Risk reported for Bronx Borough Industrial Union, a special effort to organize the railroad workers, with great success. Twenty-three track hands joined at one meeting lately, and no session takes places without more joining. Mass meetings for the railroaders are now in contemplation.

Wieder, of the Cigarmakers, declared progress in membership, 14 having joined since the last Council meeting. The union is growing so fast that it is now

looking about for larger rooms.

Bickelman, the Musicians' delegate. reported the raising of \$75 to be sent to Russia, to the wife and child of one of the members, who are in danger there, to enable them to flee to Amer-

The Leather Goods Workers reported through Donath, a small but steady increase of membership at every meeting, and the arrangement of trade mass meetings to be held early in January.

The Hebrew Actors likewise reported a steady increase in numbers. The local to supply free talent to all labor unions and progressive societies desiring it in connection with entertainments and concerts.

The nominations made by the locals for officers of the Council were read, and the secretary instructed to set about having the ballots printed. Each local is to be supplied with ballots sufficient to provide one for each member in good standing at the next Council meeting. The ballots are to be marked in secret, and those cast in a local are to be returned in one envelope to the secretary of the Council, who will turn them over the a canvassing committee. All votes not in by the first Council meeting in February, at which the count will take place, will not be considered The organizing committee reported fa-

vorably on four new charter applications. Apropos of the editorial in the A. F. of L. Corporation Volkszeitung on Tuesthe "Worker" wrote that it was a great day, December 19, calling the I. W. W. scab organization, and a bunch of labor disrupters, the organizing committee ported that it had appointed a subcommittee of three, all share-holders in the Volkszeitung Corporation, to eall on the board of directors at their next meeting (held Wednesday, Dec. 20), to demand of the gentlemen an explanation of their vicious attitude towards the

The last gets of the Council were to decide to participate as a body in the monster demonstration to be held on January 22, in support of the Russian revolutionists; and to recommende to all and that their fight in Russia is also members of the I. W. W. represented in our fight here in America.

JANUARY 22, 1906.

CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN WORKING CLASS MEETS WITH ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE.

The call, issued by the International | Socialist Bureau, ratified by the sub-committee of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, and published in the last issue of the Weekly People, for an international demonstration in aid of the Russian working class the massacre of the proletariat of St. Petersburg, is meeting with an enthusiastic response. Since the call has appeared many letters have been received in answer thereto by the Daily and Weekly People, which are printed in full below. Section Westchester County, S. L. P. and Local Yonkers have arranged for a joint demonstration at the later city. Section New York County, S. L. P. has engaged the Grand Central Pallace, and issued a call to all progressive labor organizations to a conference for the purpose of making the New York demonstration a huge one, in keeping with the city's status in the affair's of Capitalism and Socialism. This call is also given in full below.

THE LETTERS.

Having read in the Sunday People the appeal for a Socialist demonstration on the 22nd of January, 1906, in honor of the workers killed in St. Petersburg a year ago, the following thought struck me: How would it be if each class conscious worker throughout the world, who is working on the 22nd of January, 1906, would give his earnings of said day to the revolutionists of Russia? They are worth it and more. Therefore, I, as a member of the S. L. P. and the I. W. W., pledge myself to give my wages of the 22nd of January, 1906, to our brothers of Russia, and appeal to you, class conscious workers of the world, to act accordingly.

Comrades: the fire of the revolution is burning. Furnish it with fuel until it has blazed the way through autocracy and capitalism to Socialism.

Yours for the emancipation of our Eugene Fischer, class. New York City, December 17.

I second the suggestion of Eugene Fischer, in to-day's Daily People, that each class-conscious worker throughout the world who is working on the 22nd of January, 1906, give his earnings of said day to the revolutionists of Russia?" As he well says: "They are worth it and more"; with the emphasis on the more. They have no midsummer picnic like we who talk revolution, and yet are only acquainted with its benign aspects. Let us, therefore, hold up their hands and stouten their hearts by aiding them financially recognizing that their fight is our fight, and that they are only holding up a mirror in which we may see reflected some of the infamies that we must endure and some of the deeds that we must do in order to gain our emancipation. On that day, our Russian brothers will not be found wanting. They will reciprocate—they will then show again as they have already shown that they know no race or creed, but one united proletariat. Following Eugene Fischer's good example I pledge my earnings of January 22, 1906, to the Russian revolutionists; and I hope our January 22, 1906, demonstra-

Justus Ebert. New York, December 18.

tion will not only be a large but also a

substantial one.

While the working class in England is holding "bread" demonstrations in front of the mansions and churches of the capitalist class, begging it for work, the Russian working class is arming itself to overthrow the murderous autocracy and its cowardly Czar.

As suggested by Eugene Fisher in last Monday's Daily People and seconded by Justus Ebert, my day's wages on the 22nd of Januarly, 1906, will go toward the Russian revolution fund. I would further suggest that each section or branch of the S. L. P. make this matter an order of business at their regular business meeting. The Russian proletariat is indeed worthy of the moral and financial support of every class conscious wageworker in the country.

the Council, to act on the suggestion made by Eugene Fischer through the Daily People, to pledge the earnings of that day, January 22, to the cause o the overthrow of Czarism, conscious that the proletariat the world over is one.

Down with the autocracy! Three cheers for the Russian revolution!

New York, Dec. 10, '05,

idea Eugene Fisher suggested, and will willingly give up my wages of that day. I hope to see this social struggle a suc-May the inevitable be speeded on its

also am an earnest follower of the

Yours for emancipation.

Herman D. Deutsch. New York, Dec. 19.

Please find enclosed a check for \$50.00 for the fund to assist our comrades in Russia in their fight. In straining our efforts to cut this amount out of our income to help in the Russian struggle we felt that we were acting contrary to the motto: "Charity begins at home." but, as Justus Ebert justly says, our fight here, hard as it appears or at times actually is for some of us, is as a "midsummer picnic" compared with the life and death struggle with the beastly government of Russia, now going on in that country. We therefore decided to make this special effort for the Russian fight, the more so that it is possible for us to help in the American struggle with active work, while financial assistance is the only kind we can render to our Russian comrades.

Boris and Anna Reinstein. Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20.

The noble action of Comrade Reinstein impels me to do to-day, what I might not be able to do a month hence. We often make promises which we intend to fulfill, but just as often something prevents our doing so.

This being a time for good wishes, I, think we should show it by our actsto the extent that we can. As my best wishes are for things revolutionary, in the Socialist sense I hereby contribute six dollars as follows: January 22nd fund. \$1.50; People Xmas Box, \$1; N. Y. Defense Fund, 50 cents; Comrade Battjer fund, 50 cents; Andreas Defense Fund, 50 cents; Press Security League,

Er: total \$5. .For the remaining dollar, send one Weekly People for one year, and fifty copies of the issue that will contain Comrade Debs' speech.

John Lindgren. Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 22.

At a regular meeting of Branch Yonkers, Socialist Labor Party, held Wednesday, December 20, a committee of six from the Socialist party local of Yonkers appeared for the purpose of co-operating with a like committee of the Socialist Labor Party to hold a joint demonstration on January 22, in Yonkers, which was unanimously adopted and a committee appointed.

Yonkers, Dec. 20.

TO ALL PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZA-TIONS OF LABOR IN GREATER NEW YORK.

The International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, Belgium, has issued a call to all Socialist organizations of the world to organize everywhere, on January 22, 1905, giant demonstrations in the shape of parades or mass meetings or both, in commemoration of the first anniversay of the massacre of the working people of St. Petersburg by the criminal and barbarous forces of the Czar.

The purpose of these world-wide demonstrations is obvious. It is to marshal the forces of Labor the world over on o and the same day, for one and the same purpose, animated by one and the same spirit. It is to demonstrate to our fellow workers of Russia, now locked in mortal combat with autocracy and Czarism, the solidarity of the working class, to tell them that we know and feel their fight to be our fight, their victory to be our victory. It is to aid them in a more substantial way than by mere expression of sympathy and solidarity, namely, by the collection of funds, the world over, funds to supply the sinews of war, funds to further their propaganda and their organization, funds aid in the annihilation of Czarism.

And, moreover, it is to demonstrate to the rulers and to the capitalist class of every country, inclined to prop up the tottering throne of the Czar by armed

(Continued on page 6.)

Revolutionary Socialism

question that is more widely discussed, and at the same time, more thoroughly misrepresented, by its opponents and by a large percentage that imagine themselves to be its adherents; than is So-

The opponents of Socialism have characterized it as Anarchy in disguise, as the dreams of a lot of fanatics, and as a scheme of the incompetent and uncessful to insure their own economic salvation at the expens: of others.

me who proclaim themselves Socialists, define it as Christianity modernized, as love and charity, and other creditable emotions and sentiments. While others claim that Socialism is a scheme evolved out of the inner consciousness of man, which is to be imposed on society from without, regardless of the conditions or the laws of adaptibility.

Socialism is not Christianity modern ized: neither is it the imaginative scheme of any man or body of men. It is the legitimate child of evolution, the logical outgrowth of modern industrial develent. It declares that, seeing industry is social in operation and effect, instry should also be social in owner-

It has been the mistaken belief of great many well-meaning, but misguided people, that they could acquire a com knowledge of the importance of the theory of Socialism in a short time by simply reading a Socialist article in a magazine, or by listening to a dis se on the subject; and who, when in course on the subject; and who, when in doubt, would go to some person who probably knew as little about Socialism as the questioner did himself.

Socialism is a science, and like any other science, requires study.

Shaeffel, the Austrian economist, Min ister of Education and author of "The Quintessence of Socialism" says it took him years to grasp the full purport of

Socialism and Capitalism.

Those who would understand Socialism must' understand capitalism. "But", you may say, "Socialism does not exist, at least not as yet." But it does exist. It exists in embryo in the present mode of production, where everything is socially oduced, that is to say, co-operatively, y millions of interdependent wage workers. But the product does not belong to society; it belongs to private indi-Hence, we viduals, called capitalists. have co-operative or Socialist production and individual, or capitalist ownership. This is wrong, and destructive of liberty, the Socialist maintains, and he stands ready to prove it by facts, which will land and the tools of production, the capist class, is a useless class, and can give no logical reason for its existence; unless one believes that it is right for parasites to live on the body social it must be admitted that a system that rewards idleness with honor and station, and at the same time rewards industry with poverty, must be wrong.

The Socialist being an evolutionist, and believing in the law of progress, is ically an optimist. He does not contend that the capitalist system was not sary at all, or is without "alue; on other hand, he claims that the capfalist class had an historic mission to m in organizing industry on a soial scale, that they have performed that nission, and have consequently lived out their usefulness as a class in so-

Socialists work for the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, that is, system in which land and machinery shall be social in ownership as well as in eration. But they are not the primary

is perfecting the means of production and exchange, and making it possible for society to take possession of the finished tool, the great international trust that is fast nearing perfection.

In the early days of capitalism, everything was in line with the capitalist system of production. That is to say the system of ownership harmonized with the system of production and exchange. both being individualistic. The worker then received the full product of his toil, But, even in those embryonic days the capitalist system contained the elements of its own destruction, namely, invention and competition. These same ele ments, by necessitating large or corporate capital and combination, were the constructive forces that built up the capitalist stronghold of the world, the trust They are the forces that are preparing the way for Socialism, and foreshadow ing its coming in the gigantic combina tions of international Capitalism. The desires of the unsuccessful and the aspirations of the Christians are small factors in this collossal process,

Socialism and Evolution.

Socialists claim that it is the same in society as in biology, that there is no fixity in social life, that the world is constantly changing in its economic condition as it is in its biological one. And they are backed by the best scientific minds the world has known. Darwin, Huxley, Clodd, Morgan and Marx, all agree that evolution is universal. Says Clodd, in his "Story of Creation": "If the theory of evolution is not universal, the germs of decay are in it."

There are no germs of decay in evolution; on that every thinking person is agreed. Society is slowly changing; like the evolution of the human race biologically the change is not perceived until the completion of the evolutionary process is reached, when it suddenly takes the form of revolution, and the new form hursts into being, not because some "incompetent" desires it or a great patriot suddenly discovers that a change is necessary, but because like the birth of a child, the revolution is the visible result of the evolutionary changes that have been taking place unperceived by

erned in their actions by their material nterests; and so are other men and women. But the material interests of one class of society differs greatly from that of another class, and are opposite and conflicting. Of this fact, the worker is kept in ignorance by the ruling class, because it is to the material interest of the ruling class to teach the workers that the interests of employer and employe are identical. It is also to the best nterests of the capitalist class to keep the workers struggling to emancipate themselves individually. They thus keep the workers in an unorganized state every man against every other man. But all that chasing of rainbows will soon be a thing of the past. There are few capitalists and millions of workmen who can never be anything else. Thus the generation that is passing to the home of the great majority, is leaving behind it the generation that is to bring to the light the solid fact that has cast its hadow before it, namely, the solidarity of working class interests, that is bend ing every energy to overthrow the capitalist system, and usher in the new born system, the Socialist, or co-operative republic. For this conflict of interests breeds in the capitalist class the necessity for perpetuating Capitalism; while, vice versa, it impells the working class onward to its overthrow.

Socialism and Revolution.

of votes for Socialism, no matter by what methods, that the social revolution would be accomplished at once. But this is an error, and a very grave one; for without an intelligent understanding of the conflict of interests in capitalism and the constructive theories of Socialism, backed by a powerful economic organization, the social revolution would be still born. That is, it would be premature. The social revolution would be defeated. The world would be thrown into a state of industrial serfdom, and the great mass of the people rendered helpless and discouraged. To what kind of a state this would finally lead, - is hard to contemplate But the Socialist movement is too well advanced now for any such a fatal mistake to be made.

The real revolutionary Socialist is called an impossibilist by the opportunists. It is because the latter do not understand the class conflicts growing out of evolutionary progress. They hope to attain to an ideal state before the people are in any way capable of holding the advance made against the reactionaries and grafters who will, in the hour of the seeming victory of Socialism, fall over themselves to be a part of the winning army. But when the people, or a majority of the people have risen to an intellectual level that will enable them to fight according to class interests, and thus see the victory they have wonto think for themselves and act accordingly, and not be led by the nose, by any leader, be he ever so great a Socialist-when they have risen this far. they will be invincible, because they will understand the vital principles upon which the new order of things is made necessary and founded; and the reactionarie or grafter will be discovered the minute he attempts to open his mouth. As it stands to-day the great mass of the people know practically nothing about the so-called "Socialistic" issues that the politicians tell them are of vital importance to them, and a good candidate, from a political standpoint, can swing the votes of a large number of the people, if he has tact enough to flatter them with high sounding praise about the American's superior intelli-

That the average American has a large amount of intelligence is of course beyond question, but intelligence does not always imply knowledge; a man may be very intelligent and at the same time be in a state of ignorance regarding social and economic questions, because his environment has been of such a nature that he has been constantly misinformed on those questions. The kind of reading matter that he had been doping his brain with has caused his head to rise in rebellion against his hat and he is insulted if some common every-day working man comes along and attempts to teach him. He exclaims, "nonsense! what do you, a common laboring man, know about such things as that? Prof. Knowitall, the wise man, has just written an article in The Boston Blatter that knocks you Socialists into a cocked hat." He then strides off in a put-that-in-your-pipe-and-smoke-it way. thinking that he has silenced "that fanatic". But in reality the Boston Blatter has, for the time being at least, knocked his brains into a cocked hat.

Socialism and Slavery.

The Socialists contend that a person who is compelled by force of necessity; due to his non-ownership of land and capital, to sell himself by the hour, day or week to another for a price, called wages, and that price only enough to supply his immediate wants, is a wage slave, bécause his labor or labor-power

It would be hard, indeed, to find a | necessary. Capitalism is the power that | think that if they could get a majority | and sold just as horses and cows, pork | fraudulent, merchandise of the modern and other merchandise. We hear of the "labor market". What is the "labor market" but a wage slave market? As Socialists have often said the very terminology of capitalist society proves the

slave character of wage labor. Some there are who, admitting that labor is bought in open market and exploited by wage slavery yet claim that it were ever thus and thus it will ever remain. They are fond of quoting Aristotle, who, they assert, was a very wise man and knew what he was talking about, when he said that slavery must always exist. Aristotle was truly a wise man, but what he said was something different from what they attribute to

Aristotle, the greatest mind in ancient society, said that slavery must always exist because "the wheel does not turn of itself; the needle does not sew of itself." He explained that society must have an intellectual class to do the think ing, and that class must be a leisure class; they must be surrounded with every luxury, in order to give their brain a chance to develop, and in order that this leisure class be furnished with the means for development there were slaves for the lords, and apprentices for master-workers. But, Aristotle did not stop there. He said: "If every tool, when summoned, or even of its own accord, could do the work that befits it, just as the creations of Deadalus moved of themselves, or the tripods of Hephaestos went of their own accord to their sacred work, if the weavers' shuttles were to weave of themselves, then there would be no need of apprentices for the master-workers or of slaves for the lords."

Aristotle's conception of an ideal so ciety has been realized. We have marvel. ous labor-saving machinery to do the work of slaves. The wheel now turns of itself, the needle sews of itself, the weavers' shuttles weaves of themselves every tool, when summoned does the work that befits it. Consequently, slavery, or arduous toil for the masses has ceased to have a reason, and should be

Aristotle was a heathen and knew nothing of the beauties of Christianity, but he exhibited a profoundness of wisdom, and a loftiness of sentiment that puts to shame the present-day "thinkers" who prostitute their intellect that the ruling class may continue to rule and pay them their "thirty pieces of silver.

Says Marx, of the Ancinets: "They perhaps, excused the slavery of one on the ground that it was a means to the full development of another. But to preach the slavery of the masses, in order that a few crude and half-educated upstarts might become 'eminent spinners', 'extensive sausage makers', and 'influential shoe-black dealers'-to do this they lacked the bump of Christianity".

All roads lead to Socialism, even the writings of the extreme individualist, Herbert Spencer, prove it; he said: "No one can-be perfectly free till all are free. None can be perfectly moral till all are moral. No one can be perfectly happy till all are happy."

Under our present industrial system none are perfectly free, not even the favored ones, the capitalists. They must commit shocking crimes to save their millions from ruin by their own kind They are under the necessity of creating markets for their goods, that results in bloody foreign wars and lying advertising. Few people, when looking over the pages upon pages of advertising, in any modern magazine ever think of the tremendous amount of money that it must require to keep before the people Some there be, and not a few, that is a commodity on the market, bought the numberless useless, and, not to say

Worse than in New York, was done to

*********************** advertiser. And yet, "it pays to ad-'vertise."

> Socialism and Compromise. Now as to the make-up of a real So-

cialist. First of all, he is an unsocmpromising revolutionist. He is never a hypocrite. He is the same the world over. He cannot be misled by any reform movement that may be produced as a last extreme to run into the ground the genuine social revolution. Witness in Russia, the spectacle of a weak and impotent ruler being forced to turn over part of the authority formerly vested exclusively in himself to Count Witte, because of the aggressive campaign of the Socialists. And witness the dismal failure of this amaster of subtefuce to fool the revolutionists with crumbs from the political table. Witness the sudden awakening of the conservative and liberal elements when the fact became apparent that the working class was likely to control the situation. When they found that the Socialists could not be misled by the deceptive measures offered by the government, they cut loose from the radical wing with a suddenness that throws a strong light on their true position. No sooner has this reaction set in than Count Witte shows his hand also, which is as tyranical as the Czar's, But as the news of the day reveals, the Socialist continues to march to victory in Russia, for he is uncompromising and well grounded.

Socialists have learned by experience, that "he who would be free must himself strike the blow." Still, he is not blind to the signs of the times. He sees the gradual awakening of the masses in the George movement, the Bryan campaign and the recent Mayorality struggle in New York, where the "Socialistic" movment headed by - William . Randolph Hearst, went crashing through the powerful party machines of the Republican and Democratic capitalist organizations. The Hearst movement is the most advanced sign of the on-coming movement of the masses for the complete abolition of the bosses of all kinds; both political and economic, and the ruling class is not slow to see the danger therein.

Socialism and Sentiment,

The working class is like a huge giant who, having been asleep a long time is just beginning to awake. Evolution is forcing him to a recognition of his own interests and importance.

While Socialists are not sentimental ists, they nevertheless expound the loftiest sentiment of the age, namely, the wiping out of all wars, the abolition of class distinction, the doing away with class hatreds, through the abolition of class interests; and the laying of the only foundations-those of social interests through social ownership-possible for "Peace on earth, good will among men." So, in the words of Karl Marx, the Socialists say:

"Workers of all countries unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain." And in the words of Mackay:

Come forth from the valley, come forth

the hill: Come forth from the workshop, the mine

and the mill: From pleasure or slumber, from study

Come forth in your myriads! Come forth

to-day; There's a word to be spoken, a deed to

be done,

A truth to be uttered, a cause to be won.

Come forth in your myriads! Come forth everyone!

J. C. Northrop.

Providence, R. I

SLOBODIN IN HOT WATER.

nesday found him guilty. Bloom lost his suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in Jannary last for injuries which he alleged resulted in paralysis of his legs and

arms. It was proven that for months be-

corder Goff, in whose court a jury Wed-

fore the alleged injury he had been doctoring for paralysis. The lawyer who handled Blo. ense Henry L. Slobodin, of No. 280 Broadway, lived in the same house. Papers have been drawn up by the Alliance against

Accident Fraud, which will be presented to the Bar Association making charges against Slobodin.

The Attention of Workingmen is Called to the DAILY PEOPLE. The Official Organ of the Socialist Lagor Party.

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system-the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities-divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to con-

over them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and and social disorder-s commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of

History 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 place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history 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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AT ITS OLD CAME

[The below is the English translation of the editorial published in the "Volksseitung", the secret organ of the A. F. of L. and referred to in the article "Making Ready for the Third Act", found elsewhere in this issue.]

It has often been pointed out in these umns that all good intentions to the contrary notwithstanding, antagonisms must with natural sequence spring from the existence of several trade unions of the same calling, which in case of struges with the bosses must lead to a condition where one labor organization takes a stand against another and that, in case of strikes and lock-outs, the one organization of the workers, by reason of its being supported by the bosses, benes traitor to its own cause.

If this is self-evident from the mere existence of two unions in the same

rival organization, if at all possible, how bers of the S. L. P., who,-we follow cause of labor, if, as has been the case bor organization as one of its tasks.

come soon enough. Just as at one time the "Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance". of De Leonite remembrance, in the wellfight existing trade unions.

sued by the General Executive Commit- en the members, WITHIN THEIR ORtee of the "Cap Makers Union of North GANIZATION, as to the nature of the America."

not to be guilty of any support of the nected with the American Federation of degraded themselves as scabs during the is the need of unity in the economic capitalists and to live in peace with the Labor, and indeed there were three mem-

much sooner must it not come to an here the official declaration of the Gen. the capmakers' union in Detroit. Accord. Issue Bloom is in the Tombs and to-tagonistic acts against the rival organ-cral Executive Committee together ing to the aferesaid leaflet, over 100 day will be sentenced for perjury by Reization, aye, to direct treason to the with about twenty scabs, formed this members of this union were locked out opposition union. The capmakers had a with the Industrial Workers of the strike which ended in a contract with had a contract with the firm in question. World, the organization regards, at the the employers. This contract can, ac- According to the contention of the Genvery outset, the fight against another la- cording to the whole of its contents, be only regarded as an admission of the What was bound to come, has then defeat of the strikers, since it confers all rights upon the employers and none, or nearly none, upon the workers. This contract the three aforesaid adherents known Seidenberg affair attacked in the of De Leon now took, for a pretext to the lock-out are members of the S. L. rear the striking cigarmakers, so has leave their organization, the capmakers' now the organization of the Industrial union, and, together with men who had Workers of the World, with the aid of during the strike attacked the strikers the same De Leon, again attacked in in the rear by playing the scab, form a the rear a Socialist trade union, again counter organization which received a created labor organizations wherewith to charter from the "Industrial Workers of the World". Had these men had the hon- makers' union. They can serve as an ex-The facts, upon which this case is basest purpose to serve the cause of labor, ed, are contained in a leaslet recently isest purpose to serve the cause of labor, contract entered into if they did believe italists, have the benefit thereof; such As stated there, the "Industrial Work- that something was wrong. But it was counter organizations work into their ers" have here in New York formed a direct treason to their own colleagues hands. Factional division is created trade, even though both organizations local union of capmakers in opposition when they went and formed an opposition where unity is so much needed, have originally the best of intentions to the existing capmakers' union contion union together with men who had And greater than on any oth

eral Executive Committee of the capmakers, eight members of the I. W. W. caused the firm to break its contract with the union and to throw its members upon the street. Again, as in the New York case, the eight instigators of P. and they remained at work as seabs, while the members of the capmakers' union were driven out of the factory with the aid of the police.

These were the facts published by the

And greater than on any other field

on November 27, although the union

General Executive Committee of the cap ample what it will come to in the trade union movement if the policy to fight existing unions with counter organizations is continued. The employers, the cap

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Dublin, Ireland:

John Henricksen, 1816 12th street.

Chas, A. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, S.

T. L. Brennan, 4 Warren street.

England's Army of Unemployed ************

ramping up and down England, from place to place, in and out of London in vain search for work which is not to be had upon any terms, create a grave stuation, one which has become England's most serious problem. At the outset it is well to distinguish clearly between the employable and the unemployable. A large number of men are in a chronic state of unemployment, because, on account of physical, mental, or moral unfitness, they are not efficient. These are not the men referred to in this article. What is meant here by the memployed is a very different and much igher type of man, one who is indus-rious, steady, capable of doing a good fay's work for a day's wage, wilfing to and, when it is not to be had, courageously facing destitution, going to the extremity before he can bring himof to ask for charitable assistance.

For some years the condition of the itish workingman has been growing eadily worse. Protectionists lay the on free trade, economists say it due to inventions, labor-saving mahile Social Democrats consider the chief sons to be the competitive industrial stem and the land system, and still hers see in it one result of the decline agriculture. Undoubtedly all of these er into the question. The fact is that here is not enough work to go round s; England and Scotland form a very at little island with only about 100,manufactories, too small a number to ep busy all the skilled workers seeking nployment; every new invention, each bor-saving device installed in a factory dos the dismissal of some of the men who thus help to swell the number of

The dearth of employment for unskillworkers is due to the dislocation of ade as well as to the adoption of imoved methods of conducting business ploying unskilled labor. Thus the suply is greater than the demand; for evy vacancy that ceems their

hose out of work.

ive applicants for the place. Nor is it tible for unskilled workers to go back to the land because of the tendency upon the part of the titled and moneyed class acquire all of the available land—that England's unemployed, unsatisfied aborer is ground between the upper and be nether millstone, and it is difficult to ow what will become of him.

It is estimated on good authority that ork. The majority of these are men, ly disappeared, families are crowded to-

Thousands of unemployed men wearily , unskilled, unorganized laborers. The gether to an unbearable degree, one by | daily papers with the result that labor | vided for the establishment of local latrade unions with a membership of about 600,000 have not more than five per cent. unemployed; as these are cared for by the unions, want and privation among them are practically non-existant. How long this may be so it is impossible to say. Employment in the building and engineering trades is very slack and the endency is toward diminishing possibilities for work of all kinds. When a laboring man in England loses

his job, and in these times that is linble to happen to a perfectly capable workman any day, it is ten to one that it will be a long time before he gets another. Often he is absolutely down and out, pushed to the wall by the ever-increasing number of mates in misfortune. He descends to the level of the casual worker, going here, there, evrywhere and anywhere a day's or an hour's work may be had. An industrious, self-respecting man, the demoralizing habit of living from hand to mouth is forced upon him and his family until the very bottom is reached, whence there is little hope of reclamation. Sometimes, for varity's sake, he will take a knife and kill his wife and family, or by jumping into the river, end it all. Such cases are by no means rare. It is true there is the poor law, as British public charity is called. But when a man accepts relief he is disfranchised for that year. Even if he does not object to losing his vote, the great number in need of assistance through failure to find work threaten to exhaust the funds available for charity, and so in the end he stands the chances of finding himself without vote, without self-respect, and without the relief for which he has bartered all that he had to give in ex-Nor is this a local condition. It ex-

tends throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain. In remote localities it is not so acute because smaller numbers are more easily dealt with and relieved. -It is in the manufacturing centers like Leicester and Manchester, in the larger cities, and in London that the problem of what to do for the work man has painfully, insistently forced itself upon public attention. West Ham for the past few years an abode of chro-nic poverty just beyond London's East and, is the storm center of the unemployed question. The workers here are all dock faborers and men who have been employed in shipping industries. There was a time when work was plentiful in West Ham, when the dock laborer had a steady job and from his weekly wages of 18 to 25 shillings (\$4.50 to 6.25) managed to rent a nice little house, furnish it decently, even comfortably, and to it of 15,000,000 British workers, men, lay by something for a rainy day. It is sen, and children there are about very different now; the nice little homes 50,000 unemployed and unable to find have been given up as the savings rapid-

one articles of furniture and clothing have gone to the pawnshops until, in most cases, not a thing is left save what is on their backs, generally clothing insufficient for a summer's day. At present it is not possible to get work for any length of time; in fact, a man is lucky to be taken on at all. Ship-building, once a thriving industry, is no longer carried on in West Hain; the bulk of the trade is now diverted to Tilbury Docks farther down the river; machinery and other imported methods are now used for shifting cargoes—these are some of the causes for existing stagnation in this particular locality.

To give a comprehensive account of London's unemployed problem would seem sensational reading which those unfamiliar with it would consider overdrawn. Language can not convey even an infinitesimal idea of the cruel suffering, the hopelessness of it all. It is heartrending to walk through the streets of Poplar and West Ham and look into the gaunt, haggard faces of the men, great big fellows most of them, holloweyed from insufficient food, anxiety and grim despair written upon every countenance. It is enough to make the very paving stones cry out to see the wolfish eagerness to be taken on for a day's work at the docks upon the rare occasions when there are a few vacancies. And these are not shiftless intemperates or aliens, but English laborers begging for any kind of work to keep together the souls and bodies of their wives and children. From time to time emergency funds have been subscribed for the relief of the families of the unenfployed, notably the Daily News fund of last winter, which raised and expended the sum of £11,800 (\$59.000) for West Ham. As the men were not asking for charity but employment, certain public works were undertaken such as asphalting playgrounds and open spaces, constructing an open air swimming bath, work on a sewage pumping station, etc. In this way relief was given for work done, a method beneficial alike to the public good

and the workers. It is now beyond the power of local authorities and voluntary agencies to cope with the prevalent destitution. For very humanity's sake the question has become a national one necessitating parliamentary inquiry and action. When a bill was introduced into the last session of Parliament, providing for the establishment of labor colonies, it was hoped that a way would be found to give tem-porary relief, if nothing more. Workingmen, always patient, drew a long breath and waited to see what would happen. As days lengthened into weeks the bill's supporters in the house of commons realized that it was in danger of being pushed aside. They made this known in the

people and other interested persons rose up in protest, hundreds of unemployed men from Leicester marched all the way to London and back again to see members of parliament and beseech them to pass the bill. Wives of unemployed dockers in West Ham walked miles into London, in a body, for the same purpose. The unemployed in Manchester and in other places held public meetings, protesting against parliamentary delay. Discussion and public meetings were held all over London by the house of commons. Trade unionists and London's unemployed held a great demonstration meeting in Hyde Park, July 9. Thousands were in line, each union with its banner. Heading the procession was a banner inscribed "We demand employment, not charity", Numerous bands all along the line played the Marseillaise hymn, which the men

sang as they marched along. I said to the One Who Knows "Does it signify nothing to those men, politicians, many of them watching the procession from their Piccadilly club windows, that it is the Marseillaise hymn they are singing?" "No, most of them are utterly blind to what is going on. To see these thousands marching to that ong has not the tenth part of the effect which would come if a handful of them smashed a bake-shop window."

This reply expresses the most pitiful hing about the whole business, and that is the colossal ignorance of the question's true inwardness on the part of the majority of the rich and titled classes, even of members of Parliament with the exception of the few labor members. The apper classes are thoroughly cognizant of the prevailing searcity of work and consequent suffering which they are geminely anxious should be relieved. In spite of being aroused to the need for action of some sort, they nevertheless fail to understand just where the trouble lies. They seem unable to think of the out-of-work man except in terms of charity and cannot understand why he is not satisfied with Bible texts, blankets and free soup tickets. Neither do they appear to wish to hear what the other side has to say for itself. Entrenched behind established tradition, from the security of adequate incomes, the Well Provided For seem to have made up their minds that thus and so is the case and are not inclined to experience the inconvenience of having to change their view

Undoubtedly the bill would never have been considered but for the popular agitation. On the very last day it was passed, but shorn of its best features so far as immediate relief is concerned. As proposed and as passed the bill applies only to London, but gives other places the privilige of adopting the same measures, if they wish. The original bill pro-

bor boards for the investigation of outof-work cases which would be passed on to a central board, which would give employment in state-provided labor colonies, much like the systems of Denmark and Germany. In order not to at tract men from other localities, work was to be given only to unemployed men who had resided in London for at least twelve months. Money for expenses was to be raised by voluntary contributions and a tax of half a penny in the pound, with the right to increase it to a penny when needful. Taxation will be so arranged that it would fall on well-to-do taxpayers and be little or no additional burden to the already overtaxed poor. As finally passed, the bill gives the right to levy a tax of half a penny in

the pound to provide the machinery of a labor bureau, such as office, employes. etc., and to purchase land for farm colonies, but no provision is made to supply work in the colonies. As proposed and as it now stands the bill is merely palliative, in no sense remedial. The es tablishment of innumerable labor colonies, however well managed, could never be a real remedy for unemployment, for men in the colonies are given emergency work and are not employed in necessary work. Such an economically unsound method can never relieve the situation. There must either be enough work to go round or a way must be found to assist men to adapt themselves to changed conditions created by new inventions and labor-saving devices.

What will happen this winter no one can say. The unemployed workingmen conscious of their own helplessness, keenly disappointed that no aid is to be had from the government, their court of last appeals, are now in a state of nervous irritation. Their ominous restlessness causes apprehension as to the lengths to which starvation will drive them, As one man in West Ham said, "When I'm hungry I'm an anarchist. I know I'm a fool, no good would come of a burst up, yet a good many of us chaps feel that some of us might come out on top if something of the kind happened and after being at bottom so long, hungry all the time, that feeling gets hold of you." Others say they will take bread if they can not get it any other way rather than see their families starve.

And what has this to do with us America, the land of opportunity? Just this: While unemployment has not, with us, reached the crisis which it has in England, it does exist. in the United States and is daily growing more serious. With the mother country as an ob ject lesson, let us take the problem in hand and try to find a solution before it becomes the menace which it is in "Merrie England."-Mary R. Cranston, in Public Opinion.

Continuing his deception, Mitchell said: "There is no Iron law of wages. ties, is determined by the cost of its tion I refer Mitchell to the editorial of the New York American of October 17, in procuring a 66 per cent increase in

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE WEEKLY PEOPLE AND NEW YORK LASOR NEWS CO.

Wm Yates, 6 Coffin ave, Court. Albuquerque, N. M. Stromquist, 424 Marquette st. John D. Carlson, 61 Fairview st. Auburn, N. Y. Frank L. Brannick, 18 Madison street. Clarence E. Warner, 617 Dixwell ave. Baltimore, Md.: Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave. Gustave A. Johnson, 153 First street Berkeley, Cal .: A. C. Hoffman, 1617 Oregon street. H. Galatian, 474 Union ave. Boston, Mass.: F. Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street. Thos. Herrick, 458 Lonsdale ave. Buffalo, N. Y .: Emanuel Hauk, 71 Ivy street. F. Lichtsinn, 301 Arago street. Cleveland, Ohio: Fred Brown, 193 Columbus street. J. Erwin, 1604 W. Tioga street. Cincinnati, Ohio: Robert Thumann, 1641 Sycamore street F. A. Uhl, 2128 Sarah street. Detroit, Mich.: Gus Herwarth, 73 Tillman ave. Everett I. Bowers, 36 Cass street, Dickson City, Pa .: J. E. Madison, 801 Nicholson street Evansville, Ind.: Theodore Jung, 215 Upper Fifth street.

Eureka Cal A. W. McLain, 307 E street, Gloversville, N. Y .: W. H. Rekemeyer, 361 Bleecker street. Grand Junction, Colo.: J. U. Billings.

Frank Leitner, 517 Wyoming street. Hamilton, Ohio: Ben Hilbert, 811 Central ave Louis H. Zimmer, 551 Martin avenue Houston, Tex.: G. F. Carnahan, 2008 Freeman street John Begovich, 370 Third street. Hartford Conn : Fred Fellerman, 2 State street. S. Johnson, 594 Jackson street. Hoboken, N. J.: Jacobs, 204 Clinton st. Robert Kertum, \$13 Chambers street. Indianapolis, Ind.: Harry C. Beek, 243 Fulton street.

O. Beldner, Buffalo and Davis streets. Jersey City, N. J.: C. J. Wolf, 19 Greenville avenue. Kalamazoo, Mich. A. Louwet, 604 Village street, Lawrence, Mass.: Frank Worster, 218 High street. London, Ont.:

Jamestown, N. Y.:

Los Angeles, Cal.: Louis C. Haller, 2031/, S. Main street Lynn, Mass.:

Richard Murphy, 6 High street. Meriden, Conn.: M. B. Seaman, 721/2 E. Main street. Milford Mass .: David Craig, 36 Pine street.

give up the conundrum.

ell was ignorant of the fact that the gov-

Mitchell then turned his attention to

the "good work" the union had done

wages and 4 per cent benefit(?) by

change of screen, making in all a 70

per cent increase; and clinched the ar-

gument by saying "that Rockefeller

would willingly invest in U. M. W. af-

fairs and receive a 70 per cent profit, if

given the opportunity"!!! Don't laugh.

or you'll spoil the fun of seeing the

working class becoming millionaires to

Mitchell did not acquaint the miners

with the fact that for the same period

they received 66 per cent increase in

mining rates, the market price of coal

increased 193 per cent, therefore the

miner received but one-third of the in-

creased market price. Previous to the

interstate agreements with the U. M. W.

and the operators, whenever there was

an increase in the market price of coal

the miners demanded half, or soper cent

of the amount, and almost invariably

obtained it. The amount we are getting

now is getting beautifully less. So you

can see the "good work" the U. M. W.

the exclusion of the capitalist class!

James Trainor, 14 Myers Block, Chas, Martin, 3814 So. L street, Wm J. Wuest, 43 Erie st. G. W. Campbell, 222 Chestnut street G. L. Bryce, 384 Simcoe street. W. J. Hoar, 2 Maple street. A. C. Rutstein. Wm. O'Brien, 35 Parliament street. The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around. would draw the line of demarkation be-Mitchell then resorted to sausage tween affluence and poverty in the ranks stuffing methods to see how much he of the bituminous mine workers drawing such munificent or "prosperity" wages, as given by the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania for the year 1904 amounting to \$452.52 for 204 days' labor or \$2.26 per day? To subdivide the above amount into 365 days, the actual time a worker must subsist, because he is not supposed to be dead when not working, would reduce his wages to \$1.24 per day, and to feed the average family

could stuff the miners and predicted "that the miner had seen his worst day, and I shall not be satisfied until the miner is paid as much for his labor as is paid in any other trade, calling or art," and said furthermore "the miners would never receive another reduction with his consent"! In speaking of the last reduction which the miners voluntarily accepted, it is said, under his advisement of five persons it would necessitate him and threat also, that he would resign the to feed each family unit upon 24.4-5 cents presidency if not acquiesced in. Mitchell per day; this without taking into account said: "I had predicted in the joint conincidental expenses such as repairing of vention with the operators that if they persisted in forcing a reduction upon the tools, supplies, check-off dues and levies, and not even taking into consideration miners that it would prove injurious to rent and clothing. If the above figures them and what I said then has been veriare not tending towards the minimum fied. I know the miners have suffered a basis and coolieizing of the mine worker loss by the reduction and so have the operators because they made their con-For further refutation regarding the tracts upon a 12 1-2 per cent reduction, cost of living, I wish to say that Mitchand still the consuming public got no benefit-" He paused; he was up against something; had put his foot in his ernment let the cat out of the hag regarding the cost of living. What affected the mouth. He had said something in the na ture of a lie and must therefore explain government in the cost of feeding the what became of the vanished quantity. It army would likewise affect the working class. Carroll D. Wright gave the inlooked like a question of "the devil to pay and nobody to take the reckoning." creased cost at 12 per cent. But the Finally, Mitchell recovered himself and Army authorities state the cost of feedsaid "The railroads and the United ing the army has nearly doubled, or, in other words, increased nearly 100 per States Steel Corporation got the benefit." cent The cost of feeding an individual Had one of the coal operators been in soldier in 1898 was 18 cents, but in 1904, person advocating the interests of his 34 11-15 cents. For the above informaclass he could not have made a more eloquent plea than did John Mitchell.

I must not close without giving an idea of Mitchell's mental calibre upon the diversity of opinion in local unions regarding the methods of ameliorating conditions-but no emancipation from wage slavery, of course. Said Mitchell: Were I a person that believed in bringing politics into the union I would remain and advocate such a policy and I say furthermore that if I believed in keeping politics out of the union I would strive to do so." And then to obtain harmony from the consequences of his bedlamic philosophy, he said: "Politics like religion is a private affair and that no person has a right to force his political opinions upon another person anymore than another his religion." Having in his opinion, accomplished the object of harmonizing the conflicting elements by his acrobatic feats in mental contortions, Mitchell thanked his audience for their attention and receded from the footlights. Immediately the writer asked for the privilege of putting a few questions to the speakers or be given the floor to rebut the arguments advanced. My request was greeted with the reply, "We have no time, we must catch the train."

W. H. Thomas. Buena Vista, Pa., Dec. 12.

Mitchell Insults Miners' Intelligence

rivention at Pittsburg, "The little tin od? John Mitchell, made several flying rips to different mining camps in the Pittsburg district. The object of these trips was to enthuse the miners and instill new life into an apparently dead machine, so as to let the miners know organization, intellectually speaking. The it was not in good operating condition; the matter is that Leiter has whipped ers of late have manifested a of distinterestedness in their local Union | check-off system. matters. Failure to obtain a quorum to transact affairs is a common occurrence. miners as aforesaid.

On one of these flying perambulations Mitchell dropped into this locality and language slayer and indirectly reminded shweiastically effused and left (as Mr. Go-mpers did in New York) to catch a lose any of his corpulent avorduoois and train. Previous to his appearance here, that he would rather perspire carrying it ainers, after getting off a. B. & O. train, went and dined at the residence of a ne superintendent, named Walter Calverly, of Scot 1 ven, formerly a concuous man of the U. M. W. in his district. The superintendent escorted bench to the mart ne place and reined in attendance and returned with m to catch the train for Pittsburg hat night. Madame Rano has it the ch remained at the superintendent's e overnight and had quite a convivial time!! See!

To resume. The meeting commenced horsly after 6 p. m and was opened by ne of Mitchell's superantiates, James chan, formerly a national organizer nd district official, who explained that was very limited for the speakers: hat the meeting must adjourn in time o they could eatch the 8 p. m. train to rrive in time for another meeting (?) at sburg. The writer was not at the ent of the meeting, conse-

ally, did not hear the two previous ers and therefore could not tell

While attending the A. F. of H-I hearsay. Suffice it to say that I was spared the torture of hearing and seeing he language murdered.

The first speaker, so-called, was Uriah Bellingham, district vice-president. was informed he simply opened and shut, just as other animals do, his masticating and that it needed lubricating by

The second speaker, Ed. McKay, a na tional organizer, and a perambulating Hence the necessity of enthusing the receptacle of lager beer and cock-tails, one of the component parts of Mitchell's \$199,000 machine, imitated the previous the miners that he did not want to he "little tin god," with a retinue of re- around with him than work swinging pick. He made one remark that turned the searchlight upon their duplicity regarding an honest rebuttal. Said "This is the place for the kickers to be if they have anything to say." He had summed up courage enough to make that remark because he had his big intellectual(?) brother with him.

State Secretary Ryan of Illinois was in the course of his address when the writer arrived at the meeting. From this personage I expected to hear something that would designate him as a student of economics. But nothing of the kind was said to warrant such a conclusion. In fact we were treated to experience meeting declamation, of how he became onspicuous as an official and leader(?) by having persons to nominate and vote im into the several offices which finally landed him into the U. M W. State secretaryship. All in all, he showed himself to be one of the precocious variety that looks after No. 1.

After throwing bouquets at himself, as a union expansionist, building the State was said by them, anymore than organization from a penniless to a weal

thy one having "\$800,000" to fight the capitalists with, Ryan turned his attention to Joe Leiter's mines and said, "All the scabs in the State are working at those mines. We (the U. M. W.) are generous to allow them to work there, But we have a scheme on down there that made Leiter's coal cost him from \$3.50 to \$4 per ton and therefore does not create any harm."

He inferred that the "generous scheme" made it necessary for Leiter to employ deputies, guards, etc., to protect his mines and the "scabs." The fact of the U. M. W. to a standstill and their "generosity" consists in their inability to force him to observe union rates and

Ryan made it appear that all mine workers having no (check-off) union cards in their pockets were "scabs." He concluded saying that "We hope that delegates sent from this place would come back and report there had been no divisions in the States

We are to infer from the above remark that all States having a State organization will be a component part of the next interstate agreement. From previous actions in their former conventions. I am led to doubt very much whether there will be such solidarity of interests. West Virgi arand several other States had applied at former conventions for admission into the interstate agreement, which consists of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, but were rejected by F. L. Robbins and several other operators, under the plea that "They must be so thoroughly organized as to maintain rates and conditions" and so ended the matter and the "Greatest thing on earth," the U. M. W. subsided to the dictum of their capitalist brothers.

The "Great Oracle and Tin God," Mitchell, next came to the footlights after being introduced as the 'boy president" and began, with much emphasis, throwing bouquets at himself as being president of the "greatest labor organiration in the world" of which he was proud because it had grown to such pro-

Mitchell started out with a hop, skip and a jump method over the field of political economy, either of his own or the Civic Federation's manufacture. Said he: "I have no panacea, or cureall for the solution of capital and labor. I believe through trade agreements we can secure better conditions and more happiness than by any other method. And trade unionism is no utopian dream." Continuing he said "There are some of you th:at believe the theory that the law(?) of supply and demand determines wages. There is no such law, if there was there would be no need of the U. M. W. or-

Gee Whiz! It appears from this that wages is determined by the whim of a labor leader sitting cross-legged at a table with a (brother) capitalist employer and peering into the innermost recesses of his anatomy to see whether or not an advance asked for is forthcoming. and, vice yersa, with the capitalist for a reduction, I presume. The student of Marxian economics knows that supply and demand does affect wages, but don't declare it is a law, but a perturbing factor that determines the fluctuations between prices and the value of commodities, the commodity labor power included.

Mitchell did not explain how the value of a commodity is determined; neither did he mention the word commodity in his whole speech; and as to how the capitalists obtain surplus value or profits, he remained a blank to his hearers. Now, if supply and demand does not affect wages why did the A. F. of H-l convention he was attending wrestle with the emigration question, if the influx of European and Asiatic labor would not congest the labor market and thereby reduce the American standard of living? It would have been logical for them to have said "It is none of our business who comes to our shores. They won't affect our condition. Our trade unions will regulate our wages." Again, if supply and demand has no effect what ever, why do trade unions build Chinese Walls, as it were, of prohibitory initiation fees around their particular crafts portions during his incumbency. Then and form a labor trust to the exclusion

of other honest workers?

an immutable law." This is anothe point he did not explain: that the commodity iabor power, like other commodiproduction, the prices of the necessities of life being a component part in determining wages towards the minimum hasis. In refutation Mitchell cited Car. roll D. Wright's statistics that wages had increased 4 per cent more than the cost of living had in recent years, thereoff. And right here, upon this thesis, he played upon his unwary and credulous hearers for sentimental support and continuing said: "There are some of you here that maintain if wages advance and and there is a corresponding increase in this cost of living the workingman's condition is not bettered. Well, now, if that's so, how many of you are there that would be willing to accept (this is where he threw himself open for attack) a reduction if guaranteed a corresponding decrease in the cost of living, according to which you would be no worse

From the sentiment expressed by number of men at this point, it appears that the oracle had obtained what he had played for, the approval of his position and the non-acceptance of such a proposition, meaning, of course, the reduction. In my opinion, he had played the miners for a lot of jackasses that could not distinguish between a relative and an absolute reduction. The miners in 1904 even did worse by volunteering upon the oracle's advice, to accept a 5.55 per cent reduction without any guarantee that the cost of living would likewise be reduced, which, to the mine worker, was an absolute and not a relative reduction because we know no general reduction is the prices of the necessaries of life has occurred. If the means of subsistence tending to the minimum basis is not deduction to be considered, I would like to ask the oracular exponent of bourgeois economics, where, or how much lower

down the graded scale of wages he is doing for the miners.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED In 1888...... 2,058 In 1892......21,157 In 1896.....36,564

What if some exquisite dancing-master, standing on the edge of a battle, where Richard Coeur de Lion swung his axe, criticised him by saying that his "gestures and postures violated the proprieties of polite life?" When dandies fight they think how they look, but when en fight they think only of deeds. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"DISRUPTING LABOR." The report, published in these columns last week, of the happenings in the Schenectady Trades Assembly, when a half dozen A. F. of L. international vice-presidents foregathered in order to cause the expulsion of the I. W. W. delegates from that body, sounds like the approaching foot-fall of events that may be nearer at hand than many wot. Delegate upon elegate hurled at the foregathered laborlieutenants of the Civic Federation sting ing counts from the indictment that the wakening Working Class has begun to draw up against what they are discoverng is the bulwark of their plunderers-Gompers-Mitchell-Stone pure and simple system of Unionism. The delegates threw up instance upon instance in which the A. F. of L. collected moneys for a strike and kept the cash for its officers to riot in; they threw up instances in which Union constitutions were amended by the misleaders to suit the interests the employer; they threw up the fact that the A. F. of L. "victories" were lies, it had won not one victory; they declared, with that conscious ascendancy that comes from lofty conviction, "the cause we have taken up is sacred to us; it can never be torn from our lives; the fight is on"; and, warming up with indignation at the sight of the men whom the General Electric Company had evidently fetched to do its work, the delegates cried at the beelers of the Capitalist Class: "The I. W. W. is not a graft affair like the A. F. of L.!" "The A. F. of L is a tool of the rich and the Civic Federation!" And over and above the din of hisses and cat-calls, the cry could be heard hurled at the most conspic agent of the General Electric Co.: "Hold that brute down!" "Say, Leonard, let

your dictators speak!" Of course, all this is the reverse of "harmony" or "peace." Once there was "harmony" and "peace" in the camp of Schenectady Labor—the proverbial peace and harmony that once "reigned in arsaw," and that suited Czardom so well. Nor will it end in Schenectady. The "disruption" will spread; it is spreading as in Russia, despite all ressive measures to insure "harmony and peace"-until it will have assumed national proportions. And then? What will then happen is foreshadowed in that passage of the Minneapolis address on The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," where, after enumerating Being pressed with the question whether the long list of labor-fakir atrocities the

ddress proceeds: ,. "Do you know what would happen to neral, who, in face of the embuttled foe, instead of concentrating his forces for the fray, were to send first of its Government, Mr. Burnett jauntily one small division into the field of battle; answered: wait until that was annihilated; then send a second small division; again down here to build this canal. What have wait until that was routed; and then the morals of a lot of West Indian send a third, likewise to be wiped out. until his whole powerful army was demoralized and took to flight? Do you live with a woman without a marriage know what would happen to that General? He would be grabbed by the neck, is, without morals as we understand court-martialed, and shot in the back morality—BUT THEY ARE OFT for treason. Now, I am no prophet, nor TIMES TRUER TO THE WOMEN the son of a prophet; yet, concluding THEY SELECT THAN OUR PEOPLE from the facts that are througing to the WHO HAVE A CEREMONY PERbar. I venture the statement on this 10th FORMED." day of July, 1905, that the day is nigh when the Working Class of America will court-martial the Gomperses, the Mitch- tribution of rewards to those who "deells, the Stoneses, whose generalship is sacrificing the army of Labor-court- fillment of her nobly self-imposed task, martial them for treason to the Working the lady recently donated a magnificent

"CHRISTMAS MORTGAGES."

The advertising columns of the metro politan papers, in fact of the papers of all our great cities, are presenting two Christmas pictures that are essentially sermons on sociology. The two sermons are worth all the others that will be retailed over the counters of the pulpiteers. locking them up in bull pens, and ar-Both pictures are advertisements for resting public magistrates, in short, irrefutable,

Christmas Gifts. But how deep the cleft | whether raising Cain generally was not | MAKING READY FOR that separates the two!

One picture, the picture presented by one set, tells of acolians that cost from \$300 up to \$5,000 orchestrelles; of "beautiful diamond and ruby studded garters" for "\$20,000 and upward," of automobile's "to suit all tastes"; of furs and carpets, and elegant antique furniture "to furnish cosy dens," etc., etc. These articles are advertised as "neat Christmas presents" for, ffriends, wives, husbands, brothers, sisters and sweethearts."

in keeping step with "holiday require-

The two pictures patentize the exist-

ence of two classes; they puncture and

illumine simultaneously the "Prosperity"

ery, showing that prosperity exists with

above all they illustrate the "religious-

ness" of capitalism. Days of panics are

days of great hauls for the upper capital-

ists: in such days the smaller fry is ex-

propriated wholesale, and, where it is

not actually expropriated, the founda-

tion is laid for future expropriation by

of expitalism seeks to supplement the

effectiveness of panic-days with holi-

days. Holi-days are now to be used as

a goad for the poor to mortgage them-

selves. The kindly instinct of wishing to

remember the dear ones is warmed up

by these advertisements to the end that

the money-lender may get his claws upon

the little property of the poor. Their

any and everything of that sort will be

accepted as security. And thus the work-

ing class that this year has been earning

too little to have now a few dollars to

invest in presents, will next year, after

having borne the added burden of the

"Christmas Mortgage," be in even worse

Exploited in the mill, and plucked in

the retail store, the workingman is now

cajoled into putting his head into the

"Christmas Mortgage" noose. Religion

and the Stock Exchange are allies under

the ribald dome of the Empire of Capital.

LEST BURNETT BE FORGOTTEN.

Burnett, the acting chief of the United

States branch of labor and quarters in

Panama, in his endeavor to cater to the

comfort and happiness of the laborers

employed in digging the isthmian canal

of the laborers are negroes brought in

from Jamaica and other West Indian

islands. So then, Jamaica, Martinique;

Santa Cruz and other places are ransack-

ed for "wives" for these laborers. Ships are

sent out in search of loads of females;

it is even said that some of the ships

employed by M. Burnett in this trade

are U. S. ships; and they return laden

with the wished-for cargo. Objection has

been raised that the practice very much

partakes of the old African slave trade,

seeing that in some instances the pros-

pective "wives" are actually kidnapped

from their old homes; then also objec-

tion has been raised on the ground of

immorality. But Mr. Burnett, who is

described as a man of "clean-cut fea-

tures" besides "able and practical" in-

sists that the practice is above reproach.

he did not connsider that the people of

the United States may object to the con-

tinuance of such relations, as the im-

portation of these "wives", implied, on

its soil under sanction and by the act

"I can't see why they should. We are

negroes got to do with it? I assert that

they are not immoral in preferring to

cermony. They may be unmoral-that

Miss Helen Gould has organized her-

self into a public institution for the dis-

serve well of the country". In the ful-

silver tea set to Gen, Sherman Bell of

Colorado-another gentleman of "clean-

his services there to "the country". Quite

possibly some carping critic of the Gen-

eral's "service to the country" might

have questioned him, as Mr. Burnett

is now-questioned, and asked whether to

deport workingmen out of the State, or

cut features", "able and practical"-for

porting "wives" for the men. Most

The fact is transpiring that M. Henry

condition!

salaries, their wages, their furniture-

ments.

The other picture, the picture presentot Burnett get at least as much? The capitalist class is served as faithed by the other set, advertises FOR moneys wherewith to purchase "Christfully by the Panama Canal Scandal, as mas Turkeys" and "dinners for the t was by the Colorado Scandal. The violation of all human and divine laws needy," above all, in this set, figure advertisements of money-lenders to enable -from which the canal graft sprang and "fathers, 'mothers," etc., to purchase which is accompanying it at every step -is every bit as grandiose as the viola-Christmas gifts. The latter sort of adtion of all human and divine laws, from vertisements are peculiarly numerous. They try to catch the eye with such the violation of which the capitalist words as "Holiday Funds," "Christmas mine graft in Colorado has sprung, and Funds," etc. They open a way for anwhich likewise accompanied it at every other set of people, the poor, to mortgage step. themselves and thus hasten their ruin

in violation of the civic rights of the

workman. We make no doubt that the

valiant General's answer would have

been much like Burnett's. He certainly

would have answered: "I am down, or

class. What have the civic rights of a

course their civic rights had nothing to

Burnett gives for his action in Panama.

The General got a silver tea-set, should

Let not Henry Burnett be forgotten.

KICKING CHRISTIAN ETHICS OVER-BOARD.

Partly in obedience to the instinct that tells it that the Red Flag, the international emblem of Socialism, bodes no good to its masters, the brigand class one set and does not exist for another; of the capitalist; partly unable to disengage its mind from the color of the nock and the regular auctioneer's rag, which flutters as the emblem of the combined fraudulency and wreckage that marks the tracks of capitalism; partly also due to its trained ignorance; -the Spokane, Wash., "Evening Chronicle" of means of mortgages. The religious spirit the 14th instant indulges in some incoherent sputterings against the Red Flag of the Socialist Labor Party. He who raises his voice against that which the emblem of International Socialism symbolizes traduces likewise that which the American flag was meant to stand for.

When the flag of the then recently mancipated American colonies was first settled upon, Franklin, the towering genius of the Revolution said he hoped for, and in his mind's eye saw, the day when, in the blue field of the American flag, there would be, not thirteen stars only, but a constellation of as many stars as there were nations in the world, all united in one fraternal embrace, with that international flag as the symbol of peace on earth, good will among men. It matters little whether the course of events will, indeed, raise the Starry Blue Field, as the signal of the realization of Franklin's thought and aspiration, the thought and aspiration of the first so ciologist who saw and announced the truth that "property is the creature of society". Whatever symbol patentizes the ecomplished fact, whatever symbol points at the same lofty goal and ideal, that symbol deserves the respect only of whomsoever is a worthy son or daughter of this century. In the course of events, that which Franklin expected to be symbolized by the Starry Blue Field was practically taken in hand by the International Socialist Movement, which, disinherited everywhere, took up an emblem of its own, and which, seeing the nations of the earth red with one another's blood, took from the very color of that dye the color of its flag-a muteeloquent announcement of the Brotherhood of Man, despite whatever external differences race, color or creed may have

wrought. The class that the Spokane "Evening Chronicle" is a spokesman of is the class of the "Big Stick"; it is the class whose hands are imbrued in the blood of the Philippines abroad, and strains for navies with which to imbrue its hands in the blood of still other peoples; it is the and other animosities, thereby deepening the cleft between the workers to the end that it may at leisure batten on their blood and marrow; in short, it is the class that has desecrated that for which Franklin meant the American flag to stand, and for which the flag of International Socialism stands to-day. He who really and intelligently loves the American flag must respect the flag of International Socialism. It is this flag that will cleanse the smut that now disfigures the flag that Franklin helped to unfurl; ave, it is this flag that to-day is ushering in the age that the Prophets foretold, and that Christian ethics preach -the Age, pooh-poohed at by the Capitalist Class-the Age when swords shall be turned into pruning-hooks and spears into plow-shares.

An audacious hierarch of an anti-Christian, anti-civilized gospel is he who throws mud at the Red Flag of International Socialism-the emblem of the best aspirations of the human race since recorded history, aspirations unrealized before, realizable and about to be realized

"Duplicity," cries Odell. The stupid capitalists—they will persist in letting The latest stage in this sequel of events their factional quarrels be the cause of their own undoing. So much duplicity has been exposed during the past few months that the Socialist has an easy time proving the immoral nature of capitalism. The capitalists are preparing

THE THIRD ACT

On the 3rd of this month the "New

or manifesto, for the organization of a

Yorker Volkszeitung" published a call, sanctity of the "boning from within"

out West here to uphold the capitalist 'Socialist League" of the Volkszeitung lot of workmen got to do with it?" Of Corporation's Germans, euphoniously ermed "the German Social Democrats" do with it, for the same reason that Mr. of America. The 'call opens with an attempt to account for the recent decline in the Socialist party vote by negligent agitation "among the Germans". That this expression is not an unintentional slip appears from the argument that follows, and which confirms the hint, thrown out in this initial expression, to the Socialist Movement of America is the effect that the Volkszeitung Corporation Germans are THE thing, and the only reliable thing. The call then proceeds to declare that the said "German Social Democrats" of the country are the "trunk" of the Socialist Movement here the I. W. W., loudly announce the apin America; that they are the "backbone" of the Movement; that, it pointedly implies, they are the beacons of that "idealism" without which there can fore since its unhealthy advent in the be no true Socialism; that that neces sary idealism "finds no good soil here"; and that, for all these reasons, theirs is the duty to educate, to train the "English speaking" element of the land, in threatens to outgrow the Corporation's short, "to point the way" to this element-presumably towards "idealism" and the other qualities that go to make "trunks" and "backbone". What the 'ideal" is that the callers of the call and what they are the "trunk" and "backbone" of was speedily made clear they have contempt only; of the country by the editorial article that the call was his same month.

they speak disparagingly as "Malheurifollowed up with in the issue of the ca" a word-play signifying "Badlucki-'Volkszeitung" of the following 19th of | ca"; of our institutions they know next The A. F. of L. labor-fakir brigade that has been running the capmakers union in their private interest, trafficking on labels, doing a business out of strikes, and otherwise deporting them- English speaking element, they say, and the S. L. P. and the S. P., are coming selves as worthy sub-lieutenants of have published it in their paper, that Samuel Gompers, have latterly been they are "corrupt to the marrow"; one justly throwing wrathful fits. Some ten of them, Alexander Jonas, expressly nonths ago they had a strike, which says: "the Americans are hopelessly igthey stretched out as long as it paid the inside ring. The best of things tions, the members of the ring were not must end; so had this strike. The thing Socialists abroad, and those that were now was to hypnotize the rank and file belong mostly to the category of frayed into the belief that they won a "glorious victory." How else could the ring Movement of whom Engels correctly and expect another strike-picnic for itself? Accordingly, the headquarters of the un- only as "ruins abroad"; most of the happy capmakers was decorated gaily in members of the ring set up their Socialflags and bunting, cake and drinks were ist colors here, they were none abroad: dispensed, music was discoursed, spee- they sought to add artificial inches to ches were on tap. The glorious victory their stature by seeking to identify was celebrated. Gompers' "Federation- themselves with the rising Socialist barnacle to the S. P., and hoped to run ist", the Journal of the Capmakers, last not least, the "Volkszeitung", contained thereby. Despite their crass ignorance glowing reports of the victory and its and unquestionably corrupt life, the celebration. There was one paper that members of the ring have of themselves immediately told a different tale: that the exalted opinion that is characteristic paper was the Daily People. The festi- of the ego maniac degenerate. As Schluevities were barely over when the rank ter, one of them said: "We Germans and file discovered that they had been egregiously cheated. The fight was for another one said referring to the Amerthe closed shop. The ring had promised ican element that was joining the Socertain victory, and claimed to have cialist party, "they should sit at our gained it. The men discovered that feet"; in their paper they declared, in the "treaty of peace" patentized their defeat: it contained an express clause guaranteeing the employer's right to em- of this country was not safe except it the "trunk" of is foreign nativistic igploy whom he liked, whether Union men or not, and the employer religiously lived up to the contract. Upon this discovery, rank and file members of the duped capmakers came in full committee to the Daily People and to "Der Arbeiter", the Yiddish organ of the Socialist Labor Party. The documents the committees brought were verified, the meetings", yet here they have successcharges they alleged were looked into. fully exercised a degree of low cunning of advertising. Both were found true, and these papers by which they have managed to impose published the fact. The capmakers' la- themselves upon the unwary, and thus often upon the string that it had often bor fakir brigade foamed at the mouth rifle their pockets and the treasuries played upon successfully. The ring-run all? with indignation; Gompers's, "Federa- of Unions. The Socialism of the ring tionist" growled; the Capmakers' Jour- is a cross between German Jingoism and its 1899 attempt, likewise is at the end nal snarled: the "Volkszeitung" velped. They all set up the cry "Daily People fore the unwary makes his experience, It is now rotten-ripe to be spewed out "De Leonism!" Whereupon, from and discovers that the "Volkszeitung" is of the Socialist Movement, New York to Detroit, a regular De Leonite bait was set on foot by these American doubles of the Russian Police Of- gerous rock below the surface of the ficers who set up Unions to bamboozle the Working Class. Every member of America. It lures and seeks to wreck the capmakers Union who was caught The Volkszeitung Corporation has tried reading The People, or "Der Arbeiter", the game twice; it is now at its third was bounded, wavlayed, and as hap- attempt, nened in Detroit was made the object of persecution through trumped up char- of the American element took place in ges. In short it was the methods of the the Socialist Movement, and, of course, Czar's establishment applied through the began to get "onto" the Volkszeitung agency of the obscene labor fakir in Corporation, the Corporation promptly America as Cossack. No more than the smashed the American Branch of the workmen in Russian are now being in- then "Socialistic Labor Party", as dantimidated by the Cossaeks, were the gerous to the Corporation's interests. sturdy members of the capmakers Un- The feat was heralded by a call upon ion, to whose minds The People and the "German Social Democrats" to ral-"Der Arbeiter" brought enlightenment to ly as the "backbone" of the Movement be intimidated by the fakir brigade's to "the defense of Socialism", and it persecution. They organized themselves was accompanied by obsequious shekels

to nothing, and care less, thus rendering themselves hopelessly inept; of our language they say, and published it in their paper, that it is "dishonest"; of the Irish, by whom they mean the whole norant and corrupt". With few excepback-numbers of the old Lassallean wittily said that they were to be found movement in Germany-and do business speak from above down"; as Slobodin an article translated a year or so ago in these columns, that the Socialist press was controlled by them. Of course, this ring consists mainly of caricatures of the German race, here or elsewhere, and are a disgrace to it. As Adolf Hepner, who knows both them and the Socialists of Germany said, "in Germany the members of the ring would not dare even to make their existence known at party bourgeois radicalism. It takes time be- of the tether of its mischievous career but a paper for business first .. The organization, run by such a body, is a danwaters of the Socialist Movement of

mouldy sophistries which hint at the

theory, that the "Volkszeitung" editorial

of the 19th instant, above referred to,

is gotten up. Such is the editorial ut-

terance with which the Corporation sup-

plements the call or manifesto which it

published on the 3rd instant over the

signature of a set of old stagers of its

inner ring. Either-manifesto or edi-

torial-alone, might signify nothing more

than routine impudence, imbecility and

crookedness of the Corporation. Coming

together, however at this season when

taking its third and longest plunge for-

ward, the document that calls upon the

"German Social Democrats" to organize

a separate body, and the editorial that

takes open side the A. F. of L. against

proaching appearance of the Volkszei-

tung Corporaion in its favorite role,

a role in which it has appeared twice be-

movement-once in 1889 and then in

1899-the hateful role of seeking to

hamstring the Socialist Movement of

America every time the Movement

power to exploit it to dominate it, and

to dwarf it down to the Corporation's

The Volkszeitung Corporation is run

by a ring of about forty men. Of these

language; for America and her people

own dwarfish intellect and purpose.

In 1889, when the first visible influx and, as soon as the I. W. W. was launch- fetching support of then incipient "pure ed, joined its ranks with flying colors. and simpledom" as now understood. The Volkszeitung Corporation conspi

was the resort, against the I. W. W., on racy of 1889 was substantially thwarted the part of the labor fakir brigade in by the rise of the Nationalist movement, the capmakers Union, to the identical that happened at that time. That move methods that fakirdom in general resort- ment, with all its shortcomings, may be ed to against the S. T. & L. A .- whole- said to mark the beginning of the Sosale lies, recklessly uttered. Such a do- cialist movement, to the manner born, the evidence if a manner that makes it cument was, accordingly, anonymously so to speak, in America. The agents of keep irrefutable, set affoat. It is based upon, fathering the Corporation sought to recruit their sion.

the allegations of such a mendacious forces and to raise a mask for their own document, adding to its mendacity, and misdeeds by welcoming the Nationalists improving upon it by the injection of a into the "Socialistic Labor Party", which goodly mixture of stale quibbles and the Corporation dominated. The manoeuvre cost the Corporation dear. The Nationalists, who joined, rapidly developed into full fledged Socialists: the Socialist Labor Party was started: bona fidetheoretical, practical and aggressive-Socialism began to be preached: the Trades Union Question was, of course, immediately grappled with: the Corporation's "business" began to suffer: the A. F. of L. pulled its wires: the struggle commenced: the founding of the economic organization of the S. T. & L. A. set the ring wild and scheming: blandishments and bribery were attempted upon the now rapidly developing S. L. P.: it all availed naught. Either the Volkszeitung Corporation had to wheel in line with Socialism and stand straight, or there would be war. The Corporation then prepared to smash the S. L. P. The steps taken in that direction were essentially those taken in 1889, only improved up to-date. Again a "call" was issued to the "German Social Democrats" to "save Socialism", and the "Volkszeitung" started to vilify the S. T. & L. A. Every rascality of the A. F. of L. against the S. T. & L. A., was defended and even praised as "Marxism"; no correction from the S. T. & L. A. was accepted: and when the intrigue was thought to be ripe, the crash of July 10, 1899 took place. It differed material ly, however, from the affair of 1889. This time the S. L. P. could not be bagged. pursue and would "point the way" to, men very few at all speak the English It kept its press, name and emblem and proceeded unterrified, aye, strengthened by the Corporation's hostility.

Six years have since elapsed, and now we see the Volkszeitung Corporation preparing for the third performance. We are now traversing the third epoch in the onward march of the Socialist Movement in the land. A magnificent Labor Movement is shaping itself. The earnest Socialists in the camp of the two parties together on the rockbed of bona fide Unionism-the I. W. W. At this stage the old song of 1889 nd 1899 rises anew in the "Volkszeitung". The powerfully developing Socialist Movement through the I. W. W. is a new threat to A. F of L. fakirdom. Accordingly, the old "call" is once more issued to the "German Social Democrats". The start is the same: the method is the same-sup pression of the truth with regard to the

I. W. W. and all that the I. W. W. preaches, and echoing whatever infamy the A. F. of L. may choose to utter: the aim is the same: to smash the So cialist Movement. Having clung like a it, now that the Corporation finds things are shaping themselves against its business interests, it is preparing to again start a party of its own that may serve as stool-pigeon for its petty interests. If in 1899 the Corporation failed sub stantially: now that it is crippled from that fight and the Movement is so much

stronger, its utter rout is assured. The Volkszeitung Corporation ring is not the trunk of the Socialist Movement in America: it is not the Movement's backbone; nor yet is it a beacon of Socialist idealism. What the Corporation is norance and impudence; what it is the "backbone" of is the A. F. of L. labor fakir brigade of this vicinity; the idealism that it is the beacon of is the idealism of Niedermeyer Union funds embezzlers and sellers out of the working class by harmful contracts with employers, the idealism of rendering the cause of Socialism subservient to the business

Czarism in Russia played once too Volkszeitung Corporation, crippled from

N. B.—The editorial in the Volkszeitung of the 19th instant will be found elsewhere in this issue under the caption: "At its Old Game". The Corporation appears there in all the glory of a lackey, past and present, of Belmont's lieutenants, except that it is whipped by The People into starting by accepting as true what it once called a "De Leon ite Lie"-the fact that the capmakers had lost their strike.

The statement of Labor Commissioner Sherman that the State labor laws are not only unenforced but unenforcible, will not prove prove pleasant news to the good people who indorsed him under the delusion that he would do the very thing that he now says cannot be done. Sherman's argument is an old one; it permits, in fact, legalizes, the very evils that his office is supposed to

St. Petersburg despatches stating that the Czar is taking measures to "ensure order," is the latest demonstration of his empty-headedness. Measures to ensure his own life, if possible, would be more in keeping with the necessities of the occa-



THAN.

Brother Jonathan-I like the Socialists well enough but for one thing. Uncle Sam-And what is that?

B. J.—They won't help any movemen that leads their way; they won't take one thing at a time; they want the whole loaf or none.

U. S .- Do you mean to say that i they could get half a loaf they woul refuse it?

B. J.-I don't mean that.

U. S .- Then what do you mean? B. J.—Take, for instance, a movemen for the nationalization of the railroads do you imagine they would join that? U. S .- I guess not.

B. J .- Well, there you have it; that what I mean, and that is what I don like in them.

U. S.-Would you support a movemen to go to Europe across the Atlantic ! rowing in that direction?

B. J .- Not so long as I am same.

U. S .- Would you have supported movement to march with an army fe the capture of King George's Hessiar one by one?

B. J.-Narv!

U. S .- Would you have favored the idea of marching with one man to cap ture Cornwallis? B. J.-No! What are you driving at1

U. S .- Now, then, for the same reason that you would not do any of those things, the Socialist Labor Party won't go into any one-idea movement; and

right they are. B. J.-But to try to do any of the things you asked me about would be in-

U. S .- So would the attempt to nationalize the railroads by a movement that demands only their nationalization.

B. J.-Insane?

U. S .- Yes, insane. Do you believe that only railroad magnates hold railroad stock?

B. J.-No; I guess most other capitalists hold stock of some kind in rail-

U. S .- Do you believe only Sugar Trust magnates own stock in the sugar

monopoly? B. J .- No; Havemeyer testified that

many others hold stock in his concern. U. S .- Do you believe that only the directors of mines, of the shoe factories. of express companies, of telephones and telegraph companies, of Standard Oil, of steel trust, etc., etc., hold stock in

each of these companies? B. J.-I believe nothing of the sort. I know they all hold stock in all of them. U. S .- Do you believe any of them

would like to have his concern nation-

alized? B. J.-Nixey!

U. S .- The attempt to nationalize any one of those industries would, seeing that of all, forthwith meet the opposition of

B. J .- Guess so; the scallawags would combine in one solid body.

U. S.-It follows that, by attacking one industry at a time, would not divide the enemy?

B. J .- No, it would not. I don't dispute that. It won't be any easier, as far as the enemy is concerned, to attack one industry than to attack all. You will have to fight them all, anyhow.

U. S.—Then nothing is gained by going for "one thing at a time"? B. J.-Nothing is gained as far as the

enemy's conduct is concerned. U.S.-But-

B. J.-But a good deal is gained a

far as the people are concerned. U. S.-How?

B. J .- Don't you see it would be easie to make the people see the beauties or nationalizing one than to make them see the beauty of the whole co-operative commonwealth?

U. S .- To carry to victory'a movement for the nationalization of one industry you would need the vote of the work-

ing class, would you not? B. J.-Yes. U. S .- If the movement is to nation-

alize the railroads you would need the votes of the miners, shoemakers, telegraphers, weavers, farm hands, labor-

B J .- Make it short; we would need the votes of all the workers.

U. S.-Would a striking cotton : (Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACK SUCE NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICA-TIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NOME OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

ON THE EDITORSHIP OF THE People, and nowhere else, and here is NATIONAL ORGAN OF THE

I. W. W. To the Daily and Weekly People:-The enclosed resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of Local No. 12, Deer 14, 1905, and ordered sent to the G. E. B. of the I. W. W., the "Industrial Worker," and "Daily People," for consideration and publication.

Fraternally yours, Louis C. Haller, Secretary. Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 16.

(Enclosure.)

Whereas, Clauses nine and ten of section five, article two, give the General Executive Board the power to elect an editor for our official organ, and,

Whereas, The educational feature our movement being the most important, the best talent on history, sociology, trade unionism and tactics is not too good to further our cause, and,

Whereas, So many labor papers are edited, like the American Federationist without principle by superficial egotistical editors having no profound knowledge of the history of labor in the past or its mission towards future emancipation, the vast majority of whom can be classed as blatant ignoramuses, and, Whereas, We think that among the

working class no better scholar, tactician and educator can be found than Daniel De Leon, now editor of the New York "People," who for the last fourteen years has fought against craft union ism, Gompersism, the reactionary methods of the A. F. of L. and for the principles of the class struggle upon which the I. W. W. is based and proclaimed in our preamble, without fear, favor or price, whose activity, sincerity and devotion to the cause of labor is second to none and admitted by all unprejudiced

cedom loving wage workers, and, Whereas, Daniel De Leon in his ca pacity as Editor of the New York "Peohas shown himself thoroughly democratic, having been elected by referendum vote of the S. L. P., which organization owns the Daily and Weekly People, and having always bowed to the mandates of said organization regardless of personal differences, therefore, be it solved, That we, the members of Local 12, I. W. W., of Los Angeles, Cal., highly recommend Daniel De Leon to the General Executive Board, and request the General Executive Board if at all possible to secure his services as Editor of our official organ, the "Industrial Worker," that some arrangement be made whereby the "Industrial Worker" can be published at the Daily People plant in New York City, under Comrade De Leon's supervision, which will inefficiency and economy as Comrade De Leon's services can probably be procured more reasonable than those of who must devote all his time to the ditorship and not have the ability of De Leon, and the Daily People management will most likeley print the paper at minimum cost as it is the only daily paper in the English language which openly advocates the principles of the I.

The above resolutions were adopted nd a copy sent to the General Executive Board, the official organ, the "Instrial Worker," and to the "Daily People" for publication in both papers.

Louis C. Haller, Secretary. December 14, 1905.

[While deeply grateful to my fellow nembers of the I. W. W. in Local 12, Los Angeles, for their expressions of personal esteem and confidence in me, I pe, I feel certain, that their sense of democracy will not do violence to the respect that man owes to the private ons of man, within certain limits. and that they will realize that my private opinion in the premises does not go beyond these permissible limits of the sacredness of personal views.

As to the editorship of the national organ of the I. W. W., "The Industrial Vorker," I hold it would be a grave error of commission and omission on my part were I to accept the position. The People and "The Industrial Worker" should not be edited by the same person. If for no other reason, it would physically impossible for one man to do justice to both offices. As the brothers of the Los Angeles Local, I. W. W., give me credit for editorial experience, they will not require detailed reasons for this; they will concede that I know whereof I talk. On the other hand, my task in the political movement -always understanding the bona fide political to be but the reflex of the bona fide economic movement-is not yet completed. So long as that task is unfinished and the S. L. P. elects to keep me

where my own judgment holds me. As to the suggestion that "The Indus trial Worker" be edited in New York, and published at the Daily People plant, again my editorial experience is adverse to that. The national organ of a movement should be edited and published at, or near the seat of the movement's national headquarters. New York should not be and is not the seat of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. To edit and publish "The Industrial Worker" here in New York would be to dislocate the energies of the I. W. W. national administration.

For these reasons I am not a candidate for the editorship of "The Industrial Worker," and shall not allow my name to be used as such. If consulted by the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. upon the advisability of editing and publishing "The Industrial Worker" in New York would strongly advise against.-DAN-IEL DE LEON.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL

To the Daily and Weekly People:-I inclose you money order for \$5, to pay for ten yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People, as per list.

My home is in a little hamlet, I work in Springfield, six miles from here. don't have much time to devote to getting subscriptions, but manage to pick up one now and then. I do all that I can under the circumstances, and no one realizes the importance and necessity of this work more than myself. I have more readers in view.

E. Claffin. Perkinsville, Vt., Dec. 18.

AN APPEAL FROM A DESTITUTE COMRADE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:have been a member of the Socialist Labor Party for the last seven years. and am a member of Section New burgh. I am a proletarian in the strictest sense of that term. I am by trade a weaver and worked in the cotton mill here till the mill closed and they locked us all out, about three months ago While I worked I made about six dollars a week, just enough to reproduce my labor power. I tried to get work in weigh only 125 lbs. and they can get the working class separated. plenty of wage slaves that weigh 160 and 175, so my chances are very slim. I tives now realize that they have dug their tramped from here to Massachusetts, own graves, and all that is left for them slept out of nights since election and slept in police stations, I went all over Massachusetts and Connecticut and failed to get work, and would have had to walk back had it not been for a com-

rade at Newburgh that sent me some slavery. Since I came back to Newburgh I have get seven dollars and forty-three cents with the pick and shovel at the Craig Co., and shoving a wheelbarrow and I worked till I was exhausted and strained my hips so I can scarcely walk. I would

Yours for the S. L. P., the I. W. W., and the Co-operative Commonwealth, Herman Battjer.

can sell my labor power.

We, James McGarvey and J. M. Long, certify to the above facts in this letter, as true and correct. Newburgh, N. Y., Dec. 19.

NEW HAVEN ORGANIZES I. W. W. LOCAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-After a little hustling and perseverence and with the aid of Antonio Constantino Wm. Shurtleff and A. Dellavio, Italian organizer for the I. W. W., I managed to call a meeting of Italian workingmen employed in the various shops of our city as well as a few of other nationalities at the headquarters of the Socialist party, December 17, 1905.

After opening the meeting with a few remarks I introduced Comrade A. Dellavio. He with the aid of a chart out lining the thirteen industrial departments of the I. W. W., explained the principles and necessity of an organization like the I. W. W. in his native tongue to his countrymen. The result of the meeting shows how well his remarks were received. Twenty-seven workingmen present pledged themselves to form a local (mixed) of the I. W. W. within a week, thereby putting New Haven in the ranks of the I. W. W. From now on it will be my endeavor to try and form an English speaking local here of the I. W. W.

J. M. New Haven, Conn., December 18.

THE CAP MAKERS' STRIKE. To the Daily and Weekly People :-

system of unionism is the only way of exposing their mean methods, I take liberty in writing this letter, regarding the cap makers' strike of last year, which affected 3,000 men.

The bosses organized an employerss association, headed by Simonson, Lichtenstein, Pechner & Co., and forced a strike upon the union workers, by demanding an open shop. The workers were misled by following the advice of their leaders, especially that of the bogus labor leader, Mr. Hinder, organizer of the International Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America, and stuck together during the course of the strike. They met bitter defeat after being out thirteen weeks, by the settlement of the strike secretly, between the Employers and Mr. Hinder and Michaels, representing the workers.

During the strike, with cold and hunger staring them in the face they received \$5 down to nothing per week as strike benefit, and only those received it who had the louder voice and to whom Mr. Hinder felt like giving it. At the same time Mr. Hinder was receiving his \$100 per month, known as wages, to lead his men astray, as you will note: They received no recognition from the A. F. of L. whatsoever, although it was promised them before the strike.

The settlement of the strike resulted n the following conditions:

First-That all scabs were to remain at work, and learners could be taken in Second-Bosses to employ only those whom they prefer to take back.

Third-In any dispute arising as to prices or wage scale, they were under no conditions to go on strike for two years, arguments to be decided upon by committee from both sides.

Fourth-It is strictly forbidden any delegate to enter any shop for the purpose of gaining any information as to existing conditions.

This trickery, sold out, settlement, resulted in hundreds of union cap makers being thrown out of work, their places being taken by scabs and learners.

The strikers who were true to their cause now can't find a job; also the larger shops, controlled by the "borers rom within" have scabs and union men working side by side, with special privileges to the scabs. They truly were sold out like cattle, hair, hide, etc., as E. V. Debs remarked the pure and simplers

I followed this strike up with special interest for it greatly affected my neighbor and friend, and now I cannot help myself from putting it in ink, for it makes me think to see these fake "So-Newburgh for about a month and failed | cialists," with the aid of Gompers, to find a buyer for my labor power. I Mitchell & Co., try to keep freedom and

> No doubt, this gang of misrepresentais to fall in. United under Industrial Unionism our peaceful revolution is on, and united we will march onward, till we reach the goal, there to unfurl our flag, and announce the death of wage

Respectfully, Morris Newman. New York, December 17.

FROM ONE WHO KNOWS AND DOES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:e much obliged to the comrades if I see by the Business Department Notes they could help me a little till I get that subscriptions to the Weekly People better and can find a master to whom I are not coming in to the number that they should, and I want to say to the comrades that it is their fault. The workers will never subscribe unless asked. How are they to know about the paper unless we tell them? The comrades everywhere should wake up to the importance of this work and start at it at once. Remember you are giving the subscriber his money's worth and many will afterward thank you for having asked them to subscribe. Don't be backward. Get out and ask for subscriptions.

> E. J. Dillon. Evansville, Ind., December 17.

CINCINNATI MATTERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-S. Frayne's letter on Cincinnati affairs is only another one of those seemingly endless, hastily formed opinions, based upon superficial knowledge and some probable bias or prejudice. I cannot say much about that man Jones, whom the local single taxers "imported" for a debate with them and who, I understand, is a quite recent recruit to Socialism, only that his enthusiasm is much greater than his knowledge of Socialisms It is, however, significant that these same single tax-anti boss reformers did not seek to debate with any of our local speakers, especially since these so ruthlessly exposed their shallow cry of "reform," past and present. Neither did they notify the local of this debate and Socialists generally were unaware of it.

As to Frayne's assertion that Mills advertises himself as the one who will or can convert a locality to Socialism, I understand that this refers to some plan he has for getting articles on Socialism in the country press, and not to his per-

districts. I must, in justice to Walter Thos. Mills, say that his analysis of the class struggle at our Sunday lecture course was as fine a scientific discourse as I ever listened to and I am sure that with a few more stays at Cincinnati he will clearly comprehend the industrial question. As to that fling of Frayne's about Mills' influence on our vote, why just compare our vote, 3,451 in the city, and 3.892 in the country (last year re spectively, 6,450 and 7,158) with any city in the State and you will find we did very well. For just bear in mind that the anti-boss, anti--Cox fight was centered here and the "pure and simplers" were really hoping that we would lose heavily because of the open stand for the I. W. W. taken by most of our active workers. Yes, I hear that articles had been prepared that were to prove to the satisfaction of all THAT CINCIN-NATI'S FATE SHOULD BE AS A WARNING TO ALL SOCIALISTS AND ESPECIALLY THOSE OF I. W. W LEANINGS!

Now as to literature distributed. 1 want to say positively that the Executive Committee who has charge of the campaign bought no Wilshire's or Appeals. Some Appeals were sent to us and paid for by some local enthusiast. Our literature consisted of the two enclosed leaflets of which we used 50,000 each. All of our local speakers who probably did ninety per cent. of the speaking, are either openly for the I. W. W. or sympathizers, and invariably spoke along clear-cut, working class lines.

Frayne's statement that we would not permit questions on the open floor of our Sunday meetings for the purpose of shutting out questions on the I. W. W. has not got a speck of truth in it.

Because one or two individuals persisted in bringing religious tirades into our meetings it was thought best to renuest questions in writing and repeatedy have questions on Industrialism been asked and answered. I am rather inclined to think that Frayne's expulsion from the Socialist party has so distorted his views as to make his letters not only detriment to himself but also to the L W. W.

In conclusion, it might be mentioned that the executive committee who conducted the campaign which Frayne's letters seems to ridicule is made up of three members of the I. W. W., one most heartily in sympathy and the fifth coming along." This ought to be some proof as to its "clearness" and ability and desire to conduct a clear, clean-cut working class campaign.

Fraternally, E. H. Vaupel, Chairman of Executive Committee. Cincinnati, O., December 2.

LIKES THE SUE STORIES. To the N. Y. Labor News :- Find nclosed 50 cents for which send me by return mail a copy of the Gold Sickle.

I received the Pigrim's Shell, and ound it so interesting that I could not put it down till finished. Comrade De Leon has certainly rendered a great service to English speaking people, by translating the works of Eugene Sue. I can see that a careful reading of Sue's stories is of great aid and stimulus to further study and I shall try to give the books wide circulation.

Walter Lohruntz. South Bend, Wash., Dec. 13.

MACHINISTS OF CINCINNATI OR GANIZE IN I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People: At Cosmopolitan Hall the local I. W. W. organized the machinists, under the title A. F. of L. He cited the bitter defeat of "The Metal and Machine Workers." The speakers were Organizer Fox and Comrade Swing. Afterwards the organization was made permanent with the following officers: President, Moschell; vice-president, Boesche; corresponding secretary, Paton; financial secretary,

The fun then began. The business agent of the machinist union, affiliated with the A. F. of L, Mr. Shilling, was present.

Wolfeck, in the name of the I. W. W. invited him to take the floor, but he declined.

The writer then addressed the chair, saying a reflection had been cast upon both of the speakers, an individual present, in his hearing, had said: "He had listened intently to both speakers, and heard no logical reason why he as a machinist, should join the new organiza-Both were simply Socialist tion. speeches." The writer then asked Organizer Fox to make another effort for the benefit of this individual

This brought Shilling to his feet. He said the last speaker referred to him. He had said just those words, and he now repeated them: no logical reason had been given and the speeches were socialistic.

Fox replied: "He had no desire to deny the socialist trend of his thoughts as expressed in his words." He told Shilling that the new organization promised the worker freedom from the wage in this place, my place is here on The Since throwing light upon the capitalist sonal ability to convert said country system, as against unending wage slay- second the day, third the year.

ery, under the A. F. of L. He told him it promised success in dealing with conditions in the field of labor, because of its unity and solidarity as against A. F. of L craft divisions and jurisdiction fights, which kept the workers divided and impotent. Fox said he knew Shilling in the past as a member of the S. L. P. and subsequently of the S. P., and why such a man should pretend to be blind to evident facts to him was incomprehensible.

Shilling replied by saying: "I am still of the same mind. I have listened to another Socialist speech. I have heard nothing new, no logical reason why I should join the new movement, or why any other machinist should'

The writer then asked him if he a an individual, believed that any other individual was entitled to any part of that which he individually produced. And Shilling answered "No."

The writer then said: "This answer proves there is a screw loose somewhere." It seemed to him that the manwho declared no other had a just right to a part of his product, and in the next breath declared an organization which stood for this one thing, industrial freedom, "to take and to hold that which you produce," was illogical, by this process of reasoning, was simply placing his mental poise in question.

-This started Shilling. He smilingly assured us that he was by no meanscertain that he was evenly balanced mentally, and he also assured us that it didn't bother him, and a discussion on this subject he felt sure would not interest us. So he began to tell us what the machinist union had done for Socialism. How it had fought for and gained the right to discuss economics. It had made more Socialists than any other organization in the country. Its journal was a broad, liberal organ, devoted to the best interests of the machinists, and edited by one of the most liberal-minder men in America, and it was due to this organization and this journal that machinists were as well off as they were.

Boesche, an officer of the new union took issue with him. He denied that the machinists organization was a factor in governing the price of labor in Cincinnati. He said almost every shop in the city was an open shop, and as to the liberality of its journal, and the man who edited it, he told Shilling that communications had been sent to it, of vital importance locally, and these were ignored. It began to get too hot for Shilling. He assured us he would discuss the subject no further.

Vaupel took the floor and plainly showed the folly "of boring from within, As he was speaking Eisenberg came in, while Vaupel continued, the last comer was informed by his neighbor of the situation and as soon as Vaupel had finished Eisenberg was on his feet, so was Shilling-but HE was making for the

Eisenberg said: "Mr. Shilling, please remain just a few minutes longer. Shilling pleaded that he had a wife and baby at home, and really he was sorry, but, indeed, he must be going; in fact, he had stayed too long as it was! Eisenberg pleaded some more, and, with his watch in his hand, Shilling consented to remain just a few minutes longer.

Eisenberg told us then he would be brief. He said he had known Shilling for ten years. He had known him as a good boy, and he believed he was a good man. He had known him when, with the enthusiasm of youth, he was on fire with the desire to right the wrongs of high and keeping men out. the worker. He reviewed in good part "CAPMAKER," NEW YORK .-- No, the struggle of the machinists under the here in Cincinnati when Gompers promised hundreds of thousands of dollars to them, and never sent that many cents, and the union machinist had to go cadging. He asked him if he was not convinced that boring from within was

In reply Silling corrected a statement concerning the present membership of his union in Chicago and bid us good night.

The thing most evident to all present was this. Black is white or vice versa when the vision of one is warped by the necessity of at least pretending to earn the salary of business agent of the local union of A. F. of L. machinists. Eisenberg, who had known Shilling for ten years, told me that, personally as far as ne knows, not a word can be said against the man. Shilling is a fine looking fellow, has an open countenance and can look you straight in the eye, but his reasoning is as innocent of logic as a fish is of feathers. B. S. Frayne.

Cincinnati, O., December 6.

SECTION DETROIT, ATTENTION. Grand festival and ball arranged by Section Detroit, S. L. P., at Arbeiter Hall, corner Catherine and Russell, Saturday evening, December 30, 1905, Admission, twenty-five cents.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription ex pires. First number indicates the mouth LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS ETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CAREY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. F., HOPKINTON, MASS .- There, not on the mailing list. are no statistics extant giving the figures of the wages of the organized and the wages of the unorganized workmen. Such figures would be next to impossible to get. As a rule, the wages of the organized are higher, but generally not as high as the leaders of the craft Unions pretend. Not infrequently instances come to our knowledge of unorganized men getting higher wages than organized and receiving better treatment.

F R M PITTSRIEG PA _All the reports of the Pittsburg stogie-makers' strike, so far received, have been published.

Kindly send to this office correct address of J. S. Goldberg.

H. J. B., B, FLORENCE, COL-The invention of the cotton gin, without the Louisiana Purchase, would have given slavery a new hold. The Louisiana Purchase, without the invention of the cotton gin would not have given slavery a new hold. The reason is obvious. After the cotton gin was invented. then slavery became expansionist. It became so for two reasons-first to extend the area on which the cotton gin could be operated; second, for political reason of packing Congress, the Senate especially, with slave-holding representatives against the North.

C. F., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-First. An I. W. W. capmaker drew up in "Der Arbeiter" the list of charges, that the Belmont-Gompers salary-drawers in the A. F. of L. capmakers Union are anonymously publishing against the I. W. W. capmakers, and he offered \$200 to anyone who could prove the said charges .-NO RESPONSE. The Belmont-Gom pers exquisites have also been challenged to put their charges under oath.-NO RESPONSE

Second. We have not yet been able to ascertain how much money Belmont is contributing towards the distribution of the anonymous capmakers' lampoon. Guess he is paying for the whole of it.

"FRIEND." NEW YORK-Dear friend-you have none but yourself to blame. All these years you have been saying: "I know nothing of the row in the S. L. P. when the split occurred and I don't care to." Now you are suffering the consequences of indifference to history. He who "don't care" about history does so at his peril. History, the knowledge of the past, imparts clearsightedness as to the present and the future. That "split" was history. As well might you have said: "I know nothing of the row with England in 1776, and don't care to."

C. W., LIGHT, MO .- See the article "Kicking Christian Ethics Overboard" in this Weekly. International Socialism surely did not take its Red Flag from Morocco, anymore than Paul of Tarsus took his name from Roosevelt's discredited pet. Paul Morton. How come you to the notion?

S. B., NEW YORK .- It is no uncom mon occurrence for walking delegates of craft unions to take bribes from non-Unionmen in order that they can work The opportunity for such bribes to be given is one of the objects of craft Union leaders in making initiation fees

Sir! We shall not with the "celebration of May Day" the right to commit treason to the Working Class. The A. F. of L. leaders of your Union have tried to commit treason to the Working Class. They sought to induce employers of I. W. W. men to dismiss them on the ground that they were Socialists. Don't call again. Your Socialist mask is too thin.

A. L. NEW YORK.-Impossible to tell in advance whether an article, that this office can not read in the original, will be aceptable in the translation. The article's quantity and quality must first be accessible to this office's judgment. With this caveat, we say-go ahead. Shall give the translation careful consideration. The subject is timely.

THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATED PRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C .- The Rev. Thos. J. Shahan's, S. T. D., article on "The Meaning of Christmas Day" is refused publication. It is false ethnologically; it is false historically; it is false philologically; it is false archeologically. We recommend to the Rev. gentleman that he read Ignaz Goldzieher's great philologic work on "Mythology Among the Jews."

"STOCKHOLDER," BROOKLYN, N. Y .- If you are a stockholder in the "Daily Call' corporation, the only way to do is to demand a sworn statement by the Board of Directors of the funds they have received and now have in hand. You will have a high old time to get that sworn statement made. That will be the first step to take.

H. J., SHAWNEE, O .- The name is

J. H. S., BRAWLEY, CAL .- The recent Jena national convention of the German Social Democracy is of no historic importance. Otherwise it would have been commented upon in these columns, as the Dresden convention was A Trades Union convention had taken place just before at Cologne. This convention had sat down hard upon the general strike idea. Its resolution was aimed at the Anarchists. With this real object in view the Trades Union convention allowed itself to be carried away too far, theoretically. At the Jena convention of the party that anti-general strike theory was the subject for criticism, and was partly rejected, in the sense that a political general strike may, be needed to prevent government in-

roads into political rights. H. S. L., HUNTINGTON, ARK.-The manuscript of the translations of fully six more Eugene Sue stories is ready. Other matters, and also technical difficulties in the composing room, have crowded them out of The People and prevented their being set up. They will be re-started in the course of the year, but not likely in the Weekly, in the Daily only.

F. P. L. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.-The translation is welcome. Send more. C. H., NEW YORK .- All Johns are males, but not all males are Johns. Socialism would be democracy, but not all democracy is Socialism.

J. S., ROCKLAND, ME .- The conference called by the New Jersey S. P. with the S. L. P. of that State, and accepted by the latter, as published in these columns, held its first session on the 17th instant in Newark, N. J., and adjourned to meet again on the 31st. The minutes of the transactions will be published as fast as adopted, from meeting to meeting. You shall have to wait, F. F. M. LARNED, KAN-All the

four Industrialist meetings addressed by Debs in this city were successful. No disturbances. Volkszeitung did organize for a rumpus. Put it off from meeting to meeting. Finally gave it up.

W L. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y .-See answer given above to J. F. Hopkinton, Mass., on the general subject. More specifically, the wages of a craft Union-man and the amount that he enjoys, his earnings proper, are not the same thing. He may receive higher wages than a non-Union-man, and yet have less to feed and clothe himself and his family. The heavy taxes that the Belmont-Gompers craft-Union officials impose upon the membership, and the blackmail that they levy upon these often leaves them with less to live on than the non-Union-man.

H. J. N., PHILADELPHIA, PA .-The circumstance that the overwhelming majority of the working class is unorganized it not an evidence that "the Union question does not arise"; on the contrary, it is emphatic evidence that the Union question must be speedily seen to. Without class-conscious organization of the working class Socialism can not triumph, and all Socialist political movement is visionary. Consequently, a condition of things in which the overwhelming majority of the working class is found unorganized points to the urgency of the Union question.

B. B., NEW YORK,-Why, man, we are not neutral; never pretended to be, We are as un-neutral on the economia field as we are on the political. For the identical reason that we fight Belmont politically, we fight his economic outpost-the A. F. of L.

9. V. D., DOUGLAS, NEB.-First, By "Kangaroo" never was anything meant but the Volkszeitung Corporation clique, and, of course, its scattered agents in other cities. The Debs element never came under that category.

Second. The "Kangaroo" died when that element failed to kill The People, that is, to muzzle the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. The People is indistructible. Its foundation and also its striking arm gained in solidarity and swing through the assaults upon it.

CLAUDE KNIGHT, SEATTLE, WASH.-You have barked up the wrong tree. The threat that, if we do not publish your alleged answer to the Anthony letter, you will consider us a coward, neither frightens us into publishing it lest we be considered a coward. nor does it anger us into abstaining from publishing it, out of pure daredeviltry. Fact is you are known in this office for what Anthony depicted you to be-a legitimate incubatee of the British S. D. F., with all its Hyndmania lack of grasp of the Socialist Movement. consequently, ignorant of the mission of Unionism and too viciously conceited to learn from those who know. In all this your "answer" confirms the Anthony

(Continued on page 6.)

S. L. P. OF CANADA. National Secretary, 361 Richmond st.,

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2-6 New Reads street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.) Motice-For technical reasons no party ements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, to p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, N. on December 22. All present; also Charles H. Chase and John Hossack, as esired at previous meeting. Kihn presented excuses for absence from two preceding meetings; accepted. Minutes of previous meeting accepted as read.

Under special order the two resolutions on party press, submitted at the last cting by the secretary and laid over for consideration under this head at this meeting, were taken up and discussed at length. It was decided not to concur in them. It was the sense of the majority of the committee that the resoas were unnecessary, as the management of the party press is bringing about the results aimed at in the reso-

The secretary submitted a call for the Troy convention; adopted and ordered

Communications: Vote of Section Scandinavian on member of N. E. C. ed. From Boris Reinstein, two dollars for party name defence fund, as per re-

Adjournment followed. Justus Ebert, Secy.

NEW, YORK STATE CONVENTION.

Socialist Labor sales as Meet In Troy. March 17th and 18th, 1906.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. of the State of New York,

Acting in accordance with the instruions of the last State convention of the cialist Labor Party, held in New York City in July, 1904, your S. E. C. herewith calls upon you to elect delegates to the State renvention to be held in Troy, N. Y., on Saturday and Sunday, March 17th and 18th, 1906. The basis of reprecentation, as defined by the New York City-State convention of 1904, is as fol-

"Sections of less than fifty member are entitled to one delegate each and Sections of more than fifty members to delegate for every fifty members

ad major fraction thereof." It should be plain to all the Sections in the State that the State convention of a will be an important one. We are living in an age of mementous foreign and domestic events, all of which go to demonstrate the soundness of our com-prehensive working class policy. As a quence, the prejudiced ignorance and bitter untipathles, in and out of the lant, that made our work so cult in the past, are now giving way who formerlly antagonized now fraternize with us. We are at the turning of the tide, and should be alert to should aim to dominate in a erest of its sublime, historic mission. It to the aid of their oppressers. ler such auspicious conditions that The National Executive Committee of we are called to convene in Troy, in the Socialist Labor Party of Ame events and changes above referred to. ty, in obedience thereto, now calls upon 6,000 signatures, must be collected for you to lend your aid to the end that ly agricultural and without the neput organizers in the field and further class of our greater city. our connections throughout the afforded by our Russian comrades be- So that we may jointly bring out our fure us, and the condition of the labor full strength and make this demonstrawith enthusiasm and determination to a conference on Saturday, January 6th,

abor must conquer, In this spirit—fully alive to our op ities and emply aware of our dif--we call upon you to elect delees to the convention of the Socialist Party of the State of New Yrok, Saturday and Sunday March 17

rates should be elected not later in February 9 and reported to the un-signed not later than February 23,

Long live International Socialism! For the New York State Exe-

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. During the week ending with December 23, 1905, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield Wm. B. Peet, Chicago, Ill Wm, Bonstein, Greenwood, B. C. Joseph Finkbohner, Philadelphia, Pa..... Frank Willard, Lander, Wyo.

Section Houston, Texas...... Hermon Lebahn, Montrose, Colo. Fred Hofman, Montrose, Colo .. Section Newport News, Va. (per

5.00

Cal..... Total

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.

After a lull of several months recent events have again stirred up collections for this fund. It is to be hoped that the full significance of the events in Russia, as well as the reflex action bound to attract all other countries, will not be lost upon the revolutionists of America. The work of this fund should be quick, persistent, winding up with a grand climax on January 22, the day set by the International Socialists Bureau for international demonstrations in commemoration of thee St. Petersburg

The revolutionists of Russia, now engaged in a death grapple with the forces of autocracy, are freely giving up their lives. We might at least give up some

The total amount collected on this fund up to July 14 was \$177.74, Hitherto remittances have been made to the Geneva headquarters of the Russian Social Democratic Party, but under the call of the International Bureau al Iremittances will henceforth be made to Brussels. Since July 14 the receipts

Collected at Grand Central Palace; Daily People Concert, Nov. 30.. \$8.75 Anna and Boris Reinstein, Buffalo,

John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y.. Henry Blyn, New York J. A. Francis, New York (day's H. K., Brooklyn, N. Y. (day's

wages) Previously acknowledged 177.74

Henry Kuhn, National Sec.

TO ALL PROGRESSIVE LABOR OR-

(Continued from page L) intervention, that "hands off" is the safest policy and that the revolutionary working class of the world will resist. with all its might, any attempt to use it as an instrument to drown in blood the lofty aspirations of the Russian proletariat,

These demonstrations are to mean all that and not less than that; in their fact, and make the most of it, not world-wide extent, all that they mean will not fail to be noted by both our partisan spirit, but that we may be bet. brethren in Russia and by those outside to organize our class in the in- of Russia who may be inclined to come

March 1906, there and then to perfect immediately upon receipt of the call from zation and prepare for our next Brussells, at once issued its call to the gn. Our Sections must decide upon organizations of the S. L. P. in the Unit-urse to be pursued in view of the ed States, and Section New York Counyou to lend your aid to the end that nomine ion papers in all the the demonstration on January 22 next, nties of the tate, many of them to be held in this metropolis of the Western hemisphere, be made as memorable tions. We must nominate, and as impressive as befits the working

The demonstration will be held in the te. This will require preparation, ex- evening of Monday, January 22 at the s and work. But with the illustrious Grand Central Palace, 43rd street and ples of indomitable perserverance Lexington avenue.

at in the State, in our favor, all tion as representative as possible we Sections should send delegates to the propose that each organization herewith rention prepared to tackle the job addressed elect two delegates to attend aucceed. Labor conquere all things, and 1906, 8 p. m., at The Annex, Manhattan this is one of the least of the things that Lyceum, 15-17 East 3rd street, near Bowery, said conference to then organize for the work of making that demonstration a success in every way.

The General Committee of Section New York Co., S. L. P.

L. Abelson, Organizer. 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

HELP THIS ALONG.

is wanted on corporation ethods in securing franchises, including evidences of bribery, collusion, evasion of taxes, stealings, etc. Newspaper clip-For the New York State Executive Committe.

Justus Ebert, Secretary.

Division, Bosten P. O., Mass.

GENERAL OFFICE APPEALS FOR AID FOR TWO STRIKES.

Capitalists Are Rapidly Becoming Aware That the Organization Is A Factor for Working Class Good-A Self-Explanatory Circular.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23, 1905. "Labor is entitled to all it produces!" To All Members and Supporters of the Industrial Workers of the World.

With the growth of the Industrial Workers of the World in every industrial centre of this land, the capitalists became aware of the fact that this organization was rapidly becoming a factor for good for the wage-workers. Persecution manifold and in many forms against members of the I. W. W. was the next step in their fight of resistance against the awakening forces of labor, assisted therein by the labor lieutenants of the Civic Federation.

Undaunted in their spirit, despite these obstacles, the warriors of the I. W. W forged ahead. Their discharge did not break their courage, as long as there were not too many of them compelled to bear the brunt of these skirmishes With new hopes implanted in their hearts, those who were formerly denied the right to organize joined the I. W. W. realizing, using the words of an officer of the Western Federation of Miners, that this organization meant their placing on a higher level of all those who had heretofore been despairing in their misery.

It is on the recognition of these principles that the strike of 200 silk weavers of Brighton, New York, New York City, and the strike and subsequent lockout of 400 tobacco workers in Pittsburg must be judged. When this appeal for support reaches the supporters of the I. W. W. the letter of the constitution should give no cause for bickering. Scarcely organized, these wage-carners were only manifesting that glorious spirit of working class solidarity when their fellow shop mates were discharged for daring to advocate the rights of their fellow workers. This spirit must not be crushed! The hopes of the wage-earners must not be destroyed for want of support in the struggle they have forced to make for the protection of their rights, and yours also. Over 600 wage-workers must be supported in these fights. This appeal goes to all who, though safe to-day, may themselves be plunged into a war with the masters to-morrow, if they fail to support their brothers in this struggle, Collections should be taken up at once in the shops, the mines, the factories and the mills-among organized and unorganized. All unions should contribute their share. Men and women of the I. W. W. show your fighting co-workers that voluntary contributions will suffice to support those now out on the streets in winter's bitter cold. All collections and contributions should be sent to W. E. Trautmann, No. 148 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill., and a statement accompanying the same as to how the contributions

silk workers and the tobacco workers. BE UP AND HUSTLING! CLOSE THE RANKS! GIVE SUPPORT! "A VICTORY FOR THEM IS A VICTORY FOR YOU!"

should be divided between the striking

CHAS. O. SHERMAN. General President. Wm, E. TRAUTMANN, General Secretary-Treasurer, 148 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DEBS' GREAT SPEECH

THE SPEECH ON INDUSTRIAL UNION ISM, DELIVERED DECEMBER 10, 1905, BY EUGENE .V. DEBS, AT .GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, WAS STENOGRAPHICALLY. . REPORTED AND WILL APPEAR IN THE WEEKLY PEOPLE, COMPLETE IN THE ISSUE OF JANUARY 20, 1906. THIS SPEECH WAS ENTHUSIAS-

TICALLY RECEIVED BY A CROWDED HOUSE, WHICH NOT ONLY APPLAUD-ED, BUT GAVE NEAR \$150 IN COLLEC-TION TO DEFRAY EXPENSES OF THE MEETING. SO GREAT WAS THE IN-TEREST AROUSED ON THE TOPIC OF THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS, THATSES FIVE CENT PAMPHLETS: ADDRESS ON PREAMBLE OF THE I, W. W. WERE SOLD.

YOU SHOULD READ THIS GREAT SPEECH BY EUGENE V. DEBS. ORDER THE WEEKLY PEOPLE AT ONCE. FOR PURPOSES OF DISTRIBUTION WE WILL MAIL 5 TO 100 COPIES TO ONE ADRRESS AT THE RATE OF ONE CENT PER COPY ; 100 TO 500 COPIES, 750 PER 100; OVER 500COPIES, 1/2 CENT PER COPY.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, P. O. BOX 1576, NEW YORK. SLANDERS NAILED.

Malicious Statement of A. F. of L. Refuted by Affidavit of I. W. W. Capmakers.

The following affiidavit has been drawn up by the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Union, 177 I. W. W. in refutation of the false charges circulated against the union by the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers Union of America, A. F. of L.:

We, the Hat and Cap workers of the Industrial Union of the I. W. W., declare that the statements, hereinafted referred to and described in paragraphs, First, Second and Third, made by the Executive Board of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America, which appeared in the public press as follows In the "Wahrheit" on Dec. 10, 1905 in the "Forward" on Dec. 11, 1905; also in the leaflets which they circulated regarding the same subject, as untrue and utterly false.

First: We absolutely deny their charge that we have, or at any time had, as members of our Union "Pinkertons." Second: We absolutely deny their

charge that the delegates selected by us for the District Council of New York are, or at any time have been, "scabs" Third: We absolutely deny that a certain Zeikind and a certain Mogilewsky are or at any time have been members

of our union. We further declare that the Executive Board of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America circulated the above mentioned false statements deliberately, knowing them to be false and with ac-

tual malice. In view of the above denials and de clarations we resolve that the Executive Board of the U. C. H. & C. Makers of U. M., who circulated the mentioned false statements be branded as deliberate and malicious liars; that the statements which they have heretofore made or which they may hereafter make be regarded as utterly unworthy of any consideration whatsoever.

Alex Scheftel. A. Ranz, Morris Derdechefsky, Executive Committee. Sworn to before me this 20th day o December Nineteen-hundred and five.

Harry I. Dobzynski. Commissioner of Deeds, New York City,

LETTER BOX

(Continued from page 5.) letter. Your "answer" is therefore, superfluous.

F. P., EVANSVILLE, IND.-The stenographic report of the Chicago Convention will be speedily out. Its publication has been delayed by the necessity of getting up an index to it. Without the index the report would be unwieldy. The

compiling of an index is arduous work. "READER," SPOKANE, WASH .-The English papers that sustain the I W. W. are the Daily and Weekly People; the Faribault, Minn., "Referendum" and "Line-up" combined, and the "Crisis." Straddling the fence are the Los Angeles, Cal., "Common Sense," Helena "Montana News." Chicago "International Review" and Chicago "Socialist" and "Appeal to Reason." Against the I. W. W. openly, or covertly behind the mask of neutrality, are "The Worker," "Cleveland Citizen," Toledo "Socialist," Milwaukee "Social Democratic Herald."

F. A. M., NEW YORK.-Fact is the Volkszeitung Corporation hitched on to the West in order to save itself from drowning on the spot.

N. H., LYLE, WASH .- Debs' speech on the I. W. W. delivered at the Grand Central Palace in this city, will be speedily published in these columns and then in pamphlet form. The stenographer immediately went to work

A. S., DENVER, COLO.-For instance-the value of \$50,000-garters may drop, and no drop in wages would follow from that because \$50,000-garters are no more part of the necessaries of life to the workman. If the value of such garters go up, likewise: the value of abor power remains unaffected. That is the normal state of things. But things are rarely normal. A rise in the value of such garters, or a fall in their value, may so cut into the superabundance that the capitalist enjoys that he may lower wages to "recoup" himself.

J. S., BROOKLYN, N. .- The objection to be tail to the kite of the Labor Movement comes from vanity. The tail is essential to the flying of the kite. Any boy has found out that.

W. J. F., NO. ADAMS, MASS .- An S. L. P. man will not vote to increase the pay of an arm of the capitalist service like the Police

"READER," NEW YORK .- We are on to the person. Attempts to spy upon the S. L. P.and pump this office have been made from that quarter, and proved abortive. Thanks all the same for the warning

A. G., WINONA, MINN.-Graham and Munson are the two systems most generally in use, and doubtless the best

for the purpose of perfecting in stenog-

H. P. G. LYNN, MASS .- Both questions require answers that interpret the constitution of the Party. This office has no authority to interpret the Party's

H. T., NEW YORK .- Receipt of the matter was duly acknowledged in these columns. The article was flippant. Whatever point it may have raised was answered in the Letter Box answer to a New Orleans inquirer.

F. M., PROVIDENCE, R. I.: H. H., OAKLAND, CAL.; M. C., DENVER, COLO.; M. D. F., BOSTON, MASS.; G. G., MILWAUKEE, WIS., N. N., TERE HAUTE, IND.; X. X., CHI-CAGO, ILL.; T. T., BROCKTON, MASS.-Matter received.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-THAN

(Continued from page 4.) er in Fall River see the benefit to him of nationalizing the railroads as quickly as he would see the benefit to him of nationalizing the factory in which he

B. J .- N-n-o-o! U. S .- Would a striking shoemaker of Lynn see the benefit to him of nationalizing the railroads or the Fall River factories as quickly as he would see the benefit of nationalizing the shoe factory which, in the hands of the boss, is mak-

B. J.-N-n-o-o! U. S .- Carry this on with all other industries, what is the result?

B. J.-It looks blue.

ing him old at 30?

works?

U. S .- The result is that when you go with a proposition to nationalize one industry only, you virtually deprive yourself of the aid of the workers in all others, all of whom you need, B. J .- I never thought of that.

U. S .- To demand the nationalization of one industry is, accordingly, false tactics. You get, as you admitted before, the whole enemy upon you, and you keep the voters of the bulk of the workers

B. J.-That is insane.

U. S .- And, as the Socialist Labor Party men are not insane, they don't try such insane tactics. The nationalization of any one of the industries will be the work of that political party only that demands the nationalization of all. That Party can't come into power except on a whole-loaf platform.

CARD PARTY IN BUFFALO.

Section Eric County, N. Y., will hold a Pedro Party and Dance Saturday evening, Dec. 30, at Florence Parlors. Main street. Handsome prizes will be given. Good music and a general good time is assured to all attending. Pickets 25 cents including free wardrobe for sale by all comrades. If you are a friend of the Socialist Labor Party you should help make the affair a success by attending and bringing friends along.

MILWAUKEE SYLVESTER CELEBRA-

The Socialist Labor Party of Milwaukee, will hold a Sylvester Celebration and Ball Sunday, Dec. 31, 1905, at the Vorwaerts Turn Hall, corner 3rd st. and Reservoir avenue. Tickets sell at 15 cents, and 25 cents at the door. Starts 8 p. m. RENSSELAER COUNTY, ATTENTION

A sepcial meeting will be held of Section Rensselaer County on Sunday, December 31, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 351 River street, Troy, N. Y. Our object is to arrange for a mass meeting to be held on January 22, 1906, to aid valiently fighting to throw off the heavy yoke of Czarism, under which they have long suffiered.

Comrades, you are urgently requested to attend this special meeting, and also to make every effort to induce other members of the working class to come. George F. Bussy, Sec.

BROOKLYN GERMANS ATTEN-TION.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a German Branch of the Socialist Labor Party in Kings County, will be held at Manschart's Hall, corner of Harmon street and Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 31, at 10 a. m. All German sympathizers and those who have already signified their willingness to join, are urged to be present in time. Organizing Committee.

HARTFORD ATTENTION. An Entertainment and Social will be

given by Section Hartford, for the benefit of the State Organization of the S. L. P., on Sunday, Dec. 31st, at 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street. Admission 10 cents. Ladies free.

MOTHERS! Biomors to Mondistry

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8-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 For the week ending Saturday, December 23rd, we received 190 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and 18 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 208. The roll of honor this week, for five or more subscriptions sent in by one person, is:

E. Claffin, Perkinsville, Vt., 10: C. H. Duncan, Spokane, Wash., 8; R. E. Kortum, St. Louis, Mo., 8; John Ocander, Fieldbrook, Cal., 7; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 6; C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn., 6; J.-H. Roberts, Curranville, Kans., 5; W. J. Snyder, Altoona, Pa., 5; W. O. Nelson, Altoona, Pa., 5. John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., bought \$1.75 worth of prepaid subscription cards.

Here is a chance for you to do some good work. We want to make the month of January, 1906, a memorable one. It is the month of Red Sunday, Our efforts should be bent toward getting, at the very least, two thousand new readers within the influence of the world-wide movement, of which Red Sunday, is a manifestation and inspiration. Let us get over the "mid-summer picnie" stage, and get out and hustle for the Social Revolution.

Here are the means to this end. From January 1st to January 31st, 1906, we will accept three yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People, at one dollar for the threee. For you to take advantage of this reduced price you must send in three yearly subscriptions AT ONE TIME, during the term mentioned, accompanied with one dollar. Send the cash, no accounts will be opened, nor will the papers be sent on credit. Prepaid postal cards will not be accepted in payment of three subs for one dollar.

This offer does not apply to six month subscriptions, and no commissions nor premiums will be allowed on the three yearly subscriptions for one dollar. Now, ready for it.

then, get to work for two thousand vearly subscriptions for the month of January, 1906.

LABOR NEWS NOTES .

We did a good book business the past week as the following will show. Sue books: Mrs. Josephine Parkinson, New Bedford, Mass., 4; C. H. Tobin, North Attleboro, Mass., 2; May T. Sanders, Grand Junction, Colo., 4; G. Languer, Milford, Conn., 3; J. Finkbohner, Philadelphia, Pa., 2; J. Hawley, Spokane, Wash., 4; A. L. Zimmermann, New York, 2; Jos. Ball, Buffalo, N. Y., 2; H. A. Brandborg, Underwood, N. D., 2; J. Billow, Chicago, Ill., 2.

Classical Literature: H. A. Brand-borg, Underwood, N. D., 11; W. W. Dailey, Spokane, Wash., 3; R. Fritsvold, Chicago, Ill., 3; Nixon Elliott, Pueblo, Colo., 2; J. B. Ferguson, Tuolumne, Cal., 2; A. Bergkrantz, Springfield, Mass., 2; Mrs. J. A. Ross, Atlantic, Mass., 2; C. Reinier, Boston, Mass., 2.

Propaganda Literature: J. S. Weinberger, Schenectady, N. Y., 4,000 leaflets and \$1.20 worth pamphlets. S. W. Brooks, Binghamton, N. Y., \$3 pamphlets; Jos. Ball, Buffalo, N. Y., \$2.25 pamphlets; C. W. Duncan, Spokane, Wash., \$3.58 pamphlets; H. Spital, Erie, Pa., \$4.41 books and pamphlets; J. C. Custes, Bridgeport, Conn., \$1.95 for books and pamphlets; H. H. Stuart, Harcourt, N. B., Canada, \$1 for pam-

Besides these there were many smaller orders, and considerable business was done in the store, with customers di-

The I. W. W. Convention Report book is getting along as fast as can be expected, considering the drawbacks due to the holiday season.

We have underway a new edition of that recognized, "best for the beginner," pamphlet, "What Means Strike." New editions of McClure's "Socialism," and "Two Pages From Roman History," are also necessary, and will be gotten out as soon as conditions warrant.

Keep up the good work of pushing out propaganda literature. The workers are

The Industrial Worker

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