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BRIEF HITS

AT THE CURRENT FOLLIES AND FALLACIES OF CAPITALISM.

Gompers' Political Pledges—The Socialists and the Family Again—The Impudent "Lather"—"Neutrality's" Black Eye—The Czar and His Kinship to the American Capitalist Class—"Business Methods" on Exhibition—Cassatt's Naivete—Who Incites "Anarchy and Socialism"—The Caisson Deaths—Other Items of Interest.

Gompers, pledging the A. F. of L. membership vote to a political party is a fit subject for a neat cartoon. We suggest a balloon-fish in the act of furnishing air to a man's lungs.

Another illustration of the pestiferous effect of Socialism upon the "integrity of the family" comes to light in the case of the rich Mrs. Annie D. Presbie of this city. Known to have a large amount of money about her, her own daughter, brought up in the tenets of capitalist morality, drugged and then robbed her.

Among the things that The People would like to know is the round amount of dollars paid by the capitalist, whose love letters were found on the murdered Mrs. Kinnan, to the police in order that they keep his name secret and do not divulge one more instance of the pestiferous effect of Socialism on the "sanctity of the family".

The "Lather", an organ of the Civic Federationist A. F. of L., has the impudence to say that the General Federation of Labor of France stands on the same principles as the A. F. of L. The General Federation of Labor of France would not wipe its feet upon an organization that holds that Capital and Labor are brothers.

"Neutrality" is getting a black-eye in Russia also, after getting two black-eyes in America in the person of the pure and simple political Socialist. In Russia the black-eye is administered to Treppoff, the Czar's military right-bower, who "preserved a benevolent neutrality" during the Jewish massacres.

The corroborated statements, concerning the blind "obedience to orders" by the troops which massacred Jews in Russia, will soon cause the tune of the "liberal" capitalists, who favor disarmament, to undergo a change everywhere. Everywhere these capitalists are quaking in their stolen boots. Everywhere will they now hug armaments to their heart.

"Devoted to the cause of promoting the education and moral elevation of the people," as the Czar's declaration runs, the Czar's Government is now discovered to have an extensive network of spies in this country. The spies do—what? Shadow the meetings of "bomb-manufacturing Anarchists"? No. The spies have headquarters in the centers of education—the libraries. There they spot everyone who reads books that tend to enlighten and broaden the horizon. Knowledge, information, culture—to the dynamite that Czarism fears. No less significant is the fact that our libraries have been willing to turn themselves into sentry boxes for the Rule of the Knout.

The Czar should feel that at least he stands in "good company". What if not a day passes without he and his entourage being found guilty of some new outrage? It is not differently with our American capitalists. Not a day passes but a new batch is caught red-handed. The greatest names, the most boastful firms are smirched from head to foot;—and there are others.

What will the capitalist pundits do now, now that the Russian Socialists are demanding not merely "all the privileges that the American citizen already enjoys," but the full Socialist program? It used to be the string on which these pundits harped that Socialism was sensible in Europe, not so in America. Now that the language of the European proletariat, voiced by the Russian, begins to sound identically with the language of American Socialism—has European So-

cialism also become non-sensible? What say the pundits?

"Business methods" are on exhibition on the national stage of the House of Representatives. "Short weights"; "doctored cherries"; "pepper berries" made of tapioca; "Mocha coffee" manufactured in America; rotten eggs, preserved in boric acid, sold as "fresh laid"; "genuine olive oil" made of cotton seed; "pure honey" that never saw the side of a bee-hive and comes out of a glucose factory, with a dead bee put in to carry out the delusion; etc.; etc. And these are the methods that the "Law and Order" brigade of capitalists insists government should be run by—these are "business methods."

It should need no more than to watch one set of capitalists in Congress legislating so as to protect themselves against the other set, in order to come to the conclusion that capitalist law is gotten up on the rat-trap plan. What else, if not rats, must the capitalists be?

Senator Lodge is of the opinion that the beef barons and the Standard Oil Company are, by their lawlessness, the "inciter of Socialism and Anarchy". It needs no special straining of the ear to hear the beef barons and Standard Oil Company ask: "Why does he not mention the railroad kings, the mine dukes, the factory princes, the express marauders, the insurance barons, etc., etc.?" Can the answer be that all these other establishments have a garrison in the Senator's pockets? Perish the thought! The bosom friend of Roosevelt can not be an "inciter of Socialism and Anarchy", although the Yale College Professor said Roosevelt was a man of a lawless mind.

It all, and every time, comes out of the hide of the working class. The packers having lost \$20,000,000 in trade, they have laid off 60 per cent. of their employees. The loss of \$20,000,000 to the packers does not mean the loss of a single meal to them. In only means some fewer debauches. The loss of their jobs by the 60 per cent. of men laid off means starvation. Whatever is gained in purer food will have been paid for by the health, if not lives, of the laid off forces.

Cassatt, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad which has been caught cheating, declares: "The Company's affairs are honestly conducted—" but he suddenly holds in. In his mind's eye he sees his stockholders rising alarmed for their dividends at such a declaration. In his mind's eye he sees these stockholders wondering how the dividends can keep up the usual pace if "the Company's affairs are honestly conducted". In his mind's ear he hears the dull thud of dumped stock at the fear of declining dividends. He holds in, accordingly, and then proceeds—"in the interest of the share-holders". The stock or share-holders relapse into patriotic and pietistic repose. Honestly conducted IN THE INTEREST OF THE SHARE HOLDERS—that's all right. Everybody understands that.

The "compressed" air in the caissons is causing the death of scores of workmen. These lives could be saved if the hospitals were equipped with apparatus for "recompressed" treatment. Not a hospital in the city has the necessary tanks for the treatment. Why should they have any? Are workmen notorious adulterers who "swap squaws"? Are they railroad directors who grow rich by the violation of law and the ruin of shippers? Are they cheats who can foul meat? Are they perjurers who make false returns to the Government? Are they Dewey thieves of the property of widows and orphans? In short, are they capitalists, entitled to all the appliances and means to boot to cure them? Of course not! Hence, what society-subversive notion is the notion that the hospitals should be equipped with "recompressed" tanks!

A Hearst man, addressing a "Municipal Ownership Club" in the cause of good government, said: "Mr. Hearst was elected last fall, and the failure of the officials to give him a fair count proved how helpless we lovers of good government are until proper laws are drawn and in force."

Pat, resting after the strain at the straps of his new boots, observed: "Faith, and I'll never be able fer to get on thin boots till I've worn 'em a toime or two."

CLASS LAW SELF-EXHIBITED.

It is only lack of space that stays us from publishing in parallel columns the articles that the New York "Evening Post" recently had upon Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and any one of the articles that same paper has since been publishing on the meat-packers.

When Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were arrested, the "Evening Post" forthwith condemned them. Its language was that the Governor of Idaho had "carefully sifted the evidence"; that McParland, the detective, who "worked up the case" demonstrated the guilt of the men; that Orchard's confession "left no doubt". The "Evening Post's" denunciations of the three prisoners was not affected by the illegal methods adopted in their capture; nor did the paper hesitate in its verdict in sight of the many other circumstances that pointed, at least, to a probability that the men were innocent and but the victims of a foul conspiracy. Not at all! Government officials and their subalterns had arrested the men and claimed the men were guilty—that was enough. To question the fallibility of these government officials and their underlings was in itself a crime, "anarchy", etc.

And now, what is the tune that identical paper is singing with regard to the Neill-Reynolds report made to Congress and endorsed by the President? Just listen:

"The testimony against the meat-packers is ex-parte"—was it otherwise than

ex-parte against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone?

"It is wrong to cloth the report of Neill and Reynolds with the sanctity of infallibility"—was not the accusation of the self-confessed criminal, Orchard, held up as infallible? Why, if the opinions of a malodorous Pinkertonian like McParland and of a self-confessed murderer, like Orchard, must be believed and may not be disbelieved except by the "lovers of disorder", why should not the conclusions of Dr. Neill and of Reynolds, neither of whom is a criminal, confessed or otherwise, and both of whom are men in good social standing—why should their word have less weight than that of an Orchard or a McParland?

"A government official is just as subject to mistake or prejudice as any other man"—why should this fact be so carefully kept in mind, when the packers are concerned, and roughly ridden over, when workmen like Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are the subjects of accusation?

The answer is obvious. The "Evening Post" is the free trade paper that has prescribed the "rifle diet" for the workingmen. The "Evening Post" is the property of capitalists and is run, not for pleasure or for health, but for the express purpose of promoting the interests of the class whose manifold crimes, long known, are now being exposed on all sides. With such a paper honor and honesty are unknown. The language of justice and of morality in

its columns is the language of hypocrisy, as that language is on the lips of the class for whom it speaks. What it says in favor of a suspension of judgment in the matter of poison-dealing packers, abstractly true through it all, is foulness in the concrete, considering how oblivious the paper was of all those principles of justice and of civilization when the question was the contemplated murder of innocent workmen, whose intelligence and bravery interfered with the plunder of the Working Class by the owners of that same paper.

Let those who have saw-dust in their heads, and not brains, deny the existence of classes. Read the language of the Wall Street gamblers' "Evening Post". Read its language when capitalists, and its language when workingmen are concerned. The two languages are not remotely akin. "Justice" for the capitalist plunderers of Labor; "Iniquity" for the Labor victims of the capitalist class. For the former, all the safeguards that civilization throws, even around the criminal; for the latter all the outrages that barbarism showers, even upon the innocent. Such is class morality; such is class patriotism; such is class "Law and Order"; such is class "Christianity".—Away, branch and root, with the triple-dyed Fraud! Onward to the ballot box to pronounce sentence upon the triple-dyed Crime, and to the industrial organization of the Working Class to execute the sentence, and rear the Socialist Republic.

and being subject to one jurisdiction, would be an example of an industrial union. The same principle to be carried out in a national federation.

This form gives to the working class its true class expression; it is infinitely more powerful, and permits of a greater unity of action than ANY OTHER WEAPON the working class can POSSIBLY use. It is the only force that can give solidarity to the working class; in standing squarely on the class struggle it alone can give to the workers the class consciousness necessary to enable them to fulfill their historic mission.

The carrying out of the principle of industrial organization means that the working class will build up within the present system an organization that will be fully equipped in every way, to take, hold, and operate the machinery of production when the occasion demands.

Why We Have Left the Socialist Party.

First—Because we cannot endorse the position of the Socialist Party regarding the relation of the industrial and political activity of the working class. We believe its position that political action alone is sufficient to free the working class, is untrue; that it is not teaching the working class the whole truth, but is withholding from them the very basis of the class struggle; and that it is pursuing this course either because it does not know better, or is sacrificing the basic principles of the Socialist movement in order to hold a few "immediate demand" votes for the Socialist party. In either case we cannot longer remain with it.

Its cringing attitude toward the A. F. of L. (an organization recognizing the identity of interest between capitalist and laborer) in order to get a few votes from among its members; and its hostile attitude toward the I. W. W. (an organization standing squarely upon the class struggle), for fear these votes will be driven away from them, has driven us to the opinion that it no longer represents the working class interests sufficiently to deserve the support of the workers.

Second—That the Socialist Party does not stand for the unity of the two Socialist parties of the United States, notwithstanding its resolutions on the question; but that the S. P. press and most of its prominent members, in almost every part of the country, are persistently prejudicing the minds of the rank and file against the Socialist Labor Party, so that the work of unity will be delayed indefinitely.

Third—That we are emphatically in favor of a party-owned press, both for propaganda and organization purposes.

Fourth—That we are opposed to the "State Autonomy" plan of organization; as promoting disorder and confusion both within and without the party. For instance, Local Cincinnati, in a recent reform campaign, warned the workers against municipal ownership as advocated by the reform party; while just across the river, in Covington, Ky., the comrades were out with flaring handbills stating: "We are the only political party in Covington that stands for immediate municipal ownership of the gas plant," etc. What would you say if a workman asked YOU how an International Socialist Party that stood for the same thing in Germany, France, Italy, Spain, America, etc., could issue two such conflicting documents in cities only a mile apart?

State Autonomy.—Thirty-six States organized; thirty-six platforms, varying from the most extreme "Opportunist" to the most radical. Some States endorsing the I. W. W., and others kicking out its members for daring to ask that it be discussed.

And its effect on party discipline? We have men in high places in the party advising the membership to vote for capitalist candidates, publishing flattering notices of Hearst and his crowd; and, on the other hand, vilifying and abusing comrades who have never faltered in their fight for a working class Socialist movement.

We want to emphasize the fact that the party membership has become so divided by State autonomy and befuddled by its privately-owned press that its members and highest officers can violate great tenets of revolutionary Socialism and still remain at the head of the organization; while in other places members adhering to the class struggle and teaching Socialism in accord with the International Socialist movement, are being driven out of the party.

Details.

We have not taken this step hastily. We have done everything in our power to bring this question before our party

(Continued on page 3.)

HOTEL EMPLOYEES

VICTIMIZED BY EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION THROUGH BLACKLIST.

Objected to Being Treated As Criminals—Letter Sent Out by Ass'n. Now In Possession of the I. W. W. Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union—Leaflet to the Industry Substantiated in An Important Point.

In a leaflet, entitled, "To the Hotel and Restaurant Workers of New York," issued by Local 130, I. W. W., Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Industrial Union, it was stated that an organization of hotel men is in existence, called the Hotel Association, represented in every important town throughout the United States, which has established a blacklist system (at present they are discussing ways and mean to improve the same) and is operating it very successfully to the detriment of the workers. The object of such an institution is well known; it is to break all resistance of the employees.

Some of the leaders of said leaflet were a little suspicious about these statements and were looking for proof. To these doubting Thomases the following copy of a letter from the office of the secretary of the Hotel Association (the original is on file in the office of Local 130 for inspection) may serve as an eye opener:

(Copy.)

Office of the Secretary of the Hotel Association of New York City.

Officers:—Geo. C. Boldt, president; Geo. W. Sweeney, vice-president; Elmer A. Darling, treasurer; Fred A. Reed, secretary.

Executive Committee:—H. H. Erockway, Simon Ford, Gustav Bauman, O. B. Libbey, Mark Merrifield.

Park Avenue Hotel.

Fred A. Reed, Secretary.

New York, April 30, 1906.

Hotel Martiniere reports:—That about six o'clock Saturday evening the following members of our kitchen force quit work, without giving us any notice and without any excuse other than because a notice had been put up to the effect that all packages leaving the kitchen would be opened by the time keeper, and if it had not been for the resourcefulness of our chef and the courtesy of some adjoining hotels, we would have been in a very disagreeable position.

Charles, Blaine, night cook.
Joe Henges, assistant Garde Mgr.
Tabur Landry, assistant Garde Mgr.
Hevici Landry, Garde Mgr.
Jac Le Camp, Broiler.
Charles Commouse, Roast Cook.
Jac Laforque, assistant Fry Cook.
Ferd Becker, Fry Cook.
Jac Hues, Second Cook.
Jac Cherrier, Assistant Second Cook.
Yours very truly,
Fred A. Reed, Secretary.

It is not necessary to make any further remarks about this matter. It speaks for itself. Only one thing may be pointed out and it is this: These victimized workers can't work any more in hotels under the control of said organization, which means practically a sentence of slow starvation, as nearly all important hotels are connected with the organization.

Fellow workers:—Realize the significance of the matter and unite under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World, who alone will be able to put a stop to such procedures of our employers.

Press Committee, Local 130, I.W.W.

BUTTE MINERS GIVE DISRUPTION ANOTHER JOLT.

(Special to the Daily People.)

Butte, Mont., June 20.—Butte Miners' Union No. 1, in meeting assembled, accepted the report of delegates to the Western Federation convention; and has withdrawn from the State Federation of Labor. A committee was appointed to settle the Ropemans' and Smelters' controversy.

DAILY PEOPLE CELEBRATION.

Don't fail to attend the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Daily People at Cypress Hills Park, Brooklyn, on July 4. This celebration promises to be the best of its kind. A lively interest is manifested in it, and a big demonstration is expected. See advertisement on the third page.

MURDER CONTEMPLATED.

The following self-explanatory letters were received June 22 from the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels to Daniel De Leon, the representative of the Socialist Labor Party of America on the Bureau. Other labor papers please copy:

Dear Comrade:—
We have received the following letter of our Comrade Plekhanoff, to which we request the serious notice of all affiliated parties.

Yours fraternally,
Camille Huysmans, Secretary.

Geneva, June 7, 1906.

Dear Comrade Huysmans:—
Thirty-six revolutionists came in Riga before martial court, charged with crimes they never committed. There will be probably TWENTY CONDEMNATIONS TO DEATH. It is

useless to say it would be desirable to save our comrades. I beg you therefore to write to the secretaries of all affiliated parties and suggest to them to undertake an energetic press campaign against those executions. The Duma will probably adopt the same resolution. I don't know if we will succeed, but it is not impossible. Time hurries, we must act quickly, and with great energy. I believe that our French comrades can do much in this way.

Here with an extract of a Russian newspaper concerning this question. But do not forget that government does not only kill these revolutionists: they are calumniated.

Georges Plekhanoff.
P. S.—On the 12th of May the temporary military court of the Vilna district in Riga will examine the affair of a fighting group of the Social Democratic Labor Party, which is accused of having killed or having tried to kill

several policemen, and of having plundered bars belonging to inns, taverns and shops. This fighting group was constituted of thirty-six members of Riga and in action since July, 1905, till January, 1906. The leader of this group was at first a certain Stephan Sakharow, surnamed "Mark," but, after his arrest, in December, 1905, he was replaced by Lippman Rubinstein, surnamed "Napoleon." To this party belonged also two young Jewish girls, Mundel Finkelstein and Ljubowa Neumark, and a young Lettish girl, Lotte Locht. These members are from eighteen to twenty-two years old. They have delivered, by force, out of the prison of the secret police, five political prisoners, all members of this fighting organization, whereof two have been arrested. The accused persons are thirty-six and will be defended by lawyers Sokolow and Grusenbergh of St. Petersburg, with Schablow-sky, Mery and others.

TO THE SOCIALIST COMRADES.

The following is a statement of the reasons put forth by the S. P. Socialists of Cincinnati, members of the I. W. W., for withdrawing from the Socialist Party:

In view of the persistent and malicious attack upon the advocates of Industrial Unionism, based upon the class struggle, and the campaign of misrepresentation and personal abuse carried on by those who oppose our views, both here and elsewhere, we think it necessary to issue a plain statement of our views and position, in order that those who wish to view this question fairly will be enabled to come to a clear understanding of the principles involved, in spite of the prejudice our opponents are trying to create in the minds of the rank and file.

In striking contrast to many of our opponents we absolutely refuse to discuss personalities in this statement. We do not believe they have any bearing on the question; nor do we believe there is any person or organization in the United States whose actions, ideas, or position are of sufficient importance to warrant our compromising a single particle of the principles we hold. When men run out of legitimate argument they resort to personalities in order to bolster up a position that cannot be sustained by reason.

Now to business.—On a point of difference between two nations is that of the relation between the industrial and political wings of the labor movement.

We believe that the struggle for the emancipation of the working class must be based on industrially organized unions standing squarely upon the class struggle; and that the political party should

and must be the expression of its demands on the political field; both working harmoniously for the overthrow of capitalism.

One of the standard tenets of the Socialist is "that political parties are the POLITICAL EXPRESSION of economic class interests." We say, and have said for years, that the capitalist class, through their control of the sources of wealth production, control the political. If, then, the source of the capitalist political control is in the economic field, we must make our fight on the real battle ground, cease neglecting the source of all power; and stop fighting for the shadow alone. In fighting the political battle only, we are simply fighting effects and ignoring causes; You know the Socialist boast, "We deal with causes." Now, deal with them like men.

Nor does this interfere with our political activity in any way. We have been, and shall continue to be, active in the political movement, because we realize its tremendous value as a weapon in the struggle.

Having agreed as to the natural relation of the industrial and political, we have the question as to the best form of organization on the economic field to give the working class its true expression, combining the greatest measure of power and unity of action, and best fitted to increase its solidarity and class consciousness.

We state emphatically that the industrial form of organization meets all these requirements; that the craft form does not meet a single one of them; and has absolutely no claim upon the support of the worker fighting for the emancipation of his class.

The craft form of organization, by

organizing the workers in crafts with separate contracts, and the forcing of each craft to fight practically unassisted the united capitalist class, has played directly into the hands of our masters; while, by excessive initiation fees, limitation of apprentices, and its refusal to organize the great body of workers, it has ceased to have any claim upon the support or sympathy of the working class.

It does not, and cannot, recognize the class struggle; it cannot give expression to more than a fraction of the power latent in its membership, or have unity of action, even among its own members, without violating its entire plan of action; it cannot, and does not, increase the solidarity or class consciousness of the workers.

Its function is to divide the workers and deliver them into the hands of the master class. It divides them everywhere, craft against craft, the skilled worker against the unskilled, the organized against the unorganized, and the industrial from the political. Its cry of "No politics in the union" is echoed by the Socialist party cry of "No unionism in the party." Pure and simple trades unions: pure and simple politics. Division, division, division everywhere. And the motto of the ruling class has ever been "DIVIDE AND CONQUER."

Contrast this with the industrial form of organization. It is a form of organization embracing in one union all the workers directly engaged in any one given industry. For instance, building is an industry embracing all the various trades or crafts necessary to construct a building complete. All these crafts, when federated in one union, recognizing

THE ECONOMIC FOUNDATION OF SOCIALISM

ALL SOCIETIES FALL INTO TWO CLASSES, THE EXPLOITING AND THE EXPLOITED—CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT ITSELF DICTATES THE WAY TO ABOLISH EXPLOITATION.

If we examine attentively the societies developing at the present day in the civilized countries of the old and new worlds; they present, we find, one common phenomenon: absolutely and irrevocably all of them fall into two distinct and separate classes; one class accumulates in utter idleness enormous and ever-increasing revenues, the other, far more numerous, labors life-long for miserable wages; one class lives without working, the other works, without living—without living a life, at least, worthy of the name. When confronted by so marked and so painful a contrast, the question must at once occur to every mind that reflects: Is this sad state of affairs the result of inherent necessity, inseparable from the organic conditions of human nature; or is it merely the outcome of certain historical tendencies that are destined to disappear at a later stage of social evolution?

We arrive at the conclusion that the truth is to be found in the latter alternative: that capitalistic property, with its caste division of humanity into capitalists and laborers, is by no means the product of conditions inherent in human nature, but simply the result of powerful historical causes which will eventually disappear.

Modern sociologists are still groping about for a point of departure from which to explain the complex of social phenomena.

We no longer hope to reconstitute society upon a fabulous state of nature; we are seeking now to discover the natural laws of social evolution.

Biological sociologists would determine the principles of the new science by analogies drawn from the animal world; but the principles peculiar to social growth still remain to be discovered.

There is also the group of psychological sociologists, who seek the motives of collective life in the individual instincts of the man. But personal proclivities are so largely the result of historical inheritance and the social environment, that there is constant danger, in pursuing this method, of confusing cause with consequence, and thus becoming involved in a vicious circle.

Still another coterie, the geographical sociologists, endeavor to explain society from the standpoint of the physical environment. Racial peculiarities may perhaps be accounted for on these grounds, and there can be no doubt that early social development is strictly determined by geographic factors; but modern society is far removed in time and acquired attainments from purely physical nature, and it is no longer possible to refer all historical phenomena directly to their geographic antecedents.

What is required is some unifying concept that will take from biology, psychology and geography the necessary first principles, and construct these premises into a distinctly sociologic theory.

It is evident that the social faculties of man are a later acquisition, and, if we mistake not, they were originally derived from the antecedent economic instinct; man is to be distinguished from the lower orders by his marked economic capacity. As far back as we know anything about him, the human being has shown a conscious desire to improve his lot. With primitive man isolated production was the rule, and the family constituted the largest social group. But economic development, the invention of instruments for hunting and fishing, led to a division of labor, to co-operation and association, and the family was accordingly enlarged into the clan and the tribe.

It is possible to account for the origin of society on economic grounds, it is certainly consistent to continue the same method and refer the abstract principles of political economy to the concrete development of social institutions.

The law of a country constitutes the sanction that society, or more strictly, its ruling class, accords to existing economic conditions, it must then of necessity reflect these same conditions, and decidedly follow in the train of their successive transformations. The law, in other words, proceeds from the economic constitution and changes as it changes. The theory which regards the law as the product of the national conscience, or the result of the peculiar inheritance and habits of a people, is thus entirely erroneous. On the contrary, the legal systems of the most widely separated races and nations must be the same whenever the prevailing economic conditions are identical. On the other hand, every nation must undergo a change in its legal system when the onward march of its civilization has brought about radical changes in its economic constitution.

From the early dawn of juristic life during that primitive period when the law was worked out upon a family and

not upon a property basis, mother-right prevailed among the most profoundly different peoples, and in the most widely separated places. The maternal family, with its complicated system of relationships, flourished alike in Asia, Greece and Africa, as well as in prehistoric America. When we come down to times that are less obscure and to facts that are more definite, we are again struck with amazement at the profound similarity in the legal systems prevailing among the most different peoples during these early historical periods. The ancient laws of the Romans, the Irish, the Gauls and the Germans were practically the same. Among these different peoples the law shows us the same classification of persons, the same absolute character of marital and paternal authority, a like constitution of the family and an identical distinction between the ager publicus and the ager privatus.

Germanic law, it is true, founded property rights in the family, while Roman law accorded such rights to the individual; but in the primitive Roman law there are also many traces of the earlier family community. That so striking an analogy should exist in the legal systems of two peoples so profoundly different and so widely separated is a highly significant fact and one worthy of serious consideration; on the one hand because it radically reverses the theory that regards the law as an emanation of the national consciousness, and on the other hand because it shows that the law necessarily depends upon existing economic conditions. The Romans and the primitive Germans were profoundly different in race and manners and lived under different climatic conditions. Between these two peoples and these two lands there was, indeed, nothing in common beyond the identity of their economic systems. It is perfectly evident that this profound analogy in the legal systems of these two peoples could not have been the product of conditions wherein they differed, and must, accordingly, have resulted from the one element common to them both, namely: their economic system.

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The law of a country constitutes the sanction that society, or more strictly, its ruling class, accords to existing economic conditions, it must then of necessity reflect these same conditions, and decidedly follow in the train of their successive transformations. The law, in other words, proceeds from the economic constitution and changes as it changes. The theory which regards the law as the product of the national conscience, or the result of the peculiar inheritance and habits of a people, is thus entirely erroneous. On the contrary, the legal systems of the most widely separated races and nations must be the same whenever the prevailing economic conditions are identical. On the other hand, every nation must undergo a change in its legal system when the onward march of its civilization has brought about radical changes in its economic constitution.

From the early dawn of juristic life during that primitive period when the law was worked out upon a family and

The serf system developed in Germany earlier than elsewhere. Out of this economic change grew a legal transformation, a new code of laws and rights. In the course of time Southern Europe, also, developed the serf system, and it then became expedient to adapt the Germanic code, which was the outgrowth of the serf economy, and substitute it for the classic law of Rome that was the product of slavery. This change had nothing to do with the victory of one national code over another. In whatever country the new code took foot-hold, it was simply the natural reproduction of a legal system already determined for the purpose, to meet the reappearance, in such country, of the economic conditions that had originally given it life in Germany. We have thus additional proof of the law's absolute independence of national character, and its exclusive dependence upon the economic structure of society.

Thus legal history shows us that instead of being the product of abstract reason, or the result of national consciousness, or a racial characteristic, the law is simply the necessary outcome of economic conditions.

With these historical facts in view, the why of the International Socialist Movement is easily understood. In all civilized countries the means of wealth production have developed from the privately handled tool or privately conducted vehicle, into the great machine and the greater system of machinery, collectively operated, which, as we know, are internationally the means of production to-day. The private owners of these collectively operated industrial institutions subject their wage-slaves to a system of ruthless exploitation. We workers are also subjected by the owners of industry to an oppressive tyranny. It is but natural that in all countries, as this economic condition reaches a certain stage of development, regardless of race or religion, the workers awake, gather and organize to overthrow the industrial tyranny of the capitalists, and prepare themselves to take, in an organized manner, direct control and charge of industry; that they agitate for the abolition of the exploitation of their labor, and seek to establish collective control that they may enjoy the full product of their toil.

Advanced international capitalism, therefore, co-operative use of the means of wealth production, furnishes the economic foundation of International Socialism.—Selected from Loria.

forward to the Socialist Republic with the certain belief that what we seek to obtain, a truly happy condition for all, lies within our goal. This search for joy lies at the root of all religious and philosophic movements. The darker and more miserable is this "vale of tears" to its inhabitants, the more strenuously do they strive for the happier after-life, or, like the Stoics, steel themselves by philosophy to preserve cheerfulness under every circumstance. Every religious sect, "civilized" or savage, has its own painful territory ever in view, to become worthy of which, in some instances the grossest neglect of earthly rights, duties and interests have been perpetrated by mankind. So many blunders has the race made in its search, that Thomas Carlyle puts into the mouth of his German philosopher, "How the Lord must laugh at his mannikins here below!" That the believer in the "eternal verities" could conceive a God who sneered and laughed at the work of his own hands strikes one as rather absurd if not fiendishly malignant. Certainly some of our fellow-creatures have ways of enjoying themselves that are a perpetual source of wonderment to their neighbors, but that is only one way of saying that what is food to one is poison to another. Some, like Dickens' Mrs. Pegotty, are never happy unless they are miserable, and our readers are no doubt familiar, among their own experiences, with more or less similar freaks. Our propaganda meetings at times furnish a rich harvest of these latter, who somehow or other find an S. L. P. man not the easiest of prey when attempts are made to impose their fads on him. It is refreshing to think that, outside of our own ranks there are so many desirous of smoothing the path of life for us. For instance, there is the Capitalist class. It is perhaps awkward for their reputation as philanthropists that we credit them with Russian, Paris Commune, Peterloo, Featherstone and Colorado massacres and outrages committed on the working class. But then there is the silver lining to this dark cloud. For a trifling consideration of three quarters of the wealth produced they give the workers employment—and also shorten the tolls lives by half. The nobility of the capitalist class is further shown by a study of that bulwark of the people's liberty, "the free press." These mirrors of truth and sincerity derive a huge in-

THE RECUPERATIVE POWERS OF NATIONS

ONCE MORE SHOWN TO BE THE WEALTH PRODUCED BY THE WORKING CLASS—THE "LONDON STATIST" AND ROBERT OWEN.

The "London Statist", one of England's leading financial journals, had an article recently on the recuperative powers of the nations from the effects of war. It was in part as follows:

The Franco-German war cost France two of her greatest provinces and at least 400 millions of money. It involved a vast subsequent expenditure on armaments of all kinds; it has been followed by a long period of strained relations with Germany, and France did not feel herself completely safe until she concluded the alliance with Russia. In 1875, little more than four years after the conclusion of the war, France had shown such recuperative power that Prince Bismarck and Count von Moltke grew alarmed and thought it was time to weaken her further. Six or seven years after the war, although the debt had in the interval grown enormously, the price of the three per cent rentes rose to the level at which it had stood for nearly six months before the Franco-German war, proving that the wealth of France had so grown in the interval that she was able to bear all her additional burdens and to buy up and hold all her additional debt.

"It is manifest that the South African war cannot have been the principal cause of the depression which has weighed upon this country for so many years. It is true that we spent, in round figures, 250 millions sterling upon the war. But the expenditure was spread over two and one-half years. And when it is recollected that in a time of profound peace, with an economic government in power, the revenue of the United Kingdom in the year that has just closed amounted, in round figures, to 144 millions sterling, it is plain that the spending of 250 millions spread over two and one-half years cannot have entirely disorganized our finances. No doubt the debt has grown very considerably. But the debt in France grew still more heavily a full generation ago, and yet in seven

years that additional debt was absorbed and the price of French rentes had gone up to the level at which they stood before the war.

"The real cause of the unsatisfactory economic condition of this country during recent years is that we had become inefficient. We had held the first place in trade and manufactures for so long a time that we had come to look upon ourselves as beyond the reach of competition. We had grown slothful and lazy. We had lost much of our old spirit of enterprise. We contented ourselves with machinery that, if not obsolete, was obsolescent. And what the war in South Africa really did was to disclose to ourselves, as well as to the rest of the world, that we were no longer the energetic, enterprising, and efficient people we had so long been. The disclosure has had excellent effects. The inefficiency was everywhere. The government and all the government departments were too amateurish. The railways had fallen entirely behind the times, and the banks had got into a rut out of which it was scarcely possible to move them. They held no real reserves. They lent and discounted up to the hilt. And when the war came, and brought with it an immense increase of debt, there was nowhere—because the banks kept no reserves—the means of taking up and paying for the new debt.

"Japan has waged a war out of all proportions greater, more formidable, and more trying than that which we conducted in South Africa. Japan, as we have often pointed out in these columns, is now pretty much in the same economic condition, as England was during the great Napoleonic struggle. And therefore Japan's expenditure formed a greater drain upon her than our outlay in South Africa. The Japanese people, from the Sovereign down, are among the most efficient in the world. The war was fully prepared for, was carefully thought out, was most admirably financed. Still, the cost of the war was exceedingly heavy. In round figures, when we take into account the bringing home of the armies from Manchuria and the general winding-up of hostilities, we may say, rough-

ly, that the war has cost Japan 200 millions sterling.

"The Japanese people recognize that they cannot become the dominant power in the Far East without making sacrifices. And they are deliberately making the sacrifices, and putting forth all their efforts to enable the country speedily to get out of its difficulties. That they will succeed is as certain as anything human can be. A little harder work, a little self-denial, a little perseverance, and a great deal of intelligence will enable them to attain their ends before very long. They are pushing a great trade vigorously in China. The financial trials of Japan will be very short-lived.

"The case of Russia is far less promising. We have not yet the means of ascertaining the cost of the war to Russia. In fact, the winding-up of the war has not yet seriously begun. For instance, the army is not brought back from Manchuria. But we shall be well within the mark, probably, if we estimate the cost of the war to Russia at between 300 and 400 millions sterling. If the Russian people were as united as the Japanese, as ready to make sacrifices, and as ardent to do everything for the good of the common weal, we should regard an expenditure of 300 or 400 millions as a small matter for so great a country as Russia. The revenue of Russia from taxation, railways, the spirit monopoly, mines, forests, and properties of all kinds, amounts in round figures to about 200 millions sterling annually. Therefore, the expenditure on the war would be at the least a year and a half's revenue—at the outside two years' revenue. It would be only necessary to work harder, to save more resolutely, and to borrow abroad so as to consolidate the debt.

"Unfortunately for Russia, her people are not united, are not prepared to make sacrifices; are, on the contrary, full of discontent and dissatisfaction. It is very little wonder that they should be. For their government has proved itself not only hopelessly incompetent, but so heedless as not to think it necessary to make preparation for a wild adventure. Over and above this, the working classes are exceedingly badly paid and very poor, while the peasantry, who form the great bulk of the population, are steeped in actual misery. It is this which constitutes the great problem in Russia, not the mere cost of the war with Japan. It is the discontent of the workers in the towns and the sullen misery of the peasantry."

This article recalls a paragraph in Frederick Engels' "Socialism From

Utopia to Science". Referring to the successful "social welfare" experiments of Robert Owen at New Lanark, Engels writes:

"Still, Owen was not satisfied. The life he had afforded his workmen was, in his eyes, still a long way off from that which became the dignity of man. 'Those people were my slaves', he would say. The comparatively favorable circumstances in which he placed them were yet far from permitting a well rounded and rational development of the character and the intellect, let alone the free play of human activity. 'And yet,' he remarked, 'the working portion of the 2,500 people produced as much actual wealth for society as, barely half a century before, it was possible for a population of 600,000 to produce. I asked myself the question: What becomes of the difference between the wealth consumed by these 2,500 people and that which would have been required for the consumption of those 600,000?' The answer was evident. It was applied to supplying the properties of the establishment with 5 per cent. interest on their investment, besides a profit of more than £300,000 (\$1,500,000). What was true of New Lanark, was in a higher degree true of all other factories in England. 'Without this new wealth, produced by machinery, the wars directed to the overthrow of Napoleon and the maintenance of the aristocratic principles of society could not have been carried on; and this new power was the product of the working class.' To that class, accordingly, belonged also the fruits. The new, mighty powers of production, utilized until then for the enrichment of the few and the enslavement of the masses, offered to Owen the basis for reconstruction of society, and, to his mind, were intended as the common property of all, to be operated only for the common wellbeing of all."

Owen knew what constituted "the recuperative power of nations", and maintained "the aristocratic principles of society of his day," as they now maintain capitalistic principles—it was, as the "London Statist" dimly perceives in all the cases quoted above, the "new wealth" created by the working class. Without "a little harder work, a little self-denial, a little perseverance, and a great deal of intelligence" and co-operation on its part, the pursuit of war and recuperation from the effects of war would be impossible. As Engels, in epitomizing Owen, says: "To that class, accordingly, belonged also the fruits." But another class still have those, again necessitating another effort in the direction of Owen's ideal on the basis of modern scientific Socialism.

of the unholy brotherhood? Well, we have a confirmed impression that the S. L. P. is distinctly organized for that purpose and will not rest until these vile products of capitalism and their allies the capitalist are as completely banished as St. Patrick destroyed the snakes in Ireland. We hold that to be a necessary preliminary to that state of society where the highest humanly possible happiness will exist, viz: Socialism.

The material foundation of that Society will be co-operative production of wealth for use and not, as to-day, for profit. Such a material basis makes it possible for us to destroy the present class, war producing competitive confusionist structure that overburdens millions with unnecessary misery, viz: Capitalism. With that object in view we, of the S. L. P., are agitators, are professed instigators to discontent. "But," it may be urged, "discontent is not happiness." The reply to that comes from another source. If a skillful physician perceives a man to be suffering, unknown to himself, from an internal parasite, he first alarms the man and makes him discontented with his physical condition by informing him of that which is preying on him, sucking up his vitality and making his health a see-saw—fairly well to-day, not so well to-morrow, and distinctly unbearable at other times. That is the unavoidable preliminary to getting rid of the parasite altogether and perfect health.

Fellow worker, you are like the aforementioned sufferer. Your general life is, not so healthy, wealthy and happy as it might be, and that is because you have at least two vigorous parasites waxing fat at your expense—the capitalist class and their allies, the labor fakirs, backed up by their bogus labor parties. Get rid of them and be whole. As scientific physicians the S. L. P. does not offer you an ointment as the means to that end. That only touches the surface. We offer you an internal medicine, not an eight-hour day or free maintenance of school children. We offer you the abolition of capitalist and capitalist political and economic domination. Join the revolutionary Socialist Labor Party so that the nation, humanity, may partake of that cure and attain perfect physical, mental and moral health.

Shall the revolutionary Socialist Labor Party mar the contentment of Labor M. P. Shackleton when he upholds child labor, or miners' officials, Bart and Fenwick, M. P.'s, opponents of an eight-hour day to juveniles in mines, or Arthur Henderson, another parliamentary Eight-Hour Bill opposer, or strike-smasher G. N. Barnes, M. P., and others

The Desire for Happiness

(By H. M., in the Edinburgh Socialist.)

It is a fact that man, equally with his distant relations of the animal and vegetable world, is either consciously or unconsciously engaged in an unceasing search for happiness. The Marxian theory has it that society is changed, modified and explainable by the basis of wealth production, distribution and exchange upon which it rests. And this change in the laws, religious and social life is brought about through the discomfort imposed on the people by the new economic system. Their desire for happiness compels an adaptation of the intellectual and social conditions that will more completely harmonize with the material basis of their society, for it has been said that man is naturally lazy. The law of inertia applies to him as well as to inanimate objects, and hence the contradiction that those who suffer most under capitalism (the workers, starved physically and mentally) are difficult to be roused to rebellion. A representation of the misery and injustice of their lives and of the ideal for which they should strive frequently meets with opposition and enmity, as their love for ease and peace is thereby destroyed by such strong Socialist light and agitation. On the other hand, once educated and imbued with revolutionary Socialist ideals the worker cannot with happiness sink back into the old Capitalist quagmire of thought and action. When some animals sleep underground in winter, and other animals, birds, fishes, vegetables and insects, adopt various devices to escape extinction, they are as much desirous of happiness as Socialist or non-Socialist man. There was a period in human history, evolutionary lore tells us, when society was organized into rude primitive communism and then altered to a system of chattel slavery of master and man when that was found of greater material and moral benefit than cannibalistic communism. Still later feudalism is established and later still, in answer to nature's irresistible commands, Capitalism takes shape. Ever since the institution of exploited and exploiting classes in society it has been torn and convulsed by class struggles, both sections desirous of effecting a happy life as their conflicting interests conceived it. And we here of the S. L. P. in the fore-front of progress, with vision clearer and our object better defined and nearer than ever before, are marching

forward to the Socialist Republic with the certain belief that what we seek to obtain, a truly happy condition for all, lies within our goal. This search for joy lies at the root of all religious and philosophic movements. The darker and more miserable is this "vale of tears" to its inhabitants, the more strenuously do they strive for the happier after-life, or, like the Stoics, steel themselves by philosophy to preserve cheerfulness under every circumstance. Every religious sect, "civilized" or savage, has its own painful territory ever in view, to become worthy of which, in some instances the grossest neglect of earthly rights, duties and interests have been perpetrated by mankind. So many blunders has the race made in its search, that Thomas Carlyle puts into the mouth of his German philosopher, "How the Lord must laugh at his mannikins here below!" That the believer in the "eternal verities" could conceive a God who sneered and laughed at the work of his own hands strikes one as rather absurd if not fiendishly malignant. Certainly some of our fellow-creatures have ways of enjoying themselves that are a perpetual source of wonderment to their neighbors, but that is only one way of saying that what is food to one is poison to another. Some, like Dickens' Mrs. Pegotty, are never happy unless they are miserable, and our readers are no doubt familiar, among their own experiences, with more or less similar freaks. Our propaganda meetings at times furnish a rich harvest of these latter, who somehow or other find an S. L. P. man not the easiest of prey when attempts are made to impose their fads on him. It is refreshing to think that, outside of our own ranks there are so many desirous of smoothing the path of life for us. For instance, there is the Capitalist class. It is perhaps awkward for their reputation as philanthropists that we credit them with Russian, Paris Commune, Peterloo, Featherstone and Colorado massacres and outrages committed on the working class. But then there is the silver lining to this dark cloud. For a trifling consideration of three quarters of the wealth produced they give the workers employment—and also shorten the tolls lives by half. The nobility of the capitalist class is further shown by a study of that bulwark of the people's liberty, "the free press." These mirrors of truth and sincerity derive a huge in-

come from the advertisements of an army of almost fanatical enthusiasts for the general welfare of the nation. Our wants may be supplied from the cradle to the grave by applying to the ladies and gentlemen who press their services on us and compete so keenly for the honor of satisfying our needs, seeking no further reward than a mere nominal profit of from 25 to 500 per cent. Not even contented with this evidence of regard they freely contribute in many articles such "commodities as sand in sugar, coloring dye and rotten fruit in jam, shoddy in cloth and other adulterants. Not so very long ago numbers of people found in the cup that cheers, and at the same time inebriates, such a large addition of arsenic as to ensure the partakers not a respite from their sorrows of the moment only, but an eternal rest from all the ills that flesh is heir to, and perhaps an introduction to that paradise they had so vainly sought for on earth and which the benevolent fore-thought of some kind hearted brewer has now procured for them. And still we are discontented and unable to appreciate the kindness of these and similar actions! A few paltry, inadequate and easily paid fines is one way of appreciating them. Another—the S. L. P. method is to make a clean sweep of Capitalists, Capitalism and all its various rottenness and adulteration in order to make way for the general order, justice and cleanliness of the Socialist Republic. The desire on the part of a section of mankind to be at peace with themselves by working for the well being of others, is never stronger or more apparent than at election times. How the prospective representatives of the workers gush over them in eagerness to serve their dupes. Noble lords and ladies then pay court to them who at other seasons are merely unpleasantly conscious of their existence. Only a few years ago, if we had believed the "patriotic" press, many were the agonized sleepless nights passed by politicians in whose ears rang the shrieks of oppressed and justice-craving Outlanders who wished to sell themselves into wage-slavery uninterfered with by any foreign labor-power possessing perambulating pieces of merchandise, Chinese or otherwise. Ever unwavering in their mission of goodwill, during this last election, the same pure, sweet, gentle government contracting hearts once more bled for the

workers to the cry of Free Trade or Protection. Uninfluenced by the low motives of Socialism, as they term them, free-trader and protectionist capitalists were equally anxious to give the workers an opportunity of suffering exploitation, overwork, unemployment and degrading subjection all for their good. The present day abnormal influx of the country population into the town, while largely due to material reasons, is also the outcome of a hunger after the amusements and varieties of the city. In these Capitalist times of improved transit and communication rural districts are no longer isolated, and echoes of the fuller life of the town penetrate into outlying districts with great force and clearness. Thus the combination of material and mental causes rescues the rustic, as the Communist Manifesto has it, from the idocy of country life. Many of the most active and intelligent members of the revolutionary Socialist movement have been countrymen driven thus into the intellectualism of the city. But it is not always that he rises to this level. The Capitalist conflagration that burns at its fiercest in our big industrial centres has done to death many a good man and woman, true, and in their slums are to be seen the degenerate descendants of the Highland mountaineer and Irish peasant. We have now another class of individuals to be considered—the Labor Fakir. Is he not a man and a brother, and has he not also an appetite for happiness? It must be universally conceded that he possesses a fairly healthy one. Must not the heart of John Burns sing with joy as he pockets £2,000 per annum, the price of defending the Featherstone massacre of the workers? When Keir Hardie, M. P., I. L. P., sent him his "personal congratulations," did he not feel the glow of satisfaction suffuse his bosom that results from a virtuous action? Fully as praiseworthy are the leaders of the Social Democratic Federation, Quelch and Hyndman, who supported Burns during the 1900 Parliamentary Elections.

Shall the revolutionary Socialist Labor Party mar the contentment of Labor M. P. Shackleton when he upholds child labor, or miners' officials, Bart and Fenwick, M. P.'s, opponents of an eight-hour day to juveniles in mines, or Arthur Henderson, another parliamentary Eight-Hour Bill opposer, or strike-smasher G. N. Barnes, M. P., and others

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SHERMAN REPORTS

ON HIS TOUR IN THE FAR WEST
AND THE RISING MOVEMENT.

Great Work Done by Western Federation of Miners Convention—Moyer and Haywood Re-elected—The Red Label of the I. W. W. to be Patronized—A. F. of L. Employers' Label Branded—Labor News Company Endorsed—Smelting Fairgrievs in Montana—Ten Thousand Kansas United Mine Workers Apply for Admission—Similar Communications from Ohio and Indiana—The I. W. W.'s Cigarmakers Red Label Booming.

Denver, Colo., June 16.—Feeling that the readers of the People will be interested in the convention of the Department of Mining, better known as the Western Federation of Miners, I beg leave to submit the following report.

I arrived in Denver on May 28th, and attended the convention, beginning on the 29th, until it closed June 13th, and I am proud to say to our readers and friends that the 14th annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners has gone into history as being one of the most important ever held by the Mining Department. It did more real legislation looking to something for the working class than ever before in its history.

I will not go into details, but will briefly state that the preamble and constitution of the I. W. W. was endorsed as a whole, and without a dissenting vote, industrial unionism was endorsed and trades unionism condemned in the strongest language. The Red Label of the I. W. W. was adopted as the official label for all commodities to be patronized by the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, known as the Mining Department. All the labels of the A. F. of L. were placed on the "We don't patronize" list. The Labor News Company, and such other reform papers, including the Industrial Worker and several others who have been friendly to the Industrial Workers of the World, were endorsed and recognized in a resolution as being friendly to the Department of Mining.

The convention went on record in the strongest terms demanding that all affiliation of their department be withdrawn from the State Federation of Montana. Mr. Alec Fairgrievs was condemned in strong words for his action in behalf of the A. F. of L., and the local union of which he is a member was ordered to expel him immediately; failing to do so, such local union will be deprived of its affiliation with the W. F. M.

It is conceded by all who have been in touch with the Federation in its past experiences, that this convention has done more than any ever held. It was also the means of creating considerable enthusiasm in Denver, where meetings were being held nearly every night during the session of different trades. The result is that the I. W. W. will have several more local unions in Denver, and several hundred members have already been added to the movement. Steps are being taken by the various local unions of the state of Colorado to put a State Organizer in the field, and it is the intention to organize the state, of which the I. W. W. and the W. F. M. is in a large majority of control at the present time.

In the election of officers, Moyer and Haywood, now in the Idaho prison, were unanimously re-elected as president and general secretary-treasurer. Brother C. E. Mahoney, formerly of the Executive Board, was elected Vice-President, to succeed Vice-President Brother Williams, retired. All of the old members of the Board were re-elected. Brother J. C. Lowmyer, of the Butte Miners' Union No. 1, was elected to succeed Brother C. E. Mahoney. Take it as a whole, I feel that the work of this convention means much to the Mining Department, as well as the general organization.

While in session, a representative came to the convention from Southern Kansas, with a message from ten thousand United Mine Workers, to the effect that they desired to join the Western Federation of Miners in a body. Several communications were received from Ohio and Pennsylvania, stating that the rank and file of the United Mine Workers in that section had become thoroughly disgusted with the old form of organization, and requesting that organizers be sent to their local unions to instruct them on industrial unionism, and pleading that they might be taken into the Mining Department of the I. W. W. All of these requests will be taken under consideration by the Executive Board, and such steps taken as they feel the case may warrant.

Since leaving the office May 9th, I beg to say that I have been through the Black Hills, several points in Utah and

Montana, and everywhere do I find the spirit for industrial unionism growing. I will leave Denver immediately, and proceed to Montana, where some work remains to be done. To those from whom I have received appeals, requesting my presence in different localities, I desire to say through the People that, while I am in the service all the time, it is impossible for me to comply with all requests. It would be more than a pleasure to me if I could cover the territory and meet with all of our local unions, but it is impossible. Hence those not having their requests complied with, I trust will wait with patience, believing that I, as their president, am acting in behalf of the whole membership, and working such territories as I feel the conditions demand my services at this time.

I expect to return to the office about June 25th, and it will be impossible for me to leave Chicago earlier than August 1st, as it will be necessary for me to clean up such work as has gathered at the office, and secure the necessary rest, that I may go out and comply with the many requests now being held in abeyance.

That our brothers may have some idea as to the interest shown in the I. W. W., am glad to say that the Industrial Cigar Company, of Butte, Montana, which started a little over three months ago with three workmen, are now working twenty-five people, and are behind in orders to the extent of eighty thousand. The demand is greater than their capacity to supply. While they are increasing their force every week, yet the increased demand for the Red Label is so great that it will probably be some months before they are in a position to fill all orders to date. It will not be many months before west of the Missouri River, nothing but the Red Label will be tolerated, demanded or used.

Trusting that this brief report may be of interest to the readers of the People, I am,

Fraternal yours,
Charles O. Sherman,
Gen. President.

YOUNGSTOWN STRIKE.

Financial Statement Out, As Promised—
A Review of It.

On June 14, a letter to The People from Youngstown, O., dealing with the tinners' and slaters' strike there, conducted by Haywood Local 130, which withdrew from the A. F. of L., stated that "a financial statement of how the funds have been expended will be sent on in a few days, to show the workers that a strike can be conducted along proper lines, and with every penny accounted for; which is something the A. F. of L. have more or less always covered up."

The People is in receipt of this promised financial statement. It is as claimed, and duly signed by Samuel O. Reese and David M. Wilson, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee, and F. C. Bowshot, recording secretary pro tem. A minute report, every receipt and expenditure is given in detail. It would require at the very least two or three columns of small type to publish it in The People, a thing which our limited space forbids.

The report shows that the receipts from all sources, from May 1 to June 12 were \$1,333.90. Of this \$245.00 were in cash in bank on May 1; and \$900 were received from I. W. W. headquarters at Chicago; the remainder coming from dues and donations. The expenses were \$1,216.19, of which \$906 were expended in the payment of strike benefits to fifty-nine men, whose names and amounts paid them are given; \$88.00 were loaned to fifteen strikers; and \$211.19 were expended on meetings, fares for strike breakers, telegrams, printed matter, etc., leaving a balance of \$115.71 on hand on June 12.

The report gives no evidence of there having been any graft for labor fakirs in the Youngstown I. W. W. strike.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year 50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year \$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year .. 1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year .. 50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 183 Columbus st., Cleveland, O., per year 1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year 1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year 25

He who comes in contact with workmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary, S. L. P.

LONDON LETTER

A REVIEW OF THINGS PARLIAMEN-
TARY.

Will Thorne Advocates Smashing of Window Glass as a Solution of the Labor Problem!—The Present Zulu Uprising Engineered by Johnnie Bull Solely as an Excuse for Confiscation of the Land from the Natives

London, June 12.—Talking about "The Worker" in my last letter reminded me of an amusing paragraph I observed in it some months ago referring to Will Thorne, M. P. Mr. Thorne is a member of the S. D. F. and his return to Parliament was trumpeted abroad as an S. D. F. victory. Like most S. D. F. claims it is fraudulent. Mr. Thorne contested South West Ham under the banner of the Labor Party whose constitution forbids its candidates even to call themselves Socialists. The paragraph in question was to the effect that some man of the name of Schleuter had told the editor of "The Worker" that he had met Thorne at the house of Frederick Engels many years ago and that Engels had predicted a glorious future for Thorne. Whether or not Engels actually said this, cannot now be verified. What is quite certain is that Thorne's glorious future shows absolutely no signs of materializing. He has spoken only once since he was returned to the House, and the performance was far from being illustrious. The debate was on the unemployed question. The Laborists have been pushing the Government to adopt some reform measures to deal with the evil. The Government's policy is to expropriate boundless sympathy with the unemployed, while avoiding definite action. As this is an unpopular and thankless job it is naturally enough entrusted to the Labor Cabinet Minister John Burns. Barnes, Hardie and Thorne were all engaged in pushing Burns about and the Liberal and Tory M. P.s were smiling cheerfully at the spectacle. When Thorne got up to speak he indulged in one of these opera bouffe rhetorical explosions for which the S. D. F. is famous. He said "Unless the Government made an effort to grapple with the problem, the unemployed would attempt to grapple with it themselves." And how? "IF A FEW WINDOWS WERE BROKEN then no doubt some importance would be attached to the question and the Government would realize that it was urgent." Imagine the conception of the working class revolution that exists in the mind of a man who proposes to bring capital to its knees by smashing a few windows. So much for the object of "The Worker's" and Schleuter's testimonial.

The question of payment of members came up in the House of Commons some months ago and a resolution was passed in favor of it—which, of course, does not mean that any practical step will be taken to carry it into force. The Labor Party spoke very feelingly on the subject. The only member of the party who displayed little enthusiasm for it, was the leader, Keir Hardie. The reason is not far to seek. The salary of £200 a year which the Labor Party pays its members, is the one bond of union in that motley collection. Were the salaries of the Laborists insured from other and independent sources, they would be quite outside Hardie's control. In order to have any semblance of homogeneity the Labor Party must be its own paymaster. Payment of members from the national exchequer spells disruption. On the other hand if the Labor Party's representation in Parliament expands to any extent, the salaries will decrease. At present the total sum disbursed to the Labor group is over £6,000 per annum and it is with considerable difficulty that that sum can be got together. Were their representation doubled they would still be a small minority in a House of Commons of 870 and the extraneous drain on their finances would amount to bankruptcy.

Another of Britain's "little wars" is in process just now—in Zululand this time. When Zululand was annexed to Natal in 1886 the natives were promised the undisturbed possession of their communal lands. As usual, Capitalist intends to break the promise. Capitalist production has reached a point in Natal where the available proletariat is insufficient for the needs of the capitalist. The native therefore, must be proletarianized; he must be divorced from the land and driven to the mine and the factory. In order to get an excuse for confiscating the land, the native had to be goaded into revolt. This was done by the imposition first of a hut tax and afterwards of a poll tax. As the native in his natural state does not use money, and as the tax must be paid in money, further as it was felt to be a great injustice for the Natal Government to tax men who received nothing from the revenues and had no voice in its administration, widespread discontent, immediately ensued. A

party of troops engaged in collecting the tax were hustled by a group of natives. One of the troopers lost his head, shot a native dead and was immediately killed along with one of his fellows. In revenge fourteen natives were condemned by a courtmartial and shot. All the chiefs and headmen of the different tribes to the number of several hundreds were compelled to witness the execution. One old chief who said that he could not bear to see his kinsmen slaughtered, was placed in a prominent position in the front rank of the spectators.

This spectacle was designed to terrorize the natives into submission. Like all terroristic schemes it had the opposite effect. Under the leadership of Bambata, revolt has broken out through the whole of Zululand and at the present moment it looks as if the Natal troops were quite unfit to make headway against the rebels. Imperial troops, equipped with guns and supplies voted by the Labor Party a few months ago, will proceed to the scene. The natives will be massacred in thousands, their lands confiscated, and their tribal organization broken up. The shattered remnants will constitute Natal's future proletariat and British capitalists will erect branches of their works in Pietermaritzburg and Durban for the sake of the cheap labor as they have done already in Cairo, Calcutta, Bombay, the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

The wave of bourgeois Laborism has left the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain quite unscathed. Never was it more active and energetic than at present. Even at this early stage the accuracy of its criticism and predictions with regard to the Labor Party are beginning to be admitted by many who six months ago were carried off their feet by the success of the latter. The Annual Conference of the party was held at Easter in Edinburgh and was well attended by delegates from all parts of the country. A spirit of hope and determination was everywhere manifest. The principles of industrial unionism were discussed carefully and exhaustively and the Conference by an overwhelming majority recommended the branches to form Industrial Union Clubs wherever possible so as to prepare by a general propaganda for the establishment of the British wing of the I. W. W. This recommendation has been acted upon at once and everyting points to a rousing summer of S. L. P. and I. W. W. agitation.

Watcher.

ASHLAND FAVORS UNITY.

S. P. and S. L. P. Men Form I. W. W. Educational Club to Promote It.

Ashland, Mass., June 14.—The Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party men of Ashland held a meeting in the Ashland A. A. Club rooms for the purpose of organizing a club. There were fifteen present at the meeting. The meeting was called to order by J. B. Hamilton. Dyer Enger was chosen chairman. George Miller was chosen temporary secretary for the evening. Hamilton spoke on the Socialist question about half an hour. J. B. Hamilton was elected organizer; Henry H. Guilboid, recording secretary; W. H. Young, financial secretary; George Miller was elected treasurer. A literature committee consisting of Young, Enger and Guilboid was elected. A committee of three was elected to draw up a constitution, consisting of Keen, Miller and Enger. It was decided to name the club the I. W. W. Educational Club.

The following appeal was drawn up:—The I. W. W. Educational Club of Ashland, appeals to the Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party members for unity, as it is a foregone conclusion that there is no necessity for two parties on the political field. Through the formation of the I. W. W. there is no ground for division in the ranks of the revolutionary Socialists. It is a recognized fact that the A. F. of L. has ceased to be an organization for the working class. Such being the fact it follows that the I. W. W. being the only organization to-day whose ultimate aim is to overthrow the present system and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we should make it the basis of unity.

(Signed.) Committee.
George Miller, S. P.; J. B. Hamilton, S. P.; W. H. Young, S. L. P.; Dyer Enger, S. L. P.

SWEDISH LITERATURE.

The following S. L. P. pamphlets can be had in Swedish from the office of "Arbetaren":

The Burning Question of Unionism, 5 cents.
Socialism versus Anarchism, 5 cents.
Reform or Revolution, 5 cents.
What Means This Strike? 5 cents.
Socialism, by McClure, 5 cents.

Also:
Socialismens Hornsten (The Corner Stone of Socialism) by Axel Danielson, per copy 10 cents.

A large stock on hand of the leaflet "Which is Right?" price 15 cents per hundred, \$1.50 per thousand, postpaid.
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2-6 New Reade street, New York.

TO THE SOCIALIST COMRADES.

(Continued from page 1.)

membership; and it is only after two years of hard work that we have asked them to take a stand. We realized that most of the members were not familiar with the points involved; so we arranged discussion meetings, spoke in our meetings, in the ward branches, and to the individual members.

The response to our efforts was, to speak mildly, surprising. We found that, while we were agitating our views, other members of the organization were busy spreading reports that we were trying to split the party, that we were becoming anarchists, did not believe in political action, and were simply staying in the party to get all the members we could to join the S. L. P. These, and any other story, which they concoct to discredit us in the eyes of our membership, were industriously circulated among the "stay at home members."

We were frankly told that the Socialist Party was not interested in the question; and that they wanted to be left alone, etc.

Finally our local convention to elect delegates to the State convention was called. Some of our opponents saw every "stay at home member" possible, and begged them to be at the convention "to vote against the I. W. W. crowd and save the party."

We presented the propositions we stood for, signed by nine members who were willing to go to the State convention and work for their adoption, if endorsed by Local Cincinnati. When we attempted a discussion of these principles we were hooted and jeered.

In spite of the fact that every member who took the floor spoke in favor of the industrial form of organization, the motion to indorse was lost; and we were afterward told that if some one outside of "our crowd" had introduced the proposition it would have been carried. This will show how successful were the efforts to prejudice the "stay at home" members against us.

We were not even allowed to debate the other propositions. A motion to table shut off discussion; and they were tabled. Seeing that we could not honestly represent the local at the convention, we withdrew our names from the list of nominees.

Noting our stand on these principles, the S. L. P. invited us, as fraternal delegates from the I. W. W., to attend their State convention and present our resolutions there. Accepting the invitation, ten members of the Socialist Party and the I. W. W. went to Columbus, where both conventions were in session. We presented our propositions to the S. L. P. convention and they were indorsed.

Finding that the industrial question had not been presented to the S. P. convention, we went there to present a plan for bringing about unity between the two parties and a resolution on the industrial question. We had frankly told the delegates in conversation that we did not agree with our party's position on fundamental questions; and wanted a decision in order that we might know whether we belonged in or out of the Socialist Party.

When we asked for the floor, after the regular business of the convention was completed, we were subjected to a bitter attack from delegates; and, not only were refused the floor to speak on matters of principle, but were denied the right to reply to their false accusations; in spite of the protests of delegates, who did not even know us, against the manifest injustice of the proceedings.

Having gone thus far in our efforts to get a decision upon what we believe the vital principles of the Socialist MOVEMENT; and being met by every obstruction they could devise, except reasonable argument, we decided that we no longer belonged in the party.

For these reasons we have resigned from the Socialist Party. Several ward branches have returned their charter to the Socialist Party and are re-organizing as branches of the S. L. P.

Fraternal,
J. M. Dial, Chairman,
M. C. Koettel, Secretary.

This statement was signed by the following members of Local Cincinnati, Socialist Party:

John Rader, A. J. Swings, Julius Zorn, Philip Ludwig, Edw. Gardner, M. C. Koettel, W. A. Peyton, W. E. Blettner, V. W. Strehli, Frank E. Jansen, Mrs. A. J. Swings, Chas. McDonald, August Boesche, Jr., Georgetta Blettner, E. H. Vaupel, Walter Wulfeck, Emil Miller, J. A. Herbert, Harry Slomer, E. Lang, H. H. Meyer, Paul Luhn, J. M. Dial, Jr., E. F. Johnson, Chas. Moschel, John Isaack, Peter Herbert.

J. M. Dial, Jr.,
730 McMakin Ave.,
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stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,504
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

The cross was the emblem of all that
was materially weakest, of slavery and
the shameful death of the slave. The
eagle was the emblem of the Roman
Empire, the greatest embodiment of
force which the world has ever seen. The
eagle and the cross encountered each other.
Which prevailed?

THE MESSIANIC AGE.
It is doubtful whether at any other
period of the world's history the Messianic
fever animated so many nations
at once. Hardly a nation there is that
has not some time in its history felt the
Messianic fire. In these days of ours,
however, the fire is breaking out simultaneously
on several parts of the globe's surface.

In China a new national hymn, inspired,<
no doubt, by the Japanese victories
over Russia, has sprung up during
recent years. There is a sharp edge to
it. A strophe thereof runs this wise:

"Oh, may our country, like a lion
awakened, rise to its full might, and
shake off the oppressor. May it take its
place among nations, like a beautiful sister
among her sisters in her father's house.
May it be powerful like England and
great like America. May its harvests
shed plenty upon the toilers and its
people's face shine with oil of contentment.
May that day soon come. Oh, it is coming!"

Then, in connection with certain ominous
recent happenings in South Africa,
the news comes of a prophecy that is
running like wild-fire through the valleys
and the mountain slopes of the Zulus.
It is this:

"A great war will come, and the spirits
of your ancestors shall arise from the
mists, and, led by those great chiefs,
Mozekatzie, Dingaan, Hilela, Zanditi,
and Masah, they will aid their descendants
to drive the white man into the sea."

As a third nation, that is being moved
by the Messianic affluents, Russia naturally
suggests herself. But the mention
of Russia in this connection as naturally
suggests a still vaster country, a country
that embraces Russia, a nation that
takes in a vast portion of the globe—
THE PROLETARIAT. Its hymn is the
Right to Labor; its prophecy the Emancipation
of the Working Class from Wage Slavery,
and, with it, the redemption
of the Human Race; the strain to
which it marches keeps step with all the
noblest aspirations of all ages—realizable
only now.

This, truly, is the true Messianic Age.

MORAL MORGUES.
At the time of the allied intervention
in China, when the allies began getting
into one another's hair telling tales
concerning each other's racialities against
the Chinese, and Count Waldersee was
sent over to establish order, an Italian
illustrated magazine published a cartoon
descriptive of the situation. Count
Waldersee stood, with bristling moustache
and peeled teeth, before a row of
soldiers emblematic of the allies. At the
head of the row stood England, France
followed, then Germany, then America
and so on. England pointed his left
thumb surreptitiously at France as the
culprit, France did ditto at Germany,
and so down the line to little Spain,
who stood last, and pointed his right
thumb back at England. The cartoon
was good; the satire fitting. Such is
the picture presented to-day by the string
of capitalist culprits, before the angered
and avenging Genius of the Age, at
whose bar they all feel summoned. Senator
Lodge, of mill owners' atrocities,
throws the blame upon the meat-packers;
the meat-packers throw the blame
upon the Standard Oil; the Standard
Oil throws the blame upon the railroad
Presidents; the railroad Presidents
throw the blame upon the mine owners;
the mine owners throw the blame upon
the Insurance Companies; the Insurance
Companies throw the blame upon the
Gas Companies; and so all along the
line until it has come down to President
Nicholas Murray Butler, who tries to
throw the blame upon the "moral
morgue."

Addressing the graduating classes of
Columbia University, President Butler
joined the chorus of lamentation on the
way the "Pillars of Law and Order" were
being shaken to a fall, and the "Old
Adam" asserting itself within him, he
sought, in alliterative language to roll
the blame off his own shoulders upon
the shoulders of the "shriveled souls"
that are exposed in the "moral morgue"
—as though he himself were on the
outside.

Not a whit less in degree to the infamy
of the capitalist establishments that
are pitchforked (and of the rest that
will be) is the infamy of the capitalist
factories, yclept Universities, which
turn out the adulterated instruction
that Columbia University turns out of
its professorial mills on economics,
social science, history and kindred
departments, and the pestiferous example
that it sets in the glorification of the
Depewes, the Rockefellers, the Baers, etc.
Depew certainly lies with "shriveled
soul" in the "moral morgue." But is he
entitled to a niche in the "moral morgue"
only for his swindles as an insurance
director, and not before, when he perennially
picked the pockets of the railway
employees with false economics, for which
Columbia University sang his praises? Was
it, perchance, a mere accident that, when
last year the miserably-paid and worse
treated employees of the Belmont
lines struck for redress, the Manager of
the lines, needing scabs, quickly turned
to Columbia University for a supply? Or
was it accident that the call was promptly
answered, and that the incubates of
President Nicholas Murray Butler promptly
responded, and marched to their
ignominious scab work through the
streets in platoons, singing College
slogans? Putrid meat is no worse than
putrid tuition—canned, bottled, or otherwise.
The former produces ulcers on the
body, the latter on the mind. It inspires
scabbery.

All capitalism is a "moral morgue,"
and in that morgue with "shriveled
souls," lies every individual capitalist
and every individual upholder and beneficiary
of capitalism—whether his business
is to turn out dog-meat sausage or
grammatical scabs.

LO, A CLOWN!
The latest contribution to the Tumbling-
Jack style of reasoning that utterly
disproves, disposes of, and throws
Socialism upon the rubbish heap, comes
from the New York "Sun". With balloon-
trousers inflated, clown's cap tipping
to one side, and face tattooed into a
grin, the "Sun's" economist tumbles
into the arena with this argument in
justification of capitalism and trituration
of Socialism:

"This [the Socialist principle] is disputed,
if not utterly disproved by the fact
that where there is limited capital
there is limited production, and where
there is limited production there is dire
and general poverty."

If that style of reasoning holds good,
why not this other:

"There was no rotten meat canned and
sold as 'Jewel' among the Indians; there
is an unlimited quantity of rotten meat
canned and sold as 'Jewel' in America.
The quantity of wealth among the Indians
was limited, among them there was
dire and general poverty; in America
the quantity of wealth is plentiful;
—therefore, the canning and selling of
rotten meat is the cause of plentiful
wealth."

Or this other:

"There are, among the Makololo of
Central Africa, no railroad magnates
who own stock in industries and thereby
are able to undersell producers who
do not own railroads, ruin them, drive
them to suicide and confiscate their
property; in America there are stacks
of such railroad magnates, in fact, "they
all do it," ply the trade of ruining
other "folks." The quantity of wealth
among the Makololo is limited, among
them there is dire and general poverty;
in America the quantity of wealth is
plentiful;—therefore, the ruining of other
people by railroad magnates is the
cause of plentiful wealth."

Or this other:

"Look at a certain island in the Pacific,
it consists of a rock 2x4 miles, with not
a soul living on it. A careful census
of the place has brought out the fact that
there is not a Depew nor a McCall, nor
a Barnes, not a Roosevelt, in short, or in
full, there is not on it a single capitalist
who cheats, commits perjury, violates
all laws of God and man, nor is there a
single President and his assistant secretary
who either applauds the shooting of
women and children after battle, or
"drags them out," like Mrs. Minor Morris
was dragged out from the President's
vestibule; in America there are plenty
of these folks; indeed, all our capitalists
are tarred with the same stick, and
our politicians ditto. On the said island
in the Pacific there is not a penny's
worth of wealth; in America the wealth
is fabulous;—therefore, cheating, committing
perjury, violating the law of God and
man, and outraging womanhood is the
cause of plentiful wealth."

"Capital" is the privately owned giant
implement of production, brought into
existence by Labor and stolen from La-

bor by the Capitalist Class. It is not the
thief character, which to-day attaches to
the necessities of wealth-production, in
other words, it is not the "capital"
feature of the implements of production,
that renders wealth plentiful. What renders
wealth plentiful is the toil of the
Working Class applied to those implements
of production. What the private
ownership, that is, the "capital"
feature of the necessities of wealth production
does is, first to keep down the
quantity of wealth that could be produced,
provided the machinery of production
were freed from its present private
ownership, its "capital" feature; secondly,
to corner the bulk of that wealth into
hands of the cheating and law breaking
capitalist class, leaving the toilers in
abject misery and dependence.

The arena of capitalist reasoning has
become an arena of tumbling clowns.

FORTUNATELY, TOO LATE.
Europe enjoys the distinction of harboring
a gentleman by the name of
Paul Leroy-Beaulieu. Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu
is a sort of American Carroll D. Wright
—he enjoys perpetrating tart sayings
regarding economic subjects, and periodically,
every time Socialist thought
takes a leap, to come forward with some
bit of alleged science to discountenance
the move, and darken counsel. The present
admirably revolutionary attitude of
the mujik delegation in the Duma could
not fail to invite Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu to
step into the arena in his usual role.
The invitation was, of course, accepted.
Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu condemns the peasants'
program. If put through, the public
is informed, it will "fix the feebleness
of Russia's agricultural production and
of her rural population". The reason
and conclusion are in Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu's
choicest vein—a little sociologic
knowledge, and a mass of sociologic ignorance.

The small commune is the cradle of
the human race. The bulk of Russia,
still agricultural, is mainly at that stage.
The feature of the small commune stage
was and is small production, with implements
to match. Civilization broke
through these trammels. Its trend being
to increase production so plentifully
that an abundance can be raised without
arduous toil, social evolution introduced
the large establishment, that necessitated
the large implements of production.
The one and the other destroyed
the commune. Superficial thinkers of
the Leroy-Beaulieu and Carroll D. Wright
stamp have concluded from this
evolution that progress demanded the
smash-up of the commune, as commune.
They are unable to see below the surface
and grasp the fact that the smash-up
of the commune is only a temporary
incident of the development, and not a
finality, nor the goal that society aims
at, but far otherwise. The fact is that
what social development aimed at bringing
about permanently was the large
establishment—farm or industrial plant
—without which production would remain
stunted. In the course of this development
the commune, or collective
system, had to be abandoned—but not
for all time. The plan of social development
is not from the commune to the individual
system of production, but to furnish
the commune system with a broader basis.
This consummation has required the transit
over the individual system. Soop, however,
as the individual system accomplished its task—
the furnishing of a broader basis for the
commune to stand on—the whole trend of
social evolution has been to restore the
commune upon its new and sounder
pedestal. How compulsory this trend
has been may be judged from the circumstance
that the individual system is itself
semi-collective. It is individual only
in the system of ownership of the
necessaries for production; it is collective,
infinitely more so than the old small
commune system could be, in the
system of production. A system so
contradictory—collective in production,
individual in ownership—can obviously
be transitory only. The evils, increasingly
shocking and inherent in the contradiction,
have urged on the development.
The Russian Revolution is the most
potent manifestation of the travail of
society to remove the contradiction and
establish social harmony.

These facts being a closed book to
the Leroy-Beaulieus, the gentlemen are
now coming forward with their half
truths to the effect that the restoration
of the commune will "fix the feebleness
of Russia's agricultural production", etc.
There is no danger of this. Peasant
proprietorship means neither the partitioning
of the land into small individual
holdings, nor into small communes. If
that were the case, then there would
be reaction. Peasant proprietorship means
the dispossessing of the robber land-
lords who owned and did not work, and
the placing of the land into the collective
ownership of the workers. The
breath of Socialism animates the Russian
uprising—peasant as well as industrial.
Not the dividing up of the fields, any
more than the dividing up of the machines
in the shop; not the return, or confirming,
now impossible, to the old small
commune, but the marching forward
and stepping upon the broad basis
of national co-operation is the program

of Socialism. Not retrogression but progress
will follow the Russian peasant
demand: the feebleness that will be
"fixed" will be the feebleness, not of
the worker, but of the dispossessed
shirker.

The lance, that Leroy-Beaulieu has
shivered for the class of the Usurper,
now falls upon mail of too strong a
temper even to indent it. Even his
former lances only served to encourage
Socialism. The present one is wholly
without effect. 'Tis but a waste of energy
that can only entertain admiring nincom-
poop intellectuals in the camp of capitalism.

THE "RISKS" OF CAPITAL.

Those who regard the capitalists as
an heroic class risking their riches in
promoting the material welfare of society,
would do well to read "The Way
of a Railroad with a Town," as told by
Ray Stannard Baker, in the June
McClure's Magazine. This article will
disabuse their minds by making plain to
them that the risk is on the side of society,
which is exploited and sacrificed
in the interests of the capitalists, who
reap enormous and easily-acquired
fortunes from the process. Briefly told,
the story is as follows: Dansville, Va., in
the early seventies of the last century,
desiring to enjoy the advantages of
transportation facilities, raised \$100,000
in cash in order to help private railroad
builders build the Virginia Midland road.
In the '80's it contributed \$110,000 in
the same way, for the building of the
Dansville and Western. In 1896, it
awoke to discover that these competing
roads had formed a monopoly and had it
by the throat. This riled Dansville;
and, as a result, it beat all previous
records by raising \$150,000 to build a
competitor! But, alas and alack! This
road was, in turn, gobbled up, so that
now, with nearly \$300,000 worth of
bonds to pay interest on, Dansville is
at the mercy of the Southern Railway
monopoly, which does with it as it pleases,
regardless of Interstate Commerce
Commission and court decisions and rate
billagations. The author very truthfully
remarks: "These facts may seem extraordinary,
but they are not. Such has been the
common experience of cities and counties
in every part of the United States. The
people of the United States have indeed
contributed enough in cash, in bonuses,
and in lands (by millions of acres), to
build a large portion of the railroads of
the United States. All this money and
land has been given to private individuals—
the owners of the railroads—and these
private individuals now not only regard
the railroads as their private property but
deny the right of the people to a voice in
the control of the systems thus built up."
They do worse than that! They use
the capital thus created by society to
rob society; just as the robber uses his
pistol to rob his victim. The risks that
exist are on the side of society, for it
places the power of life and death over
itself in the hands of private individuals,
to whom the results principally flow, as
may be seen in the vast amount of
Southern poverty compared to the enormous
fortunes of J. P. Morgan and his
associates in the Southern Railroad and
allied monopolies.

The news comes from many quarters,
that the capitalist press has opened its
columns to contributions on Socialism,
from readers. One paper, it is said, soon
had 12,000 such communications ahead.
It is not quite clear what the object is,
but it looks as if the capitalist class
scented the approaching storm of the
Social Revolution and is using its press
as a barometer in which to read the
signs of the times.

They may also have in mind the purpose
of finding out just how strong Socialist
sentiment is, preparatory to making
an effort to ride the wave. If, in the
judgment of Civic Federation savants,
the sentiment is strong enough to warrant
the fear that capitalism is in danger,
they will raise up a candidate
through whom they will hope to dissipate
the gathering revolutionary lightning.

This may explain the bringing to the
fore of William Jennings Bryan. Capitalist
papers that bitterly denounced Bryan
in the past are speaking very respectfully
of him just now. It is noticeable that
the Belmont faction of the Democratic
party does not at present look upon
the "peerless leader" with disfavor.
Nor does the personal attorney of
Mr. Rockefeller, who speaks very highly
of him, and says he will be elected.

Let not the fact be overlooked that
it is the very troops, upon which the
ruling class of Russia rests for the
"protection of Law and Order," that
ferociously egged on the Bialystok mob
to massacre Jews. Such, everywhere, is
the character of the armed force that
class, that lives on the plunder of Labor,
rests upon.

A WORD ON CINCINNATI

The address of the Socialist party
men of Cincinnati, giving the reasons
for their pulling out and for taking
measures to join the Socialist Labor Party,
is a document second in importance
not even to the superb document issued
by the New Jersey Unity Conference.
The former supplements the latter. While
the document of the New Jersey Unity
Conference raised the granite piers for the
superstructure of a bona fide party of
Socialism, the Cincinnati document,
besides covering that aspect of the subject,
covers also another, hitherto neglected.

Broadly speaking, there are two forces
in the Socialist Movement of the land
to-day—one strives for Unity, the other
strives for dis-Unity. At first blush
just ONE issue seems to be involved—the
issue of PRINCIPLE. There is another
issue involved: it is not as clear: in a
way, however, it is of even greater
moment than even the issue of Principle
itself—it is the issue of FORTITUDE.
Principle may be relied upon to take care
of itself. Truth, though crushed to earth,
will rise again. Principle is imperishable.
Nevertheless, imperishable though Principle
is, its triumph ultimately depends upon
Fortitude, upon the fortitude of the men
who uphold it. In the last analysis
Ideas, good or bad, rest upon human
shoulders. It is upon this aspect of the
question that the Cincinnati document
sheds particular light by illuminating a
page in the Movement's history which
the forces of darkness have sought to
hide, but which the Movement can overlook
only at its own peril.

The Cincinnati document reviews the
methods resorted to in that city by the
forces of dis-Unity—"malicious attacks"
upon the advocates of Unity; "campaign
of misrepresentation"; "personal abuse";
underground tactics; calumny; etc.; etc.;
in short, dodging the issue and "resorting
to personalities in order to bolster up a
position that can not be sustained by
reason". The experience made by the
forces of Unity in Cincinnati was the
experience made by the Socialist Labor
Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor
Alliance in 1899. Defeated on the question
of Unionism, exposed on the question of
press-ownership, confuted on the question
of Party discipline, convicted on the question
of character and decency as requisite to a
Revolutionary Movement—in short, beaten
horse, foot and dragons, the Volkszeitung
Corporation of this city, seconded by its
pickets in other cities, North, West and
South, constituting the Kangaroo element,
dropped argument and took up vilification,
quitted the field of open warfare and
started the campaign of underground
intrigue. Circumstances temporarily
aided the obscene conspiracy. A moment
arrived when its triumph seemed assured.
That moment was critical to the Movement
in America. It was critical, not merely
because, if the campaign of calumny and
intrigue triumphed by smashing the S. L. P.
and the S. T. and L. A., Principle would
have been rolled back to start all over
anew; but it was critical because if the
campaign of calumny and intrigue did
triumph and the S. L. P. and S. T. and
L. A. were really smashed, then the irreparable
injury would have been done of
A PRECEDENT BEING ESTABLISHED
TO ENCOURAGE THE REPETITION
OF SIMILAR TACTICS AGAINST
EACH AND EVERY BONA FIDE
MOVEMENT OF LABOR that would
be bound to spring up again. It was
a critical moment to the Movement
because, with such a precedent of
successful chicanery against the Working
Class, capitalism in America would here-
after have been doubly audacious in its
periodical alliances with the ash-barrel
refuse that its social system ever fur-
nishes in large quantities. It was a
critical moment to the Movement because,
with such a precedent of successful
fraud upon the Working Class, a wound
would have been dealt to the morale of
the revolutionary element of the land
that would have rolled the wheels of
Time back indefinitely. FORTITUDE
prevented the catastrophe. At that
critical moment in the Movement
of the land the issue turned upon the
fortitude of the organization upon whose
shoulders Fate had placed the burden of
facing out the music. Planted on the
rock-bed of Principle; serene in the
conviction that it was only a question
of time when the decent and true element,
whom the Kangaroo intriguers had lured
and fastened themselves upon, would
awaken to the facts; the S. L. P. faced,
with ribs of oak, the Volkszeitung or
Kangaroo machinations and—defeated
them. It thereby "saved time" to the
Movement in America. Crookdom has
learned the lesson that the S. L. P.
can not be blackguarded out of existence.

It is the knowledge of these historic
facts that conveys a proper appreciation
of the special significance of the Cincinnati
document. Obedient to the Jesuit maxim,
"What is not known does not exist", the
Volkszeitung or Kangaroo element has
sought to keep from the Movement the
knowledge of the history

behind it. By history's repeating itself in
Cincinnati, as it is repeating itself elsewhere,
present history throws light upon
the past, while, by becoming known,
past history illuminates the present.

The Movement for the overthrow of
the terroristic reign of capitalism needs
MEN. The building up and gathering
of MEN is, consequently, one of the
imperative duties of all bona fide Socialist
organization. The Volkszeitung or
Kangaroo element, true enough, could
not possibly long prevail. They were
like monkeys on horseback. Nevertheless,
capitalist society, which Edward
Bellamy so pithily characterized as "the
modern Golgotha", may not be allowed
by the Socialist to rear its hideous head
a day longer than can be avoided. The
cry of that humanity, which Bellamy so
graphically portrayed as "hanging on the
cross", reaches the ears of the Socialist
in too loud a volume and in too many
keys—from the infant treble up to the
female quaver and the male bass—to
allow us to wait with patience till the
Volkszeitung or Kangaroo monkey-disease
has run its course. The heart leaps
with joy at the news of the stalwart
S. P. men of Cincinnati who have
thrown the monkey off their backs; the
heart doubly rejoices at the language of
the document, announcing our comrades'
emancipation, a language that, coupled
to that of sound Socialist principle, will
in many quarters hasten, in a way
nothing else could, the uprising that is
to bring about SOCIALIST UNITY.

'Tis not frequently that the tragic
and the clownish are both exhibited
simultaneously on the identical platform,
as happened last week when, on the
same platform on which Berkman,
the would-be executioner of the labor-
fleece Frick, presented himself in all
modesty, the poltroon Abe Cahan strutted
about with accustomed immodesty.
We do not believe in individual execution;
have no sympathy with Berkman's
attempt upon Frick. Berkman's act,
however, denoted daring. The sight
of an Abe Cahan, whose knees the mere
thought of a revolver causes to quake,
glorifying Berkman, is a clown companion
piece to the tragedy that Berkman incarnates.

And now it is "Uncle Joe", the Speaker
of the House, who is told to his face
from the floor of the House of Representatives
that he would land in the penitentiary
of Arizona if he did there what he
has been doing in Washington. What
he is charged by implication with
having been engaged at is "trading" for
votes. From the President down, let
him who is guiltless throw the first

If the Cremona cigar and Force's "Happy
Jim" do not look out they will both be
beaten out of their boots by the "Bryan"
brand of politics. The latter patent
medicine bids fair out-distance all others
in advertising notoriety.

The "Good" people, the "Law and Order"
people, were recently "shocked" at a
fellow who threw a bomb at the base
of parasites who occupy the parasite
seat of the Spanish throne. Yet these
same "good", "law and order" folks are
daily throwing, not one bomb, but a
shower of bombs in the shape of putrid
food and confectionary, shoddy and other
adulterations at the people at large. The
capitalist—the Anarchist, raw-boned,
conscienceless and pestiferous! Capitalism—
lo the vermin to be extirpated!

By the way things are going, the patent
medicines, the unspeakable patent
medicines, will soon be, by comparison,
angels of purity. Denounced and justly
so, exposed and none too strongly as
death-dealers, it is coming out that, even
more death-dealing than rotten meat, or
patent medicines, are drugs dispensed by
the holier than thou drug establishments.
A curse upon that social system that
drives men into poisoners for a living!

Whatever language the capitalist
speaks, whatever flag he sails under, his
deeds and his thoughts are deceit. Now
it is the British confectioners who are
caught. Next it will be German these,
then the French those, and so forth.
What the Catholic, Pascal said of the
Jesuit Order fits the Capitalist Order to
a T—it is an organization of dupers
duping dupers. Each capitalist cheats
all others and "the public", while all
jointly plunder the Working Class.

William Ellis Corey, the President of
the United States Steel Corporation, is
about to "remarry". His wife, whom he
deserted for an actress, is suing for a
divorce, and the "Pillar of Capitalist Law
and Order" Corey is "willing".—Mark
one more for the way that "Socialism
desecrates the sanctity of the home."

Great indignation, or is it surprise?
is affected by the English "public" at
the discovery that British packers can
and do match our American packers.
Wherever capitalism is, there is swindle.
"Thou Shalt Cheat, and that is Clever!"
is the first Commandment on the Tablets
of Capitalist Society.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Here's a
judge down in Virginia declares that
trade unions are treasonable; that they
violate the land's fundamental principle
of freedom; that they restrict their membership
from hiring themselves out at whatever
wages they please; that, consequently,
they ought to be smashed. What's the
matter with the fellow? Is he a jacksack?

UNCLE SAM—No, he is not a jacksack;
he is simply a hired man of the capitalist
class, put there by the capitalist class
of labor fleecers and the labor fakirs
who act as labor lieutenants of the
capitalist class to twist the Law so as
to get Labor always on the hip, and to
blind its eyes with the dust of freedom.

B. J.—In what way?
U. S.—You will admit that to prevent
a man from selling his vote is a restriction
of his freedom?

B. J.—That it is.
U. S.—And you will admit that it is
proper to put that restriction upon him,
lest the suffrage be utterly demoralized?

B. J.—I see that.
U. S.—Accordingly, a "restriction of
freedom" is not in itself wrong. It may
be perfectly right. If by such restriction
the welfare of the commonwealth is pre-
served the restriction is beneficial.

B. J.—I see that.
U. S.—Accordingly, the question to be
considered in each case is not the abstract
question of freedom or slavery, but the
concrete question, whether specific
action is good or bad. If it is good,
then to restrict it is wrong, is to
interfere with freedom; if it is bad, then
the restriction of it is right, because
freedom aims at the happiness of the
masses, no act that would interfere with
that promotes freedom.

B. J.—Nods assent.
U. S.—Now, then, test the action of
a bona fide Trades' Union by that principle.
Do you not see that if one man
is willing to work for lower wages than
others he thereby lowers the happiness
of all? If that one man chooses to cut
off his own nose no one might interfere.
But if the cutting off his own nose
would compel others to do likewise,
then this operation ceases to be his private
business, and becomes the business
of all others. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes, by Jove! But why, then,
is that Judge so dead set against it?
U. S.—For the reason that I have
already given you. He is not deciding an
abstract question of freedom. He pre-
tends to; but that is only swindle. What
he is deciding is a concrete question of
happiness.

B. J.—Why, then, he should not be
against it, but for it.
U. S.—Not so. He is a capitalist official.
He therefore interprets things from
the standpoint of capitalist interests.
The actions of these unions would
cause them to receive higher wages. Now
where do wages come from?
B. J.—They come from the product
of labor.

U. S.—And where do the profits of the
capitalist come from?
B. J.—Also from the product of labor.
U. S.—Does it not, then, follow that
the higher the wages of the working
people, the lower must be the profits of
the idle capitalist class?

B. J. (striking his forehead)—That's
so!

U. S.—Now you will understand why
that judge decides as he does. He is
deciding in the interest of the class that
he represents—the capitalist class. The
interests of that class are to demoralize
the working class so as to keep from
them ever larger slices of the workers'
product. Hence he declares that the
conduct of these Unions is repugnant to
freedom; and so it is—to the freedom of
his fleecing class of capitalists.

B. J.—But that's horrible.
U. S.—So it is; and won't be otherwise
until the workingmen kick these
capitalists out of the public offices, and
elect the Socialist Labor Party. Then
freedom will be interpreted the other
way. The right way.

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

CORRESPONDENCE

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

ONE TEMPLE WHERE THE SACRED

FIRE IS BURNING.

To the Daily People—Enclosed please find one dollar to renew my subscription. I did not dream my time was out, or there would have been no hiatus between my sending in for the paper. When we do not receive the Daily People it seems as though we were in the dark and groping for the light blindly. We are glad there is one temple where the sacred fire is kept burning always, and we want the warmth and light from the flame to help us forward.

Fraternalty yours for the Revolution,
Samuel L. Brooks.
Binghamton, June 23, 1906.

VOICES FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please publish the following notes, taken at random from correspondence, pertaining to Unity Conference work, and the pamphlet issued by it.

L. C. H., Los Angeles—Says the pamphlet answers the question why there are two parties of Socialism in this country, and why there should be but one party of militant Socialists.

W. J. O., Goldfield, Nev.—Writes it will educate S. P. men on the important matter of tactics.

S. B. F., Cincinnati, O.—Is of the opinion that the Conference is certainly to be congratulated on a task well done. (355 copies of the pamphlet went to Cincinnati.)

J. H. F. J., Canton, O.—Advises that the wage workers in the S. P. are well pleased with the work of the Conference.

J. F., Lowell, Mass.—Believes it will help bring the militants together.

M. E. K., Chicago, Ill.—Declares the manifesto is a most important document which the S. P. men there are finding they have been kept in ignorance of.

S. M. D., Seattle, Wash.—Informs us he will see to it that a thorough distribution of the pamphlet is made in that State.

A. C. W., Stamford, Conn.—Tells how he found an S. P. man there who had not heard of the Conference.

A. W. McL., Eureka, Cal.—Holds that first a sound union of militant Socialists and then for the revolution.

H. S., Pittsfield, Mass.—Emphasizes the fact that the Conference covered the ground and from it S. P. militants can draw correct conclusions.

C. E. W., New Haven, Conn.—"I sold the first lot the day I received them."

J. K., Scranton, Pa.—"The S. P. men here, not wishing to be in the dark, instructed me to send for some."

J. B. F., Tuolumne, Cal.—"It will cause the militants to take a decided stand."

M. S., Greenfield, Mass.—"I am the only S. L. P. man here; got orders from six S. P. men. The Conference did a great work."

M. W. B., Redlands, Cal.—"Both the S. P. and S. L. P. men on the Conference deserve congratulations for the revolutionary stand they took."

K. C., Schenectady, N. Y.—"Send fifty more; they are good propaganda material."

Some thirty S. L. P. sections have not ordered any of the pamphlet. As has been pointed out before, the pamphlet is useful for general distribution. It puts beginners in touch with the past history of the movement, and sets forth correct tactics for its guidance to-day.

John Hossack.
Jersey City, June 18.

SEATTLE, WASH., NOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The bakers' organization here has voted to join the I. W. W. The I. W. W. is growing apace and can take care of itself now, so we will give a heave on the political oar. The S. P. referendum in this State has sustained Dr. Titus, and turned down the working class element in that party. We are getting ready for State organizers' agitation tour; funds are coming in for it.

S. B.
Seattle, Wash., June 9.

DOES NOT TOUCH THE QUESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly allow me some space under the heading of Correspondence on a few facts of vital importance. For the sake of justice, I believe it will be of interest and benefit to read the opinion that a Socialist party comrade holds, although not a member of the S. L. P., but nevertheless fervently hoping for the day when unity shall be an accomplished fact. As I understand it, one of the main arguments against unity seems to

be in the direction of the platforms. The S. L. P. is opposed, and S. P. agrees on the platforms of immediate demands. Now, for the sake of argument, it is impossible, for instance, that the S. P. comrades who favor immediate demands in the platform, should be charged as deserting the tenets of scientific Socialism. The greatest teachers and students of Socialism have at all times included "immediate demands" in the platforms. Marx and Engels themselves wrote a long list of "immediate demands" in the Communist Manifesto itself (see page 45, Kerr edition, or 33 Debs edition).

The platform of the Social Democratic Party of Germany contains forty-two immediate demands; anybody wishing to see the translation of this platform which is the Erfurter Program, can find it on page 27 and 28 in Liebknecht's pamphlet: "Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish."

The platform the French Socialist Party adopted at Tours in March, 1902, is even longer than the German program, and contains even more immediate demands. I could point out numerous instances to prove how the acceptance or rejection of these immediate demand issues have practically no bearing by which to distinguish between a scientific and an unscientific Socialist.

For instance, in a recent volume by R. C. K. Ensor, "Modern Socialism, as Set Forth by Socialists in Their Speeches, Writings and Programs," published by Harper & Bro., is set forth a comparative study of the various platforms of the international Socialist bodies, and in the study of this volume it is found that the S. L. P. of America is the only party which excludes these demands. If it be demanded by the readers I can show beyond doubt that Kautsky, Vandervelde, Liebknecht and Marx, all of whom talk of compensation, everything as a matter of fact stands in favor of immediate demands, such as sentiment and economic conditions in general. And again, as a matter of fact, it is folly to hold that immediate demands in the Socialist party are detrimental to the cause, for the simple reason that those demands are but the means to the end of accomplishing the social revolution.

I remain sincerely,
Frank Urbansky.
Jersey City, June 21.

[Our S. P. friend spends all his space in discussing a thing that nobody has bothered with. Where can he have got the notion from that "one of the main arguments against unity" is the difference in the S. L. P. and the S. P. platforms touching "immediate demands"? Surely he did not get it from the official report of the Unity Conference, printed by the Conference itself. The subject of "immediate demands" was not even made a subject of discussion. The points of argument are:

First—The Trades Union attitude of the two parties. The S. L. P. maintains that "Neutrality" is a fraud; being impossible, it is simply a pretext to stand by Belmont's A. F. of L.

Second—The ownership of the party press. The S. L. P. holds that if the party does not own its press, the press will own the party.

Third—The question of State Autonomy. The S. L. P. holds that State Autonomy spells confusion and corruption.

The way to bring Unity about is to discuss the issues raised, not to spend time on issues not raised. Our S. P. friend should get a copy of the Unity Conference report—provided he thinks he can do so safely without being stabbed in the back by the agents of the Volkszeitung Corporation.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

MORE ON ARMOUR'S.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This is an age of exposure of capitalist rascality. Lawson shows his class to live on "frenzied finances," the examination of the insurance companies showed the capitalists up as thieves even according to the capitalist code of ethics. Upton Sinclair caps the climax. He shows them to be plain criminals and homicides even according to the capitalist conception of law, order and morality.

I have read "The Jungle." After reading it, I found myself duty bound to add something to it. It is my experience with a packing bastille and man-killing trap, in Kansas City, Mo.

It was three years ago, when, not having any work, I had, like the Wandering Jew, to wander for a job till I got it. I roamed about like a wandering bison, till fate brought me to Kansas City, Mo. I hunted for a chance to sell my blood and muscle power at some painting work. At that time, there was a flood in the burg. My family arrived there before me. Not finding work at my trade,

I sold myself to the Armour's Packing Bastille. How do you think I found the place, whence poison is issued to the world? The house was all flooded. It was so full of water and dirty debris that the place stunk for a half of a mile's distance. The salted meat was covered with dirty water and malodorous debris. The meat was utterly unfit to eat. Who knows how many poisonous bacilli and death-giving elements the thing contained? It would afford a chemical laboratory very interesting study. But was this meat "wasted"? Beware! Capitalist "parsimony" does not allow this! No, no! The "hands" were set in motion. I myself worked at the washing of the meat and pumping of the water and cleaning of the debris. The meat was doctored up in the most abominable and outrageous way. A fellow had to be strong to withstand the rotten smell itself. It could give a weak person the typhoid fever. After being "cleaned off," the meat was salted again and certainly sold under the most boastful and pretentious advertisements. I repeat it again, so you know what good things the capitalist sea-rover class gives to us to eat. The water of the water closet came into the cellar and covered the meats! What did it bring along? Guess!—And that same meat was sold as food! I did not care to publish these facts before, because they would signify a drop in the ocean. Now that exposures of Armour's Packing Bastilles have created a sensation, I hereby send my experiences and implore their publication.

Philip Jarvin.
Cincinnati, O., June 19.

James M. Reid.
Toronto, Can., June 18.

THE BIG MAIN QUESTION THE THING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Timothy Walsh has told us what he finds good material for open air speakers. Let me pen a few lines apropos of the same subject.

I think all the speakers ought to speak about the big main question, and make it, always and throughout, the big central ever visible theme. The big main question is the overthrow of the industrial tyranny of the capitalists, and the establishment of the organized industrial democracy of the workers. Explain that. Line up everybody on that question, in favor of the revolution or against the revolution. Press that question into the foreground uncompromisingly. Make it the paramount issue. Exploitation, robbery of the workers, or their enjoyment of the full product of their toil—our present industrial tyranny or the organized industrial democracy of the workers—that is the big main question.

We must not allow ourselves to run off and lose ourselves in elaborate discussions of side issues. They will do to illustrate a point, or emphasize our main question. I heard a speaker explaining the old Bryan free silver issue, saying, although it's dead it may rise again. He is wasting time. Let them forget it, or, so far as street meetings are concerned, let them carry their contradictory opinions, of the silver question—what's the difference? Never go into anything unless you can continually point a clear, straight bearing of it upon the big main question.

As another illustration—I heard another speaker insisting that the retail clerks who are furnished, by manufacturers, with mortgaged "indebted" stores, are worse off than if they were simply working for wages. By the dispute that arose you would have thought 'twas a principal issue whether they are really WORSE off or not. Don't try to make big points out of little things or questionable facts. There are plenty of big things, bearing upon the big main question, to make indisputable points upon.

Another speaker makes a heat proving the insincerity of the Hearst movement. Interest results—antagonism, misunderstanding or whatever it is, it's interest. So he spurs himself around another heat to prove less and less sincerity and more and more demagogism in the Hearst movement. It's all right for spice, and education, too, to show there is insincerity in it; but don't go "bug-house" about it, and don't forget to explain the far more important thing that government ownership is not industrial control by the industrially organized workers, nor does it mean the "full product of your toil"—these things you can prove indisputably and whatever interest you may arouse in that manner will be a healthy interest.

The same way with unionism. Using whatever is good for spice and side-lights, never forget that the main questions and our strongest ground is the working superiority of industrial unionism over craft segregation, and of taking and holding the full product over suffering wage slavery for always.

Henry George had a great following, so did the populists, and so has Hearst. They pass away as surely as they come. It's no good simply discrediting reformers. Teaching revolution is the only thing that counts.

Spread the literature and The People, and make the big main question the center of all your speeches; even using the great Moyer-Haywood affair mainly for its application to the revolutionary issue.

I'm sorry I cannot close this letter of suggestions as modestly as Walsh opens his.
C. H. C.
New York, June 19.

HE SEES THE DIFFERENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Every once in a while we may read in The People of well-meaning individuals in the Socialist Party agitating for the Industrial Workers of the World, for party ownership of the party(?) press,

Banton and Simpson typify will find its full applicability as regards their hope towards the I. W. W.

Two comrades from Rochester in the persons of Schreiber and Harris, paid us a visit and addressed the cloakmakers at their Sunday meeting. Along with Comrade Martin of Recruiting Local they accomplished some good results. We are always glad to see comrades from afar off visit us—a comparison of notes is good for us all.

Tobin's Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is having a campaign of advertising. An envelope entitled, "A Home Beautiful" is distributed from door to door. It ought to have been more effective had Tobin enclosed the leaflet issued by the I. W. W. dealing with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Still he may rectify the mistake ere he tackles other cities.

James M. Reid.
Toronto, Can., June 18.

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and for uniting into one body the two political organizations claiming to have for their object the overthrow of capitalism. This may be well enough to a certain extent; the prospect of capturing entire organizations and doing things on a grand scale is, no doubt, very alluring, but when persisted in beyond a limit easily distinguished by sound sense and the fitness of things, the endeavor loses in dignity and becomes almost ludicrous were it not for its pathetic feature. The Industrial Workers of the World is a vindication of the Socialist Labor Party and its contention as to the manner in which the working class must be organized economically. The Socialist Party has combatted what may be called the distinctly S. L. P. principles, and that was manifestly its only legitimate reason for existing—namely, that its distinctive principles were more practical and more true than those of the S. L. P. Time has proven the S. L. P. right and the S. P. wrong. Now, if the S. P. were in fact a genuine, honest Socialist organization, as so many assume, it would say to the S. L. P.: "You win; we lose. We have been mistaken, but honestly so, and are therefore not ashamed of it. There is now no farther need of keeping up our army and our war-chest. We will join you and fight on together shoulder to shoulder along the lines which recent working class history has amply shown to be the correct and only possible lines for victory." But that is where one strikes a snag. The S. P. is not such an honest organization; it is what the S. L. P. has often shown it up to be—a dishonest, anti-Socialist organization. The honest men in it are naturally reluctant to admit the extent to which they had been duped by the motley collection of imitators of capitalist reformers, saviours of society, friends of the workingman, would-be philosophers, and grafting S. P. and A. F. of L. officials and editors; they also would fain do something to redeem the party, or that particular division of it to which they belong, in the eyes of the working class. They would like to lick it into shape for that honorable surrender, but find themselves confronted with the necessity of seeding from it in order to do individually what the whole party should have done collectively. It goes somewhat against the grain, but it must be done—and the sooner the better. The first sensible move, on finding that certain institutions are corrupt, obsolete, and useless, is to withdraw support from them. Sometimes this is easy and practicable, sometimes it is not immediately so. It is not always practicable at the moment to withdraw from the A. F. of L., for instance; but it is dead easy to walk out of the bogus Socialist Party.

The S. P. talks plenty of Socialism (such as it is) and talks it in bunches to suit all kinds of people, talks so many different brands of it that it has the workingman seeking for the truth all confused and made to think that Socialism is verily a thing most wonderfully and fearfully put together which can only be safely handled by the high priests and medicine men of the S. P. Yes, the S. P. talks much heap Socialism. It does that to make workingmen believe the S. P. a real Socialist party, when indeed, in practice and in effect, it is a capitalist auxiliary in the cleverest disguise yet attempted, for it supports and seeks to keep alive, exactly as the capitalist now seeks to do, an out-of-date economic organization which concerns itself with the interests of capitalists and effectively divides the working class against itself so that the masters may the more easily rout us piecemeal. The S. P. with much hot air and fierce gestures offers to hand the working class the revolutionary political rifle, but sees to it that the economic powder and ball is kept safe in the camp of the capitalists where the working class cannot get its hands on them. The rifle is a good weapon, but without the powder and ball it is only a useless tube. The S. P. politicians, the A. F. of L. fakirs, and the capitalists may well chuckle together over this fine piece of bunco and jolly the honest S. P. dupe along. It provides for a way in which the restless portion of the working class may relieve their feelings and in the end cannot harm the capitalist. It is one of the last cards he can play, anyhow, and just so long as he can keep the working class guessing at that point he is for the time secure. Thus the S. P. is doing better service under cover and nearer the front, for capitalism than all the capitalist parties and organizations are doing out in the open.

Having been a subscriber to the Miners' Magazine, I read the Manifesto and Call for a Convention and because thoroughly acquainted with the principles of industrial unionism, I was also a subscriber to The Worker and looked in vain through its columns for the endorsement of industrial unionism I innocently expected. One day I bought a copy of the Daily People and was most agreeably surprised to see there a whole-souled support of the new movement. In a flash I understood the difference between the two parties. I attended S. L. P. meetings and was delighted to note

them in contrast with the uncertain, apologetic tone of the S. P. meetings. I have read the Daily People ever since, and have seen and heard that terrible woo-woo man, Daniel DeLeon, and was naturally astonished to find him, considering the fire-eating reputation he had been given, a rather mild-mannered individual—indeed, plainly a man of good culture. In speaking he chose well his words and in his manner of discussing a subject I recognize a conscientiousness and thoroughness I had seldom before met with. I have found out since, too, that he had also written in excellent style some of the most cogent pamphlets of interest to workingmen that I have ever read. Of course, I understood instantly the whole despicable conspiracy of the S. P. politicians in seeking to create a false issue by slandering one man in the S. L. P., a man whose common sense, character and loyalty to our class all who know him have every reason to believe above reproach. When my subscription to The Worker expired they continued to send me the paper and at last a letter asking for a renewal. I paid no attention to it. I would as soon think of subscribing for the New York Sun as for The Worker, as soon think of joining Willie Hearst's M. O. League club as to join the counterfeit Socialist Gapon party. Withdraw your support, boys, stand away! and the S. P. humbug, itself an outpost of capitalism together with its partner in crime, the A. F. of L., will totter to their inevitable doom all the sooner. Amen.

Frank Ohnemus.
Long Island City, June 20.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

R. E. C., MANISTEE, MICH.—How much has been expended upon the Panama Canal we cannot tell. Certain it is that fully \$50,000,000 have been expended so far, in big salaries and in pap "wages"; equally certain is the fact that the ditch is still untraced even in the mind's eye. The whole thing spells g-r-a-t of the recent insurance revelation type.

A. M., GUTHRIE, OKLA.—The Gompers intrigue with the Volkszeitung Corporation has reached an ignominious pass. The conspirators are now falling out among themselves.

M. L., CINCINNATI, O.—It is essential to "bureaucracy" that the appointees be from above. Where the appointees are elected from below there can be no "bureaucracy." The appointees from below can be recalled by the rank and file. Be accurate in using terms.

J. A. McC., WILKINSBURG, PA.—First—It is quite possible that some S. P. man (he must be of the Kangaroo element) maintains that "the S. P. is the only Socialist party of America recognized by the International Bureau." These people are so stupidly knavish that they dare assert any stupidity provided it has a knavish flavor to it. One of them, here in New York, being told that the S. P. Morris Eichmann of West Hoboken, in New Jersey, ran on the Democratic, the Republican, the Citizens and the S. P. ticket, declared: "It is a lie; there is no such man in existence as Morris Eichmann; there is no such town as West Hoboken; there is no such place as New Jersey." The reports of the International Bureau are issued regularly, they and other correspondence come regularly to the S. L. P. representative on the Bureau, Daniel De Leon; and his name appears on all the official publications of the Bureau as representing the S. L. P. The S. L. P. is on the Bureau and voted at the Congress as a matter of right.

Second—The letter was found. Let's know when to be published.

F. B., MADISON, WIS.—To a great extent the work of the Socialist consists to-day in reducing superabundant facts into order. Such is the richness of the material, that overthrow every tenet of capitalism, that the work of reducing the material is not easy; 'tis like cutting lumber among luxuriant underwood.

L. J. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Nothing of the sort. These Russian massacres of Jews are not manifestations of anti-Semitism. They are political manifestations of reactionism. The massacres are ordered, not against the Jews as Jews, but against the Jews as the carriers of the revolutionary spirit into the proletariat and the peasantry. Of course the race and creed clap-trap is used, but only as clap-trap.

V. McG., ROCKLAND, ME.—What "administrative orders" are? That is the name given by the Russian Government to summary arrests. Only the name is Russian; the thing is known here in America as well. It was an "administrative order" affair that was practiced upon Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone when they were summarily cashiered and deported.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
Reads street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798
Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reads street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with Article V, Section 6, of the Socialist Labor Party constitution, the next meeting of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., will take place on Sunday, July 1, 1906, at 9 a. m., 2-6 New Reads street, New York City.
Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of Canadian N. E. C., S. L. P., Pearce in chair. Wade absent. Minutes adopted as read.
Communications. From Organizer Wm. Griffiths of Section Vancouver confirming election of National Secretary and N. E. Committee; asking the N. E. C. to give financial aid toward putting an organizer in British Columbia; also \$2.50 for due stamps. Same received and Secretary instructed to write to Sections for financial aid to place organizer in B. Columbia. From R. M. McDonald of Glasgow, filed. From Geo. Kroger, Quebec, acknowledging \$10 received. From N. E. C. on loan per The People from Wm. R. Shier of Toronto requesting information. Secretary attended to same. From H. Sprague sending subscriptions for The People. Secretary to attend to same.
Application from J. Gallitue of Vancouver, B. C., for charter for Italian Section laid over for new N. E. C. to deal with.
New Business: The newly elected National Secretary and N. E. C. assumed office. There were present, Thomas Maxwell, National Secretary; J. P. Courtenay, Fred Haselgrove, J. Pearce, W. D. Forbes, C. A. Weitzel, Emery and Weber absent. Haselgrove elected chairman; W. D. Forbes recording secretary and Courtenay treasurer.
The action of the retiring N. E. C. was endorsed.
Application from J. Gallitue was then taken up. Secretary instructed to write him that N. E. C. could only grant a charter as a sub-section of Vancouver, according to constitution; also to write Section Vancouver.
Bill of \$3.00 for letter press, and \$2.24 for postage, were ordered paid.
Secretary instructed to write to Leach or Kerrigan of Montreal regarding Section matters.
W. D. Forbes, Recording Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reads street, N. Y. City, on June 22. Lechner in chair; Olson absent.
Communications, from State Organizer Rudolph Katz, on work of securing signatures in Clinton and Franklin counties, which is progressing successfully. From James Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., on unity in that city. Referred to Joseph Schlossberg, editor of "Der Arbeiter" for action. From O. Beldner, Jamestown, N. Y., on conditions, securing of signatures, and agitation. Committee to accept Beldner's offer in matter of securing signatures in Cateagus and Allegany counties; and to instruct Section Chautauque to communicate with B. Reinstein of Buffalo regarding agitation. From Section Rensselaer on carrying out of Troy State Convention recommendations for the building up of State Agitation Fund. Owing to local conditions, donations will be individual. From Samuel Brooks, Organizer Broome County, on local conditions and work of securing signatures. Latter matter turned over to Correspondence Bureau.
Correspondence Bureau reported on correspondence with B. Reinstein, regarding securing of signatures in northern tier of counties. Is ready to begin early in July and recommends team work, with C. F. Mahoney or F. C. Young as companion. Secretary reported having interviewed Mahoney, who agreed to work with Reinstein on same conditions as he, namely, expenses only. The idea of team work as advocated by Reinstein was adopted, and the comrades engaged, on the conditions mentioned. Wm. McCormack was also engaged to begin a tour of the Hudson River counties and Suffolk county, N. Y., on July 16. Two Yonkers comrades, both notaries, will also begin a tour of four counties in July. Their work will be entirely voluntary. Correspondence from Ulica, Rochester and Syracuse, touching on work of securing signatures, was also read and acted on.
Harry Keller and Frank Bernst, both

of Niagara Falls, N. Y., were admitted as members-at-large.

A bill of \$5.10 from the Daily People for 550 copies was ordered paid.

Committees on circular to party membership and special campaign edition of the Weekly People reported progress. Meeting then adjourned.
Justus Ebert, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party of Michigan will hold its State Convention on JULY 3 at 8 p. m., in Mannebach's hall, 273 Gratiot ave. Hastings street entrance to nominate candidates for State offices for the fall campaign.
The convention will be a mass-convention. All party members and sympathizers are requested to attend.
There will be cheap excursion rates on all railroads, of which the members in the state should take advantage and be present at the convention.
H. Richter, Acting Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

The General Agitation Fund received the following contributions during the week ending with Saturday, June 16:
Pittsburg, Pa., Moyer-Haywood Conference for railroad fare—Philip Veal, Peoria-Pittsburg and Pittsburg-Chicago \$ 25.00
Hoiger Schmalfuss, Pittsburg, Mass. 1.00
"Friend," Hartford, Conn. 1.00
M. Sandler, New York City .. .70
Carl Oberheu, Atchison, Kans. 1.00
Alfred C. Coursen, Huntington, N.Y. 2.50
William B. Peet, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
John M. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
E. A. O'Brien, Edmonton, Canada 4.00
Total \$ 37.20
Previously acknowledged .. \$2748.25
Grand total \$2785.45
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

The work of gathering signatures is going on all over the State. Organizer Katz is at it and the Sections in the State are also busy with their respective territories. Even in the case of some Sections, the State Committee must lend a helping hand and funds are needed for all this work. The task is not an easy one and the contributions should be in keeping with the magnitude of the work. Keep at it. Collect where you can. Utilize every occasion that presents itself to call attention to the State Agitation Fund.

During the week ending Saturday, June 23, we received from:
J. L. C., New York \$ 1.00
G. A., New York 1.00
Section Erie County, a/c list 75, \$1; list 58, \$2.75 3.75
34th A. D., New York, collected from: A. Gollerstepper, 25c; E. J. McCormick, 10c; P. Augustine, 25c; W. Imre, 15c75
Chas. C. Crawford, New York .. .50
Jos. P. Johnson, New York, proceeds of package party 5.05
R. Wendin, Brooklyn, per Swartz Balance of proceeds of May 19 entertainment of Excelsior Educational Society, New York 1.05
E. Olson, Brooklyn 1.00
Herman D. Deutsch, New York .. 1.00
Samuel L. Brooks, Binghamton .. 1.00
16th A. D., New York60
Section New York County, 7 and 9 A. D., list 4, 34c; French Branch, list 140, \$1.90; 6 and 10 A. D., list 3, 40c 2.64
Total for the week \$ 20.34
Acknowledged on June 16 253.78
Grand total on June 23 \$274.12
A rather poor week's work as compared with last week's \$45.75.
Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y,
New York State Executive Com.

ATTENTION, BUFFALO.

Dear Comrades and Friends:—The Socialist Labor Party of Erie County will have an excursion around Grand Island JULY 4TH, to which we invite you all to attend and bring your family and friends. Tickets can be bought from any of the members of the Party at 25 cents apiece, 15 cents for children.

We also wish to inform the readers of the Weekly People that we have now a permanent headquarters, 550 Broadway, near Jefferson street, which you will find open every evening. Come and join with us. Our regular business meeting will be held the first and third Thursdays of each month at eight o'clock.
Emanuel Hauk, Organizer.

RHODE ISLAND ATTENTION!

The boat engaged for the excursion of the S. L. P. July 1st has passed into the control of a R. R. Co. and our agreement is rejected. The committee has secured the steamer "Favorite" for Sunday, July 22nd, to Seacommet Point; round trip, 60 cts; children, 30.

NEWARK RED FLAG

PROTESTANTS SEND SCORCHING MEMORIAL TO MAYOR.

They Want to Know by What Right the Police Suppress Political Symbols; and Show That Such Action Is a Violation of the Constitution.

Newark, N. J., June 21.—The inclosed memorial has been sent to the Mayor of Newark, with a request for an interview for a deputation to lay the matter before him:

To His Honor, the Mayor of Newark, N. J.,
Sir:—

The deputation presenting this memorial consists of citizens of Newark, and represents larger bodies of citizens organized respectively as an Italian Socialist Federation and a Socialist Labor Party. Our purpose in approaching you is to exchange views on the subject of certain illegal actions of the police of this city on two separate occasions, viz: the 18th of March, 1906, and the 1st of May, also in this current year. On the former occasion the police, without warrant and, we maintain, in flagrant violation of the rights of the tenants, entered the hall of the Italian Socialist Federation at 72 Seventh avenue, and forcibly removed a red flag displayed from the windows in company with the stars and stripes. On the second occasion the police stopped a peaceful parade of workmen on Seventh avenue, and forcibly took possession of a red flag borne by them.

Your memorialists maintain that these acts were without proper legal sanction, and were also contrary to the spirit of the United States Constitution.

The Constitution of this country guarantees to all citizens the rights of free assembly and public discussion, and the right to agitate for a change in the laws under which they live, an inherent part of that right of public assemblage, discussion and agitation is the right to display mottoes, emblems, transparencies and banners indicative of the character of the assemblage and of the political faith of its participants.

This right is not only guaranteed by the Constitution but is a fact recognized by the common law of every State in the Union.

Indeed, free exercise of the right of political discussion is inconceivable without the right to proclaim your political faith by such means of agitation. He would indeed be a daring tyrant or a tardy servant of tyrannical usurpation who would attempt to prohibit the carrying of transparencies bearing words holding forth the political creeds of its bearers, such right is allowed even in Newark, and by what fanciful interpretation of the law can a line be drawn distinguishing between a banner and a transparency, rating the one legal and the other illegal? Or are we to be told that it is the color of the flag that makes the difference in free America? What words which are legal and law abiding on blue, white, purple, green or orange flags become treasonable if displayed on flags whose color is red? Such quibbling is childish and utterly unworthy the dignity of a city of this great nation.

Your memorialists respectfully maintain that the acts heretofore cited were a violation of the constitutional rights of the citizens, we therefore ask you to request the return of the flag in the wrongful possession of the police to its proper owners, and notify you as head of the city that the bodies here represented intend to hold a demonstration of protest on Saturday, June 23, 8 p. m., at the corner of Seventh avenue and Cutler street, and as a test of our constitutional rights to bear with us the banner of our political faith—the Red Flag of Socialism.

We have the honor to be, for the committee,
James Connolly.

BUFFALO FREE SPEECH FIGHT

Socialist Labor Party Standard Bearer Refuse to Be Bulldozed by Police Czar, and Are Thrown into Jail.

Buffalo, N. Y. June 24.—Our free speech fight with the Buffalo police is on again. Chief Regan, Chief Bull's successor, mad at the manly protest of the Socialist Labor Party against his Ozarish conduct, ordered our open air meeting broken up, while notorious Klenke of the Socialist Party was allowed to continue on the other side of the street. Our speakers refused to be bulldozed. B. Reinstein, E. Hauk and Thomas Jackson candidate for Governor on the S. L. P. ticket were arrested and jailed to appear this morning. Charges, corner lounging. We will fight this case to a finish.

Latter we had the pleasure of meeting our old friend, Justice Rochford, who, upon a former occasion, had fined us thirty dollars, so we were well prepared for what was in store for us. We were called up for a hearing and

GILLHAUS FINDS

COAL MINERS IN KANSAS RIPE FOR REVOLUTIONARY UNIONISM.

Are Thoroughly Disgusted with Their Present Union and Their Officials—Railroad Workers Are Also Awake and Getting "Next" to the Labor Fakirs—"Up, Comrades, to Work."

Kansas City, Kan., June 18.—In Oklahoma City, the local of the Industrial Workers of the World held a demonstration for Moyer and Haywood, to which all the labor organizations were invited; some attended. Resolutions were adopted condemning the capitalist officials and ordered published in the local press, which, at the instigation of the Trades and Labor Council, refused to publish same. This same Trades assembly or "the Oklahoma City Senate," as it is called, ordered the editor of a so-called labor paper not to publish the resolutions under pain of having their support withdrawn, and the editor handed back the resolutions to the I. W. W. committee. "The Oklahoma City Senate" by their action took the stand that our comrades could hang for all they cared.

Despite the opposition of the fakirs the local is growing and the fakirs now know that their doom is sealed. In Pittsburg, Kansas, I find the field is ripe for the I. W. W. among the coal miners, as they are thoroughly disgusted with their present union and the way they are being fooled by their official labor fakirs. After they thoroughly starved them the fakirs foisted upon them an agreement, which is to the best interest of the operators. I spoke at a number of the coal camps in the district and was well received by all, addressing as many as two locals in one night.

I also spoke at the railroad shops here during noon hour and just got fairly started when a watchman told me I would have to stop as it was not allowed. But he did not stop the Holy Rollers, or the Apostolic faith curists, as that is the kind of dope they want handed to the slaves. The real article that the slaves were getting from us, that is I. W. W. and S. L. P. doctrine, is not what the slaves should hear. When ordered out I asked the men to come out to the gate of the stockade and quite a few followed to hear what we had to say. The incident also created quite a good deal of talk among the men, who asked, "Why were they stopped and not the others?"

Here in Pittsburg, at the last election a former operator by the name A. B. Kirkwood was elected Mayor; and he, in turn, appointed one Geo. Richardson, former President of District 14 U. M. W. of A., Chief of Police. This, of course, is the usual way for the Labor leader, i. e., to get a good job as a reward for servility to the Capitalist Class while holding official positions in the pure and simple trades union.

The slaves are awake and getting "next" to the fakirs in this district. There will be something doing along I. W. W. and S. L. P. lines as soon as the miners get in shape; they have enough of their Civic Federationalized organization.

So, comrades, let us be up and doing and hasten the day of the Socialist Republic.

August Gillhaus,
Nat. Org. S. L. P. and I. W. W.

asked how we would plead. We demanded a jury trial. Rochford said: "I will refuse you a jury trial. How do you plead: Guilty or not guilty?" We told him we would take no part in the proceedings. "Well, then I will put you down as not guilty and fine you \$5 each."

Mind you, "not guilty," and fines us \$5 each!

Myself and Comrade Jackson, our gubernatorial candidate, paid our fines under protest and Comrade Boris Reinstein, refusing to pay, was locked up. Our reason for paying was that it would not strengthen the case any. We will secure a lawyer and proceed with the case at once.

Comrades Bork, Wozinak, Shapiro and myself called on Superintendent Regan in regards to holding a meeting to-night. He told us that he would not permit a meeting this evening. During the course of the interview he stated that he had no objections to any person endeavoring to better the conditions of the people and that furthermore he would go with us to Mayor Adam at nine o'clock to-morrow morning and settle the matter. "If the Mayor says he will allow you to speak, why that will settle the whole thing," he concluded.

The constitutional guarantees of free speech appear to have little to do with it.

E. Hauk, Organizer.

BALTIMORE, ATTENTION!

A grand picnic and labor demonstration will be held at Darley Park, Wednesday, July 4th, under the auspices of the Moyer-Haywood Defence Conference, for the benefit of our prosecuted brothers in the west. Tickets, 10 cents. Children free. Music. Dancing. Games.

LETTER-BOX.

(Continued from page 5.)

ten; it is in making. Shall answer the questions summarily in successive issues.

There is no difference in principle between American and European Socialists. Both aim at the ownership of the necessities of production by a system that shall be in keeping with the system of production. The system of production being collective, the system of ownership must be equally collective.
Next question next week.

A. J. G., NEW YORK.—First—We know of no literature on "Immigration being a detriment to Home Industry." We are not even certain that we understand the thesis.

Second—There is no use in sending stamps for a private answer. The personnel at this office is too limited to carry on a vast private correspondence. ALL OTHERS, WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN, TAKE NOTICE.

L. A. R., AKRON, O.—First—The debate in Congress on the Statehood bill, regarding New Mexico and Arizona, has been indeed violent. That the underlying issues were material, there can be no doubt. What express material form those issues take it is next to impossible to gather from the debates. Facts enough, however, leaked through to justify the suspicion that there are property holders in New Mexico who have schemes up their sleeves at the expense of Arizona property-holders. The New Mexican set, accordingly, desire to join the two territories, expecting to control Arizona through the larger population of New Mexico. The Arizona property-holders, consequently, oppose the joining of the two territories into one State.

Second—Nevada is a Spanish word. Means snow-capped.

R. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—Drop a line to the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. It is an involved question.

J. M., SEATTLE, WASH.—The traveler who climbs up a mountain, that shuts off the horizon, is apt to discover, when he gets to the top, that another, perhaps higher mountain, rises before him. Only his knowledge of geology and other natural sciences can give him a clue as to what to expect beyond. It is so with society. Undoubtedly each social revolution believed it was a finality, and surely many good men believed it brought on universal well being. But no sooner that mountain was climbed than another rose to view. It has been so from feudalism to capitalism. Will it be so when the Socialist mountain will have been climbed? Will another mountain rise in sight? Geologic knowledge gives the traveler a clue on what to expect. The sociologic knowledge, that the Socialist Revolution comes equipped with, leads to the conclusion that the Socialist peak is the last peak on the range of social mountains that society has so far been climbing. It is the range of Class Rule. That being passed, whatever mountain ranges will be described from the top of the Socialist peak must be mountains of a different formation. We believe that Socialism, having been established, the question of production and of ownership will be settled. Future issues will be upon a different and higher plane.

F. F. O., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The S. P. members of the New Jersey Unity Conference were elected by their own party. Among these delegates were leading officers of the New Jersey S. P.—from National Committeeman and State Secretary down to organizers of locals. These men are also prominent as agitators appointed by the S. P. If these men are not "representative," the shame must fall on the rank and file. It would be an evidence that that rank and file indulges in "window dressing," sets up good men to "pull-in" customers, and "take them in." Chew upon that.

H. J. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—What we think of the paragraph in this month's "Industrial Worker," declining to publish the resolution of the Arkansas S. P. endorsing the I. W. W., on the ground that the I. W. W. has asked the endorsement of neither the S. P. nor the S. L. P.? We think it very natural. While a child is aborning a moment comes when it neither breathes through its navel string. Give time to time. With Gompers lashed into politics, which hitherto he has affected to look upon as the "abomination of abominations," and taking, quite in keeping with his Belmont affiliation, to bogus politics, can it be doubtful what the I. W. W. will do in due time? The I. W. W. has raised the standard of revolt against capitalist Unionism, and in its program it has proclaimed the necessity of uniting the Working Class on THE POLITICAL AS WELL AS ON THE ECONOMIC FIELD. There is no reason to fear the I. W. W. will be untrue to its program. It will neither apostatize into pure and simple Unionism, nor, and as a consequence, will it play infantry to bogus politics.

C. F., TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Your name and address is desired by I. Rosen-

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blatt, of North Tarrytown. Drop him a line.

A. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—"The elimination of competition is destructive of liberty"? If it is, how is the Trust Question to be solved? The Trust eliminates competition. Is the Trust to be smashed? That would be like smashing a perfected machine, and returning to barbarism. It can't be did. Is the Trust to be preserved? That would be to keep the gun, that covers the people, in the hands of the present economic despots of capitalism. It is not competition that is the basis of liberty. The basis of liberty is free access to the necessities of production. If competition were indeed the basis of liberty, then, it is a foregone conclusion that we are doomed to the most abject slavery, because, whatever betides, competition is doomed. It is doomed if capitalism prevails: What with its Trusts and other concentrations, capitalism is weeding out competition by the very roots. It is doomed if Socialism wins out: Socialism establishes the collective ownership of the necessities of production; that guarantees co-operation, and co-operation has no use for competition.

Are you not confounding "emulation" with "competition"?

Next objection next week.

J. V., ST. LOUIS, MO.—If Bryan is nominated this trip for President by the Democrats, and Hearst runs independent, then the probabilities are that the Republican candidate will come out third in the race, with the chances even between Hearst and Bryan.

M. H., NEW YORK.—As you are an I. W. W. man the point will be clear. How would you like to see the I. W. W., instead of owning its own paper, refuse to own any, and entrust its policy and the education of its members to a lot of free-booters who run their papers on "business methods." Eh, would you like that?

W. R. P., COUER D'ALENE, IDA.; J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; F. J., MISSOULA, MONT.; T. S., LOUISVILLE, KY.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; G. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.; T. A., SEATTLE, WASH.; F. C. B., YOUNGSTOWN, O.; H. S., HARCOURT, N. B.; J. P. R., NEVADA; D. G. O'H., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; M. B. S., MERIDEN, CONN.; G. A. D., TORONTO, CANADA; "READER," TERRE HAUTE, IND.; J. A. D., BERLIN, GERMANY; C. O., LEWISTON, ME.; I. D. C., WEST OMAHA, NEB.; D. G., FAYETTE, IND.—Matter received.

Don't fail to be at Cypress Hills Park on July 4. See adv. on page three.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending June 23rd, we received 155 subs for the Weekly People, and 15 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 170. Those sending in five or more were: H. J. Friedman, Chicago, Ill., 16; D. Craig, Milford, Mass., 6; P. Brown, Cleveland, O., 6; R. Katz, Plattsburg, N. Y., 5; Otto Just, Chicago, Ill., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: F. A. Uhle, Pittsburg, Pa., \$5; E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y., \$2.40; J. W. Newman, St. Louis, Mo., \$2; D. McGoff, New Bedford, Mass., \$1.25.

LABOR NEWS NOTES

We had a good week this week. Pamphlets: Minneapolis, Minn., \$8; Spokane, Wash., \$9.95; Louisville, Ky., \$4.80; P. Veal, Chicago, \$14; E. Barston, Detroit, \$1.50; Cincinnati, O., \$2; P. L. Quinlan, Newark, N. J., \$1.26; O. Just, Chicago, \$1.35; 32 & 33 A. D. N. Y., \$1.65; Youngstown, O., \$3; 1-3-5 A. D. N. Y., \$1.40.

Leaflets: I. W. W. headquarters, Chicago 45,000; Portland, Ore., 1,000.

Books: Allegheny Co. Pa., \$9; Roanoke, Va., \$5. Los Angeles, Cal., \$3.60; S. Bevilacqua, \$2.25; H. J. Friedman, \$2.50; Milford, Mass., \$1.55; Newport News, Va., \$1.40; J. A. Roullston, \$1.25; L. Katz, \$1; J. Royle, \$1; O. N. Moore, \$1; A. E. Belling, \$1.75.

The smaller orders were many, with a good demand for the Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress.

OUTING SECTION HARTFORD.

For Sunday July 1, Section Hartford has arranged an outing to be held at Oppelt's farm in Glastonbury. To get there, take Glastonbury car and step off at station 26 and then take road to the left.

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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