VOL. XVI No. 16.

WEEKLY (3) PEOPLE

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unless previously renewed.

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THE DAY'S DOINGS

IN CAPITALIST CIVILIZATION DIS-SECTED BY THE SOCIALIST SCALPEL.

How Scattle Is Depriving Paterson of Its Imaginative Products-The Plain-Spoken Opposition to Russian "Law and Order"-Bryan and "Congressman Hearst"—Humphrey's Solar Plexus Blow to the "Confiscation" Cry-The "Fanatical" Egyptians, and Some Others Not so Qualified.

The bomb-maker, who is said to have slanned to kill Emperor William, and he has been arrested in Altons, Prussia, is reported to have done his "planning" in Seattle, Wash. Now Paterson, N. J., that has so long enjoyed the distinction of being the city in which these "plannings" were formerly made, can breath freely. Seattle will now be the center of attraction for hungry and imaginative detectives to find mares' nests in.

The language of the opposition to "Law and Order" in Russia is becoming decidedly plain. Anent the rumor that an English fleet is to appear off Cronstadt, and shent the open sympathy of the German Emperor with the distressed condition of "Law and Order" in Russia, the Crar is being reminded by the "Rech" newspaper of "the danger of outside interference." The paper then proceeds to observe: "It was the Duke of Brunswick's threat to destroy Paris, if King Louis was harmed, which forfeited the King's head."

The sacrosance capitalist is in great danger of being found out to be but a tin or pewter deity. The latest set on whom the limelight has been turned is the American Tobacco Company. Its cigarettes have been testified in England as being "the worst article America" sends to Great Britain is the American rigarette; it is worse than Chicago tin-There can be no doubt of that. The American Tobacco Company's rigarette is nothing less than poison. It wrecks the brain. The thing should be be summarily suppressed.

It is no slight comment on the derelic tion of the medical fraternity, and of its sublications, that it does not set in notion the wheels of the District Attorsey's office against so unquestionably a riminal nuisance as the eigarette industry of the American Tobacco Company.

The Revolution in Russia has entered apon the stage of hysterical tub-throw-ings by the Czar at the ravenous whale that threatens him. One radical measure after another is proposed by the Czar. Too late. When a Revolution has once gotten underway no sops will stead.

The article on "Economic Develop-ments in the Far East" by Daniel De of the "Industrial Worker," makes quaint reading in the columns of the Tientsin, China, "The China Times," which reproduces it in its issue of last May 22.

Is there any significance in the fact that Bryan, enumerating the "distinguished gentlemen who have claims upon the Democratic party for its 1908 idential ticket" places "Congressman Hearst" at the head of the list, even ahead of Senator Bailey and Governo Folk? That fact, taken together with this other, that "Congressman Hearst" has deputed a personal representative to Bryan in London, looks very much as if the Democratic presidential ticket that is being panneled for 1908 will read-Bryan and Hearst.

Meanwhile, it is inspiring to behold these "smashers of Socialism," who have so often declared Socialism "demolished," unable to get away from the subject, and foaming at the mouth every time they touch it.-They remind one of the Volkszeitung Corporation and its Kangaroos on the subject of the Social-ist Labor Party.

The New York "Times" has entered the field of funny journalism. It declares that in France, the most "advanced as any leader" in the Socialist tenets that will subvert society, "the least progress is being made in that direction. As proof of its contention "The Times" q

laboring people may look forward calmly to the solution of the social problem by revolution not later than 1910. Three millions of French votes will be behind the programme of capitalist expropriation by that time, if not earlier. The army will refuse to fire and the revolution will be bloodless." Whereupon "The Times" feels happy.

Senator Bailey pronounces Hearst "an outlaw from civilized society," and tries to prove the point by reading from "The Evening Journal," owned by Hearst, exhortations to the public to buy "The Cosmopolitan," also owned by Hearst. ubt Hearst is unspeakable. But what of that huge business enterprise, Capitalism? Does it not own both the mills of industry, where its felonies against the Working Class are perpetrated and its legislative mills in which it makes speeches exhorting the people to stick to Capitalism lest they "Socialists," "subverters of society," etc. etc.? If the one is an outlaw from civilization can the other be aught but a denizen of hell?

While the despatches from Loud oring the news that Dr. George Robert Adeock is to be prosecuted in that city for pursuing "Christian Science," the from St. Petersburg are to the effect that the Czar is resorting to similar practitionists in behalf of his dangerously ill dynasty: Can it be that "occult medicine" is "taking to the

In his speech opposing the packers' demand that the government pay the expense of the inspection law, Representa-tive Humphrey of Washington said: "What is it that the packers are de manding? They demand that the people pay in order that they, the packer themselves, may be compelled to obey the law. They demand that the people hav to compel them to stop defrauding pay to compel them to stop defraud and robbing the public. They deman that the people shall pay to stop them from dealing out disease and death. They demand that the people shall pay to stop them from murdering those who patronize them." This is well put. It is a solar plexus blow to the cry against "confiscation." The day is at hand when almost the identical words will be applicable against the combined capitalist class, demanding that they be paid by the people for the wealth they have plundered the people of, and use to deal death to the Working Class.

And now the cry has started against the "shoddy swindlers." Justly the point is made, If rotten meat is harmful, is not shoddy for wool as objectionable? Unquestionably. He who is clad in shoddy during the winter will as certainly contract sickness, to say the least. Let the ball rip! If rotten meat dealers, why not dealers in shoddy, why not dealers in sophisticated drugs, why not dealers in railroads, why not dealers in stocks or gamblers, in short, why not the whole capitalist class?

Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, pronounces the rising spirit of the Egyptians against the icon heel of Great Britain the manifestation of "fanatical spirit." The term is not unknown in America. The expansionists who wish to force the Filipinos, at the point of the bayonet, to buy American jack-knives and iron bedsteads dub the Filipinos "fanatics" when they resist. Both expansionist and anti-expansionist capitalists curse the American workingman for a "fanatic" when he declines to accept the theory that he is there to be plucked. A "fanatical spirit" is the spirit manifested towards the oppressor or crook by those whom he would oppress or cheat, but who decline the privi-

The New York State Bankers' Association listened at Bluff Point to a harangue by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip upon how to provide "a scientific system of bank note currency." The April Grand Jury of this city gave to Recorder Goff as the reason for their not finding an indictment against the thieving insurance directors, that, if they had proceeded against the directors, they would have had "to find true bills against the leading officers of the leading financial instiscientific system of bank note currency' Mr. Vanderlip's phraseology for "the enforcement of the criminal code against the leading officers of the leading financial institutions of the land"?

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EVEN GRANTED THE WORSE

low been 'incarcerated nearly five months on the charge of murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho-and yet they have not been tried. Let us disregard for a moment the manner of arrest. Let us leave for fu-

ture settlement, and certainly that settlement will come, that the arrests were made in defiance of the civic rights guar anteed by the constitution. Let us leave aside, for the nonce, all consideration of the pernicious effect of roughly riding over the law even in the pursuit of jus tice. All that' will be handled in due time. At present another issue has arisen; that issue demands the right of way; that issue is the issue of PLAIN JUSTICE, the plain justice without which all social bonds are snapped and society is thrown into the chaos that calls for "Vigilant Committees." That issue is summed up in the demand for one of two things-

Either the IMMEDIATE TRIAL OF THE THREE MEN;

Or their IMMEDIATE LIBERATION Let us for a moment forget that the only accuser of the prisoners is a selfconfessed murderer. Let us proceed upor the extreme principle of reversing that canon of civic rights which demands that the accused shall be held innocent until his guilt be proven. Let us reverse that time-honored principle. Let us proceed upon the theory that the self-confessed scoundrel Orchard is, in this instance, telling the truth. Even then society is ntifiled to the cold facts; even then the heard is delayed and delayed again. The Haywood and Pettibone.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have | fact is no warrant for establishing the | darkest days of the Inquisition knew no pernicious principle of holding men indefinitely in duress. Even if the men are all that the Orchards and McParlands claim, infinitely greater damage than they are charged to have done to society is now being done to society by the Idaho administration in the indecent policy of delaying their trial.

If the heinous wrong of delaying the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and thereby prolonging the period of their imprisonment without warrant of law-if that wrong is a deadly wound to society even in the event of the men's guilt, how much more monstrous is not such conduct in the light of the tenets of civilization. The principle prevails that a country's code of criminal procedure is the gauge of that country's de gree in civilization. The criminal code of procedure that is being followed in the State of Idaho, backed by the Federal Government, and both backed by the capitalist press of the land, is the criminal code of procedure known only to barbarism. The men are kidnapped and gagged; they are tried by exparte evidence in the columns of the capitalist press; the witnesses, who give testimony on that unique "witness stand," are all criminals, self-confessed criminals, exclusively; the character of the prisoners is assassinated by a press that is controlled by Wall Street gamblers, Standard Oil committees of arson, Armour poisoners of the people with rotten meat perjury-sodden railroad magnates, brigand mine owners, and the day, the hour,

worse. French feudalism at its fullest did no worse. The Czar, the type of surviving barbarism, exercised no more despotie sway to the undoing of his people.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are entitled to the cold facts in the case; they are entitled to be confronted with the witnesses against them; they are entitled to the opportunity of crossexamining these witnesses; they are entitled to their "day in court" with the least possible delay. These rights are being denied them. The charge of murder is being used as pretext for keeping them in prison. If guilty the earth can not be too soon rid of them. By systematically delaying the trial, and thus putting off the day when these "guilty" men, these "dynamiters," these "threateners of social peace" shall be deprived of life and "society be vindicated," to use the lurid language of the Boise "Statesman,"-by such conduct the prosecution gives the lie to its claim of sincerely holding the men guilty; by such conduct the prosecution is proving that its purpose is not to "vindicate society" but to drag society down to the needs of the criminals-hiring Mine Owners' Association, and to use the Machinery of Justice to the ends of Brigandage. The prosecution proves it knows the prisoners will mop the floor of the Court with it.

The Working Class of America only protests, it utters an emphatic veto. It demands IMMEDIATE TRIAL, or the opportunity for the prisoners to be IMMEDIATE FREEDOM for Moyer,

their defeats and their humiliation, and

literature placed in the hands of the rank

and file. To this end, each member should

"The Industrial Worker," A little effort

on the part of all would soon double the

subscription list and quadruple the

awakening power of this excellent pro-

Next, each local union, and in fact,

each member should carry a supply of

party pamphlets, leaflets and circulars

and make systematic distribution of

In places where there is no union one

should be organized without unnecessary

delay, care being taken to admit those

only who are qualified by character and

There should be no time for bickering.

for chronic fault-finding, nor for mere

personalities. The organization is too

great and its mission too important to

be jeopardized by personal imbroglio or

internecine strife. Let us reserve all our

vigor, all our resources and all our

equipment for the enemy, for unless !

mistake the signs, we shall require our

Another duty, and of the first import-

ance, is unflinching loyalty to our West-

ern comrades. Not for one moment dare

we forget or neglect Mover Haywood St

John and Pettibone. They are the bravest

boys we have, and whatever fate may

have in store for them, we shall loyally

The recent postponement is doubly

significant. The spontaneous uprising of

the working class has parylized the

capitalist arm of murder. But the in-

tended victims are not yet safe, nor will

they be until they are free, Let the agi-

tation therefore, continue, and let the

safely reach our destined port.

conduct to serve the organization.

letarian publication.

papers penetrate their ranks and

THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR

Eugene V. Debs in The Industrial Worker.]

These are days that test the fighting fibre of men; the weak and spineless go down, while those who have the true stuff in them grow strong and resolute and rise to commanding positions on the industrial battlefield.

What greater than to face the world nd fight for the right without fear! What nobler than to scorn discourage ment, defy adversity and remain uncon-

querable, though alone, to the end! Clear-headed, calm-pulsed, and brave hearted need to be the men and women who make up the Industrial Workers of

the World. This proletarian organization ha carved out for itself a stupendous work, such as cowards and weaklings would not dare to undertake.

Never was an organization more timely or better adapted to the pressing

needs of the times.

The American Federation of Labor and its allied organizations have for years demonstrated little else except their utter incapacity to serve the working

The few nominal concessions which may be claimed by some of the unions are completely swamped by the fi failures which has drenched the industrial field.

The recent abject surrender of organized anthracite mine workers is case in point. The arrogant, brutal mine owners cracked their lash over the heads of their organized slaves and dared them make a move. The humble petition they had ventured to present was rejected with contempt. Not a single concession however trivial, was made. Not one! It was a cold and brutal victory for the capitalist brigands, and humiliating defeat and surrender for the organized vas-

And yet some of the officials of the routed wage-slaves had the hardihood to claim a victory. THE UNION HAD BEEN RECOGNIZED. The kicks it had received, the scars it bears, the mutilation inflicted upon it prove it.

Yes, THE UNION WAS RECOG NIZED, and upon that plea the officials may, for a while longer, hold their jobs but it will not be recognized in the anthracite fields in a few months from now, for there will not be enough left of it to recognize.

With a gubernatorial and vice-presi-

dential candidacy in view, the self-ef-

facement of Hearst in behalf of Bryan is

The gradual simmering down of the

Thaw-White case indicates that the mir-

acle of the nine-day wonder is being per-

truly of a Spartan-like character.

A few letters received from various I tunities to open the eyes of the worker parts of the anthracite region since the to the true causes of their grievances 'victory" satisfy me that the mine workers have all they want of civic federation this can be best done by having our unionism, and that at an early day they will be ready to adopt the revolutionary program and transfer their allegiance and support to the Industrial Workers of the | do his utmost to secure subscribers for

Let us suppose for a moment that when the anthracite mine workers met the cold-blooded and defiant mine owners they were members of the Industria Workers; that the railroad employes and other workers in Pennsylvania were also organized in the same revolutionary union, ready to back the miners to finish, the railroad employes serving them. notice that not an ounce of scab-mined coal should be hauled an inch. Is it probable that, facing such a battery of class conscious unionism, the Bahr handits would have issued their swaggering demand for unconditional surrender? Is it not more likely that they would have slid down from their high horse with alacrity and made at least some concessions to avoid collision with the pro

etarian battleships? The capitalists, whatever else may be said of them, are no fools. In dealing with organized labor they know, sas a rule, what they are up against, and have to meet it, and when they stand face to face with a labor union they carefully sound it and satisfy themselves as to what it is, what it amounts to, and how to deal with it, and then they proceed accordingly, and if they do not attack and smash the union it is for one of two reasons, either they are afraid of it, or they see a chance to make an ally of it and convert it to their own base uses.

The labor union that the capitalist approves is branded with treason in living etters.

The capitalists can no more endorse bona fide labor union than the powder trust can endorse Hades as a powder

Not long ago a prominent mine owner at Terre Haute, in conversation with a business man of the same place, said: THE TRUTH IS WE CAN'T AFFORD TO BREAK WITH THE UNION, FOR IT'S THE ONLY THING THAT STANDS BETWEEN US AND SOCIAL-ISM."

And now, what are some of the pres sing duties of the hour? Manifestly to take advantage of the increasing oppor-

those concerned. Public operations for From which one is forced to conclud "appendicitis," are too dangerous to the that the contributor must have been capitalist class to be rehearsed in court.

AND FREEDOM.

share it.

In a brief article in "Cosmos" (Paris). a contributor discussing the relation between great minds and madness, observes, "Neurosis is certainly not a necessary condition of superiority. It is formed once more, for protection of all | frequent in numerous medicere persons."

protests rise and burn from coast to coast. Let it be remembered, too, that the long postponement until December is due mainly to political reasons, that this is a congressional year, and that every worker in the land will have a chance this fall to carry his protest to the ballot box, and if he would be true to his imprisoned comrades and drive the nail in the coffin of capitalism, let him cast a straight vote for SOCIALISM

making a study of the neurotic rulers o Germany and the United States.

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Fellow Workers of Local Unions: One of the clearest lessons that history teaches is that the workers of no nation were ever reduced to a state of degradation or dependence at one fell stroke-but step by step. We challenge anyone to find in all the acts of tyranny a single one involving a

greater tendency toward reducing the workers to abject dependence than is involved in the kidnapping of our unconquerable brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. That act then so pregnent with danger to our class calls aloud to us for action. To refuse, is to invite its repetition everywhere; to act, is to make us worthy of a better fate. For the purpose of taking the mest effective action under the circumstances, there will be held in New Castle, Pa., on this coming Labor Day, a monster protest meeting, with E. V. Debs, Vincent St. John and other speakers. You are

hereby individually and collectively urged to join with us on that occasion, and by mingling your voice and presence with ours give warning to those responsible for the crimes in question, that the working class is awakening to an understanding of the real significance thereor, as well as demanding justice for these our illegally imprisened fellow workers. Those who poison a nation's food and are defended in their infamy of whole-

INTER-STATE PROTEST

Committee Issues Circular Showing Ten-

dency to Degrade the Workers.

New Castle, Pa., July 2 .- The follow-

ing circular has been issued from here:-

AN INTER-STATE PROTEST MEET-

ING LABOR DAY.

New Castle, Pa., 1906.

sale murder, are allowed to go unwhipped of justice and to luxuriate in mil-lions of plundered wealth by the same class who, on suspicion batched by hired thugs and nurtured by greed, arrest those who levally represent our class, and force them to linger without trial for months and months.

This corporate anarchy has never been approached in America before. Those against whom it is directed must say it shall stop. We are the victims. Labor Day is the most fitting in which to give our expression of protest or to demand justice. To refuse, is cowardly, and cowards do not deserve to be free. Debs and others will speak. Will you come! Let Labor Day be employed in labor's cause. This question transcends all others. "as does the everlasting sun the momentary glow worm."

"We must hang together or be hung separately." Your acceptance or refusal of this invitation will tell our industrial masters and corporate criminals which you prefer.

We are fraternally for the working class. Which class are you for?

Committee.

C. A. Collins, Chairman, C. H. McCarty, Sec., 5311/2 Agnew street, New Castle, Pa., Steve Flanagan, Treasurer, Chas. Mc-Cormic J. W. Green, E. U. Lunday, F. L. Clark, T. S. Barnes, H. C. Fletcher.

This protest is being held under the auspices of the I. W. W.

"NEPAKARAT" OUTING

The first annual outing of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation for the benefit of the party organ "Nepakarat," will be held on Sunday July 22 1906 at the romantic Palisades Heights. Direction: Take 130th street ferry and on the New Jersey side Forth Lee car to Leonia Heights. A comrade with a red flag will wait at Leonia Heights and take you to the place. Tickets ten cents to be had from the members of Federation.

We appeal to the English speaking comrades to attend this outing, as the Industrial Educational Club, Fort Lee, will appear en corpore on this occasion and this is the first time that we have arranged an outing. Don't forget, come and bring your family and friends along

ATTENTION BOSTON!

Section Boston, S. L. P., has secured Amory Grove for Saturday, August 11, for its second annual picnic. It behooves every comrade to get a bunch of tickets. and try to make this affair a greater success than last year if that is possible Plenty of games with prizes will be run off for the children. This is a good way to help the Section get funds for agitafion and at the same time enjoy your selves with your families and friends Tickets can be had from members, or a headquarters, 1165 Tremont street.

F. Houtenbrink, Secv.

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

FIRST BLOOD

SCORED FOR JAPS AND CHINESE ORGANIZED IN THE L. W. W.

They Stand by Striking Sailors at Seat tle, While the A. F. of L. Engineen Scab It-Mongolian Labor Winning Strikes, and Securing Better Wager Than Those Paid to the White Met Organized in Gompers'. Capitalist "Union."

Seattle, Wash., July 3 .- First blood has been won from the American Federa tion of Labor by the Japanese and Chinese Industrial Workers of the Work comrades. There is a great amount of "race prejudice" on this coast against the Mongolian. It is raised for the one pur pose of dividing the working class. The forcing of the question is principally due to the fact, that the Mongolian is becom ing a strong competitor in the business field and the "little business grafter" is the fellow that is being hurt. Conse quently the cry of exclusion, etc.

However, an effort has been made to organize both Japanese and Chinese, but like all other workers they are slow to move; when they do come they "stand pat." Of course, the A. F. of L. does no allow them to join; but recently wh the sailors went on strike here, th were quick to send to the I. W. W. he quartrs to see if the Japs could be ke rom scabbing.

Here was where the I. W. W. scor first blood. The sailors were guarantee that not a single Japanese or Chines W. W. member would go aboard th Umatilla or scab upon any other boat Word was hustled as fast as possible to all Japanese and Chinese members, wit' the result that not a single one scabbec Unorganizd Mongolians were secured, an organized A. F. of L. craft scabs-th engineers-never left their post. As result another A. F. of L. strike will b

Don't make the mistake that the Mon golian is the cheapest labor on the coast He is not. At the Tidewater Mill a Tacoma the Japanese struck for \$2 pe day, several weeks ago and won. Whit men-good American citizens-in th same mill get \$1.75. The Japs are not striking for \$2.25. At Port Blakely, large lumber camp owned by the South ern Pacific, the Tapanese rolled thei blankets one morning, and refused to g to work unless they were given a 20 cen per day raise. They won, White men i the same mill will receive an average c cents per day less than the poores paid Jap, who receives \$1.40.

The Italian section hands on th electric line at Tacoma have won their strike and returned to work. They ar now receiving slightly better wages tha the motormen and conductors, with the blue uniforms and brass buttons. Thi is surely good propaganda material whe you go to the "aristocratic slave" t talk organization. It makes him begt to think, when he learns that the "Dag on the section" by getting organize right (in the I. W. W.) can raise hi wages above that of the "skilled work

Had one made the assertion five year ago that such would be the case would have been given little credence But the time has come when such is fact, and it proves that the capitalis does not care who is the cheap worke When the section men stand united I the J. W. W. and force their wages up Mr. Employer will force the wages of the "aristocratic worker" down, until or aristocratic brothers will learn that th "injury of one is the injury of all," an he will then stand ready to join with hi class for the final conflict.

Should the same thing transpire on th railroads, as has on the electric railwa at Tacoma, the Japanese section hand in less than two years will be receivin better wages than the "aristocratic er gineers" who have not dared to go en strike for better conditions for a number of years. You can rest assured, too, fe w workers of America, that when th Japanese are organized on the section and called out not a single one will re turn until every demand has been grant

The section men hold the key to th trike situation in the railroad depart ment. They have nothing to less i quitting their jobs, and their absence from the section one week would prever the running of any train even though the "good union conductor and engineer" de sired to obey the will of their master.

A Japanese organizer is needed in th field at once, and they will be a stron part of the I. W. W. when once lined up

J. H. Walsh, Organizer I, W. W.

ANSEL'S AWAKENING

こうしょうしょうとうしょうとうとうとうしょうしゅうかっとうとしょうとうしょう

INDICACIONA PIRA PROPERTA POR PORTA POR PORTA PO

By DAVID EISMAN

Translated for The People from the Russian, in Krasnoye Znamia (The Red Banner), by Dr. Charles Rayevsky and Solon De Leon

There she stood, pale, fragile; her eyes cast down, and her arms hanging limply by her side, her whole being expressive of such hopelessness, such sad and bitter despair, that even Kovriga, the moujik policeman, heavy, tall and stout, could not bear to look at her. He shook his head strangely, turned away his face, and stared at the portrait of the Czar.

His left hand, adorned with rings of silver and of yellow metal, he placed on the butt of his revolver; with his right he twisted his glaring yellow moustache, long, thick, almost carroty.

Far, far away, in the district of Yaroslavl, and long ago, there once was just such a girl, just as helpless, just as sad. Sad she was by day, sad at night; sad in winter, and sad in summer. Even the bright springtime never drove the sorrow from her face. She was ontinuously, habitually, sad.

Just as immutable had been the bitterness of her life. When

Kovriga was drafted into the army a look of inexplicable frightpossession of the large, sad eyes, and remained there for longtill the day when Death, the saviour, came and closed them. . .

Of this death Kovriga learned only after several years, when he was far from home, and already an orderly sergeant.

So far, he had managed to live through several love affairs, with persons so important and so brilliant as not to be approachable by every sergeant. The image of the fair, sad girl from Barren Fields had faded and vanished from the heart of the victorious lady-killer. Life had run smoothly; his success was so notable that there was no call to be sorry, or to give a loose to sad memories. Only on very rare occasions would he utter the name of the mournful friend of his youth. . . . That would be when he had drunk till he was half id, and, crying in his drunken rage, would start in to beat to death the then possessor of his heart. All the while shedding tears, he would rain his merciless blows upon her, and mutter to himself in maudlin fashion:

"Frosya, Frosynka, my beloved, I am not guilty before you, not a whit. Look again, how I will crush her to pieces, this beast!

And all the while he would beat, beat, beat. Thus calling on his distant, beloved, dead one, he would beat the woman in his room with his heavy boots all over her body. With his heavy fist he would crush and disfigure her face; winding her braided hair around his bend he would drag her over curbstone and sidewalk .-- "Are you satisfied, Yefrosynya Paramonovna?"

Now he turned away from the pale girl. She looked too like the girl of Barren Fields-like her very sister. The rest of the policeen, six in number, stationed themselves around the arrested girl and her bewildered comrade; their faces, fixed on the lieutenant at the desk, expressed a dull and accustomed gladness. The men were all tall, strong and broad-shouldered, with faces well fed but doggedlooking, and fists enormous and heavy. Their jaws were massive, their eyes cold and ferocious. They were all dressed in new uniforms. They were black overcoats, round fur caps adorned with the imperial cagle in brass, and on their chests were crossed the ends of their d-strings. From under the overcoats could be seen only part of their boots and the big overshoes, glowing with a superfluity of shoe polish. The rings of their sa bre handles jangled together; a red cord hung round their mighty necks, crossed their white breasts, and, down below, lost itself in the back pistol-holsters. They stood, seven athletes, hung with all the trappings of Death; and before them the two frail, sickly youngsters, with faces saddened and pale.

Motionless and silent stood the girl. Her bewildered companion was also silent. With grief and wonder in their eyes they waited; no word came from them. . . . They had been seized half an hour before, and, as a starter, had been hustled to the outchastok

What had they done? Nothing. They were in search of knowledge; they were investigating; they were thinking; they were reading little books in red covers; they were discussing what they

Their life was gloomy; the life of those who gave them life was also gloomy; also the life of all who were near and dear to them was gloomy and depressing. All that was holy to them, all that their hearts clove to, loved and respected-all suffered, all was tortured, all bore the yoke-a heavy yoke, of endless sorrow and bitter anguish. Rest, laughter, contentment, flowers, the sweet smell of the grass, the light of heaven, and the rustle of leaves in the woodsall this was for the enemy. Where was there health, where rosy, contented faces? Why did sadness fill everyone's eye, and moans arise from every corner? Why was every spot of earth washed with so many tears? Hardly human beings, but rather sad shadows who passed their days and nights under the heel of inhuman labor, were those who populated all those gloomy, dirty little streets, all those dirty holes and hovels. And all that they did or created, somebody snatched and carried off, somebody strange and fiendish.

Worn out, exhausted with sixteen hours of daily toil-he in the carpenter shop, she in the confectioner's-they used to meet in a damp, dark little room, under a stairway. By the light of a smoky, greasy lamp, they were wont to read alound, but slowly, the little red-covered booklets. Their souls would fill with a new life. Their eyes would begin to burn. Winged thoughts would spring up in their minds. Their hearts would grow strong and brave. The dark cloud that enveloped them was rent, and momentary gleams of light appeared. And so there was something different! And so there were others exasperated with that sort of life! The conflict waxed hot. Hand clasped hand. Forces united. Swiftly rank after rank of defenders took up the march!

Vague glimmers of the rising light are seen in the distance. The quiet wind comes as from a beautiful garden. It permeates the soul, and the heart almost pauses in throbs for joy. Life is truly good. Even should you not reach the goal, should you not live to see the full day, how bright are those first rays, how glorious is the possibility of the victory of truth! Ah, life, how sweet, how dear

you are! With new light in her eyes, Mina looked up to her comrade. Along with the love of life there awakened in her breast the love of him, He became dear to her-every line in his face was imprinted on her heart of hearts, every motion of his, every word. On the pallid and drawn face lay the dust and grime of the shop; his hair was tangled with shavings. Though only sixteen years of age, he was already bent by toil. His left leg was shorter than the right. On his forehead was a scar, which made his eyebrow look as if parted in two. But all these blemishes and defects Mina noticed not. From him exhaled only the glory, the fragrance of light and truth. With him, and by his aid, she had broken from her narrow chrysalis; with him she had conquered the black despair of her mind. Thanks to him, she first enjoyed the warm beams of knowledge. Yet she herself was ignorant of the magic by which he had become so much a part of her life that she felt as if in darkness without him, and that the sight of him filled her with joy and radiance.

Neither could ke, carpenter Ansel, understand what had taken place within him. He, the carpenter, was filled with new thoughts, agreeable perplexities. Everything around him changed, everything assumed new meaning, new significance. . . . Here was a block of wood, the familiar block of wood waiting to be shaved into a little pillar for a buffet. There had been many such pillars turned from just such blocks of wood. But . . . there had been no Mina then, and then they were only dry, dead, chunks of lumber.

His thoughts wandered from the workbench, out into the forest. He thought of the lindens, full of life, with lithe, flexible branches, and their millions of fine, velvety leaves. Birds sang in the boughs, the sun poured over all its golden caresses, and on the warm earth below was cast the grateful shadow. The blossoms breathed their fragrance—oh, what a perfume! . . . Mina, you here!

The wind gently rocked the sleepy branches, and the leaves whispered as if charmed. Their whispered words were so tender, so soothing. . . Mina, you here!

Innocent the grass grew at the base of the trees, so timid and green that it put him in good spirits just to look at it, It seemed to beckon him to lay his cheeks on it, but he was ashamed to. Mina, Mina, you here!

Why should the poor heart cry so? Was it the premonition of encircling danger? An incubus of sad melodies lay heavy on his heart; at times he felt the shock of despair course through his veins, swift like the lightning stroke.

O, poor heart! O, bleak days!

There they both stood, pale and in amaze. Ansel, clad in his blue Russian blouse, rested with his right, the longer leg, slightly bent. Mina, in a gray calico dress, seemed completely under the control of a sorrow so strong that it pervaded her whole childish figure. Her blonde hair, her bright eyes, her wan, but still lovely face, contrasted so strangely with the dirty walls of the room in the outchastok, and with the long dark coats of the armed policemen that she put one in mind of a white lily, thrown among a pile of chains and fetters.

"So you are not satisfied?"

The voice of the lieutenant was gentle, firm, and almost pleasant. His face was soft and womanly, with blue eyes, and delicate thin skin, very-white on the forehead, but shading into full red on the cheeks. His chin was fringed with golden down; his moustache was very slight. Decidedly, the lieutenant was a beau. Only his lips did not add to the favorable impression created by the rest of his face. They were too red, too full of blood, too thick-resembling two dates compressed together,

Mildly, almost friendly he spoke to the prisoners, while the long white fingers of his aristocratic hand toyed idly with the papers and the red blotter on his desk.

"So you are not satisfied?"

Mina answered not. Her sensitive woman's soul was deeply troubled. Dark spots appeared before her eyes, and a silent shudder ran through her frame.

"Well, you've been reading prohibited literature; have been at meetings; have had various acquaintances, and so on. . . . You exposed yourself to danger. Well, for what purpose? You are not satisfied? You want a change in the Government?"

His speech became gentler, more friendly; his blue eyes lost their threatening look. At times he appeared to listen even sympathetically. . . . He was young; his appearance and behavior were not like those of a police officer. He seemed not to want to injure the prisoners. Ansel felt encouraged.

"So; what is it really that you want?" asked the lieutenant. "What is the cause of your discontent?"

Mina did not break her silence; but Ansel, his voice quavering with excitement, stepped forward. At first very timidly, then gathering courage as he went along, he began to tell about the horrors of life-about tyranny, absence of rights, pain, suffering. He spoke of all that had so long troubled his mind and heart. He told of the things he had read in the books with the little red covers, and of the things that had fallen on him like a fiery hail from the lips of the orators at the secret meetings. . . . The lieutenant listened. He folded his arms on the desk; he clasped his pretty white fingers; and, leaning forward, fixed a pair of thoughtful and attentive eyes on Ansel. And Ansel poured out his heart as a boy of sixteen will, who is possessed of noble ideas. As he spoke, he grew warmer. His voice became louder; freer and more expressive his gestures. The words kept coming. Hot and fast they fell, and steadfast and brave, withal. A picture, dark and vivid, they painted; a picture of unheard-of sufferings, of atrocities, of boundless desperation and of hopes of hopes at times faint and timid, and yet again strong as steel and bold as bronze. The lieutenant's eyes were half closed. His over-red lips were curved in something like a smile.

Silence. No one interrupts. Ansel speaks on. Now his blood is boiling, his nerves tense with energy. His young heart opens wide. No longer Ansel's head, but his whole heart and body are speaking. He is no longer afraid; he no longer thinks of caution. Brave, openly, fearlessly he cries out. He voices all his pain, his desires, his love, his hatred. . . . It is his seventeenth year.

"So," murmured the lieutenant. His blue eyes closed entirely, the smile on his over-red lips became more pronounced.

"So!" He sighed slowly: "Haydutchenko, bring him here to me!" A rough-faced policeman with a great black beard left his place, seized Ansel by the arm and marched him over to the desk.

"Rights, it seems, are needed. . . . Rights of men!" The smfle disappeared from the over-red lips. The face became stolid and cold. The lieutenant rose, and, drawing back his arm, with all his strength struck Ansel with his fist on the top of the head.

"Rights are needed," he repeated, as if to himself, "rights of men." And two more fierce blows fell, this time in Ansel's face.

A wild outery, one of those unnatural, almost impossible shrieks that are born only within the walls of a Russian prison, made all the policemen turn towards Mina.

Mina made a dash for the desk: but not an inch could she advance Twenty iron fingers, short and thick, dug into her body and arms and held her fast.

Quiet settled on the room. So quiet it became that the sheet of red blotting paper was clearly heard as it fell from the desk. In this silence, as colorless as a line of chalk against a white background, the weak but heavenly whisper at last was heard: "Courage, Ansel: be a man!"

Like a shower of stones those words fell on the lieutenant's arms as he had them raised again over the defenseless head of the carpenter. His hands sank to his side. He turned to the girl; with the keen insight of a natural villain, and the experienced eye of a practical policeman, he saw that he run upon a rock.

Against such self-consciousness, such will-power, such pride, he well knew that the fist of a policeman would dash itself to pieces as a mud-ball against granite. Ansel stood quiet, slightly bending ******

certainty we shall lose our economic

his long right leg. A narrow line of blood showed beneath his ear. His eyes were without expression. It seemed as if his consciousness had been snuffed out, and he knew not what was passing about him. He was no paler than before, but he had lost all signs of animation. "Ansel, take courage!" This time the words came from Mina, clear, distinct and with vigor.

The sergeant Kovriga strained his neck forward, looked at the girl and shrugged his shoulders in disapproval. Then he turned his back on her and sighed. To conceal his sigh he began to breathe heavily. The other policemen stood like statues in their long black overcoats, with their heavy sabres and big revolvers, awaiting orders. But none came. Instead, the lieutenant drew back his brightly

booted foot, straightened it out suddenly and with such force that Ansel, whom it struck in the groin, was thrown flat on his back, while the sound of his head as it hit the leg of the bench echoed over the room.

"Hey, hold me up or I'll fall," laughed Haydutchenko, kicking Ansel in the face, "Get up, you plague of a fellow."

Ansel lay motionless, sighing softly. Blood was now issuing not only from his ear, but also from his mouth and pose, and on the floor near his head there soon formed a pool of blood in the form of a Greek delta.

"Didn't I tell you to get up?" So saying Haydutchinko grabbed Ansel's hair, and so violently did he tug at it, first to the right, then to the left, and then to the right again, that it seemed as if he wanted to tear his head from his body, as he would a turnip from the ground.

"Leave off," ordered the lieutenant, quietly. He went back to the desk and sat down in his place. He did not look at Mina. It seemed as if the long strips of paper on the desk occupied his entire attention. But the image of the girl, pale with hatred, stood clear before him. That face told him, and repeated it time and again, that his policeman's fist was powerless, and that nothing but curses could he get from the lips of his prisoners.

"Ough, I will hang you, dog!" muttered Haydutchenko, kicking Ansel again, this time in the ribs; and, sorry that he had to quit, he stepped aside grumbling.

"So . . . yes . . \ . well . . . " almost smiled the lieutenant, through his over-red lips. "Fists you're not afraid of . . . not afraid . . . Well, I'll treat you to something different. Search her!"

Several pairs of hands grasped the girl. First they pulled her to one side, then they kicked her into the middle of the room, nearer to the lieutenant. In nervous haste their hands began to run over her small, girlish figure. The heavy feet were shuffling, the sabre-rings rattling, the lieutenant was breathing heavily. Everyone was intent on the search. Everyone was in motion. Everybody was trying to exhibit his diligence. Only one, yellow-moustached Kovriga, stood apart from his comrades and took no part. His face was lonesome and drowsy. Something was affecting him. He stepped forward and

"Well searched, your Honor; she's searched well."

The lieutenant gazed wonderingly at the sergeant.

"Here are moustaches, and I have none," he said to himself, placing his finger on his red upper lip. Then he continued aloud: 'No, not well searched. It must be done better. Well, be about it! What are you standing there for? Get about it, Kovriga."

Kovriga's eyes became more sleepy, and more dejected. He moved towards the girl; as he did so his saber clattered against the leg of tife desk. He stretched out both his wide, black-sleeved arms, as if entreating someone to him.

"Well, turn around"

Obediently he turned and searched the girl diligently, front, back, everywhere., His fingers travelled all over her back, shoulders, breast, armpits, and then passed down her body and concluded with her shoes.

"Take your waist off."

He inserted his forefinger under her collar and unbuttoned it, helping himself with his thumb. He then loosened the remaining six buttons, while Haydutchenko, taking hold of the sleeves, stripped off the waist and disclosed the naked shoulders, breast and armsthin, small arms.

"Oh, how puny," leered Haydutchenko. "Horribly skinny."

The lieutenant laughed. "You only want hairy ones. Search well

In dumb terror Mina shuddered. The big rough palms of Haydutchenko, who was standing behind her, passed under her shirt and circled her bare breasts.

"Oh, God, can you keep quiet . . . ?" groaned Ansel. "Oh, God, can you still be silent?"

(To be Continued Next Week.)

A' DANGEROUS CHARACTER!

WHAT SOME OF HAYWOOD'S OLD NEIGHBORS THINK OF HIM.

The following appeared in a late issue provement of his mind, and became preof the "Idaho Unionist," and has been reproduced in the "Miners' Magazine":

"Winnemucca, Nev., May 23, 1906 .-Whomsoever May Be the Readers Hereof-Dear Sirs:-Referring to the case of William D. Haywood, an officer of the Miners' Union of the State of Colorado and against whom some person or persons have caused criminal charges to be made in the State of daho, we, citizens and residents of Humboldt county, State of Nevada, beg to say: William D. Haywood came to our country when he was a mere boy, siding here many years in different ocalities, and became well acquainted and well known to many of us and to nany other citizens and old residents f this part of the State of Nevada; worked in the mines and at various her kinds of labor while a resident ere, always carefully abstained from reputable calling and occupation; was vays an honest, industrious, sober and ble citizen, an excellent, kind and thful husband and father: was above average in intelligence and exhibited most laudable ambition for the im-

eminently conspicuous as a strictly lawabiding and law-obeying man and member of our community; at no time did he associate with or sympathize with the criminal class, and during his long residence in this State by an unbroken line of unimpeached and unimpeachable conduct as an honest, honorable and industrious young man, he built up for himself, and with those who knew him best a most enviable reputation as a most useful and especially as a law-abiding citizen and man, and commanded the merited respect of every intelligent and honest man with whom he was acquainted; and it is a pleasure to us to e able to bear testimony to the good name of so good and commendable a citizen as William D. Haywood.

Yours very truly, Edw. A. Ducken, District Attorney. Geo. O. Hill, Clerk District Court. F. G. Hoenstine, County Treasurer. R. E. L. Windle, C. E. Robins, Attorney at Law and U. S. Commissioner. J. A. Langwith, Attorney at Law. S. J. Bonnifield, Jr.,

District Judge.

***** J. W. Guthrie, County Assessor. W. L. Wilkinson, County Recorder. S. G. Lamb, Sheriff.

G. M. Rose, Wm. S. Bonnifield. Attorney at Law. J. F. Dunn, Notary Public.

C. W. Miller, Deputy Sheriff.

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WHAT CAPITALISTS FEAR

EXTRACT FROM THE UNDERGROUND SPEECH MADE TO A GROUP OF LAW BREAKERS BY ONE OF THEIR NUMBER.

(From the Sydney People.) "It is not the pure and simple trade unions that we (capitalists) have occasion to be afraid of in the near future; they can be pacified almost with the shadow of a bone; only just give the average trade unionist a platry sop of sixpence or a shilling a day extra and he can be speeded up to return in value twice as much as he formerly gave: and again, he is easily duped, credulous that he is, give him a few more pieces of silver on Saturday and charge him for his meat and drink on Monday, and he will still hug closely the false illusion that he has received a substantial increase in wages, whereas in fact, as far as we capitalists are concerned, he stands in the same spot where he stood before. We have nothing to fear from him; keep him in a substantial majority and our economic tenure is fixed, for believing in the identity of interests between capitalist and laborer he will never throw us off his back. That is the doctrine, brothers, to preach to him, preach it in season and out of season, in Sunday, day and night school, in church, press, and legislative hall, in field, factory, and workshop. Get your parson, priest, dominie, and politician to preach and teach it-it will pay you, for while the working class slumber in that belief keep your powder dry, buy, bribe, lie, we are safe. Let us make no mistake, give and do anything but get off the what we have to fear most in the Social- workers' back. Do that and we are forist—the fellow who is after the whole ever undone." (Loud and prolonged aphog; for when he does catch it of a plause.)

scalps. Some of you hold him cheap; you think him some ignorant or addled-brain eded fanatic hysterically mooning after the impossible. But, friends, disillusionise yourselves of that false notion: the Socialist is a danger to us because he has intelligence enough to discern where we and his class stand in society, and grips the working of the system as well if not better than we do ourselves. He grasps the power of ownership, and aims at transforming our property into collective property and we, gentlmen, you and I, into common workers: he wants us off his back, and he is going the right way to lift us off. But my advice to you is to hang on, even if it is only by skin of your teeth, hang on! If you have to throw a bone with more meat on it to the growling dogs, do it if you value your position; it will help you to ride a little farther. Bear in mind, though, the Socialist is everywhere, and he never sleeps; day and night he is working our destruction. Worse than all, brethren, he is a growling force. Socialism, let me inform you, is no mythical nursery bogey but a substantial menacing fact and threatens each one and all of us. In conclusion, my capitalist brothers, let me implore you to hold fast to the guns,

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

- By EUGENE V. DEBS. -

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DE-CEMBER 10, 1905.

"The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conciliate, but to fight the capftalist class. We have no object in concealing any part of our mission; we would have it perfectly understood. We deny that there is anything in common between workingmen and capitalists. We insist that workingmen must organize to get rid of capitalists and make themselves the masters of the tools with which they work, freely employ thems selves, secure to themselves all they produce, and enjoy to the full the fruit of their labors."

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SEND FOR PRICES.

ADDRESS THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS MEIL MACLEAN, 63 ADELPHI STREET, S. S., GLASGOW ONAL SECRETARY, S. L. P. OF GREAT BRITAIN. NATIONAL SECRETARY.

WILL NOT DOWN, DESPITE A. F. OF L AND HEARSTIAN OBSTRUC-... TIONISTS.

Unruffled by Local Allegheny's Lack of Courtesy, Section Allegheny Brings the Proceedings of the New Jersey Conference to the Notice of the Former's Various Branches, Thus Compelling Recognition.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 28, 1906. To John Hossack, S. L. P. Secretary, New Jersey Unity Conference :-Dear Comrade:-

Some time ago we received a communication from you asking us to spread the pamphlet containing the proceedings of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference and suggesting that we place the matter before the local organizations of the Socialist party of Allegheny Coun-

Complying with your request Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Party. instructed me to request of the Socialist party; of Allegheny County, the names of the officers of their different locals in said county.

Om April 30, 1906, I sent the followmunication to the headquarters of the Socialist party:

"Socialist Labor Party, Executive Committee of Allegheny County, 2109 Sarah Street,

"Pittsburg, Pa., April 30, 1906. "To the Socialist Party of Allegheny County, F. L. Schwartz, Organizer, Allegheny City, Pa.:

"Dear Sirs and Comrades :--"At the last regular meeting of Section Allegheny County, the Socialist 19th inst., I was instructed, by resolution, to write your organization rejuesting same to furnish our organizaion a full list of the names of the oficers of the several and different locals of your organization in Allegheny Coun-We desire this information so that we can place before your membership the pamphlet, recently published, which contains a fair and impartial report of the proceedings of the "Socialist Unity rence," just ended in the State of New Jersey. Knowing how anxious all Socialists will be to read and ponder over the feast of reason and the flow of soul that emanated from that memorable conference, we anticipate, with a great deal of pleasure, the opportunity of supplying any demand your organ-ization may make on our organization for the above-described pamphlet.

"Fraternally yours, "Section Allegheny County,
"Socialist Labor Party,
"D. E. Gilchrist, Organizer, 48 Washington Ave, Pittsburg, Pa." "To the Socialist Party, F. L. Schwartz, Organizer, Allegheny City,

On Sunday, May 27, I reported to Section Allegheny County at its regular monthly meeting that the Socialist party had made no reply to our communication, not even acknowledging its receipt, although I had, in person, placed our letter in the hands of Organizer

At this meeting I was instructed to ing communications:

Pittsburg, Pa., May 30, 1906. To the Members of the Branches of the Socialist Party of Allegheny Coun-

Dear Sirs and Comrades:-

I have been instructed by my organization to transmit to you the below exact copy of a former communication sent to your county organization on April 30 last:

ialist Labor Party, Executive Committee of Allegheny County, 2109 Sarah Street.

"Pittsburg, Pa., April 30, 1906. To the Socialist Party of Allegheny County, F. L. Schwartz, Organizer,

Allegheny City, Pa.: Dear Sirs and Comrades:-

"At the last regular meeting of Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Party, held at headquarters, the 20th inst., I was instructed, by resolution, to write your organization requesting same to furnish our organization a full list of es of the officers of the several and different locals of your organization in Allegheny County. We desire this ation so that we can place before embership the pamphlet, recently partial report of the proceedings of the Socialist Unity Conference," just ended in the State of New Jersey. Knowing xious all Socialists will be to read and ponder over the feast of reason and flow of soul that emanated from orable conference, we anticipate with a great deal of pleasure, the opcertunity of supplying any demand your

organization may make on our organzation for the above described pamph-

"Fraternally yours, - . "Section Allegheny County, "Socialist Labor Party, D. E. Gilchrist, "(Signed) "Organizer.

"To the Socialist Party, F. L. Schwartz, Organizer,

Allegheny City, Pa." We wish to call your attention to the fact that up to this date we have received no reply to this communication, not even an acknowledgement of its having been received by your County Organization, although it was in person placed in the hands of your Organizer Schwartz by the writer.

Hoping you will appreciate the fraternal spirit that has ruled and swayed us in the addressing of this second communication to you, and awaiting your reply and orders for the "Conference Pamphlets" (they come at five cents each), we are, yours for the revolution, Section Allegheny County,

Socialist Labor Party, D. E. Gilchrist,

To this we received replies as follows:

Local Allegheny, Socialist Party, "Allegeny, Pa., June 5, 1906. "Mr. D. E. Gilchrist, "Dear Sir:-

"Yours of May 30 requesting a list of names of officers of locals and branches of our organization for the surpose of placing before our members a samphlet, issued by the S. L. P., bearing on the unity conference held in New Jersey, was received and read at our last meeting, and a motion to lay it on the table prevailed and I am instructed to advise you of said action. "Very truly yours,

"A. E. Wochele, "Recording Secretary."

"J. E. Faulk, D. D. S., "Swissvale, Pa., June 5. "D. E. Gilchrist, Organizer, S. L. P .: "Comrade:-

"Yours of May 30 received, and I have presented same to our local. By unanimous vote it was referred to our County Committee. .

"I have mailed same to our County Organizer, F. L. Schwartz. In regards to unity; there should not be any selfishness or pride come between us; it is the concensus of opinion that all those who desire to see the cause of Socialism advanced, or to further the attainment of our goal, the Co-operative Commonwealth, should ally themselves with a local or branch of the recognized international Socialist movement, and that is

the Socialist party of America. "With all my heart in the revolution, I remain, yours fraternally, "Dr. J. E. Faulk."

"Carnegie, Pa., June 6, 1906.

"D. E. Gilchrist, "Dear Sir and Comrade:-

"Your communication of May 30 at hand, and contents carefully noted. I wish to say you may mail one copy of said pamphlet, for which you will find enclosed six cents in stamps.

"I will submit same to our local at next meeting.

"The complaint you have against our organizer deserves attention. "We will take the matter up officially. "Yours for the revolution,

"J. Huellen, Box 1152,

428 Butler Ave., McKeesport, Pa., "June 5, 1006. Mr. D. E. Gilchrist, Pittsburg, Pa .:

"My Dear Comrade: -

"Your communication of May 30, 1906 has been received. I expected to give you an official answer from our local to-day, but I had somehow mislaid the letter last evening, and when I was about to go to the meeting of the local (we meet every Monday evening) I could not lay my hands on it, and so the matter was not brought up last evening. The letter turned up to-day, and, that you may not be kept guessing, I deem it due you to acknowledge its receipt, and the promise that I shall bring the matter before the local at our meeting next Monday evening. I enclose five cents for one of the 'Conference Pamph-

> "Yours for the revolution, "Aaron Noll."

"7939 Susquehanna St., "Pittsburg, Pa., June 11, 1906. D. E. Gilchrist, Pittsburg, Pa.: "Dear Comrade :-

"Wilkinsburg local S. P. received your nunication relating to N. J. Unity Conference literature and report and our local directed me to comply with your request, by sending you the following names and addresses

"Organizer W. J. Wright, 1304 Coal street, Wilkinsburg, Pa. "Recording Secretary J. L. Park, 7939

TO HEAD TICKET OF COLORADO SO-CIALIST PARTY.

Western Division of the Party, Unlike Its Eastern Element, Endorses I. W. W. by Making the Chairman of the Chicago Convention Its Standard Bearer-Name Greeted with Tumultous Cheers When Proposed as Candidate for Governor.

Denver, July 6.-The Socialist Party of Colorado which held a convention in this city on the Fourth of July, nominated a full State ticket, headed by William D. Haywood, Secretary and Treasurer of the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World, better known as the Western Federation of Miners, and now illegally in prison in Idaho for the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, for Governor.

In nominating William D. Haywood for Governor of the State, John M. Martin, of this city, said in part:-

"I do not rise to name a well groomed business man or a professional politician, seeking graft. Nor do I name a labor leader who is dined and wined at Civic Federation banquets, but I rise to name a man, who, in executive ability, is the peer of the best, and whose personal integrity is without stain. A man whose hands have been calloused by honest labor and whose very heart throbs are in sympathy with those who toil. A man who has never been praised by the capitalist press as "The greatest labor leader" in the world, but who, as a labor leader, has never betrayed his trust nor sold out a strike.

"A man who because of his loyalty to the working class, has been struck down by a brutal soldiery on the streets of our city, and who for that same loyalty was kidnapped by the command of the powers of capitalism and contrary to all legal forms and observances was carried to a distant State and thrown into a felon's cell, where for months he and his faithful comrades have waited demanding in vain the speedy trial guaranteed to every citizen by our constitution and laws-William D. Haywood, the prisoner in Caldwell jail."

The nomination of Haywood was reseived with tumultuous cheers by the convention, and the belief was loudly expressed that he and his fellow labor eaders were the victims of persecution.

William D. Haywood was one of the signers of the "Chicago Manifesto" that

Susquehanna street, Pittsburg, Pa "Respectfully and fraternally yours, "I. L. Park, Secretary."

"428 Butler Ave., "McKeesport, Pa., June 13, 1906. "D E. Gilchrist,

"County Organizer, S. L. P., "Pittsburg, Pa.:

"Dear Comrade:-Your communication addressed to our local was read before the local at its meeting on Monday evening, June 11. It was received and the matter of the purchase of pamphlets was referred to our literature agent, Nicolas Bertel, 621 Converse street, McKeesport, Pa., with instructions to sell it among our members.

"Yours for the revolution, "Aaron Noll."

"Socialist Party of Allegheny County, Organizer, 526 Federal Street, Corner of South Dramond Street.

"Allegheny, Pa., June 18, 1906. "Mr. D. E. Gilchrist, "Dear Sir and Comrade:-

"Some time ago you handed us a letter requesting a list of our locals, together with the names and addresses of the officers thereof. Replying to your communication we desire to say that it was read at a meeting of this committee, and on motion laid upon the table At a meeting of this committee, held yesterday, it was again read and this office was directed to acknowledge receipt of same,

"Yours fraternally, "F. L. Schwartz, County Organizer."

As this letter was not addressed to Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Party, but addressed to me personally, our organization took no notice of it at all, and I make it part of this record to show that Chauncey M. Depew is not the only person who is af-flicted with "Aphasy"; there are others.

This is the net result of our efforts to place the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference pamphlet before the members of the Socialist partyin Allegheny,

With fraternal greetings to all real Socialists, I am, yours for the revolu-D. E. Gilchrist, Organizer,

Section Allegheny County, Secialist Labor Party.

resulted in the convention which met in Brand's Hall in that city June 27-July 8, 1905, and there launched the Industrial Workers of the World. He was permanent chairman of the convention, and it was mainly through his coolness and firmness that the mutual design of the pure and simple unionists and the pure and simple political Socialists, to disrupt the convention, was frustrated.

In his speech arraigning the American Federation of Labor, the same organization with which in the East the Socialist Party is hand and glove, Haywood said: "It has been said that this convention

was to form an organization rival to the American Federation of Labor. That is a mistake. We are here for the purpose of organizing a LABOR ORGANIZA-TION: an organization broad enough to take in all of the working class. The American Federation of Labor is not hat kind of an organiation, inasmuch as there are a number of the international bodies affiliated with it that abso lutely refuse to take in any more men."

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS

Of Chicago Actively Engaged in Organizing Industry There.

Chicago, Ill., July 3 .- The following eard is being circulated in this city: (Front.)

Attention! Attention! Attention!

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORK-ERS OF CHICAGO.

Organize, Organize, Ofganize under the ndustrial Workers of the World. Mass meeting will be held Thursday

July 12, 1906, 3 o'clock p. m., at 155 E. Randolph street, I. W. W. Hall, called by L. U. No. 263, Hotel and Restaurant Workers of Chicago, I. W. W.

Good speakers in English and German will explain "Industrial Unionism." Come all and hear! Bring others along!

One union! One label! One enemy! (Back.) SIX REASONS FOR JOINING THE IN-

DUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD: 1. Craft unions divide the workers and force one or more unions to scale

upon another in time of trouble 2. The Industrial Workers unite all workers into one union and thereby climinste all jurisdictional fights and all or-

ganized scabbery. 3. Craft unions debar and ignore the ommon laborer whose deplorable condition forces him to become the bitterest opponent of craft unions.

4. The Industrial Workers of the World elevates the common laborer and hus elevates the skilled worker.

5. Eighty-five per cent. of the peo ple of this country are working people who are controlled by the remaining fifteen per cent. Eighty-three per cent. of the country's product goes to the fifteen per cent, who do nothing, leaving only seventeen per cent, of the country's product for the eighty-five per cent. who produce everything. Under the I. W. W. with all the eighty-five per cent, in one union the fifteen per cent. would be as elpless as unborn babies.

6. The Industrial Workers of the World believe in ONE UNION, ONE LABEL, ONE ENEMY. A class-conscious workingmen's organization for and by the working class only.

YOUNGSTOWN STRIKE OFF.

Practically All Demands Conceded—Haywood Local in Good Trim.

Youngstown O. July 2,-The strike of the L. W. W. has been declared off for the present, as practically all our demands have been conceded, namely, 25 cents increase; and as we do not ask the masters to recognize our union there is no further need of prolonging the fight. Haywood Local is in good fighting order; and the men who have been forced back into the A. F. of L. are determined "internally" to get inshape for the next ternally" to get in shape for the next Labor fakirs are as thick here in

Youngstown as bees around a honey barrel. Flynn of Pittsburg "retreat" fame was in the crowd at our Saturday night meeting and when called on to refute our statements as to being a paid strike breaker for the masters threw up his hands and left.

Another animal asked for the box and said we were disrupters and if we were not stopped, he would start a riot. His name is Patrick McAvey, Street Commissioner, Democratic politician and labor fakir. Our enemies are becoming desperate in their attempt to keep the workers divided both industrially and politically.

YOUNGSTOWN STRIKE FINANCES.

Youngstown, Q., July 2 .- Following is ...otners! Mothers!! Mothers!!! report of the Executive Board of Haywood Local No. 310, continuing from last report June 12th to and including June 30: Cash on hand, June 12 \$115.71; Receipts from all sources \$175.45; \$291.16. Amount paid for strike benefits, \$255.00; All other expenses

The Executive Committee,

925.99; \$280.99; Balance cash on hand

THE OUTLOOK

IN CHICAGO, VERY ENCOURAGING FOR REVOLUTIONARY SO-CIAISM.

The Struggle Between the Revolutionists and Reactionists Taking a Turn There in Favor of the Former-A Review of the Many Phases of the Conflict in Other Parts of the County.

Chicago, Ill., July 3.-In looking over the economic and political fields, things may be said to develop so rapidly that we scarcely know what to expect next. Since the launching of the Industrial Workers of the World, the reactionists and the revolutionists in the working class movement are fighting for the position of advantage; every inch of the ground being contested. This last year we saw the Unity Conference held in New Jersey on invitation of the Socialist party-a victory for the revolutionists in both the Socialist and the Socialist Labor parties. In the State of Ohio, we see the Socialist party movement divided in many places on this same question of unity between the Socialist and Socialist Labor parties on the basis of the L. W. W., as opposed to "neutrality" in favor of the Gompers, Civic Federationized A. F. of L. In Cincinnati, the reactionists in the Socialist party were put to rout, all the Socialist party speakers and most active workers, among them the State Secretary, Edw. Gardner, joining the Socialist Labor Party. That same agitation in behalf of unity and the I. W. W. is now permeating the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. When we come west we see the Socialist party of the State of Arkansas, and the Socialist party convention of Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, taking the true I. W. W .unity stand.

Now, what are the revolutionists doing in Chicago, the headquarters of the Socialist party, and the home of the Simonses, "I. I. I." Tommy Rot Morgans, J. Mahlon Barnes, Berlyns, and other intellectuals, shyster lawyers, jobholders and Gompers' coffin beneficiaries? Already the rank and file of the Socialist party are charging "I. I. I." Tommy Rot Morgan with being disloyal to their party. Disintegration has set in against the anti-I. W. W. elements, and the reaction will come very fast, The branches of the Socialist party are demanding I. W. W. and Socialist Labor Party speakers. The Socialist Labor Party has arranged a program of openair meetings. Six speakers are on the firing line nightly. This will continue during the open weather. We, are shelling the fakirs' trenches; and every day brings more strength to the Socialist Labor Party, thanks to its revolutionary opposition to reaction

When the next convention of the Industrial Workers of the World meets, the forces the revolutionists will be able to put in the field-the reinforcements we will receive-will stagger the enemy. Then we can concentrate our forces on Bergerism and the "Social Democracy" of the Milwaukee brand. With these means we can clear the field of the bogus working class political parties, and of the economic grafters, like Gompers and Mitchell, and their aides, who, under the patronage of the Hannas and the Belthe benefit of themselves and the capitalist class for years. It is a hard task; but we have the strength, we have the men, and we will win. What a future for our class.

Philip Veal. National Organizer, I. W. W. and S. L. P.

ORDERS SOLICITED. The new Jersey Socialist Unity Con-

ference proceedings, in pamphlet form, is now our.". The Conference, realizing the import-

ance of its labors being made generally known to all Socialists, requests that all interested help in circulating the pamphlet.

The price is 5 cents per copy. In lots of 25 or more 4 cents each. S. L. P. comrades send orders to: John Hossack,

246 Princeton ave... Jersey City, N. J. S. P. comrades send orders to: James M. Reilly, 385 Barrow street, Jersey City, N. J.

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The Iron Trevet

Eugene Sue

Translated from the French DANIEL DE LEON

Another story, from the Magnificent Series of the Great French Author, which are now being rendered into English for the first time.

The Iron Trevet depicts the peasant uprisings in France, and in view of the peasant uprisings in Russia at the present time, this translation from the work of Sue is especially valuable and timely.

Cloth bound, 272 pages, Price, 75 cents. !

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street NEW YORK

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"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this Nation, have been lulled to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human libcrty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Samson cannot break."

"The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners is with the new-born union of united men and women in the struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

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BUSINESS DEPARTMENT &

NOTES p-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

For the week ending July 7 we rereived 162 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and forty-five mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 207.

Those sending in five or more were H. J. Friedman, Chicago, 19; F. Brown, Cleveland, 12; A. Schnabel, Milwaukee, 9; W. T. Pulliam, Topeka, Kans., 6; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., 6; and five each, by the following: E. Janson, Chicago, M. Graff, New York, L. H. Zimmer, San Jose, Cal., A. Gillhaus, Topeka, Kans., J. W. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., A. E. Reilly, Akron, O.

Prepaid cards sold: W. E. Kern, New Orleans, \$4; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., \$3.75; R. Stevens, Baltimore, \$3; M. Graff, New York, \$2.50; J. B. Ferguson, Toulumne, Cal., \$2.50.

A-great many sections are never represented in these notes. The members should get together and see if they cannot occasionally get at least five subscriptions. Fail not, at the next meeting of your section, to bring up the matter of ordering a bundle of the Weekly People each week.

LABOR NEWS NOTES. The more important orders the past

week were pamphlets: S. M. Dehly, Seattle, \$32.15; C. Demms, Denver \$13.50; P. Veal, Chicago, \$8.88; L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, \$6.35; T. F. Dugan, Globe, Ariz., \$5.65; J. W. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., \$4.12; G. G. Smith, Lawrence. Mass., \$1.48; and orders for one dollar each by E. A. Battell, Ogden, Utah; F. Hanson, Medford, Mass.; H. C. Johnson, Santa Cruz, Cal., G. A. Jenning, treal. Can.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announce-ments, The charge will be five dollars a

year for five lines. Kings County General Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop ave-

nue and Stockton street, Brooklyn. General Committee, New York Countty-Second and fourth Saturday in the nonth, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

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

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and

Sunday. Open every night. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights:

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,-J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive

- . 411 S. L. P. men coming to E. St. Louis, Ill., T. McKimmie, Mon- Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery

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Published Every Saturday by the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900. Owing to the limitations of this office, cor respondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:



"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed.. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration." -LINCOLN.

WHOM IS MR. DOOLEY AFTER?

The latest dart of the talented satirist, Mr. Dooley, is barbed with the following

"I'm sthrong f'r anny rivolution that ain't goin' to happen in my day, But th' truth is, me boy, that nawthin happens annyhow. I see great changes takin' ce ivry day, but no change at all ivry fifty years. What we call this here counthry iv ours pretinds to want to thry new experiments, but a sudden change gives it a chill. It's been to th' circus an' bought railroad tickets in a hurry so often that it thinks quick if the most partial discrimination were change is short change. Whin I take me mornin' walk an' see little boys and girls of the contest, from the start, excludes with their dinner pails on their arms any set of men. To saddle one man with goin' down to th' yards, I'm th' hottest Socialist ye iver see. I'd be annything and to free the shoulders of anothe to stop it. I'd be a Raypublican even. But whin I think how long this foolish old buildin' has stood an' how manuy a good head has busted against it, I begin wondher whether 'tis anny use f'r ye or me to thry to bump it off th' map."

Into whose grain does the dart's head bury itself? In the groin of the Socialist, or in the groin of the capitalist?

We hold that the satirist's mark is the capitalist class, at least that element of the capitalist class that indulges in that fatuity of the doomed which history gives so many examples of, and which, at least until recently, was the feature of the Czar and his Grand Dukesthe complacent reliance upon the stabilify of a social system that has "stood so long," against which so "many a good head has busted" and which, quently," stands so firm that only folly can conceive the thought "to thry to bump it off th' map."

We hold, on the other hand, and in confirmation of the above opinion, that, to suppose the dart to be meant for the st, would be an insult to the unquestioned penetration of the genial Mr. Dooley. In order to suppose the gentleman to have aimed at the Socialists, one must first suppose him to be blind to the fact that in the short career of this country, within the short 130 years of the country's independent existence, it already has gone through no less than two bloody revolutions. It has seen systems that had "stood so long" and against which "many a head had busted" neatly "bumped off th' map." Mr. Dooley of positive evidence to the contrary, Mr. thereby imperil the country. Neverthe ley must be given credit for some knowledge of the evolutionary force, obedient to which the "great changes takin' place ivry day" eventually do their culmination-revolution. With us in America the culmination has not heretofore had to wait much longer than fifty years; -it won't this trip

In these days of ours, the precariousness of existence is such that even ience has been prostituted to the uses of the capitalist-electricity does not light the houses of the masses in this state, it is turned to a means of dealing death to murderers; chemistry is used to sophisticate foodstuffs; algebra is used to falsify statistics; medicine is used to promote or quicken inheritances; tion is, How can the nation's welfare be nics is used to contrive ingenious implements of war. It is not unlikely that genius also may often succumb Did Mr. Dooley succumb? Did he utter witticism against his better knowledge, but simply for the sake of a sandwich? ne to take that view of it, however the capitalist class may think he did. Indeed, the very glee of some capitalist papers at this bit of arch oleyian satire contributes to enhance

Mr. Dooley not only aimed at the ight, he has caused them to prove his point by having them exhibit themes with the dart quivering in their flesh-and not know it-

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

To the trumpet blast of: "The law provides that all citizens of the United States shall have EQUAL OPPORTUN-ITY. to subscribe," the Secretary of the Freasury invites the people to contest for \$30,000,000 of bonds of the Panama Canal loan. The lists are thus opened; with their opening the simultaneous disclosure is made that the contests in capitalism differ from the contests in feudal ism-only in that feudalism frankly and manfully declared the inequality of the classes, and openly enforced it, while capitalism, obedient to the chicanery of its spirit, affects an equality that it

does not and cannot practice. The periodical pretence, raised on the score of the "large savings" of the Working Class, as "indicated by the millions in the Savings Banks of the nation," has been thoroughly and repeatedly punctured. Repeatedly and thoroughly has the fact been proved that the Savings Banks are asylums for the funds of the middle class, not infrequently for the funds of higher capitalists themselves, and that workingman depositors are rare. The Working Class has no savings. Its earnings are a pittance, a declining pittance, and even that pittance is inhumanly reduced by the soaring cost of living, intensified by the declining quality of the goods. Whoever may enter the lists for the Panama Canal bonds. the workingman is excluded as effectively as if a feudal herald stood at the gate and barred his entrance. The contestants. bidders, will be the rich. They alone have more money than they know what

to do with; they alone can profit by the opportunity. 'A free field and no favor" upon the lips of the representatives of capitalism spells c-h-e-a-t. A field is not free merely if there are no impediments thrown across it; it is not free, it is as partial as exercised during the race, if the nature a weight so heavy that he can not move, so that he can be swift of foot and then open the race with the cry: "A free field and no favor" is the act of a hypocrite. It is so with capitalism. A privileged class is furnished with wings to fly, the masses have their wings clipped; "equality of opportunity" is, under such circumstances, a revoltingly hypocritical

What wonder if one capitalist concern sends out tainted meat? What wonder if another prates about the beauties of "compettion" while it burns down competitors? What wonder if a third capitalist concern commits perjury in its reports? What wonder if cheating, swindle, duplicity is the stock in trade of all? Hypocrisy, false pretense is the breath in the nostrils of capitalism. It is to capitalism a natural act-how natural, how unavoidable, may be judged from the spectacle of the "rate bill" and the packers inspection bill being boasted about as evidences of the integrity of an administration that simultaneously pretends it offers "equal opportunity" to all the citizens of the country to bid for the \$30,000,000 Panama Canal loan!

A PROFESSOR OF MUFFING.

The economic section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was addressed in Ithaca, N. Y., on the 2nd of this month by Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst College. The subject of the Professor was the limitation of great fortunes. Needless to say the Prof. is against the idea. The mission of College Professors is not to hostilize the Rockefeller-Thaw-Carnegie history. In the absence class, and thus impair their jobs, and less, on the principle that there is no dog so speckled and scrawny but has some good point, it should be expected that some argument on the subject would be presented that has some sense-however slight. The Professor, however, is a decided disappointment. He simply muffed the point. The substance of the Professor's reasoning is this-punishment overtakes the millionaire's boy who squanders his wealth, reward blesses the millionaire's boy who husbands it; the latter remains happy, the former becomes a ruined

> The argument muffs the question. It is not a question of how to promote the welfare o' millionaires' boys. The quespromoted despite millionaires and their brats?

Whether the millionaire's boy husbands his wealth, and remains a "happy man" à la Prof. Crook, or whether he squanders it and is a ruined man, the country is ruined.

If the millionaire's boy husbands his wealth the result then is that he gathers more and more millions. These millions must not lie idle. It is against all the in our opinion the excellence of the ethics of capitalism, whatever the Bible may say against making money hatch, to leave moneys idle like clucking hens. capitalists, fatuous in their habits of The cumulating millions must be invested. If they are invested in improved machinery, such is the curse of capitalism that the fruits of genius throw men out of employment, and thereby lower on that spot."

wages, sink the standard of living, and degrade the people. If the millions are invested in China or the Philippines the investment amounts, in the former instance, to an investment in a foreign war, in the latter instance, to an invest ment in butchery. Whichever way the investment goes it spells ruination to

If, on the contrary, the millionaire's boy squanders his estate, then, as in the case of Thaw, with his long retinue of beauties and detectives, the people are debauched. There may be, there is a good deal of scattering of cash on such occasions, but the scattering does not act as a thunderstorm, it does not clear the atmosphere, it only surcharges it by pouring into it new elements of mis-

Thus whichever way "the millionaire's boy" may go, the country goes to potand will continue to travel in that direction until the social system is overthrown that produces a few millionaires at the expense of the vast majority of the

GLEANINGS FROM CONGRESS-ROOT AND TOBACCO.

One day in May Representative Stanley had the floor in Congress and utilized his time with an expose of the American Tobacco Company. The expose covered wide range,

Mr. Stanley went into the details of the Company's methods to throttle com-petition. Among other things he showed it was the Company's custom to give away cigarettes, or tobacco, if necessary, to prevent sales by independent manu facturers; furthermore, the Company owns seventy-five brands of cigarettes and one hundred brands of plug tobacco yet it refuses to sell any of these brands o dealers who will not agree not to handle any other than their goods. Mr. Stanley did not limit himself to these rather stale charges, stale because they are so well known to be common to all Trusts, but he proceeded to uncover portions of the ulcer that are not quite so generally known to be habitual practices with our "Social Pillars." Mr. Stanley charged the Company with sailing perilously near the criminal code. In order o secure a navy contract the Company went to the Navy Department with Drummond & Co., and swore that Drummond & Co. were independent dealers, and that "in order to escape the penitentiary in Missouri both swore that Drummond & Co. had no corporate entity," the fact being that Drummond & Co. was but a fence for the Trust. Interesting as this bit of information is upon the moral structure of Saint Capital, it almost pales before the last words of Mr. Stanley. Said he: "I charge that the Trust had a penitentiary thief on the stand in New York, and ELIHU ROOT AND OTHER GREAT LAW-YERS WERE HIRED TO DEFEND HIM!

Of course, it can not be expected of Mr. Stanley, himself an upholder of the capitalist system, and an objector only to the mischiefs of the upper capitalists against his own clients, the small fry or 'independent" dealers, that he should have gone into the treatment bestowed by the Tobacco Trust upon its wage earners. To do that would have been to indict his own clients along with the Trust. Moreover, such is the caste spirit, that even capitalism foments, that employes "do not count" with a bourgeois. Even when the bourgeois seems thrilled with warmest indignation at the wrongs done him, he never has a thought for the wrongs he does the Working Class. That is not a "wrong" it is "nat'r'l," it is the "law of nat'r." "always has been aling treatment of employes is "nat'r'l" to Mr. Stanley he passed by that. Nevertheless, what he did say was valuable

enough. Elihu Root is to-day a distinguished political figure; he is a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet; he is soon to undertake a trip to the South American Republics as The Nation's representative. He is about as conspicuous a figure as any in governmental capitalism-and yet (or, rather, just therefore) he takes fees from the Tobacco Trust as a lawyer to defend a penitentiary-thief limb of the Trust. The picture that Mr. Stanley unveils is worth contemplating. Elihu Root, who, when still young, made his "original accumulation" as the lawyer of Tweed, the plunderer of the city and State Treasury, now, in his maturer years, figures as the attorney for a crimnal whom a Trust needs to carry out its "patriotic" work.

True, Mr. Stanley's speech was "lamentation." True, Socialism does not "lament," it organizes and acts. Yet, blessings on these "lamentations"! They are the acids, poured on the rock of capi talism, that help to disintegrate it, and render it more easily pervious to the pickaxe of the Socialist.

The two Tammany Congressmen, Sullivan and Cockran never spoke a truer word than when, on the occasion of the Tammany Hall Fourth of July celebration, they both avecred that "Socialism would overthrow all that they stood for

GOLDWIN SMITH AS TOLSTOI

Advance reviews are appearing of a new book by Goldwin Smith to be entitled "Progress or Revolution." The most extensive of these advance reviews, so far, is published by the New York is, THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC." "Sun." Seeing the close relations that have long existed between the "Sun" and Goldwin Smith, the conclusion is safe that the "Sun" review does not misrepresent the author

The purpose of the work is to show Socialists the error of their ways. It reads them a general lecture on things they should know, and that, the teno of the work indicates, they are ignorant of. The lecture is pivoted upon the following economic passage:

"After all there is more co-operation already than we commonly suppose. Let he communist take any manufactured article and trace out, as far as thought will go, the industries which in various ways and in different parts of the world have contributed to its production, including the making of machinery, shipbuilding and all the employments and branches of trade ancillary to these."

Even the most sympathetic admirers of Telstoi feel forced to admit that a leading feature of the distinguished Russian pioneer revolutionist is the cool assurance with which he utters his crude sociologic views as though they were startling discoveries just made by him

A man of active and powerful mind Tolstoi grapples fearlessly with the issues that confront his generation. Being, however, unread on the literature of the subject, he does not "start abreast of his It has been well said that the time. intellect which owes most to others is the greatest. Powerful though an intellect be it can not combine in itself the power of all the others that preceded it The most powerful intellect, grappling in our days with any science, unaided by the contributions of previous laborers on the same field, will produce crudities only. These crudities advanced as "new discoveries" can not choose but have the flavor of naivete! It is so with Tolstoi's wisdom. If there is any glory in the fact, America has her Tolstoi if there is any honor in the post, Goldwin Smith is that Tolstoi. The passage above quoted from Goldwin Smith's coming book illustrates the point by proving it. It is one of the fundamental principle

of Socialism that co-operative labor exists now. Extensively does Socialist literature prove the fact; emphatically loes Socialism dwell thereupon. The fact of the present existence of co-operative labor is the link that connects political sconomy with sociology. It is the point t which the two branches merge, and whence the Socialist Republic is deducted as a sociologic conclusion that can not be escaped from. Socialism takes, for instance, a modern shoe-factory and contrasts that with the shoe-shop of the one-time self-employing shoemaker. The latter worked under the individualistic system. From the time the hide entered is place as "raw material," he was the sole architect of the coming shoe. He dressed, stretched, cut, trimmed and turned the leather until the shoe gradually took shape, till it was finally turned out as a finished product, ready for use That shoemaker could say: "I made that shoe." Not so to-day. In the modern shoe factory, not less than 29 sets of men are at work on the different parts of a shoe. There are the cutters, the lasters, the trimmers, the finishers, etc., etc. When a finished shoe turns up in that shop no one of the scores of men engaged in the shoemaking can say: made that shoe." That shoe is the joint product of ALL; they, all of them, cooperated in its production. The development of machinery, implied in this system of production, brings along with it a minute and extensive system of subdivision of labor, which shades off from each industry into all others, and from all others into each. A time is finally reached when this subdivision of labor ramifies itself throughout the country, even leaps its borders, and establishes vast system of CO-OPERATIVE LA-BOR. The Socialist does not need Tolstoi Goldwin Smith to call his attention to the fact that "already there is cooperation." He is well aware of the fact; ne is so intimately acquainted therewith that he does not handle it with the skill-less, wondering eyes of an Indian who fas found a watch. The Socialist perceives the sociologic conclusion that that economic fact points to. It is this: "The system of OWNERSHIP must

square with the system of PRODUC-TION. When production is INDIVIDU-ALISTIC the system of ownership, under which the implements of production are held, must be INDIVIDUALISTIC: when production is CO-OPERATIVE, or COLLECTIVE, the system of the ownership of the implements of production must be EQUALLY COLLECTIVE. Where ownership and production do not square, social unrest results. The social unrest is bound to become acuter in the measure that the incongruousness

sharply marked. In capitalist society the system of production is at fisticuffs with the system of ownership. Thence the trend of evolution, which always is for social harmony, is towards the COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP OF THE NECESSARIES OF PRODUCTION, that

Were Goldwin Smith not an economicsociologic Tolstoi he would have learned all that from the Socialists. He would then know that what the Socialist 18 laboring for is, not co-operative labor-THAT WE HAVE ALREADY; what the Socialist is laboring for is COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP of the necessaries of production. In Russia, a Tolstoi may answer a useful purpose. In America the type can only darken counsel

the Thaw-White tragedy is of a kind to set McParland's mouth watering. One set of detectives is now "peaching" on the other-like the skip-jacks that detectives are. It is now charged that they "held up Thaw systematically" with promises of evidence that would convict White, but "never delivered the goods." To "deliver the goods," if they had any to deliver, would have been to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. "Dead easy" as Gov. Gooding of Idaho is, McParland can not possibly have had as many golden eggs laid by that goose.

A Pittsburg young man, Robert Mc-Knight, intimate friend of the Thaws, and, of course, a millionaire, has shot himself and is now dying. There is no comfort in the fact of the barnacle capitalists, or their brats, either killing themselves as this McKnight has done and so many others before him, Belmont's brother among the precious lot, or in their doing acts of the kind that Thaw has done, and that will probably bring him to the gallows. There is no comfort in these takings-off. The death of a monarch crowns his successor. Like monarchy, capitalism is to be overthrown, not by the killing of capitalists but by the killing of the capitalist social system-and that no capitalist will do. It must be done for him.

In an article in "L'Humanite" Paul

Lafargue expresses the opinion the Radical party of France has entered upon a totally new and critical period of its existence. Hitherto it had to rule by compromise with other parties' delegations, the Socialist party among them, in the Chamber. It never before had an absolute majority. The Radical party came, however, out of the late election with a delegation of full 352 deputiesan absolute majority. Lafargue is of the opinion that the altered parliamentary lay of the land will compel a change from the old clap-trap about the "separation of Church and State" to economic issues that press upon the petty bourgeoisie. It was easy, Lafargue holds, for the former ministries to make a presentable appearance on the former non-economic issues, while now, he holds the ministry can give disappointment only.

When the official murderer, Chief Military Procurator Pavloff, entered the Duma and tried to speak, the indignant body hooted the blood-stained upholder of "Law and Order" out of its precincts. Would the Congress of the United States act with similar regard to human sentiment if Roosevelt's nasty pet, "Gen." Sherman Bell, or if the "Sun's" equally nasty pet, the Sheriff of Luzerne Co. Pa., or any of these other upholders of "Law and Order," red with the blood of the Working Class of America, paid Congress a call? Not by the tintype of the one of the "differences."

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of th Baptist Church of the Epiphany is again in eruption. Out of his mouth, as a wideopen crater, there are again coming up red-hot scoriae of nonsense that are perpetually generated in that seemingly inexhaustible recess of balderdash, his brain. The Rev. Volcano is now throwing up denunciations against the "amassing of wealth." Sane people denounce not the "amassing of wealth," but the conditions that prevent most people from amassing wealth.

With the Seidenberg Spectre banging his blockish head, and thereby notifying him that the one-time apathy of Labor is fast turning into warm and aggressive interest, Mr. Rudolf Modest, the scab herder for the Gompers-Perkins firm, gets up on his hind legs to complain about the "apathy of Labor with regard to non-Union products." There are head so thick that it requires a crow-bar to enlighten them.

Even the Cossacks are deserting the Czar. If this is so, and it probably is, what hope is there for the American capitalist Czars to have their Cossacks true in the hour-the approaching hour -of their need?

The most hysterical man, outside of an asylum for hysteria. President Roosevelt, warned the people on the 4th of between the system of production and July against hysteria. He ought to the system of ownership becomes more know what he is talking about

THE SPY SYSTEM

Not Confined to the Czar's Realms, but Flourishing Here as Well.

Among the many revelations growing

out of the Thaw case, there is one that

is worthy of especial note and emphasis, as it serves to call attention to a phe nomenon that is not confined to the scandals of "society," but is co-extensive with so-called modern civilization, honeycombing, supporting and undermining it, in an insidious manner; that is, the employment of the detective and the thug The role played by the detectives in either in the same or different persons. in solving the problems of present-day life. Thaw employed private "sleuths" to follow the man he killed: while it is alleged that the latter hired a member of the notorious Monk Eastman gang to waylay and "slug" the former. It would be difficult to believe in either of these phases of this tragedy were not the detective and the thug, despite the secret nature of their nefarious occupations, so conspicuous in public print, Daily, in the reports of diverce proceedings, their ability to secure or manufacture evidence, as the case and the remuneration require, is made known, in fact, it is so well-known, that the evidence of detectives and their ruffianly aides, is way below credit in courts of standing, and must be strongly corroborated before being accepted. Every large corporation has a staff of detectives operating in conjunction with its legal department. As alleged in some recent damage cases of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, these men perform the "dirty work" of their employers, finding witness, bribing, maltreating, spiriting, or frightening them off, as the circumstances may warrant or permit. In a suit between rival electric companies some years ago, affidavit was made that the detectives of one of the companies stole the patents of the other. In the recent disclosures before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Standard Oil Company was shown to operate a most extensive spy-system, for the purpose of obtaining the trade secrets of competitors and demoralizing their employes, But it is in the field of labor that the

detective and the thug abound. Factories

mills and mines, unions, workingmen's

political parties, the rendezvous and sorial haunts of the working class are filled with detectives, who act the part of agents conservateur or provocateur, as the plans of the corporations concerned may require. The Daily People of July and the Weekly People of July 7, published a letter from the Manufacturers' Information Bureau Co., a Cleveland de tective corporation, to the Arizona Commercial Copper Company of Bisbee, Arizona. This letter contained a report of the Moyer-Haywood protest meeting held at New Castle, Pa., written by one of the corporation's spies. It tells, in part, how the latter pumped the slimy and slanderous "intellectual" and labor leader, A. M. Simons, who was the speaker of the occasion. The Manufacturers' Information Bureau Company proceeds on the theory that it can conserve the interests of employers by forwarning them of the plans of their employes, and by placing agents in shops, unions, and elsewhere, who will divert the men from radical to conservative action: from conversion to Socialism to the support of Capitalism. This was also the Czar's idea. The Czar's present predicament is commended and our ancestors who did the taking Congress that capitalism elects.-That's to the consideration of J. K. Turner, the were, as you declare, "religious" and sapient president of the Manufacturers' Information Bureau Company, and the class whom he fain would help in stopping social evolution and progress. In the Pinkerton, Thiele and Reno detective agencies we have the opposite type, the agent provocateur; the men who instigate murder, riot and terrorism in order to destroy labor organizations and promote the interests of the corporations The notorious James McParland, manager of the Western branch of the Pinker ton agency, with headquarters in Denver is a typical illustration of these degenerates. Page 233 of the American Law Review, an authority on the history of law in this country, contains the following extract, apropos of this infamous character:-"James McParland, selected by Allan

Pinkerton, at the behest of the capitalists, went under the assumed name of James McKenna among the Molly Maguires in 1873, became officer and very prominent member of a district union of that order. Murders were committed. If they do, the railroads can be and must McParland instigated them, aided and abetted the crimes, according to testimony adduced and used by the defense, for the sole purpose of using his participation as evidence in the prosecution of his alleged accomplices; seven of them were hanged although McParland's testimony of their guilt should have required corroboration."

It is this same McParland who is try ing to hang Moyer, Haywood and Petti-

(Continued on page 6.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER IONATHAN.

BROTHER IONATHAN-To me it is very clear that the Socialist program will go to smash against the moral, the religious and the law-abiding sense of the American people.

UNCLE SAM-Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Inasmuch as to the moral, the religious and the law-abiding sense of the American people will revolt against the idea of confiscation. U. S.—Confiscation? For instance?

B. J.-The Socialist will, for instance, tell you point blank that they mean to appropriate the railroads without

indemnifying their owners. "U. S .- Supposing they did! B. J.—That is confiscation, and confiscation is an immoral, an irreligious and an un-law-abiding act! and no moral

religious and law-abiding people like the American would countenance such a thing. U. S. (after a pause)-What is the

name of the Austrian village in which you were born?

B. J. (very haughtily)-I want' you to understand that not only was I born here and my parents, too, but all my four grand-parents, and all their grandparents were born in this country; we are of pure Mayflower, law-abiding, religious extraction, and New England

U. S .- Then you all descend from the neighborhood where Bunker Hill Monument now stands?

B. I .- Exactly. U. S .- How much indemnity did our

ancestors pay King George when they took the colonies away from him? B. J.—Indemnity?!?

U. S .- Yes, my sweet preacher of sweet "religiousness" and "law-abidingness,"-"indemnity."

B. J.-You must be crazy.

U. S .- Were not our ancestors "religious" and "law-abiding?"

B. I .- Certainly. U. S .- Did not King George own these

colonies? B. L.-Yes.

U. S .- And were they not yanked

way from him? B. J.-Certainly! And wasn't that

right?

U. S .- You see, I am a Socialist, you are a perambulating lump of anti-Socialism, which is to say of "religiousness" and "law-abidingness." Tell me how. much indemnity our ancestors paid King

George for having yanked his property from him? According to you, for a people to take a thing without giving the owner indemnity is "irreligious" and "un-law-abiding." King George owned the colonies; they were taken from him; "law-abiding." It follows that they must have indemnified bim. B I remains stunefied

U. S .- You don't seem to hear (yelling in his ear). The indemnity! The indemnity! How much indemnity did King George get? B. J. (exasperated)-None! Hang

you; none!

U. S.-And yet our ancestors were religious and law-abiding? B. J.-Stop bantering me. Tell me

how it is. I don't quite understand it. Was it irreligious and un-law-abiding on the part of our ancestors not to indemnity King George? U. S .- No; it was right. If they had,

it would have been stupid and criminal, You don't indemnify the highway robber for the stolen goods you take back from him, do you?

B L-Nixy U. S .- Neither does a nation. The

question is simply this: Does the American people need the railroads to live? be appropriated, just the same as the colonies were without indemnity. Moreover, such appropriation is eminently just. The present owners of the railroads and of all other machinery and land needed by the people never produced them. To take this property is but to restore it to its owners. The deep-dyed irreligiousness and un-law-abidingness lies on the side of the thieves who stole the people's heritage and are now seeking to keep it, and on the side of those who seek to uphold the plunderers,

CORRESPONDENCE

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

IN SUPPORT OF A GRAND WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People Now that the State Committee has put more men on the road to gather signatures to our petition lists in the various counties of the State, there now being four men out altogether, and knowing how necessary it is to sustain this work, I hereby enclose the sum of \$1, my mite towards the successful accomplishment of the efforts now being made to place our State ticket on the ballot.

As pointed out by the State Organizer, Rudolph Katz, in his reports, a very pleasing development of our being required to get after the electors for their signatures, is the fact that we come in contact with men whom we would not otherwise have reached, and who, once interested in our movement, will prove valuable additions to the forces of the Revolution. There is also the honest and earnest worker in the ranks of the Socialist Party whom we reach now, and his enlightenment, is still another phase of the grand work now going on and which my contribution is inteded to help keep a-going. Fraternally,

Edmund Moonelis. New York, July 1.

CHEERFULLY COMPLIED WITH.

To the Daily and Weekly People In my last correspondence to The People, I stated that the local union of Bakers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., had voted to jois the Industrial Workers of the World. The above statement I wish to have corrected, as I was misinformed. The Bakers' local union has not as yet voted upon the question, but lean favorably towards the I. W. W.

So keen, cunning and "sensitive" are the enemies of a clean, honest and fearless working class press, that we workingmen must not make any mistakes and if so must hurry and correct them. A shame it is indeed, that workingmen become so tainted from that polluted intellectual(?) environment; and, blinded to honesty, by the phrase bluffer's holy water, that they will lie in wait to thrust a poisoned lance. But all mean and licious accusations will echo, back to the poisoned mind, from whence they came, The Daily and Weekly People will survive and champion Labor's cause. Fraternally,

Steve Brearcliff. Seattle, Wash., June 25.

MAXIM IN LAWRENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People I think it will not be inappropriate to inform the readers of The People about Gregory Maxim's lecture, which was delivered in Lawrence Wednesday, June

Notwithstanding the fact that the auence had to wait until after nine o'clock-the speaker missing his train in coston—not a single person left the hall, everyone patiently waiting his arrival. Maxim's lecture was a success morally and financially. Although a large ma jority of the Lawrence Jews read the "Warheit," a so-called "Socialist" paper -a paper that not only ignores the name of Maxim, but opens its columns to every scribbler who has a desire to misrepresent Maxim before the Jewish pub-lic,—in spite of this fact, the meeting Church, I think the expression of my

Notwithstanding the fact that 25 cents was charged for admision, the hall was iderably filled, and \$75.75 was coleonsiderably lined, an lected at the meeting.

The financial success of the meeting must be attributed to the arguments hich were demonstrated by the speaker in the course of his address.

Clear and to the point; sharp and with out hesitation, the speaker pointed out that such movements as Zionism. Territorialism and the like, are nothing but dreams: that the only thing which remains for the Russian Jews to do is to defend themselves when the government. hired hooligans attack them; and to work for the Russian revolution which will eventually free the Russian people,

After the meeting a banquet was given honor of the guest, at which all the es, including a few S. L. P. men, enjoyed themselves to their satisfac-S. S. Rich.

ding the Jews and all other nation-

Lawrence, Mass., June 30.

SPONTANEOUS RUSSIAN AP-PRECIATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People: losed, you will find \$1 for the benefit of the People. I, an emigrant from Russia, at once appreciated the People as the best mental weapon in the hands of the struggling American proletariat

day neccessity. I used to read also "The Worker," but from week to week I am getting more disgusted with the policy of this paper. The good influence which some articles exercise on the reader immediately disappears when you strike a few lines where the character and the policy of "The Worker" come out clearly. I think such a policy, as "The Worker" pursues, is impossible in Russia, as there is none so foolish as to believe and follow after it. I hope the time is not far distant, when the American Sociaists (I speak about the honest but the mislead) will understand their error, then "The Worker" will disappear.

It is with profound feeling of regret that I am compelled to be absent tomorrow from the picnic of the S. L. P. With the best wishes for the future prospertiy of the S. L. P. in particular and Socialism in general, I remain respectfully yours A. Raiser. New York, July 3.

SUGGESTIONS FOR OUT-DOOR SPEAKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People: I would suggest to our party speakers to get one of the Moyer and Haywood posters, paste same up on a card board, with some I. W .W. red labels around it in an attractive way; below you may advertise The People. This will draw a crowd while you put the stand up. Then you can inform the crowd that later on you will tell them something of interest about those pictures. Go in a short speech over the field. Then ask the working men present, if they want to stand by those men, whose only crime is their loyalty to the working class. If they want to do so then let them join the I. W. W. and thereby help to defeat the very purpose of our masters, which is to break up the only class conscious Union in this land. They may be suffering for the principles they stand for. and are willing to stand the consequence. they are doing their duty; so for us we must make it plain that now is the time for the workingmen of this country to stand by those, who uphold the interests of the propertyless wage slaves, and the best way of doing this is to join the I. W. W., whose object is to organize the workers so as to be able to overthrow this damnable system of wage slavery, to take and hold the products of our toil. Appeal to the workers' class-feeling and his sense of justice, which in spite of the degrading influence of capitalism are not dead yet; and he will respond to the call, either by joining or buying literature. Chicago, Ill., July 2.

"GOLDEN SILENCE."

To the Daily and Weekly People The Boston American of this date con tains the following: "Charity Seals' My Lips on Thaw Cas

-Rev. Fr. Ducey. "By Rev. Father Thos. J. Ducey

By Boston American Leased Wire. "New York, July 3 .- The Thaw case i one of the most appalling tragedies occurring within my memory. I have very strong views about it, but from my opinion at the present time would be violation of the laws of charity.

"I would have to give my views of the dead as well as of the living, and as a minister of religion I do not think that it is my privilege to wound the feelings of the innocent and respected relatives of the dead and the living when their hearts are bleeding with agony and a most despairing grief.

"The Boston American must pardon me from a further expression of an opinion. Later, when the case is passed upon by a tribunal of the law, I will be free to review the case.

"I knew Mr. White very well, but will not express my opinion of his life at the present time. I know and respect his family and widow. They are people eminently respected, of the best social position and warmly regarded by all who know them. Even if they were strangers to me you can readily see that my duty as a minister of religion would be to comfort them, as I would be obliged to comfort the mother and relatives of the accused man, who are strangers to

"I can not speak on either side of the case at present, it would do no good and it might do much harm. For the present the course of the minister of religion in public utterance over this appalling trag edy is to recognize that 'silence is gold

Were the principal actors in this trag-edy, Socialists, instead of holy, patriotic defenders of accursed capitalism, whose to emancipate themseles from the edy, Socialists, instead of holy, patriotic modern slavery—capitalism, and since defenders of accursed capitalism, whose then the People became for me an every victims they are; what a different tune

the holy fathers would sing-Silence would then cease to be golden.

The silence in that quarter upon this case—the silence upon the many thousands of constantly recurring similar cases-the silence upon the well and long known cause,-this silence the reverand gentleman has fittingly named, "Golden Silence."

J. C. Ross. Boston, July 4.

INDEPENDENCE DAY THOUGHTS. To the Daily and Weekly People-They will never dare to do it, was the prediction of the people in the Quaker City one hundred and thirty years ago as with grave and somber look they pointed to Carpenter's Hall, where the ommittee to draft and sign the imnortal document that was to declare the new birth of Man, held its session. But when the liberty bell rang out its chorus of approval and jubilation, the same people clapped hands in mutual congratulation and greeted each other with the words. "Now we are a nation: freedom is our birthright; and Life, Liberty and Happiness our heritage." Less than a score of years after this

event, from across the broad Atlantic, the rumbling of another Revolution-was heard, coupled with the declaration that liberty, equality and fraternity were to be the privilege of the French Citizen. Rosseau had taught that all men are brothers. And the gospels of the propa ganda had taught that liberty, equality and fraternity were not possible until the land had been taken from the aristocrats and the titles from the nobility Victor Hugo, once commenting on this fact, remarked that a prince on foot minus his equipage coach and four ser vants and escort, was not easy to distinguish from the average citizen and so arried no dignity or prestige. "Vive la Republic," shouted the turbulent masse on their march to the Royal palace. And King Louis, entrenched behind the squadrons of the Swiss Guards, no doubt smiled in contempt and derision at th expression, knowing that the establishment of the Republic or its permanent maintenance, if once established, was an impossibility to the volatile and fickleminded French peasantry. But swidenly another element was added to the scene It came in the presence of the students from the Paris universities. And then arose their battle cry, Lillia pedibus destrue, (The translation, Trample down the lillies, the lillies being the em blem of the French Court of Louis XVI) And while the King had treated with de rision the cry of "Vive la Republic" the shout of the sudents, it is fair to pre sume, filled his Royal Household with terror and consternation; the shout of peasantry and workmen he rated/as but the frothings and vapor ings of the wineshops; that of the students he well knew meant resentment and retaliation and was possible of accomplishment; for behind it stood Robe spierre Danton and the guillotine.

In turning these two pages of revolu tionary history, the one American, the other French, do we, as Socialists, find a profitable lesson to commit to memory? Life, Liberty and Happiness, the in herent rights of all men, are, under the present economic system, but a mockery nd delusion to the American Proletariat. The capitalist methods, based on wage slavery and competition, that control the production and distribution of the essential of life, prevent the develop ment of vigorous life, and, as a logical equence, abridge liberty of thought or action; and without developed life or perfect liberty, how may we possess happiness? And the thought that comes to my mind on this Independence Day needs ten fold more than stump speakers or open air meetings, is a band of missionaries, consecrated men and women to scatter the seeds of the propaganda in every mine, mill, factory and workshop throughout the land. What we need is a thousand Paul Reveres to ride from one end of the country to the other and as he called out to his neighbors, "Wake up, the enemy is coming," so must they cry out to the unconscious "Awake, the enemy has come. Awake! Arise! or be forever fallen!" We need a hundred Patrick Henrys to stand in the halls of legis lation and cry in the name of the people "Give us liberty or give us death!"

The American Revolution banished the surpation of the House of Hanover represented by George III. The plutocratic usurpation has its final and loath some tentacles on the very vitals of social and domestic life. Is the spirit of '76, the lesson of \$93, dead and buried, or does it but slumber to awaken on that day when we shall see and hear

The waking up of Nations From slavery's fatal sleep The murmurs of a universe Deep calling unto Deep?

G. W. Tracy. New York City, July 4.

ON LABELS.

(Copy.) Pastura, New Mex. June 20th, 1906. The Montana News

Dear Coomrades :-Sometime ago we received a copy

Helena, Mont.

Utterly Defeated, They Are Beginning to Dissect John Mitchell's "Union."

Indianapolis, June 30 .- This city is th national headquarters of John Mitchell's United Mine Workers' Union. But even the close proximity of "the greatest labor leader of this country," does not appear to be strong enough to overcome the latest and most crushing defeat he has ever administered to the miners. The latter are thinking, right under the dome of headquarters, as the following letter in "The Voice of the People," in the Indianapolis "News" of yesterday will amply testify:-

The Most Remarkable Coal Strike. To the Editor of The News:

Sir-There is one saving fundamenta principle in the United Mine Workers of America which gives its members the right of freedom of thought. In your issue of the 20th inst. you say that with the return of the Ohio miners to work we see the end of one of the most remarkable strikes on record. And I must confess that since my first experience in strikes in 1856 that you are correct.

For the last few years our policy ha been to get all contracts to end at the same time so that when we made reasonable demands we should be able to strike an effective blow to maintain them. But in the language of my favorite poet, "The best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft aglee." At the Indianpolis convention a resolution was adopted that no district sign the 1903 scale until all were ready to sign it, which was in conformity with our past policy.

In due time, however, F. L. Robbins, of vestern Pennsylvania, told the operators that he was going to pay the 1903 scale, irrespective of what they did. Then operate his mines on their demands and defied them to go before the public and justify their position in trying to stop him from operating his mines. Of course his position was invulnerable.

My experience is that whenever an emloyer concedes the demands of his em-

the Montana News, with quite a number of so called union labels across the top. But in fact not a real union label in the bunch. You left the I. W. W. label off for which accept my thanks as it would not in any way appear at home in such company.

I at one time had a talk with the pres ent state secretary of Montana, in which he explained to me that when we came into power politically, it would be neces sary to have an organization of labor, that would be capable of taking hold of the industries and running them. Does he now think that he A. F. of L. with Gompers at its head or any other man that they would elect while the organiza tion remains like it is would do this. Also does he not think that the I. W. W. is capable of doing it and if not, please tell where the trouble is. I believe that adivice to the I. W. W. will always be

welcome. Now isn't it a fact, that the organization of the Socialist Party in Montana is simply hanging on and putting up with the A. F. of L. simply because they are afraid to come out and tell the truth on account of a little opposition that a mess of scabby labor fakirs could scare up for a little while. If this isn't the reason, for heavens sake what is the reason. You must have some reason for hanging onto an organization that takes so much delight in "knocking out social ism" every time they hold a convetion.

And as to the real support, wouldn't you get more of it and from real working men too by at least encouraging the kind of an organization the Socialist Party always said they wanted, (until they got it.) Seems to me there are about 6000 or 8000 good union miners over in Butte, that possibly might subscribe for a labor paper. What is the size of your list there now.

A "good big vote" for the socialist candidates of members of the A. F. of L. or other people, who are spending their money in the support of capitalist organizations is worth nothing. If they are so confused in their minds as to spend their money for capitalism and their votes for socialism, kindly tell us how you expect them to establish the coopertive commonwealth.

The State Secretary of the Socialist

Party of Ohio, resigned the other day, taking a good bunch along with him into the Socialist Labor Party. I wish to say just this, that the State Secretary of Ohio and the others that went with himhave no monopoly on thoughts. There are others, and unless the Socialist Party comes out into the open and say what they think on any and all subjects of this kind, there will be nothing much of it left in a short time.

Would the Socialist Labor Party be any better? I don't know, but the Socialist Party can't hold on to its present po-

ployes it is unnatural indeed to try and impossible to succeed in stopping his men from resuming work. This condition of affairs called for another resolution, which was adopted, giving the miners the right to sign the 1903 scale with any company, provided, however, that said company was willing to sign the

1903 scale in every district and State

where it owned or operated mines.

This resolution virtually killed the former resolution. And according to our national vice-president it also was ignored, which left each district to take care of itself. In my alma mater where I learned my ethics in the fundatmental principles of trade-unions our professor taught us never to strike in the face of a glutted market, but when wages were low gradually to restrict the output until our markets were bare or at least in a

normal condition. Then demand a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Hence, it looks remarkable to me to build up fortifications to protect the enemy just before going to war. However, while we were protecting our operators we were led to believe that we

urselves were well fortified with the munitions of war. But alas, it turned out to be an idle dream.

In the Indianapolis conference John McBride told the operators that the miners could live two months on air, and our national administration established the fact. We struck ten weeks on 60 cents a week a member, which we had laid away in District 11's treasury. Our block coal friends, however, fared worse. They struck eleven weeks, less two days, on \$1.37, which they had in their district treasury.

Not one cent came from the national nor the A. F. of L. whom we have been affiliated with for many years, and before the blisters on our hands were healed the national executive board met and assesses us 50 cents a week a member. This kind of assessment on miners is neither based on equity nor justice. In ne told the miners that he was going to illustration, at the time we were assessed \$1 a week for the anthracite miners 1 knew an old man of seventy who had earned \$2.35 in two weeks. The \$2 was checked off him and he got the 35 cents If he had worked in the block coal district where the 10 per cent was in vogue. he would only have been assessed about 23 cents, which would have been more humane and just.

I have no desire to go deep in to our financial system. However, I will say that notwithstanding our advance in wages I have never heard so much discontent among our people. The universal cry is why don't they send home those organizers and executive board members who are not only eating up that which the little children ought to have, but building up bank accounts and becoming so cor uplent that their old associates scarcely know them when they occasionally visit their families.

When we look over the field we see the nthracite miners utterly defeated, a larg portion of Ohio still in the field, and the great State of Illinois, in my opinion, suffering the most crushing defeat in the annals of mining history since the end of the eighteenth century. What effect it will have on other States time only can determine. - In our own bituminous field, after being in conference for seventeen days and both parties signing an agreement they have already begun to fight in the same old vexatious way, Yea, verily, it has been the most remarkable strike on record.

Samuel Anderson Knightsville, Ind.

THE BUTTE MINERS.

Butte, Mont., June 29 .- On June 19 the

of Industrial Unionism in Montana.

Butte Miners' Union by a decisive vote withdrew from the Montana Federation of Labor, ordered payment of the longdeferred assessment levied by the Western Federation of Miners, and also ordered warrants drawn in payment of the delegates who attended the Denver convention. The Smeltermen's Union of Butte and the Butte Workmen's Union had already taken action on the matter and voted to withdraw from the Mon tana Federation of Labor. The Federation has been organizing dual unions to the Industrial Workers of the World. The action of the Miners' Union leaves the State Federation in a hopeless plight and decidedly in the minority as far as organized labor is concerned. This is but another way of saving that it is a great victory for revolutionary unionism as opposed to capitalist unionism. The question of assessment grew out

of the Western Federation of Miners affiliating with the I. W. W. The Salt Lake City convention of the W. F. of M. authorized its executive officersto represent it at the Chicago convention of the I. W. W. The W. F. of M. was so represented and in this way became affiliated. The question of endorsing the action of the executive officers was submitted to a referendum vote of the W. F. of M. and carried by a large majority of the W. F. of M. organization, though voted down by the Butte Union. As two-thirds of the unions ratified the acts of the execu-

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

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

seventh son" to emancipate the working class as for the A. F. of L. system to start work in that direction. F. O'R., LAWRENCE, MASS.-The

Catholic clergy can, just now, do Socialism no greater service than to assail

A. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-Now to your third question :-

It is impossible to answer a statement of such loose and unsupported assertion as that "the Socialists do not and cannot present an adequate plan for handling the most obvious difficulties," and that therefore "Socialism, as a practical working system is unknown even to its advocates." Such assertions justify the belief that you have never read Socialist literature, and are echoing what someone else has told you.

Send to the Labor News, 2-6 New Reade street, this city, for a copy of the namphlet, "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," after you have read that, send for and read Bellamy's "Looking Backward." If still you remain of the same opinion, put your question again, concretely as you will then be able to. Socialism is the only practical social proposition there is.

F. G., KANSAS CITY, MO .- The N. E. C. has decided that no patent medicine adv. be published in The People without the approval of at least two S. L. P. physicians. The Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup adv. is about to expire-August 1.

T. Y., DETROIT, MICH.-The "White Terror" is a term that sprung up at the restoration of the Bourbons in France when Napoleon fell. The revolution that culminated in the Empire had passed through the terrorism of Robespierre; it was called the "Red Terror" from the favorite color of the revolution. When the Bourbons returned, executions became again the order of the day. The Bourbon flag being white, its terrorism received the name of the "White Terror." Since then 'Red Terror" has come to be known as the tyranny of mobs, and "White Terror" as the tyranny of governments. F. S. M., WASHINGTON, D. C .-

Now to your third question-Socialism is a social system. It is not like a creed, of which there may be, as there are to-day, scores in the country. There is a republican movement in England. Would it be sensible to ask an English republican whether "republicanism is practiced anywhere in the Inited Kingdom"? Of course not. Why not? Because republicanism is a social system and no two social systems can exist in any country at the same

time. Consequently, Socialism cannot be found in practice anywhere in the land to-day-any more than Independence could be found in practice in the land during the land's colonial social system. When Socialism is "practiced" in the U. S. it will be "in practice" all over the land, and capitalism will have been crowded out all over the land. As the lightning that goes up in the East is immediately seen in the West, so will the "practice" of Socialism in any one part of the land, flash to all others.

E. E. H., WACO, TEX.-First-The principal creeds in Japan are Buddhism him. and Shintoism. What the exact difference is between the two we cannot

tell. Hunt up a cyclopedia. Second-Christianity is slimly represented. It was introduced by St. Francis Xavier in about the 16th century. It was later extirpated. A Japanese historian, taking the inventory of what Japan had gained by Christianity during that period of nearly a hundred years makes the following enumeration of acquisitions: "The adoption of gunpowder and the use of fire arms as

Union accordingly affiliated. The union on the 19th decided to become affiliated with the I. W. W. and ordered the assessment paid.

The delegates who withdrew from the Denver convention of the Western Federation of Miners were anti-I. W W. favored remaining in the State Federation and were also opposed to the payment of those sent to take their places when they walked out. The union ordered all of them paid.

At a meeting following that of the 19th inst., the Butte Miners' Union voted vacant the seats of the old officers, who are controlled by the mine corporations. These have called a special meeting for the following Sunday, which will be watched with interest by all. The corporations and the grafters are not going to give up without a struggle. President C. O. Sherman was on the

ground during this interesting tussle between reactionary and progressive unionwe officers of the W. F. of M. the Butte ism

P. G. L., ST, JOSEPH, MO .- As | weapons, the naturalization of a dozen well wait for "the seventh son of a foreign words in the vernacular, the art of making sponge-cake, and several strange forms of disease."

F. G. M., CHICAGO, ILL.-Your protest is cogent. Nevertheless, this office is not the place to send it to-at least not first of all. It belongs in the hands of the G, E. B. of the I. W. W. in your own town. Forward it there. If you have not kept a copy, shall be glad to refurn the one sent to us.

"BUTTE," BUTTE, MONT .-- In the East the S. P. rather hounds its I. W. W. members, and studiously nominates only A. F. of L. men on its ticket. Inthe West, we are informed, that Kerwin, I. W. W., is nominated by the S. P. for Congress in Colorado.

Next question next week. E. H. T., TOLEDO, O .- "Autonomy"

means local sovereignty. The States of the Union are not "autonomous." They have "local self government," or "home rule." . "Autonomy," both in its language and in its applied, or historic meaning, as it exists in the Socialist party, is best understood by observing the application of the term in and by the A. F. of L., from which the S. P., the political reflex of the A. F. of L., derives both its "autonomy" principle and its emblem. In the A. F. of I. the International or national Unions are autonomous, that! is to say, each can proceed upon its own lines, though such lines conflict with the lines of all the others. One International Union may, and habitually does, scab upon others. Each is sovereign in the matter. This sovereignty was finally established at last year's, the Pittsburg convention of the A. F. of L. It declared the convention had no power and no right to dictate to its constituencies. Each was to do as it chose. The adversaries of this position proved that such a position would legalize mutual scabbery. Ditto with the S. P. State bodies. Berger's State, for instance, scabs upon the principle of Socialism and thus upon those S P. State bodies that hew close to the line and these are impotent for redress. The Socialist Labor Party denies State "autonomy." It is built upon the American principle of "home rule" by each State and sovereignty only by all the States combined, For instance, in matters of expulsion, each State is the court of last resort. In matters of removal of State officers, as a National Committeeman, for instance, even if his own State upholds him, he can be removed by a general vote of the whole national party, upon the application for a general vote made by three State Executives to the National Executive. With the S. L. P. sovereignty resides only in the collective body.

C. H. D., SPOKANE, WASH .- The book, giving "an accurate account of the principal pure and simple strikes in recent history, and reliable information regarding the results of the same," is not yet written. The future writer of such a book will have to dive into the files of the Daily People. It is a big job.

M. G. B., GREEN LANE, PA.-Incentive is promoted by the prospect of reward: it is nipped by the prospect of the reward being lost; it is wholly shattered by the experience that the fruit of ones efforts will be turned against

Examined by this test, capitalism nips and shatters incentive with the wealth producers, and promotes incentive only with the wealth plunderers.

Examined by the same test, Socialism shatters incentive with the wouldbe wealth plunderers, and promotes incentive with the wealth producers.

No one denies, or can deny, that under Socialism the laborer will receive his full social share. What anti-Socialists assert is that such plenty will kill his incentive. The anti-Socialist thereby sets up an absurd theory regarding incentive. It is so absurd that they carefully abstain from practicing it. Every capitalist seeks to leave an abundance to his children. If he recally believed that abundance kills incentive, would be do that? He would leave the abundance to the children of his enemies.

W. E., VICTORIA, B. C .- Cannot accept your theory. The ministry, as a whole, and of whatever denomination, does not seek to quicken the consciences of their parishioners; they seek to dull the consciences of their pew-rent paying parishioners, and to emasculate the rest, seeking to render these meekly subservient to those. That meekness is the church reflex of capitalist "individual-

L. J. T., SALT LAKE CITY.-Just because "lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the organized skill" it is insanity on the part

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL 1 RECUTIVE COMMITTEE Henry Kuin, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads stree , New York. S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2-5 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary sgency.) Motice-For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday. 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above com mittee was held Friday, July 6, at 2-6 New Reade street, with W. Teichlauf in chair. Present were: Crawford, n. Teichlauf, Walsh, Schwenck , Vaughan, Heyman and Anderson ent with excuse: Coddington and Katz; without excuse: Olson, Schmidt and Jacobson. The financial report for the three weeks ending with June 30 showed receipts: \$117.65; expenditures: \$120.24. The Party Press Committee reported progress with the work now in

Communications: From Section Bisbee, Aris., submitting a set of by-laws for approval which were offered to a come composed of Walsh and Teichlauf for report at next meeting. From H. Richter, N. E. C. member of Michigan, regretting inability to attend N. E. C. session and also reporting about ef-forts of Detroit police to keep the Party subject to a system of police permits for holding of open-air meetings which efforts will be vigorously resisted. A ers Veal and Gillhaus, the former cover work at Pittsburg, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., while the latter reports as to work done in Kansas City, Mo., and a number of places in the State of Kansas en route to Colorado. From several S. P. sources asking for information as to the form of organization of the S. L. P., which information has been sent. From Section Chicago, Ill., on the matter of formation of branches in that city, the organization of a General Committee and matters connected with local agitation. From Milwaukee, Wis., inquiring about yment of canvasser and speaker employment of canvasser and speaker and asking for advice. From Globe, Ariz., asking for organizing material as an fort will be made to organize a Section From Virginia S. E. C. on formation of I. W. W. local at Richmond and other matters pertaining to the work in the State. From Section Milwaukee, Wis., asking for constitutions in the Hungarian language as well as for literature. From Olive M. Johnson, N. E. C. member for California, a letter intended for the N. E. C. meeting which, however, came too late, containing report as to ditions in that State particularly ose resulting from the San Francisco

From Cleveland, Ohio, sending money for the N. E. C. literature fund and askfor information as to the time within ing for information as to the which the literature that is to be gotten out will appear. From Secretary of ction San Francisco a letter explaining how the Section is faring since the fire, stating that the number of members is now 32 and that a headquarters, it is expected, will soon be established. The National Secretary submitted a

circular letter sent to members of the N. E. C. As the matters therein treated ought to be brought to the attention entire membership without loss of time, it was decided to embody the circular in the minutes. It reads:

New York, July 5, 1906. To the members of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

mrades:—The session of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., held in his city on Sunday, July 1st, instructed the undersigned to convey to all mem-bers of the body two important points ed upon at that meeting and to en-

list the active co-operation of all.

1. In the matter of the N. E. C. Litera ture Fund. The income, raised chiefly in Massachusetts, Texas, Connecticut New York, New Jersey, and Ohio, has been \$384.51. The expenditure, \$305. One book, "The Iron Trevet" by Sue, has published. Others should now follow as soon as possible and the raising of loans for this purpose should be con-

at all to now take a hand as well. ut equally important is the ques of prompt repayment of the loans far raised so as to make possible atinuous working of the plan that birth to the N. E. C. Literature nd. The action taken by the N. E. C. is to the effect that every member of the body at once connect with his or her respective State Executive Committee and see to it that steps are taken to take m the Labor News a quantity of its lications, push the sale of these books th extra vigor and out of the proceeds of these sales the loans are to be repaid. Prompt action all along the line should make it an easy matter to get the unt required. Members are urged to act on this matter at once and report

to headquarters. 2. Apropos of the fact that the ma

fully liquidated, a discussion was had as to how to handle the obligations due to Party members. It was held that, in order to make our position all the more sound and to strengthen the credit of the Party institutions with the Party's own members, the principle must now be strongly emphasized AND PRACTISED that behind every dollar that has been loaned to the Party, stands the entire membership of the Party. That maxim can now be proclaimed and must now be lived up to.

Accordingly, the N. E. C. decided that there be established a "PARTY PRESS SINKING FUND" for which fund collections are to be made all over the country, in season and out of season, the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the Party's indebtedness to Party members. A \$400 loan, made some years ago and now pressingly called for, gave additional impetus to this action. You are urged to raise loans to meet that obligation now, THIS MONTH, such loans to be repaid out of the SINKING FUND as fast as

Members of the N. E. C. are urged to take these matters up at once, with their State Executive Committees, to have the latter notify the Sections and members and to start with vigor a general move ment that will make possible the execution of these plans. Send all funds collected and all reports on these subjects to the National Secretary. Public acknowledgment will be made of all donations received for the SINKING FUND: By order of the National Executive Com-

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

Comrade John Hossack, nominated for National Secretary, sent letter declining the nomination. Since it was not feasible to find a suitable second candidate on the spot, a committee of two was elected, Moren and Heyman, to go over the field and report at the next meeting.

Election of officers was reported by Sections: Essex County, N. J.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Fall River, Mass., and Kalamazoo, Mich. Adjourned.

Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Satur day, July 7, the following items were received to help along the N. Y. S. E. C. in its endeavor to gather signatures needed to place the S. L. P. ticket on the official ballot and, at the same time, carry on an agitation in the State: Chas. Bitterbaum, New York \$ 1.00 Max Greenberg, Brooklyn..... Socialist Educational Club, Brooklyn Julius Zimny, Ossining..... Julius Samuels, New York..... Percentage, Picnic of Section New York Co. on July 4.....

Clayman, Rochester L. Meinecke, Brooklyn...... A. Olson, New York..... Total for the week \$ 34.25

Monroe Fuller, Sherburne

Grand total on July 7.... \$331.04 Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y, New York State Executive Committee.

Acknowledged on June 30.... 296.79

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Received during the week ending with Saturday July 7, the following:-Walter A. Simons, E. Petaluna, Cal. J. J. Condon, Haves, So. Dak ... over, Mass. S. Thompson, New York 5.00 J. Pixley, Topeka, Kan., per A.

Gillhaus A. Olson, New York Chas. L. Halfman, Flushing, N. Y. Previously acknowledged 2,804.80

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, TAKE NOTICE!

Readers of the Daily and Weekly People who are interested in our movement, should write for "The Bulletin. our publication for July, that will be sent to every interested reader free of charge, if requested, by Sev. M. Dehly, Fin. Sec'y-Treas., Box 1040, Seattle,

C. H. Duncan, of Spokane, State Organizer has taken up Socialist Labor Party work at Seattle. He has there a wide field for his capacity for good work-and he will, of course, succeed, with the aid of the good old stock.

ST. LOUIS, ATTENTION! Labor demonstration by the Industrial

Workers of the World. Every workingman and woman should

ear Eugene V, Debs on "Industrial Unonism," at Riverside Park, 4200 South broadway, Sunday, July 29th, at 2 p. m. Admission 10 cents. Children free.

THE FRENCH LABOR MOVE. MENT

A PICTURE DRAWN OF ITS PRESENT STATUS BY ONE WHO IS AN AC TIVE PARTICIPANT-ECONO MIC ACTION-POLITICAL AC-TION-THE EIGHT HOUR DAY-OTHER MANIFES-TATIONS OF THE BOILING OF THE POT AS IT BOILS IN FRANCE.

Paris, France, June 18 .- After more than eight years of internal strife, the labor movement of France is making evident progress. The opposing Socialist organizations merged (in April since the Bourges Convention (September, 1904), the trades unions are more and more largely converted to revolutionary industrialism.

In this land of old revolutionary traditions, the petty bourgeois radicals are practically masters of the political government since June, 1899. They advocated and promised reforms * * * and pow they are slowly overflowed by the proletarian masses, which they have roused for reform, and, which, being leceived, are turning to Socialism.

On electoral grounds, French working nen are turning to Socialism.

On industrial grounds, they are turn ing to the "general strike" and the "systematically unlawful" movements (action directe).

Since the beginning of the year 1906, we have seen two great proofs that the 'temperature is rising": the eight-hour day agitation and the last general elec-

What Does the Eight-Hour Agitation In countries of English speech, eight-

hour day campaigns have been often made on the grounds of pure and simple unionism, and the eight-hour day sounds somewhat like a purely reform measure to American ears. On the contrary, the campaign was made, in France, on strictly revolutionary grounds. An eighthour day conquest was not considered as an effort towards a reform: it was a revolutionary training of the working

According to the old and excellent notto of the Internationale: "The .. cipation of workers must be the work of the workers themselves," the Bourges Convention of the "Confederation Generale du Fravail," decided that the workers would be fools to wait until after a so-called labor law to get the eight 1.00 hour day. Labor festivals and processions on May I are useless and grotesque. The workers must directly impose their will upon the employers-May 1, 1906, was the date after which the fight shall begin. For nineteen months, an educational agitation was carried on on an industrial basis. There were no appeals to craft interests, put to class interests.

It was not an absolute union agitation. as one generally understands these words in England or in America. It was a systematic effort to awake class consciousness. The eight-hour day was just a pretence, a symbol, a method of demonstration.

Industrialism in France. I translate our French word "syndicaliste" into industrialist, for I think the

two words have the same meaning. Without knowing each other, French and American militants emancipated themselves from the old-fashioned Social 1.00 Democratic traditions, and began to build ture Socialist Commonwealth.

Our Confederation de Travail corre sponds to the I. W. W. and the backbone of our C. G. T. is the Federation of Metal Workers, just as the W. F. of M. seems to be the backbone of your I. W.

Anyhow there is a difference. The I. W. W. is wholly industrial, and our C. G. T. is not industrial as a whole but as a majority; it is the historical aggregation of the French labor unions, where there is a minority of pure and simplers. But this minority is growing weaker and weaker every day.

For instance, the Book Workers' Federation (La Livre) with Keufer-a little Gompers—as a boss, and the Department Store Employes' Union, with Martinet, a politician, are not far, perhaps, from being conquered from within by the revolutionary tendencies.

· They often say that our industrialist movement is controlled by anarchists. Verily Pouget, Yvetot, Delesalle, Levy, Latanie, who are prominent in the movement, are-or have been-anarchists, but many leaders, like Griffpellies, Duberos and the majority of the rank and file are Socialists. The main effort of the C. G. T., i. e., the eight-hour agitation, was proposed in the Bourges Convention by Duberos, a Socialist. Indeed, the anarchists have been use-

They have dropped the silly and purely academic and literary prejedices of the classical individualist-anarchists. They are not an-archists in the etymo-

logical sense of the word (an-archist= un-organized), for they have been our est organizers.

When the so-called Socialists forgot the real Marxist spirit and became mere parliamentarian populists, stricken with (005) into a national united party, and, I that terrible "parliamentary idiocy," "the anarchists saved Socialism," solemnly declared Comrade Paul-Louis, one of our most remarkable writers, in a Socialist Convention.

These despisers of Marx are now our

One of the best things these suposed anarchists have given the Socialist rank and file is of a psychological nature. That is Strength of Will.

They say: "A powerful army is not necessarily numerous; the German Social' Democracy is numerous, and, altogether, really impotent. An army is powerful when made up of individually brave and drilled soldiers, properly led.'

The eight-hour agitation was started with this daring motto: "Vouloir, c'est pouvoirs. Voulons les R heures" (To will is to can, let us will the eight hours.)

Mind that. How to win?-Start first, go straight forward, do not see the dangers; do not see the possible failur -failure is always possible in any enterprise-go straight forward! * * and chance will help you. Unsupposable luck will befall you. You will find extraordinary opportunities. Danton, a pourgeois revolutionist, gave us prodigious proof of this, in the middle of unprecedented difficulties, in 1792, when he said: "Boldness! Audacity!

. The same with our C. G. T. The industrialists were a mere hand ful in Bourges, in 1904; they had to face general indifference and the crafty opposition of the "slowcialist" elements of the Social Democratic pattern * * and on May 1, 1906-never,

more audacity! and we succeed!"

since the Commune, was the French bourgeoisie so deadly afraid! The Beginning of the Agitation-The

Antimilitarist Poster.

The eight-hour agitation had been started rather rashly; up to May I, 1905, it had no perceptible effect. But, at last, chance came, and, as in the legend of olden times, fairy luck helped the good knight.

In October, 1905, the famous Antimilitarist poster was stuck on the walls, advising the killing of officers, in case of strike. It made a profound sensation.

The twenty-six militants who had signed it, with Gustave Herve and Almereyda, were sentenced to thirty-six years' imprisonment.

Duberos, Desplanques, Garnery, Bonsquet, some of the best industrial agitators, were among them. The bourgeoisie thought it killed the eight-hour movement through antimilitarism.

On the contrary, the trial caused im nense excitement and began to create a kind of revolutionary atmosphere, "Something is coming," thought the man n the street. Antimilitarist industrialists were advertised, and, in capitalist society, advertisement is the beginning of success. . The Courriere Strike.

Then came the Courriere horrors, in March. 1006.

It was a first-class illustration of the sufferings of labor. The utter impotence of the intellectuals, i. e., the company and State engineers, was a scandal.

Two or three days after the explosion, the engineers declared that "everybody in the bottom was dead." They abandoned the miners and tried to save the mine. One pit was obstructed, in order to change the ventilation; without giving technical details, the result was the death of all survivors, for many miners were not burnt by the explosion; they tried to get to the pits and pure air.

It was a scene of unspeakable harror when some miners (rescapes in slang) came back, as living ghosts, among living beings. Everybody understood, then, that hundreds of miners died with hunger in the dark mine, unrescued!

Miners and widows, full of rage, thereupon began a great strike which tied up all the mines of northern France.

The Socialist (?) union, led by Socialist Congressmen Basly and Lamendin, did its best to baffle the strike. The battle was not raging between workers and operators, but between pure and simplers and industrialists, backed by the C. G. T.

Basly and Lamendin showed that the fakir is not an exclusively American product: he exists everywhere.

The miners' strike turned quite revolutionary. Riots occurred; houses of mine operators were attacked. Some towns, as Lievin, were occupied by revolutionists and had to be stormed by

soldiers. Social Revolution seemed to

The bourgeois Government, the radical (populist) ministry of the Dreyfusard Clemenceau, sent an army of soldiers to the mining section and the movement was stopped. Strange to say: There were almost no wounded among the strikers, for the soldiers were forbidden to use their weapons. The antimilitarist spirit is already so strong that it was dubious whether the soldiers would not have turned to the strikers'

Finally, the strikers won, and got a large advance of wages. Your U. M. W. has been less successful.

The Post Office Strike.

Some days after the miners' strike there was in Paris and in Lyon a strike of post office employes. The Government stubbornly opposed their claims and dismissed 300 men; this dismissal created a deep feeling of discontent (April, 1906.)

This strike marked an epoch in the life of the State proletariat. Disgusted with radicalism, the State proletariat is joining the private-industry-proletariat and coming to Socialism. From the standpoint of the general strike the coming of post office employes to industrialism is capital.

In that strike the radical ministry used freely the Big Stick policy and lost some of their best political support-

The Fight Against Industrial Councils. The French "Bourse du Travail" corresponds approximately to the Trade Councils, with a much more centralized organization and a more revolutionary

The Paris "Bourse du Travail," or Industrial Council, and some others, were craftily attacked in the vilest and most disreputable ways. Slanders, brutal violence underhand corquotion and intrigue were successively or simultaneously used.

One day, it was a storming by the police, another day slanders were invented even against the morals of union men. The radical Paris Town Council helped the bourgeois Government in the most hypocritical and effective way against industrialists. A disreputable fakir, Copigneaux by name, played a prominent part in the play; such a man would have been Gapon-ized in Russia, but democracy stupefies the proletariat.

Copigneaux has been expelled from the Socialist party for two years.

The result of these persecutions was to give the Industrial Councils a much better and more independent organiza-

May Day.

At the end of April, 1906, everybody felt more and more that "something was Every day new strikes were coming." called, and the typographical strike was one of the most curious.

Our typographical unions are fakirridden, and, in order to weaken the May movement, the fakirs thought it advisable to call the strike, wanted by the rank and file, sooner than May 1.

They called it on April 18, but the So cialist spirit of the rank and file baffled the wit of the fakirs, and that typographical strike was the very strongest and most determined of all. (On the day I write this article, June 18, the typographs have practically won the nine hour day and got, for the shorter day, an advance of wages amounting, in some instances, to fifty per cent. The strike is still on in a few shops.)

The bourgeoisie was panic-stricken. All newspapers published articles on labor problems. For more than one month the "Echo de Paris" published leading articles every day on the "Coming Revolution," and explained, with much accuracy, the organization of antimilitarism and industrialism. People fled to the country; grocery stores were full of people buying preserved meat.

The radical Clemenceau government concentrated hundreds of thousands of soldiers in industrial towns, chiefly in Paris. Martial law was nearly proclaimed, and the streets were continuously patrolled by cavalry.

[To Be Concluded Next Week.]

PLAINFIELD, N. J., AND VICINITY. A mass meeting, under the auspices of

Local 260, I. W. W., will be held on SATURDAY, July 14, at 131 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Good English and Italian speakers. Meeting opens at 7.30 p. m. sharp. A. Buechner, Recording Secretary.

CIGARS

H. D. DEUTSCH, MFR.

121-125 EAST 113TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY. Price list sent on application.

Mail orders filled.

LETTER-BOX. (Continued from page 5.)

of the A. F. of L. to keep out of organization, not only the unskilled, but even as many of the skilled who cannot be provided with jobs. The I. W. W. opens its doors to ALL-all the skilled and all the unskilled. By taking care of them all within the organization, the financial strain is no heavier and may be lighter, than by keeping any worker out; on top of that, only by such a policy can the organization keep from per-

E. G., WILMINGTON, DEL.-The principal political task of the Republican party has, since 1000, been the stagemanaging of a great spectacle called "National Prosperity." It looks as if that show may play out.

petually crumbling down, and can drill

itself for emancipation.

T. W., EAST ST. LOUIS, MO .-There are two sorts of people "unable to support themselves"-

First-Those who are disabled from birth, or before they have reached the age of repose, old age; and

Second-Those who have reached old

As to the former, the feeling of humanity will cause the Socialist Republic gladly to make provision for the cripple. That feeling of humanity is to-day greatly chilled. It is chilled through mass pauperism, and it is chilled by the knowledge that philanthropic institutions are to-day set up mainly to give jobs to capitalist pets. Neither difficulty will exist under Socialism. Now, then, what a man gladly parts with and by the parting with which he gratifies his moral aspirations, he ENJOYS.

As to the second, they will not be dependents. Such abundance is producible under Socialism that long before a man reaches old age he will have all he needs for the rest of his WATCHER, LONDON, ENG.-Now

to your last question. It would be a risky thing to lay down the proposition hard and fast, that the Russian Revolution will exercise a reactionary effect upon the English Labor Movement. It is not exercising any such effect the Movement in America. As to its effect upon the Movement in Great Britain it is hard to tell now which of the two general principles will get the upper

hand: Whether the principle that the progressive Movements of Great Britain ever have been echoes of such Movements on the continent; or

Whether, in the course of the coninen'al upheaval, that now seems inevitable, Great Britain will again be the asylum for the "distressed" (this time exclusively of the ruling class), and that, puffed up with pride at their asylum function, these British bourgeois will be able to puff up its Working Class with

similar feeling. If the former happens, then the Russian Revolution will be felt in Great Britain; if the latter it will have a reactionary effect-but, of course, only for

H. C., MONTREAL, CANADA-Did you hear any protest raised in any pulpit against the monstrous conduct of the press in condemning Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone before they were tried? Think it over.

T. E. H., SAN ANTONIO, TEX. 'Publicity," even if enforced, cannot heal the social disease-the contradiction between collective production and private ownership. For the rest, whatever good may do is fitful It can be fitfully enforced. Burglars break into houses between the time-that the constable goes by, and the time that he returns on his round.

J. A. B., NEWARK, N. J.-Whether there is any Socialist party man left in the Massachusetts Legislature? really can't tell.

J. O'B., MYSTIC, IA.-Only an abstract idea, the "royalty of regularity" is left of the Populist organization.

W. H., TORONTO, CANADA-We think it unquestionable that "The Jungle" was the cause of the Beveridge hill, and of the investigation of the packers. The book is valuable in that sense. It is, however, not an "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It stuck the harpoon in only one department of capitalist pro-

J. M. W., ROCKFORD, ILL.-The article will not appear in the Weekly. G. A., LOS ANGELES, CAL.-The circular of the Auxiliary League of Los Angeles will be submitted to the N, E. C for instructions

A. G. B., DETROIT, MICH.-The matter was received. Was not published because the subject had been sufficiently covered, and other matters pressed for space.

J. A. J., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.-If you read the Youngstown reports carefully no real contradiction will be found. Reports of an event that is happening and that come in from day to day will ever be found to mutually modify one another.

DOCK, PA .- Glance at the head of threat Letter-Box Column. No communicate tions are answered that do not come with a bona-fide signature. Give name

and the subject will be gladly treated. C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; L. N., LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.; C. S., BUTTE, MONT.; D. J., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; A. J., BELLINGHAM, WASH .; O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. G. J., MANISTEE, MICH.; W. W. E., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.; J. S., ELIZABETH, N. J.; W. A. H., TA-COMA, WASH.; S. W., FITCHBURG, MASS.; S. S. R., LAWRENCE, MASS.; R. M. M., RICHMOND, VA.; J. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; T. J., SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.; A. H. D. M., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. G. H., SKOW-HEGAN, ME.; H. J. B., FLORENCE. COLO.; UNKNOWN, SEATTLE,

THE SPY SYSTEM.

(Continued from page 4)

WASH .- Matter received.

bone, by means equally as vicious and re-

Another typical illustration of these

degenerates is Charles Beckmen, a detective in the employ of the Thiele Detective Agency. This Beckman-according to Chapter XX of Senate document 122, 58th Congress, 3rd session, dealing with the Colorado labor troubles of 1903 -in co-operation with a quartette of like characters, named H. H. McKinney, K. C. Sterling, Thos. Foster and D. C. Scott, plotted to derail trains on the Colorado Spring and Cripple Creek and the Florence and Cripple Creek railroads in September and November, 1903. The object was to involve and destroy the Western Federation of Miners, and thereby break the strike. This plot failed ignominiously. Of Reno's detective agency, Henry O. Morris a Pueblo, Colo., business man, in a letter to James H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky., published in the Daily People of May 1, and the Weekly People of May 19, has this to say:

"This choice assortment of ruffians is in the employ of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Victor Fuel Company, and the Colorado and Southern Railroad. Their fighting ground was chiefly in Huerfano and Las Animas counties, during the recent coal strike. . . . Some seventeen brutal murders were committed in Huerfano and Las Animas counties by this crowd."

Volumes would be required to record the misdeeds of the dastardly brood of detectives and thugs. Once the sycophants despised by an independent and courageous people, and the gougers employed by bawdy-house keepers, they are now the essential and dignified props of a demoralized and demoralizing social system. We Americans delight in condemning the Czar for maintaining his government with the aid of vicious. brutal and reactionary secret police. We believe in government by a free and independent people. In the flattery which we so generously bestow upon ourselves, we fail to perceive that we have Czaristic and Russian conditions right in our midst, developing more acutely with each succeeding year, and creating an increasing reign of distrust and terror in its onward march. We are actually continnally under secret surveillence, and are only permitted to go unmolested so long as we conform to the interests of the capitalist class. The capitalist class finds the secret spy and fomenter of disorder as necessary to the preservation of its interests as does the Czar of his. And as the Czar's underground villany, alias secret service, will only disappear with the overthrow of Czarism, so will the capitalist detective and thug disappear with the overthrow of Capitalism. May that day come soon in America—the fate of Russia is a warning of what we may expect if it does not.

PATERSON I. W. W. PICNIC.

First annual pienic of the Industrial Workers of the World, Locals 20, 63, 152, 193, 214, 252, 293, to be held at Belmont Park, Haledon, N. J., Saturday afternoon and evening, July 14.

Music by Professor Emiel D. Fendelander's Union Orchestra, and also a band by the I. W. W. Local No. 20, Concordia Brass Band.

Tickets, twenty-five cents.

Among the attractions there are: Games, wire performer, speaking and ample refreshments, including clam chowder, quick lunch, tea and coffee, in fact supper for all who desire. All preparations are in keeping with the cigar order-2,000 I. W. W. cigars. None need go away without their wants supplied. .

PITTSBURG I. W. W. OUTING.

The Pittsburg Industrial Council, I. W. W., will hold an outing on SUN-DAY, July 29 at Frick's Farm, Fair Haven.

Haven. Tickets, twenty-two each. Directions: take Castle Shannon

Railroad at the foot of Castle Shannon incline. Trains leave every hour. You can also take cars on the suburban line. The Farm is twenty minutes' walk from "CONSTANT READER," BRAD. end of car line. Guides will direct.