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VOL. XVI NO. 28.

VARIOUS DOINGS

IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES BRIEFLY CHARACTERIZED.

The Affectionate Mexicans—Moody's Bad Marksmanship—What Is Coming? Cuban Annexation—Making It Hot For the Czar—"The Land of Boundless Opportunities" Again.

There are 111 species of poisonous snakes in America. It is safe to wager the whole 111 are less venomous than the Hughes-Hearst campaign will be.

As the Mexican raids increase "the affectionate regard in which President Diaz is held by his fellow countrymen," appears to grow more pronounced.

The news that Attorney General Moody will "aim to destroy the Standard Oil Co." will be received without thrills. The Moodys are bad marksmen.

Secretary Shaw is again distributing millions to the banks "to relieve the money stringency." This money stringency needs relieving so much of late, that one is tempted to ask, what's coming?

The Czar's postponement of his return to St. Petersburg, "because of the warmer weather," indicates that the revolution is still too hot to permit of anything but flight.

Roosevelt eats dinner with the Jackies on the Missouri. How Democratic! Query, will the effect be a decrease in desertions, or, what is practically the same thing, a bait to gullible recruits?

When the European powers partitioned Poland among themselves they did so on the "good" American intention (they might as well say annexation, and be done with it) in Cuba, is not for the benefit of the Sugar Trust, the Tobacco Trust, and other American interests. Oh, No, the sole purpose is the establishment of law and order. Spoilation ever has a holy cry.

The capitalist press of Great Britain advises that Uncle Sam go in and annex Cuba as a duty owed to the world, etc. A peep behind the curtain will reveal that it is the British holder of American stocks that is prating of "duty to mankind." Then too the British colonial game is strengthened everytime some other nation goes out and steals a country.

A correspondent to "The Sun" says: "In active working experience (hard grinding work) of thirty years upon such journals as the Scientific American and the Engineer, which I founded, owned and edited, and others, I obtained an insight into the publishing business, and among the managers of them I have many personal friends. Naturally, therefore, I 'nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.' The gist of the mat-

RAILROADING WORSE THAN WAR

The railroads of the United States killed 5,703 people—an average of twenty-six a day—and injured 86,008—an average of 238 each twenty-four hours—in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. These were the official figures made public the other day at Washington by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Of these, the passengers who met death numbered 537, while those who were injured totaled 10,457. In the previous year 441 passengers were killed and 9,111 injured.

In 1905 one passenger was killed for every 1,375,856 carried, and one injured for every 70,655 carried, while in 1904 1,822,267 passengers were carried for one killed, and 78,523 passengers were carried for one injured. In 1905 one employee in every twenty-one injured. With regard to trainmen—that is, engineers, firemen, conductors, and other trainmen—one trainman was killed for every 133 employed and one injured for every nine employed.

How Employees Suffer.

The figures of the casualties among railroad employees are given as follows:

Class	Killed	Injured
Trainmen	1,900	20,853
Switchmen and watchmen	136	883
Other employes	1,235	30,007

WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1906.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

HUGHES AND HEARST: A PAIR.

The personal pronoun is much used by Hearst. "I say"; "I believe"; "I feel"; "I introduced"; "I have"; "I am in favor of," are a few of the very many connections in which it is used in a single speech. From a "candidate of the plain people," this frequent repetition of "I," "I," is not without meaning. Hearst is an aristocrat, not a democrat. He is not a true representative of "the plain people." These encourage rule from below upward; but Hearst practices it from above downward. Hearst is not concerned with what "the people say"; "the people believe"; "the people feel"; "the people introduced"; "the people have"; or "the people favor"; they have no say; they have no beliefs, feelings, initiative, possessions or convictions; his newspaper trust, his wealth, his personality, allied with a strong capitalist faction, dominates them all, making of "the democracy" a movement of, by and for Hearst and all that he stands for; instead of a movement of, by and for the whole people, irrespective of classes and interests.

In his aristocratic attitude toward "the plain people," Hearst, despite his alleged democracy, is typically capitalist. The entire capitalist class, as represented by the Republican party and its candidate, Hughes, holds to the aristocratic viewpoint. Its greatest mind, Alexander Hamilton, believed candidly in government of, by, and for the elite of the dominant class; hence his theories of protection, which Hearst shares; and of centralized government from the President and Senate downward, which Hearst practices. On account of these aristocratic ideas, "the masses" have always held aloof from "the classes"; and have generally attributed the Republican victories, since the war, to fraud, as in the national counting out of Tilden; and to force, as in the threat of a panic in the event of Bryan's election.

Hearst appeals to the democratic feeling; to the instinctive class hatred which it engenders. He lauds democracy, but does not practice it. He declaims upon the necessity of its return, but will not consent to those great

fundamental changes in private ownership of land and capital which alone will make it possible. Hearst does not favor Socialism. Nor does Hughes. Hearst is essentially Hughes and Hughes essentially Hearst. They are an aristocratic capitalist pair, differing only in form, but not in substance. They are factional mouthpieces of the same ultra-capitalist class.

To vote for either Hearst or Hughes, is to vote for capitalism, in its most revolting features. It is to vote for the rotten, parasitic overlords of modern times, and their robber possessions, against true democracy, the democracy founded in and inseparable from Socialism. Intelligent workingmen will refuse to so vote. Instead they will vote against the aristocrats and capitalists, Hughes and Hearst, for the Socialist Labor Party candidate, Jackson. Such a vote will not only be a vote in favor of government of, by and for the people, but also in favor of the social ownership of land and capital that will make popular government possible.

JACKSON ADDRESSES

WORKERS IN SIX INDUSTRIAL CENTERS IN STATE.

Good Meetings Greet Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor at Illoh, Gloversville, Amsterdam, Schenectady, Troy and Mechanicsville.

Fort Edward, N. Y., September 25.—Thomas H. Jackson, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, was here to-day. Speaking of his tour, beginning at Illoh, N. Y., Jackson said: "At Illoh, I found the proprietress of the Remington Typewriter Company's plant and the Remington Arms Company. They are not organized against their masters—Why should they be? They receive at the end of 10, 20, 30 and 40 years' service a hand out of a sum of money covering about \$1 or so for each year of slavery. Nevertheless, much work can be done among them. Much of the labor is skilled. A meeting was held there, Comrade Rapp coming from Utica to give assistance. Eight booklets were sold and one lone slave subscribed to the Weekly People for six months.

"At Gloversville the Section had rented Concordia Hall for a meeting. Oppressively hot weather kept many from attending. A few unclass-conscious workers were present besides the S. L. P. members, also several S. P. members. These latter were seen and not heard.

"At Amsterdam I found Arthur Playford and Dr. Ensign of Rotterdam Junction on hand to carry on the agitation. A good meeting was held at which the wage workers showed their appreciation of S. L. P. and I. W. W. principles. Eleven booklets were sold.

"In Schenectady rain prevented a meeting the first night scheduled. But on Friday evening a meeting was held in the city park at which Gunn, Wallace, the candidate for attorney-general, myself, and a comrade who graduated from the Socialist party into the revolutionary party, were the speakers. Forty-eight booklets were sold and much literature disposed of."

Disregarding from his tour a moment, Jackson said of conditions in Schenectady: "It may be thought by some S. L. P. members that a great influx to the S. L. P. should be expected from the I. W. W. membership in Schenectady. Gauging the time necessary to educate the unclass-conscious worker up to the point of our party's position, an immediate response to our call can not be expected there and also would be dangerous.

"The I. W. W. in Schenectady is healthy and tremendously enthusiastic as evidenced when the first conflict

including track of all kinds—306,990 miles.

Number of railway corporations—2,167.

Number of roads in the hands of receivers—26.

The reported number of persons on the pay rolls of the railways in the United States June 30, 1905, was 1,382,106—an average of 637 employes per 100 miles of line.

GOOD WORK DONE

BY KATZ AND BROOKS IN WESTERN NEW YORK CITIES.

Meetings Held in Owego, Waverly, Elmira, Corning and Hornell—Subscriptions To Party Press Rolled Up—Revolutionary Element Growing Among Socialist Partysites—Working Class Conditions.

Hornell, N. Y., September 30.—My last report was dated September 15. Since then Samuel L. Brooks, organizer of Section Broome County, has accompanied me. We left Binghamton September 16, and held meetings at Owego, Waverly, Elmira, Corning and Hornell, the Maple City, where we are now.

It is an established fact that the best weapon of a working class organization is its press. The work of the agitator may enthrall many for a while, but to leave a lasting impression and to draw the members of the working class nearer to the Socialist Labor Party, we must reach them every week through the party press. There is no better way of measuring actual results accomplished than by the number of subscribers to the party press secured.

While securing signers to the Socialist Labor Party petition lists, thereby coming in contact with very large numbers of workingmen, I found that the revolutionary spark is among them; to get them to read the real working class paper, The People, is what must be done. S. L. Brooks and I concentrated, therefore, our efforts upon the securing of subscribers to the Weekly People, with satisfactory results. We secured, in the two weeks past, eighty new readers in Elmira, forty for the Weekly People and one for the German party organ; in Owego, the home of Mrs. T. C. Platt, ten; the rest at Binghamton, Corning and Hornell.

We did not secure all the subs at meetings; about half were gathered in the shops, foundries, and the railroad yards. The greatest obstacle in getting subs is the fact that only a small percentage of the wage workers have the required cash in their pockets.

At the plant of the Owego Bridge Company, only one man had the money and he subscribed. The others enjoyed so much "prosperity" that there was not the price of a half-yearly subscription among them all put together. (This is no joke). The wages received by these men for the hardest kind of labor is from twelve to fourteen cents per hour.

In Elmira we secured fourteen subs at one meeting; and last night, here in Hornell, ten. Many more were willing to take the paper, but told us that they, being railroad men, they get paid only once a month, and quarters are as scarce among them as hen's-teeth, three days after pay day. Others again have the money, but have it at home. In such cases we take their address and pay them a visit. So it happens that after calling at their homes we must, after having convinced the husband or son, also convince the wife or mother, which is not always an easy job.

In one case at Elmira, a bright young Italian-American silk worker told us

Adopted by the club.

to call at his home, that he would tell his mother to pay us the money, if he should not be home. We called; his mother wanted to know if we would give prizes with the paper. When we told her no, she closed her pocketbook and wanted to close the door, when the younger brother, who was at home, reminded his mother that the elder brother, who was evidently the breadwinner of the family, wanted the subscription to be paid without fail. She thereupon parted with the money.

Binghamton has 50,000 population, Elmira nearly 40,000; both cities have many industries and pure and simple unions galore, but the Socialist party has no locals there, at least we could not discover any. The first Socialist party local we encountered was at Corning, Steuben County, and here in Hornell. The working class element among them are willing to inform themselves and treat us as comrades. The revolutionary element is growing among the Socialist partysites.

Brooks and I shall go from here to Wellsville, Olean, Salamanca, Jamestown, then to Dunkirk; and make the gathering of subscribers to the press of the Socialist Labor Party the gauge wherewith to measure results.

Rudolph Katz, State Organizer, Socialist Labor Party, New York.

IN NEW JERSEY.

State Organizer Bernine Reports On His Work.

Trenton, N. J., October 1.—After a week spent in the gathering of signatures, a hard task on account of the extreme heat, I opened the campaign in New Brunswick, N. J.

Two meetings were held, at which thirty books were sold. Met with the Hungarian Federation which body is anxious to affiliate directly with the Socialist Labor Party. I secured the services of four Hungarians who will distribute literature at the factory gates during the fall months. New Brunswick boasts three women to one man.

The comrades there are having a hard time of it, being called "snakes," and "devils" by the church people who are contributing their pennies toward building two new churches.

I want to call particular attention to Joe Wallace, a young Hungarian lad not quite twenty-one years old, who is teaching himself to read, using S. L. P. books for the purpose. This lad should be cared for by the S. L. P. by being placed in a position where he can come in direct contact with intelligent members. He is a coming militant of the first order.

I reached Trenton Thursday afternoon, September 27. About 7:30 p. m. I picked up a box and carried it across the street. Several valiant toughs threatened to kick the stuffing out of me. I felt blue, but I climbed on the box and soon there was a crowd who looked at me as if they thought I was astray from a menagerie. I sold one book and I still felt blue.

The next day I hunted up Comrade Johnson, lately from New York, held another meeting that night, sold two books. Very much discouraged, Saturday night held a meeting in the outskirts, gave two books away. Felt worse.

Comrade Johnson and I went to Front and Broadway, opened up at 9 p. m., held a good crowd, sold eleven books. Felt better.

Sunday afternoon addressed the Italian Federation on the proper form of organization. This organization is discussing the advisability of joining the American movement. The convention which meets soon will decide the matter and from present indication the S. L. P. will be favored.

After hearing the talk to the Italians several Socialist party members present urged me to remain until Friday, so as to talk to the S. P. local here. At this time I cannot say anything as to unity. The Socialist sentiment seems to be strong here, but needs to go through the clarifying process.

Theo. Bernine, State Organizer for New Jersey.

RHODE ISLAND ATTENTION!

Comrades who have nomination papers are urgently requested to observe that it is necessary to secure all signatures promptly before the 8th inst. On that day all papers should be brought to meeting room, 81 Dyer street, Room 8.

Henry O'Neill, Organizer, Section Providence.

SOUTHERN PEONAGE

NEGRO WORKMEN MURDERED BY WHOLESALE IN RAILROAD CAMPS.

Held in Inforced Servitude Death is the Penalty if They Attempt to Escape—Seven "Prominent" Men to be Tried in Tennessee.

The following account of the government investigation of Tennessee peonage cases, which appeared in the Sunday issue of the Philadelphia North American of Sunday, Sept. 23 reveals one of the reasons why it becomes "necessary" to lynch negroes. "Necessity" for a lynching arises when the negro workmen become refractory under the most brutal of exploitation. It is then that he becomes a danger to the nation and the family and "deserves" death.

(Special to the North American.)

Knoxville, Tenn., September 22.—Inspector Thomas, who had recently completed an investigation of peonage in North Carolina, was assigned to investigate conditions prevailing in railroad construction camps located in Eastern Tennessee, particularly those against which complaints had been lodged, located in Blount county, some fifty miles from this city.

In the heart of the mountains, a thousand or more negroes divided into some half a dozen camps run by contractors under W. J. Oliver, a millionaire contractor, are building the Bushnell, N. C., extension of the Southern Railway. Nearly all these camps are on the Little Tennessee river, which is little more than a mountain torrent at the furthest camp, known as Oliver Camp No. 5.

Prominent Men Accused.

Conditions, he says, were terrible. He declares that they are ten times worse than those he unearthed in North Carolina. Hundreds of ignorant negroes, lured to that section by the rosy statements of labor agents, were found in a state of slavery that almost belies credibility. A negro's life appeared to have less value than a mule's.

The seven defendants, for whom the deputies of United States Marshal W. A. Dunlap have been looking, are well-known men and well connected. They are Robert B. Oliver, James Condon, James Holland, Martin Condon, Carl Burger, G. S. Nighbert and Gordon Harrison.

Robert B. Oliver is a brother of the millionaire contractor, W. J. Oliver, and is associated with him in the contracting business. The two Condons are relatives of Martin Condon, millionaire snuff manufacturer of New York. Carl Burger is a well-known young man of Maryville, the county seat of Blount county, scene of the alleged outrages. Nighbert, Harrison and Holland held positions of importance and responsibility in the camps.

Indictments contain twenty-five counts and more than one victim of peonage, in some instances women, are mentioned in each count.

Murder by Wholesale.

The cold charges in the indictment do not give an idea of the terrors and horrors of the peonage situation in Blount county. The stories related by 100 witnesses, who gave their evidence before the Grand Jury; the stories told by the white natives, including fishermen, and as related pictures the conditions.

Becoming dissatisfied within a few days after their arrival, many of the workers hoped to leave, but found, to their horror, that they could not. An armed guard and dead line just without the camp kept them.

The guard was maintained day and night, and no less than fourteen dead bodies of negroes testify to its efficacy. These bodies have been recovered from the waters of the Little Tennessee river; others, sunken and weighted securely, may never be recovered.

The peonage cases come up for trial at the special session of the Federal court, which will be called, it is said, at an early date.

CRIPPLE CREEK, ATTENTION!

All Socialists and other workingmen of Cripple Creek, Colo. are most cordially invited to attend a public meeting to be held Sunday, October 17, 1906. The place and hour of the meeting will be fully advertised as soon as determined upon. Watch for announcements. A member of the Socialist Labor Party will lecture on Socialism.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

From the Frontier to the Factory; Its Social and Political Effects.

WRITTEN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JUSTUS EBERT,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(This essay will be published serially in this and subsequent issues.)

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER II.

THE MODERN MACHINE INDUSTRY AND FACTORY SYSTEM.

The inauguration of the modern machine industry and factory system, occurred in the decade 1790-1800. Its foundations were laid amid momentous events. Inspired by the British Board of Trade, and, acting under the direction of the comprehensive, bold and energetic, first lord of trade, Charles Townshend, Great Britain had, in 1765, made plain that the spirit of colonial administration was to make the colonies, in the expressive language of the historian Palfrey, "an auxiliary to British trade." Then were fanned into flame the long smoldering fires of revolution. The colonies, full of ideals of independence, religious, social, political and industrial, and living amid boundless opportunities for their realization, had long been dimly conscious of their status as a field of exploitation. Beginning with the Navigation act of 1660, restricting colonial exports and imports to Great Britain, the English Parliament had passed, by the year 1763, no less than twenty-nine separate acts, tending to weave the cords of English embryonic capitalism tightly about the still feeble beginnings of American capitalism; strangling the latter in their very inception. The colonies were prohibited from engaging in manufacture, coining their own money, selling land to other than British subjects, cutting down pine trees under any pretense, engaging in banking, conducting foreign and intercolonial commerce in any other than English vessels, and from engaging in any pursuit, aside from agriculture, in conflict with English interests. As the American historical writer, George W. Greene (in his "Historical View of the American Revolution") well puts it: "Thus the relation of England to her colonies, which might have been a relation of mutual good offices, became, on her part a mere business relation; founded on the principle of capital and labor and conducted with a single eye to her own interests. They formed for her a market of consumption and supply, consuming large quantities of her manufactures, and supplying her, at the lowest rates, with many objects that she required for her own consumption. What she sent out as raw material, she returned prepared for use. Her ship owners grew rich as they carried the sure freight to and fro. Her manufacturers gave free play to their spirit of enterprise, for their market was secured to them by a rigorous monopoly. She had the exclusive right of buying, and therefore bought upon her own terms; the exclusive right of selling, and therefore set her own price. If with all these restrictions and obstacles the colonies still continued to grow in wealth and strength, it was because in a new country where land was cheap, the spirit of industry could not be crushed from a distance of three thousand miles by the spirit of monopoly."

"The spirit of industry," here referred to, manifested itself in "illegal" ways—ways that expressed the yearning for independence and the smoldering discontent burning within the colonies—ways that hastened the development of acute conflict and created the revolution. The Maine lumbermen, for instance, forced by the needs of the ship industry and shipping of New England, to whom the pines were essential, resolutely disregarded the prohibition against the cutting down of the trees, and carried on a running fight with the royal surveyors. The merchants and ship-owners, aided and abetted the lumbermen, as they did smugglers. Lawyers and physicians enriched the wardrobes of themselves, wives and daughters, with material that was liable to confiscation; farmers and handicraftsmen daily placed on their tables articles that only could be placed there in violation of the law; even the rigid clergy were among the generations of law-breakers developed by the restrictive acts of Great Britain's growing capitalism.

THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

It was only when the English parliament began to hamper and

curtail internal production and commerce that the colonies began to move toward a realization of their dream of independence, for which their inhabitants had left the Old World and migrated hither. As Greene well (and naively) puts it: "When a hatter was forbidden to take more than two apprentices at a time, or any apprentice for less than seven years,—when he was encouraged to buy slaves, and forbidden to use them in the only way he could make his purchase profitable,—he felt aggrieved, deeply aggrieved. But when he was forbidden to send his hats to an adjacent colony that was ready to pay him a fair price for them, and to which he could send them without inconvenience or risks, and get something in return that he wanted very much, he felt that the legislator who made these laws for him had made them in wanton defiance of his interests and his rights." Woolen manufacturers were subjected to similar restraints; and iron could be taken from the mine only on condition that it be manipulated into value by English hands.

It was under these repressive circumstances that the spirit of American defiance and independence rapidly grew. It acquired volume and force, as the colonists, led by the land-owners, shippers, merchants, financiers, handicraftsmen and lawyers, developed successively the ideas of union, congress, non-importation and separation; the first two of which evolved out of the defensive alliance made necessary by the French and Indian wars, which were primarily British trade wars, as Franklin showed; the second of which became weapons of offense and defense as the oppression of Great Britain increased.

In order to put an end to the practical defiance of its arbitrary decrees and crush out the growing revolt against its authority—in a word, enforce the policy of economic exploitation in the interests of its embryonic capitalist class—Great Britain was compelled to resort to political coercion. She sought to suppress colonial government, which, inspired by the ideals of independence, and dominated by the land owners, ship owners, merchants, financiers, handicraftsmen and lawyers, had become the center of defiance and revolution. She sent tyrannical governors to preside over the colonial assemblies, veto their acts of legislation, and, with the aid of troops, disperse them when hostile and unyielding, they refused to enforce His Majesty's decrees as proclaimed by themselves. When the colonial assemblies, going over the heads of the colonial governors, sent commissions and petitions urging and demanding relief and redress from both parliament and king, increased usurpation and oppression was the answer. The result was to transfer the scene of the struggle from the Parliament to the battlefield. The American Revolution followed. Independence was declared and won, and the nation founded—the united colonies became the United States of America.

THE FRUITS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The dominant classes—the land owners, slave-holders, merchants, shippers, financiers, and embryo capitalists generally—were now enabled to carry on their various branches of exploitation under a government that favored development instead of extinction. They had full sway, for, despite the opposition of the ideal elements and the idealistic rallying cries of the revolution—viz: "no taxation without representation"; "government exists only by the consent of the governed," "all men are created free and equal"—there was no representation for the landless, the propertyless, the unprivileged and the chattel slaves. Though all the taxes were paid out of the surplus value expropriated from them by the dominant class, they were governed regardless of their consent; nay they were often reduced to submission whenever the interests of their overlords demanded. Freedom and equality could not and did not exist, where less than one-fourth of the population were so situated that they could meet the high property requirements, vote, and be heard in the councils of the nation. Franklin, Jefferson, and other noble men, representatives of the ideal element, fought the retention of slavery and a suffrage based on property restrictions; but in vain. Happily, the wisdom and loftiness of their course was soon vindicated by subsequent events: the sturdy democracy of the west early forced the extension of the suffrage, regardless of property qualifications; while the great Civil War abolished chattel slavery. These two great factors rectified the mistakes of the majority in the constitutional convention; and made the nation what its most advanced founders intended it should be—a land of political equality and independence.

A WONDERFUL DECADE!

The constitution of the nation was hardly adopted, and the first presidential cabinet scarcely formed, when, in 1791, that far-seeing genius and patron saint of American capitalism, Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the Treasury, delivered his famous report on manufactures, with its policy of government aid and protection to capitalist interests. This policy was not altogether new. Of French and English origin, it was foreshadowed as early as 1780 in the commercial argument against separation delivered by the loyalist governor of Pennsylvania, Joseph Galloway. As a contrast to the policy pursued by Great Britain in her repression of the colonies, quoted above from the American historical writer, Greene, this argument is both instructive and illuminating. Said Galloway in part:

"When America shall have a separate and distinct interest of her own to pursue, her views will be enlarged, her policy will be exerted to her own benefit, and her interest, instead of being united with, will become not only different from, but opposite to, that of Great Britain. She will readily perceive that manufactures are the great foundation of commerce, that commerce is the great means of acquiring wealth, and that wealth is necessary to her own safety. With these interesting prospects before her, it is impossible to conceive that she will not exert her capacity to promote manufactures and commerce. Laws will be made granting bounties to encourage it, and duties will be laid to discourage or prohibit foreign importations. By these measures her manufactures will increase, her commerce will be extended, and, feeling the benefits of them as they rise, her industry will be exerted until she shall not only supply her own wants, but those of Great Britain itself with all the manufactures made with her own materials." How prophetic!

Born of the opposing interests of the capitalists of England and the United States—such was the inspiration of Hamilton!

Hamilton's report showed that, despite British repression and the hardships of the Revolutionary war, several important branches of manufacture had grown up and flourished. Among these leather, iron, wool, flax, paper, hats, carriages, etc., are enumerated. (By manufactures, handicrafts undoubtedly are meant, for manufactures in the modern sense did not then exist.)

Two years after the delivery of this report, in 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, and Samuel Slater erected the first cotton spinning mill at Pawtucket, R. I., "a wood built structure, two stories in height." In 1796, in New York city, John Fitch constructed and experimented with the first steam propeller. In the year following, Asa Whitmore of Massachusetts, invented a machine for carding wool, which the eloquent John Randolph of Roanoke declared "operated as though it possessed a soul." From a state oppressed to a state-aided embryo—from handicraft united mainly with agriculture to industry based on machinery operating as though "it possessed a soul"—such was the revolution that caused the decade 1790-1800 to be an epoch-making one in the industrial evolution of the country.

Successing decades carried this revolution still further, with increasing momentum. Hamilton's plans, though greatly frustrated by his opponents, took root and were carried to greater success during the administration of his successor, Gallatin. The cotton industry, the first great industry called into creation by the political and mechanical revolution, underwent great improvements. Whitney's invention ginned the cotton; the machinery of Slater's mill spun it into yarn; from whence it went to spinners who wove it into cloth on hand looms. In 1812, Francis C. Lowell and his brother-in-law Patrick S. Jackson, aided by a practical mechanic, Paul Moody, erected at Lowell, Mass., a mill in which were combined all the operations necessary for converting the raw cotton into the finished product. Had Randolph seen the machines in this mill he surely must have thought that they operated as though they possessed a variety of souls.

EFFECTS OF NEW INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM ON OLD.

The effects of this transformation were immense; and widely felt. The results achieved by the cotton industry, which is the most typical example of the change, illustrates this. In 1791, it was computed by Hamilton that of all the clothing of the inhabitants of the country, four-fifths were made by themselves, and that great quantities of coarse cloth for bedding were made in households. In 1830, forty years after the delivery of Hamilton's report, and the epoch-making decade of 1790-1800, the capital employed in cotton manufacture, amounted to the then enormous sum of \$40,614,984. There were 795 mills working 1,246,503 spindles and 33,506 looms. They produced 230,461,000 yards of cloth that weighed 59,604,926 pounds, and were valued at \$26,000,000. These mills employed 117,622 persons, mainly women and children, whose wages amounted to \$10,294,044, or an

average of a little over \$62 a year. Stebbin's "Eighty Years' Progress of the United States," commenting on the figures relating to the textile output quoted above, says frankly: "It is obvious that this large and sudden production of cloth could have found vent only by supplanting the work of families and hand looms, and, of course, by pressing hard upon the spinners of yarn." Thus, not only is the damage to domestic industry admitted, but the pressure upon the spinners of yarn, is taken as a matter "of course."

These figures and the commentary made upon them, however striking they may be, but faintly convey to the mind the full extent of the destructive effects of the modern machine industry and factory system upon domestic industry associated with agriculture, in the North Atlantic states. In order to realize this, the very vivid picture of them drawn from nature by Horace Greely, in Chapter VI, P. 49 of his "Recollections of A Busy Life," must be contemplated. Here it is:

"All in vain. The times were what were termed 'hard,'—that is, almost every one owed and scarcely any one could pay. The rapid stride of British manufactures, impelled by the steam engine, spinning jenny and power loom, had utterly undermined the household fabrications whereof Londonderry was a prominent focus; my mother still carded her wool and flax, spun her yarn and wove her woollen, linen and tow cloth; but they found no market at living prices; our hops sold for little more than the cost of bagging; and, in short, we were bankrupt. . . . In fact, I do not know how much property would have paid \$1,000 in New Hampshire in 1820, when almost everyone was hopelessly involved, every third farm was in the sheriff's hands, and every poor man leaving for 'the West,' who could raise the money requisite for getting away. Everything was cheap, dog cheap,—British goods especially so; yet the comparatively rich were embarrassed and the poor were often compulsorily idle and on the brink of famine. I have not been much of a Free Trader since."

BASIC CAUSE OF FARMERS' BANKRUPTCY.

There is certainly a striking presentation of the havoc wrought by the modern machine industry and factory system on domestic industry allied with agriculture. Greely erred though, in attributing this condition of affairs exclusively to British manufactures. Cotton was a protected industry; yet, as we have seen, precisely the same condition of affairs existed among cotton as existed among woolen spinners. Farther, statistics show that in the year 1820, the year of which Greely wrote so vividly, the manufacture of woollens, while not enjoying the same degree of protection as the manufacture of cotton, had, nevertheless, already attained considerable proportions. According to these statistics, in 1810 it was estimated that woollens to the value of \$25,608,788, were made in this country, mostly in families; while in 1820 the value of woollens made in factories exclusively was \$4,413,068. This is more than one-sixth of the value of the family products of a decade ago. In quantity, owing to the cheaper cost of production of machine-made commodities, it was most assuredly another sixth as large. This immense addition to the output of the woolen products of families would alone have seriously affected the prices obtained by the latter; the importations from Great Britain only served to accentuate an already bad condition. In fact, this immense addition could not fail to affect only the "living prices" Greely's mother was accustomed to receiving for her flax and woollens, but the price of all the farm products which depended for their strength on the returns of home industry, as well. A large supply of commodities is an indication that less social labor is necessary to their production than was formerly the case; while a small supply is an indication that increased social labor is required. The mechanical ingenuity of the modern machine industry, combined with the greater efficiency of the division of labor carried on under the factory system, makes possible a vast reproduction of commodities at less socially necessary labor than under home industry united with agriculture. The result is a serious fall in the exchange values and prices of the commodities produced by home industry, together with those of the farm products dependent upon them. This is why it was that, in Greely times, the woolen and cotton mills were enabled to supplant home industry; "times were what were termed 'hard';" "everything was cheap, dog cheap"; farm values depreciated, and the farmers were bankrupt, compelling them, if possible, to migrate to "the West"; or drift to the cities in search of an occupation and employment, as did Greely himself, when the required means for migration westward were not available. It was the triumph of the great modern machine industry and factory system over small individual domestic production; the triumph of land and machinery owned by capitalists and operated by wage labor, over the land and machinery owned and operated by the producers themselves.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

I. W. W. CONVENTION

CONTINUES ITS GOOD WORK IN BEHALF OF CORRECT ORGANIZATION.

Sixth Day's Session.

Chicago, September 22.—The obstructionists are keeping up their tactics of delay only to go down in defeat time after time. After a long debate the protest against MacKinnon of Housemiths Local 370 of New York, registered by Building Trades Local 95, was withdrawn to avoid further delay, and MacKinnon was seated with full vote. Gilchrist of Mixed Local 215, Pittsburg, and Moore of Printers' Local 305, Chicago, their motions not prevailing, withdrew.

The convention arose from sitting as committee of the whole and the report was adopted after a severe parliamentary duel. To avoid any unnecessary delay at a critical time, Delegate De Leon moved that the Chairman appoint, with the consent of the house, committees on: rules, legislation, resolutions, and statutes of transportation department locals. The legislation committee was stricken out by amendment, and the others were still under consideration when the convention adjourned. Those trying to block the work of the convention tried to have adjournment made over to Monday, but after a hard fight the wage slave delegates defeated the attempt, and the convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

The New York Capmakers' Local sent message of fraternal greeting.

Chicago, Ill., September 22.—Defeat

after defeat to-day (Saturday) followed the attempts of the reactionary element to nullify and delay the purposes of the convention. The reactionaries in pursuance of their futile plot to conquer the convention by wearing out the delegates, consumed four hours of the convention's time in talking all around and about but nowhere touching, the question of the seating of Daniel MacKinnon, the delegate of House and Bridge Constructors' Union 370 of New York, who was protested by Building Trades Local 95 of that city. Delegate Augustine of 95, who made the protest for his local, to block the game of the reaction, withdrew his protest, after violent efforts by the opposition to keep it still before the house, but on which the earnest delegates finally beat them out. On the withdrawal of the protest, MacKinnon was finally seated with his full vote of four.

The protest against Local 370 was registered by Augustine on the grounds that it was not a true industrial union but a craft union; that its charter was issued over the head of the New York Council, and in violation of an agreement between same and the G. E. B.; and that the Local was chartered too late to be eligible to representation in this convention. French, Fischer and Moskowitz supported the protest.

Secretary Trautmann and President Sherman stated that the charter had been granted for the purpose of bring-

ing the industrial question involved before the convention in a test case. Then the obstructionists took the floor and began their usual tactics, up till noon.

The afternoon session was begun by the chair ruling out of order a motion by Wm. R. Fox, that the protest be withdrawn. The chair was appealed from, but his decision was sustained. It was at this time that David Gilchrist of Pittsburg, and Moore of a Chicago printers' local withdrew.

Directly subsequent to the seating of MacKinnon, De Leon moved that the committee of the whole rise and report to the convention. McMullen, Hendricks and other anti-revolutionists now made the effort to keep the convention tied up in committee of the whole a little longer, but after a severe parliamentary duel were defeated, and the committee of the whole rose from its four day session.

Assistant Secretary Edwards read the report of the committee, and De Leon moved to concur in the report. The attempt to create further delay by moving to divide the recommendations of the committee of the whole was defeated by a motion by Bert Rugg of Cleveland to table.

On motion by Markley the previous question was put, to the great discomfiture of those who wanted to obstruct by further debate.

The original motion of De Leon, to concur in the report of the committee of the whole was then carried by the vote of 375 to 243, the usual cheers following the vote of St. John and Ryan, who continue with Hesselwood. St. John's alternate, to stand with the revolutionists. St. John and Ryan cast 109 votes each.

It being after five, De Leon, to save time and avoid if possible a Sunday session, moved that the chairman appoint the following committees, which could then be occupied over Sunday with their work:

1. A committee of three on Rules.
2. A committee of five, appointed with the consent of the house, on Constitution.
3. A committee of five on Resolutions, also appointed by the consent of the house.
4. A special committee to look into the status of the Transportation Department locals.

After heated debate, the clause of the motion referring to committee on Constitution was stricken out, leaving the other three.

An attempt made at this juncture to adjourn the convention till Monday and thus lose a whole day with the important committees still unformed after a full week's session, was defeated after a hard struggle and at seven o'clock at night the delegates decided to meet again at nine Sunday morning.

Seventh Day's Session.

Chicago, Ill., September 23.—The most important event of to-day, Sunday, in the I. W. W. convention was the unanimous decision to have a stenographic report of the rest of the convention. The reaction, of course, made another attempt to prevent a stenographic report which would hold them up to the working class for the traitors they are, but the attempt was puny, and fell flat of itself. The bus-a-bou of enormous expense, some \$2,000 or \$3,000 which was held up to the delegates as the reason for not having the

report, was neatly punctured by Albert Ryan, the revolutionary miner, De Leon, and Edwards, editor of the Industrial Worker, the last two of whom spoke from practical experience. C. H. Duncan of Washington made the motion for the report, and prolonged applause from both floor and galleries followed the announcement of the unanimous vote in its favor.

The next most important event was the election by the house of the committee on Constitution, when barrier after barrier thrown by the obstructionists in the way of the convention getting its committees formed, had been swept aside by the combined weight of the revolutionists. The committee, which was elected unanimously, consists so far of six: Daniel De Leon, of New York; John J. Kinneally, railroad worker, of New York; Vincent St. John, miner; Malchele, metal worker of Schenectady; MacKinnon, house-smith, of New York; and E. J. Foote, baker, of Wichita, Kans. A seventh member, one of the musicians' delegation will be placed on the committee when the musicians, who were to-day seated, have their vote determined and become full-fledged delegates. As the committee finally will stand, it will be fully representative of all views prevalent in the convention, political as well as economic.

On the convening of the morning session, De Leon moved to proceed with the appointment of the committees, as provided for in his motion of the evening before, as amended, to strike out the Constitution committee. The motion was carried by unanimous consent.

Thereupon, President Sherman, with the consent of the house, appointed the

following committees:

On Rules—P. R. McDonald, delegate of the Mining Department, George Abbot, and F. W. Kleese, a thorough-going revolutionist from Oregon.
On Resolutions—Albert Ryan, miner, Max Hendricks, William Keough, engineer, Paul Augustine, electrician, and Albert Lingenfelter, cigarmaker.
Special Committee on Status of Transportation Department Locals. W. M. Fox, of Cincinnati; Wade Parks, miner, and C. H. Duncan, of Washington.

Hahnenemann, the Volkszeitung's reporter here, who tried to bulldoze Secretary Edwards into falsifying the signatures on the telegram sent to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and who sent in a false report to his paper on the subject, had been placed third on the committee on Rules, but by vote of the house he was removed.

The parliamentary duel which occurred between the reaction and the revolutionists on the matter of electing the committee on Constitution, was of absorbing interest, and showed that the progressive element had decided to hold their adversaries down to business, and finish up the work of the convention. Dilatory motions were tabled, the previous question relentlessly called for, strict points of order raised, and it did not take the obstructionists long to realize that their game was about played out. Throughout the day until adjournment, they were held well to time and to the subject under consideration.

A delegate from Montreal, Canada, W. T. Leach, was seated, as was also Stone, a cigarmaker from Chicago. Leach's local was not strictly in good

(Continued on Page 6.)

FLASH-LIGHTS

of the AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

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SOCIALIST UNITY

LETTER OF WILLIAM GLANZ, ONE OF THE NEW JERSEY S. P. CONFEREES, ON THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—In the "Socialist Review," official organ of the Socialist party of New Jersey, issue of September 1, 1906, there is a news item that shows which way the revolutionary element in the Socialist party is being blown by the storm now raging within that organization. The storm is the result of the little revolutionary manifesto that was issued by the late New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference.

Here is the news item:

"William Glanz has resigned from Local Passaic County. His reasons will probably be explained in 'The People.' Every comrade should keep his eyes open. P. H."

On July 30th a communication was dropped into a local letter box. The following is a copy of the communication:

"Paterson, N. J., July 30th, 1906. To the Members of Branch No. 2, Local Passaic County, Socialist Party of New Jersey, Wilber De Mott, Secretary.

"Comrades:—I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Socialist party, the same to take effect immediately.

"My reasons for resigning will be forwarded to the Daily People for publication.

"Yours for Unity of the Revolutionary Socialists,

"William Glanz."

There are several reasons why I did not wish to be too hasty in explaining my reasons for resigning from the Socialist party. I preferred to wait until the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party published the result of the referendum vote on the subject of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference. Now that both parties have made public the result of the referendum I feel at liberty to speak. At the International Socialist Congress held at Amsterdam in 1904, the following resolution on Socialist unity was adopted:

"That in order that the working class may develop its full strength in its struggle against capitalism, it is necessary that there should be but one Socialist party in each country. For these reasons it is the imperative duty of all comrades and all Socialist organizations to strive to the utmost of their power to bring about this unity of the party."

The delegates of the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party voted in favor of the unity resolution.

Acting in accordance with the spirit of the Amsterdam resolution, the State convention of the Socialist party of New Jersey, met in Newark, on May 30th, 1905, and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this convention do elect delegates as a committee to meet a like number of delegates from the Socialist Labor Party, to confer on the best means of uniting all the workers in one vast army of progress."

The resolution was referred by the State Committee, to a general vote of the party. What was the result? The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

I was elected a delegate to the Unity Conference. I did not seek the position of peace-maker. I would have willingly declined the nomination, but did not wish to give the impression that I was afraid to meet the representatives of the Socialist Labor Party. There were a number of other delegates nominated, among them Henry R. Kearns, Geo. H. Goshel, Harry Carless, Chas. Ufert and the present business manager of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, Freddie Kraft. These representatives of the Socialist party did not have moral courage enough to stand up and meet the representatives of the Socialist Labor Party. They declined the nomination. They did not want unity.

At the meetings of the Unity Conference, I served the Socialist party to the best of my ability. I believed then, that the members of the party who voted to endorse the action of the State convention, were honest, when they expressed their desire to unite "all of the working class." I believed that the members of the Socialist Labor Party were members of the working class and should be considered as such. I may have been mistaken. Why? Because the representatives of the Socialist party of New Jersey, met in State convention on May 30th, 1905, and decided not to unite with that part of the working class that is enrolled under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party. They repudiated the teachings of Karl Marx who said: "Workersmen of all

countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain!"

The Socialist Labor Party endorsed the manifesto of the Unity Conference. The Socialist party repudiated the work of the Unity Conference—the child of its own creation. In other words the Socialist Labor Party has placed itself on record as favoring such action as will tend to unite "all the workers in one vast army of progress," while, on the other hand, the Socialist party has placed itself on record as being opposed to any action that would tend to unite all the workers on a revolutionary Socialist program.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS OPPOSED TO UNITY OF THE WORKING CLASS. THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY DESIRES UNITY OF THE WORKING CLASS. THE SOCIALIST PARTY DEMANDS THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. I AM OPPOSED TO THE DEMAND FOR THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

I ENDORSE THE ACTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IN REFUSING TO SURRENDER TO COMPROMISE THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. I HONOR THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY FOR THE STAND IT HAS TAKEN ON THE UNITY PROPOSITIONS. IT PLACED THE SOCIALIST PARTY UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION.

I want to say right here that I admire the stand taken by the Socialist Labor Party delegates in the Unity Conference, because I know the causes that led to the present deplorable condition of the Socialist movement in this country.

Five years ago I resigned from the Socialist Labor Party and became a member of the Socialist party. At that time I believed that the Socialist Labor Party was a party of obstructionists and opposed to unity. I now realize my mistake. What I could not understand in those days I can clearly see to-day.

To-day I realize that the "broad tactics" resorted to by the Socialist party is responsible for the present division in the Socialist movement. To-day I can see the rank and file of the Socialist party being gradually and systematically led into one of the many whirlpools of capitalism—the American Federation of Labor.

The Socialist party delegates were forced to admit that the attitude of their party toward the trade union movement, and the Socialist press, is the bone of contention, the rock upon which the Socialist Labor Party split. There was not a delegate in the Conference who could refute the arguments of the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist party delegates had to dig their way through the mountain of slander that was strewn in their path by the "intellectuals" and other enemies of unity, who had recently found shelter in the Socialist party.

All revolutionary Socialists realize that if unity is to be an accomplished fact, the foundation of the movement must rest upon a revolutionary program. The movement must rest upon blocks of granite and not in shifting sand.

The Conference declared that for the Socialist movement to favor the American Federation of Labor form of organization is to bluntly deny the existence of a class struggle, and the aims and objects of the Socialist movement.

The A. F. of L., by its own declarations and acts has shown conclusively that it accepts wage slavery as a finality and an ideal form of society. It holds that there is an identity of interests between the employer and the laborer. It is founded on two principles, trade autonomy, based upon special and skilled labor; and the "mutual interests of capital and labor." These principles produce a divided, warring, working class. They also tend to bring about a stoppage of working class activities on both the economic and political fields, this in its turn acts as a bulwark for the perpetuation of capitalism.

On the other hand, the Industrial Workers of the World is founded on directly opposite principles. It is opposed to craft unions and trade autonomy. It believes in industrial unionism, based on the close-dove-tailing of all the trades or branches of industry. It declares that the employees and the employers have nothing in common. It aims to organize the working class, so that it can, when the proper time comes, take and hold that which its labor produces.

To the Socialist who understands the

fundamental principles of Socialism, as well as the principles and history of the trade union movement in this country, there should be no difficulty in deciding the question as to which of the two is a bona-fide labor organization. The Conference declared that the A. F. of L. is an obstacle to working class emancipation. On the other hand, it recognized the usefulness of the I. W. W. as a means to promote the Socialist movement.

What was the reply of the S. P. to the Conference committee when it made its report to the State convention? The convention received the report, then, all the anti-unionists, evasive lawyers, and commercial labor lieutenants of the A. F. of L., proceeded to introduce resolutions and to adopt tactics with the avowed intention of killing the report in convention, and thus prevent it going to a referendum vote of the party. By these contemptible means they thought they could crush out all desire for unity with the S. L. P. By that act they proved that their appeal for unity of the working class is a barefaced fraud and a falsehood.

Right here I may say without fear of contradiction, that the S. P. is a monumental contradiction of the principles of Socialism. It claims to be neutral toward the economic organizations of the present day—the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W., notwithstanding the fact that the great majority of its speakers and writers openly attacks the I. W. W. at every opportunity.

The trade union resolution adopted by the national convention of the S. P. in 1904, contains the following paragraphs:

"In accordance with the decisions of the International Socialist Congresses in Brussels, Zurich and London, this convention reaffirms the declarations that the Trade and Labor unions are a necessity in the struggle to aid in emancipating the working class, and we consider it the duty of all wage workers to affiliate with this movement."

What movement? Did the convention consider it the duty of all wage workers to affiliate with the industrial union movement?

Let us take another look at the work accomplished by the same convention, with the assistance of Max Hayes, Frank Sieverman, George A. Hoehn, James F. Carey and Ben Hanford.

Delegate Ott, of Wyoming, a member of the American Labor Union, introduced a resolution calling upon the working class to join such industrial unions on economic lines as will band the workers together in a common bond of solidarity. The Ott resolution was defeated. The resolution fathered by Max Hayes & Co., was endorsed by the convention. By that act the whole S. P. membership was placed on record as being opposed to the American Labor Union and the principles of industrial unionism. The Hayes & Co. resolution is a practical endorsement of the A. F. of L. form of organization.

I am opposed to the Socialist party's trade union policy. I am an active member in the I. W. W. and consequently I must oppose its opposite, the A. F. of L. I believe in the principle of industrial unionism, therefore it must be self-evident that I cannot consistently stand in a neutral position between the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L.

On the question of industrial unionism the Socialist Labor Party stands as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar. On the other hand, the Socialist party is divided into four factions or groups. First, those who believe in the A. F. of L.; second, those who are members or sympathizers of the I. W. W.; third, those who are opposed to all trade unions, and fourthly, those who hold that the economic organization is not necessary in order to overthrow capitalism.

The Socialist Labor Party seeks to organize the working class on the economic as well as on the political field. The A. F. of L. seeks to keep the working class divided on the political field. The A. F. of L. cry of "No politics in the Union" is echoed by the Socialist party cry of "No industrial unionism or I. W. W. in the party."

Since the Unity Conference completed its work, I have persistently advocated united action on the part of the revolutionary forces of Socialism.

I am heartily in favor of the Socialist movement owning and controlling its press.

I am opposed to State autonomy and all that it implies.

Holding these views, it seems to me as though there was no other course for me to take, but to tender my resignation as a member of the Socialist party, and then line up with a truly revolutionary Socialist Party—the Socialist Labor Party—on election day.

William Glanz.

Paterson, N. J., September 17, 1906.

AS TO THE SITUATION IN COLORADO

RESOLUTIONS

Of Section Detroit, Mich., Adopted September 18.

Resolved, That Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, denounces the action of the Colorado Socialist Labor Party State Committee in withdrawing from the Socialist Labor Party for the purpose of supporting Haywood on the Socialist party ticket, as ill-advised and that it is the sense of Section Detroit, S. L. P., that the National Executive Committee Sub-Committee take immediate steps to re-organize the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado to put up a full Socialist Labor Party ticket in that State and that this be published in the Party organs.

M. Meyer, Committee.
Jer. Devine, Organizer.
Detroit, Mich., September 19.

RESOLUTIONS

Of Section Spokane, Spokane, Washington.

The following resolutions were adopted by Section Spokane at the regular business meeting Sunday, September 16.

Whereas, The Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party declares against political compromise, with any other political party, and every member of our party has pledged himself not to support any candidate outside the Socialist Labor Party nominees; and

Whereas, It is apparent to us that the State Executive Committee of Colorado has proved disloyal to the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party, by declaring in favor of supporting the Socialist party candidate for governor of Colorado; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Section Spokane do condemn the action of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado in declaring in favor of supporting the Socialist party candidate for governor, and calling upon our comrades to secede from the Socialist Labor Party in order that they may do so.

A. Larkin, Organizer.

Section Spokane,

Spokane, Wash., September 16.

RESOLUTIONS

Of Section Erie County, Buffalo, N. Y.

Whereas, The Socialist Party of Colorado in nominating Wm. D. Haywood for Governor has endorsed the national platform and resolutions of the Socialist party; and

Whereas, Said national platform and resolutions do not in any manner pledge the membership to support the principles of working class industrial form of unionism, but, on the contrary, in their application de facto amount to active support of A. F. of L. form of craft unionism, and

Whereas, The policy of said S. P. has been to nominate and support the candidacy of members of the labor-disrupting American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado, has urged the temporary setting aside of S. L. P. organization in Colorado, to the end that all members of the S. L. P. in that State be free to support Wm. D. Haywood for Governor on the Socialist party ticket; therefore, we, Section Erie County, Buffalo, N. Y., adopt the following resolutions as the expression of our Section on the subject:

Resolved, That we demand of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party to instruct the S. E. C. of Colorado to recall their decision advising the membership of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado to temporarily withdraw from the party in order to vote for Haywood as Socialist party candidate for Governor. Should the S. E. C. of Colorado refuse to do so, the N. E. C. shall immediately suspend that S. E. C., and proceed to form another S. E. C. that will be perfectly in accord with the sentiments, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party; and

Resolved, That we suggest to the N. E. C. that it recommend to the S. E. C. of Colorado to at once communicate with Haywood, asking him if he would accept the nomination for Governor from the S. L. P. with the understanding that he thereby declare himself for the political unity of all revolutionary Socialists upon the basis of the findings of the New Jersey Unity Conference, as to the questions of I. W. W., Party Press and State autonomy; and

Resolved, That should Haywood decline nomination as per above resolution, that in the opinion of Section Erie County, it is the duty of S. L. P. of Colorado to immediately place in the field a straight S. L. P. ticket; and

Resolved, That in case Haywood accepts the proposed nomination, that we urge the S. E. C. of Colorado to proceed to nominate Wm. D. Haywood as S. L. P. candidate for Governor, and we demand a general vote of the entire S. L. P. of America to suspend for the benefit of this year's campaign in Colorado Sec. 7, Art. VI. of the Party constitution; and

Resolved, That should the nomination of Haywood on S. L. P. ticket be impossible for technical reasons, such as lack of time, etc., Section Erie Co., N. Y., recommend to the S. E. C. of Colorado and the S. L. P. Sections in that State to ask the citizens of Colorado to vote for Haywood only on the S. P. ticket, as a representative of Socialist and I. W. W. principles and of the findings of the New Jersey Unity Conference; and, finally

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. and to the party press for publication.

Thos. H. Jackson, Secretary.
Emanuel Hawk, Organizer.

RESOLUTIONS

Of Section Hoboken, N. J., in Special Meeting Assembled, September 11.

Section Hoboken, in special meeting held on Tuesday, September 11, has come to the following conclusion on the nomination of Wm. D. Haywood as the gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist party of the State of Colorado:—

Whatever the opposition might say, the fact remains that Wm. D. Haywood, as one of the principal founders of the revolutionary Industrial Workers of the World stands for the unification into one political party of all the revolutionary Socialists of the land. Whatever the name of that united Socialist party will be, whether it will be Socialist Labor Party, Socialist party, or any other named party, is a secondary matter. As an Industrial Unionist, Wm. D. Haywood's membership within the Socialist party, and here Section Hoboken speaks of the Socialist party as a pro A. F. of L. organization, can only be transitory.

At present the Socialist Labor Party should not and ought not to lay rigid dogmas as stumbling blocks in the way of the unification of all of the revolutionary Socialists of the whole country. Through men against whom the membership of the Socialist party was unprejudiced, Industrial Unionism was successfully introduced into the Socialist Party. These honest Industrial Unionists are in reality S. L. P. spirited. To draw the line against them at this time would be unwise, and in the name of true Socialism the Socialist Labor Party cannot afford to do so.

We might like Jim for the qualities that he possesses, and yet if Jack possesses those self-same qualities should we condemn him simply because his name is Jack.

Whatever difference exists between the sincere Industrial Unionist of the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor party is only a difference of name. That Wm. D. Haywood is a sincere industrial unionist the criminal conspiracy of which he has been made a victim proves.

Therefore, for all of these strong and well-founded reasons, which show that Wm. D. Haywood's candidacy as Governor of the State of Colorado on the Socialist party ticket is simply a case of boring-from-within which will continue until the Berger, Hayes, Lee, et al, outfit is sick, tired and disgusted from being bored into that which will be the equivalent of their expulsion and severance from the true Socialist movement, we favor Haywood's candidacy.

Therefore, also, does Section Hoboken unanimously endorse the motion of Section South Hudson which reads to the effect that Section 7, Article XI. of the Party constitution be suspended in behalf of this year's campaign in Colorado. For Section Hoboken.

Julius Eck, Organizer.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Daniel, De Leon settled the Colorado question long before it came up. "Compromise is death."

C. C. Croll.

Pleasantville, N. Y., September 19.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I second the opinion expressed by Joseph H. Sweeney, in the Daily People of September 17. He expresses my views on the situation in Colorado to a T.

Ernest Alazzone.

West Hoboken, N. J., September 24.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I have read with considerable interest the letter of Daniel De Leon on the situation in Colorado. It brings such a novelty for me to differ with him, I hasten to make a few remarks on the subject.

First, Comrade De Leon points out that the Socialist party is not a homogeneous body, but that even its mem-

bership in any one State consists of radically different elements. I would like to add to that, by pointing out, that as far as I have been able to find out, it consists of radically different elements in any one branch or local. But for all that it has its official acts as an organization, which acts are sanctioned by the majority.

Comrade De Leon says Haywood belongs to the element designated S. L. P.-S. P.-S. P. But to my mind that is no recommendation. What is an S. L. P.-S. P.-S. P. anyway? Is it one of those who are said to be coming our way? I have seen such and have given them up. They are too long coming. I have placed such men in the same category as men who are said to be Socialistically inclined. Greater humbugs do not live. Please do not infer that I think Haywood is a humbug. No one recognizes his worth to the working class more than I. But why do such as he and Debs and others remain in an ash-barrel party of Socialism such as the S. P.

But the principal thing that sticks me is the fact (as far as I can learn), is:

1. That the S. P. in Colorado (while it may be called S. L. P.-S. P.), is actually no different from the rest of the S. P. in so far as the Industrial Workers of the World is concerned.

2. Brother Haywood was nominated by that party. He accepts the nomination and is in duty bound to abide by the will of the majority in that party should be by any chance be elected. It may be said he will not be elected, but that is begging the question. Imagine the position of the S. L. P. in Colorado in such an event.

3. On the other hand, should Haywood refuse to abide by the will of the S. P., then he acts as traitor to the organization of which he accepted the nomination. In either case, he acts in a manner which debar him as a representative of the revolutionary element of the Working Class.

"New Occasions bring new duties." No doubt of it. I will admit a new occasion. But I do not consider the occasion of so great a nature to cause the Socialist Labor Party to throw our principles overboard and stand on our heads.

To my mind it would be far better to wait until (as Comrade De Leon predicts), there is no pure and simple political party, and the men chosen for nomination be untrammelled by S. L. P.-S. P. or Socialistically inclined cockroach humbugs, which to-day practically control the S. P.

F. Martin.

Toronto, Canada, September 15.

IV.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Permit me to give my opinion in regard to the situation in Colorado. In regard to the stand which the Socialist Labor Party should take towards the nomination of Haywood for Governor, I hold that an endorsement by renomination is the only logical step which the Socialist Labor Party can take at this juncture. Any other attitude would be a repudiation of all that the Socialist Labor Party has done through its Press, through speakers, by arranging meetings and collecting funds since the kidnapping of the officers of the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World. An endorsement of Haywood as Socialist Labor Party candidate is nothing more, nor should it be anything less, than a final crowning of our other acts, that so far have been done, or are yet to be done in this case.

However I think it is not amiss just now to look at the matter from another viewpoint than that taken so far. The wrong done by the Governors of Colorado and Idaho may be summed up in three points, namely:

1. They violated the constitution of the United States (a constitution which, by the way, is also to a great extent ignored by the laws of the country).

2. They broke the laws, which were evolved by their own class, for the express purpose to enable that class to reign supreme.

3. They put three men on trial for life on evidence that bears the lie on its very face, because those three men were faithful to the working class.

Now let me take up point 3 first. No matter how bad we may feel about this outrage, do not let us forget that millions of the working class, who work in mines, on railroads or in factories are forced to take their lives in their hands every day they go to work; not to speak of the children whose life is sucked out before they realize it. There are many who have to work under conditions where they themselves full well recognize that a death sentence will be the result in a short time. Certainly, one is as encouraging as the other, but, what good can it do to the S. L. P. or to the working class movement in general, to stir up a lot of sentiment about it? Wherever we succeed

in raising a good amount of sentiment of any kind, there will develop, at the same time, a gang of capitalist sharks who will exploit that sentiment.

To point 2, I may ask: Is the S. L. P. or the working class movement in general, commissioned to force the capitalist class to uphold its own laws? Not at all! On the contrary it is the capitalist class all by itself that must, if it wants to exist much longer, uphold its own laws. Every toleration of law-breaking is bound to result in splitting them up into warring factions and hasten their own downfall. Therefore, no matter how useful it may be, in an agitational way, to show up the capitalist lawbreakers, by no means should the S. L. P. create the impression that we aim at the upholding of the capitalist laws.

Finally, in regard to the first point, the violation of the constitution of the United States by the capitalists. I might claim that it is the mission of the capitalist class to trample down this well intended but old document, and thereby clear the way for the social revolution, and any way no protest from the S. L. P. will ever be sufficient to prevent them from doing so.

In doing what we have done for our outraged fellow workers, we have shown our appreciation of their services to our movement; and, at the same time, have as human beings paid our tribute to the human nature within us. Let us, however, remember that this all is only a side issue and not the real issue on which the revolutionary struggle is to be carried on. If we understand this clearly then there is no danger for the S. L. P. in endorsing W. D. Haywood because the vote, large or small, given in that state under such circumstances, will not affect the Party as it will rightly be judged for what it will mean, namely a general protest against outlaws in general, in which protest the archreactionary capitalist can as well join as the revolutionary Socialist, because the whole affair stands practically all outside of the sphere of the social struggle for the overthrow of the system.

A. Metzler.

Rochester, N. Y., September 16.

SECTION CALENDAR

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. 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 avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month; at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 400 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 every second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 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 p. m. 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, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth.
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
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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:	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,964
In 1900	34,191



Subscription price of the Weekly People:
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six
months.

Freedom sternly says: "I shun
No strife nor pang beneath the sun,
When human rights are staked and
won."
—WHITTIER.

HUGHES, HEARST, CHASE, JACK- SON—WHICH?

The State tickets have all been nom-
inated; the campaign is now on in
earnest!

Workingmen, scan the list of nom-
inees!

First, there is Hughes. Who is
Hughes? He is the man who prosecuted
a few insignificant insurance of-
ficials, and made the position of the
big insurance capitalists, headed by
Ryan and Morgan, more secure and
powerful.

Workingmen, is there anything in
Hughes' record to lead you to believe
that he will protect your interests?
A vote for Hughes is a vote for the
supremacy of capitalism.

Second, comes Hearst. Who is
Hearst? Hearst is the proprietor of a
\$12,000,000 newspaper trust, who has
lined up with Murphy, the political
representative of the \$200,000,000
Pennsylvania railroad monopoly.
Hearst is now "safe, sane and conser-
vative."

Workingmen, is there anything in
Hearst's trust and monopoly connec-
tions, in his "safety, sanity and conser-
vatism" to lead you to believe he
will stand for your interests? A vote
for Hearst is a vote for the supremacy
of capitalism.

Third, we have Chase. Who is
Chase? Chase stands for Gompers'
craft trades unionism, which, through
jurisdictional fights and the Civic Fed-
eration, divides the working class on
the political and economic field, in
favor of the capitalist class!

Workingmen, is there anything in
Chase's position that will lead you to
believe he will advance your interests?
A vote for Chase is essentially a vote
for the supremacy of capitalism.

Finally, we have Jackson. Who is
Jackson? Jackson is a printer who
advocates the new industrial unionism,
the Industrial Workers of the World,
which, in its preamble, declares in fa-
vor of uniting the working class on
both the economic and political fields
for the overthrow of capitalism. A
vote for Jackson is a vote for working
class unity and emancipation from
wage slavery.

Workingmen, your duty is clear!
Cast your ballot accordingly.

THE "PLUNDERBUND": WILL IT GO?

Hearst, the Democratic candidate for
Governor, is out with a new slogan:
"The Plunderbund Must Go." Many
uninformed workingmen take this to
mean that the "thieving capitalist class
must go." In this they are mistaken.
"The Plunderbund must go" means
that the Ryan-Belmont faction of the
capitalist class must make way for the
faction now behind Hearst. Hearst is
no longer "radical"; he is "safe, sane,
and conservative." Last year, Hearst
shared the election of Aldermen and
Assemblymen with the Republican
boss, Odell. Odell is the political rep-
resentative of the Harriman clique of
insurance capitalists who were beaten
by Ryan in the struggle for control.
This year lined up with Hearst is the
Tammany boss, Murphy. Murphy is
the political representative of Cassatt
and the Pennsylvania Railroad monop-
oly, which beat the Ryan-Belmont syn-
dicate in the matter of local transpor-
tation franchises. Hearst, in other
words, is allied with a capitalist fac-
tion—whose fortunes he defends and
promotes over those of its rival.
Hearst's victory, would no more mean
the ousting of the thieving capitalist
class than the pouring of oil upon a fire
would extinguish flame. The tri-
umph of one capitalist faction over the
other, simply means an intensification
of the struggle for control, with all the
corruption and lawlessness which that
implies. It means an increased ex-
ploitation of labor, which bears the
brunt of the battle. "The Plunderbund"
will only go when the capitalist system,
for which Hearst stands, goes; i. e.,
when Hearst and his faction goes along

with the other capitalist factions. As
long as capitalism prevails, so also
will the robbery of the workers; so
also will the struggle of the capitalist
factions for control of the plunder
stolen from them. A vote for Hearst is
a vote for the perpetuation of capital-
ism. A vote for Jackson, the candidate
of the Socialist Labor Party, is a vote
for the abolition of the capitalist sys-
tem and the capitalist class.

"SAVING" SOCIETY.

In 1886, when the Knights of Labor,
the trade unionists and the Socialists
nominated Henry George for Mayor,
to repudiate the conviction of the
Thies boycotters, capitalism was thrown
into a paroxysm of fear. This was a
revolt against "law and order" by the
"pernicious classes that continually seek
to undermine society." "Society" was
endangered; "Society must be
saved"; whereupon that great society-
saving institution, better known as
Tammany Hall, undertook the contract
in conjunction with its foe, the County
Democracy. Abram S. Hewitt, the
only original "savior of society" in
America, was nominated; and "law
and order" vindicated—by counting
George out.

Time rolled around and again work-
ing class discontent was centered in
the nomination of William R. Hearst.
Again was "law and order" in danger
of overthrow and "society" in need of
"saving." And again did Tammany
Hall, the old and reliable social life
preserver, come to the rescue and
establish "law and order" by disre-
garding both, in the same good old
style.

Time took another turn; a little
shorter than the former one. William
R. Hearst, the "destroyer" of "law
and order"; again "threatens" "So-
ciety"; "society must be saved" once
more; again Tammany Hall rushes to
the rescue; but—history does not re-
peat itself all the time; either as a
tragedy or a farce. It is sometimes
dangerous for it to do so. Counting
out is not always safe. Why not "save
society" by counting in for a change,
provided the candidate counted in
evidences signs of being "safe, sane and
conservative"? Electricity in the at-
mosphere is destructive; but conduct-
ed along a wire it is very useful.
So Tammany Hall, with "Bought"
Cockran's aid, strings up an insulated
wire; and Society is saved once more!

GOMPERS, THE "NEUTRALS" AND THE "BORERS."

Poor New York "Worker"; poor
Cleveland "Citizen"! Organs of the
"boring from within" "neutrality" fac-
tion of the Socialist party that mal-
iciously and fraudulently opposes the
Industrial Workers of the World in fa-
vor of Gompers and his Civic Fed-
erationized A. F. of L.; they are now
in hot water for running counter to his
political plans. Gompers charges that
24,000 copies of the "Worker," contain-
ing a vicious attack on himself and
the A. F. of L., were distributed free
in Littlefield's district, and paid for
from Littlefield's campaign fund. He
is very much wrought up over this
display of activity "in the interests of
Labor." In the case of the "Citizen,"
Gompers is at work undermining its
financial support, evidently in order
to avoid another repetition of the
Maine episode!

No man has ever yet served two
masters faithfully. He who attempts
it betrays them both. "Boring from
within" and "neutrality" are the two
faces of the Janus who attempts to
serve the labor lackeys of capitalism
and the interests of the working class,
only to win the hatred of both. It is a
case of being damned if you do, and
damned if you don't. To the kicks of
the labor lackeys of capitalism, are
added the lashes of the class-conscious
Socialist.

Poor "Worker"; poor "Citizen."

The thieves in Belleville, N. J., who
took breakfast, after appropriating
some money, a hat and an overcoat,
must have read of the insurance di-
rectors, who took everything that was
takeable, including the prize for every
degree of larceny, embezzlement and
theft.

"The Evening Post," again reverting
to the Atlanta riots, says: "The great
bulk of the Negro people is honest,
sober, peaceable and industrious;
were this not surely the case things
would be far worse in the South than
the most violent Negrophobe alleges,
and the cry for good labor to harvest
the cotton crops would be loud and
insistent." The general recognition of
the South's dependence on Negro labor
will put a quietus on its race riots.
It won't do to scare away the duck
that lays the golden egg.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third, the year.

THROWING STONES, THOUGH SINFUL.

"The Sun," touching on the Atlanta
lynching riots, says, "Atlanta is in
greater danger from the brutal license
of yellow journalism than from the
lust of the Negro. . . . The At-
lanta News cannot escape responsibil-
ity. . . . When a mob hanged and
shot two Negroes in the presence of
Governor Heywood of South Carolina,
disregarding his appeals to let the law
take its course, the News distin-
guished itself by asking when At-
lanta was going to follow the example
of Governor Heywood's fellow citizens,
which it applauded rapturously. It
repeated its incitements when oppor-
tunity could be found."

These utterances are very commenda-
ble. They are not of the usual platitu-
dinous type, so general as to be in-
applicable, but direct and specific
enough to be of value in placing the
responsibility for these heinous of-
fenses where it properly belongs. No
man can read the dispatches relating
to the Atlanta lynching riots, without
experiencing a sense of unspeakable
horror and shame; and approving, in
consequence thereof, the plain spoken
criticism of "Yellow Journalism" and
the Mob" by "The Sun."

There is only one thing that pre-
vents a sense of complete satisfaction
arising from a perusal of "The Sun's"
splendid editorial; and that is, that
"The Sun" itself, like those whom
Christ enjoined when they brought the
adulteress before him for condemna-
tion, is not without sin—the sin of
Yellow Journalism that incites the
mob, and proves more dangerous to
society than the bestial lusts of primi-
tive man. "The Sun" was among the
many newspapers that joined the Mine
Owners' Association in pronouncing
Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone guilty
without trial. It sought to incite its
readers in a manner prejudicial to the
best interests of justice and the lives
of the persecuted men. "The Sun,"
like the "Atlanta News," refused to
let the law take its course. "It re-
peated its incitements when oppor-
tunity could be found." It appealed
less frankly and more insidiously, than
did the "Atlanta News" to barbarous
lynch law.

This is but one of many incidents in
which "The Sun" has incited the pas-
sions of its readers to the detriment of
the working class and its interests.
"The Sun's" systematic misrepresen-
tation of those interests, coupled with
its constant demand for force to sup-
press any manifestation in favor of the
interests misrepresented, is a standing
appeal to injustice and lawlessness,
to prejudice and passion, worse than
that of the "Atlanta News"; the
vicious results of which are not so
apparent, owing to the ignorance pre-
vailing regarding them.

LABOR THE SOURCE OF WEALTH AND CIVILIZATION.

The dependence of society on Labor,
and the power which Labor wields be-
cause of that dependence, is daily re-
ceiving fresh illustration. Only a few
days ago, the lowly peasants and work-
ingmen of Russia demonstrated their
ability to cripple a mighty empire and
overthrow a powerful autocracy. At
present, Atlanta, Georgia, is furnishing
proof of Labor's supreme importance to
society. The world is amazed at the in-
credible ferocity of the race riots enacted
there; but already a revulsion against
them has set in in Atlanta itself; a re-
vulsion born of material interests, that
gives further point to the fact referred
to at the outset of this article.

When the riots were at their height,
none of the Negroes dared venture out
to their places of employment! The effect
was that of a general strike! There was
no Labor; no industrial activity! The
aristocratic dames of Peachtree street,
who had not darkened their kitchens for
years were compelled to do their own
cooking; the hotels were without porters,
waiters, chambermaids, etc.—in a word,
Atlanta was face to face with a condi-
tion that paralyzed all of its institu-
tions. That Labor is the creator of
wealth and the basis of all civilization
was a fact then brought most vividly
home to Atlanta's capitalists. They per-
ceived at once that if Labor was not
secured in life, it would be frightened off,
and there would be no profit, wealth or
culture for them; no manufactures, no
newspapers, clubs or Peachtree streets.
"They know that the foundation of the
South's industrial system is Negro labor,"
says the "Evening Post." They know
more; they know that Southern society
is founded in what it most despises, and,
despising, fears. They know that their
whole fate depends on the labor of the
Negro; and with this knowledge they
hastened to act.

While the world stood paralyzed with
amazement, the Atlanta capitalists had
already been long in motion. On Sunday,
September 23rd, with the city under
martial law and intensely excited, 300
of them met to denounce the outrages,

and to assure the world and the Negro
of their respect for themselves and for
him. These poor, despised Negroes—
these "mudsills of society," as the South-
erners delight in calling them, in imita-
tion of their aristocratic Alexander
Stephens—possessed the power—their
own labor power—to compel the inter-
cession in their behalf of Atlanta's most
influential factor. Was there ever a more
vivid demonstration of the power of
Labor? The world stands in helpless
amazement; while Labor, through its
own inherent strength, sets in motion,
for its own protection, the influential
forces dependent on that strength for
existence.

Labor is observing; and, observing, is
learning. The sum and substance of its
thought will finally be that, since it is
the greatest power in society, it will be
society. No longer will it depend on its
exploiters, but help itself.

CUBAN INTERVENTION.

In "Appleton's Magazine" Atherton
Brownville gives some figures that ex-
plain the reason American intervention
in Cuba is so clamorously pushed in
certain quarters. \$159,500,000 is the es-
timated holdings of American investors
in Cuban banks, railroads, electric lines,
sugar, tobacco, telegraph and telephone
systems, fruit lands, cattle, mines, mor-
gages, and city and unimproved real es-
tate. The land holdings of Americans
are placed at 4,300,700 acres. Cuba spends
\$100,000,000 yearly abroad; half of it in
this country. Cuba, with a population of
only 1,700,000, buys more of the
United States than China and Japan,
with their half billion of people. The
\$159,500,000 investment is only a begin-
ner; as are the 6,000 Americans in "the
pearl of the Antilles." It is the inten-
tion to increase the flow of American
capital and immigration into Cuba; so
that intervention is not only a capitalist
necessity to the Americans who profit
from Palma's tyrannical and corrupt
government now; but also to those who
hope to follow and do so later on.

The capitalist press of Great Britain
advises that Uncle Sam go in and annex
Cuba as a duty owed to the world. etc.
A peep behind the curtain will reveal
that it is the British holder of Ameri-
can stocks that is prating of "duty to
mankind." Then too the British colonial
game is strengthened everytime some
other nation goes out and steals a
country.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	\$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Cham- plain ave., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year	1.50
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year25

He who comes in contact with work-
ingmen reading either of these lan-
guages should not fail to call attention
to these papers and endeavor to secure
subscriptions. Sample copies will be
sent upon request. Address each
paper as per address given above, and
not as often the case, to the Labor
News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New
York.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach them-
selves to the Socialist Labor Party,
either by the formation of a local or
organization known as a "Section," or by
joining as members at large, may pro-
ceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form
a "Section," provided they subscribe
to the platform and constitution of the
S. L. P., belong to no other political
party and are not officers of a pure
and simple trade of labor organization.
2. Isolated persons, unable to find six
others to join with them in organizing
a "Section," but desiring to become
members, may do so by becoming
members at large upon signing an ap-
plication card, subscribing thereon to
the platform and constitution of the
S. L. P. and answering other questions
on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in
the formation of "Sections" and for
application cards for the use of indi-
vidual members as well as all other in-
formation apply to the undersigned.
Frank Bohn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New
York (P. O. Box 1576).

WHY "WAGE SLAVES"?

The average workingman is shocked
when called a wage slave. A sov-
ereign citizen, possessing the ballot on
an equality with every other man, he
works for wages, it is true, but he can
leave his employer and become a cap-
italist himself whenever he wants to.
So reasoning, the average American
workingman considers the term "wage
slave," worthy only of indignant repu-
diation.

Fortunately, the working class in
general does not base its reasoning
solely on sentiment or error; experi-
ence is also a factor. When the sig-
nificance of this is pointed out, there
is a great change of opinion. Experi-
ence teaches every workingman that
in order to obtain wages he must find
an employer. This is simply another
way of saying that in order to live he
must sell his labor power, that is, him-
self, for his labor power is inseparable
from himself, to a capitalist, for so
much an hour, day, week or month;
the rate of wages to be determined
by the number of other workingmen
who are also looking for employers.
If their number is small, the wages
will be high; but should they be num-
erous, the wages will be low. Should
he fail to find an employer, starvation
is his lot.

The fact that a workingman can
change from one employer to another
does not in the least change his wage
slave status; he is simply changing
one purchaser of himself for another.
He is a wage slave at the outset, and
continues so to the end.

With ever-increasing numbers of
workingmen, freedom to exchange em-
ployers does not exist. Espionage,
card systems, and concentration are
so highly developed to-day in many
occupations, that migration from one
employer to another, without mutual
consent on their part, is an utter im-
possibility. The man who becomes a
"kicker," or "labor agitator," is among
the first to find that out. On the
other hand, this freedom to change
employers is an undesirable condition
to many workingmen, which is forced
upon them by labor-displacing ma-
chinery, concentration, age limits, and
many other causes, much against their
will. They submit to every indignity
for fear of being forced into the army
of the unemployed, with its tramps
and suicides. The oppression of the
chattel slave hardly surpassed that of
his more intelligent and sensitive suc-
cessor. Certain it is, that he did not
experience the latter's insecurity; and
the poignant anguish which often ac-
companies it. The chattel slave knew
the lash of the Legrees; but never the
lash of hunger which sears the soul of
the wage slave.

To speak of sovereign citizenship,
equality and opportunity under such
conditions is to deny facts applicable
to the large body of the working class.
With capitalism able to dictate to the
workingmen for whom they should
vote, on the pain of a shut-down,
with concentration closing the door
of escape for the wage slaves, the
only way out is to recognize condi-
tions as they are and proceed to abol-
ish the cause of them. This means a
frank acknowledgment of wage slav-
ery and the overthrow of the private
ownership of land and capital, which
causes it. It means the downfall of
capitalism and the inauguration of So-
cialism.

COMPARISONS THAT ARE ODISIOUS.

The second annual report of the
State Educational Department con-
tains these comparisons:—

"We have one illiterate in every
nine voters in the United States and
one in every eighteen voters in the
State of New York. The Imperial Bu-
reau of Statistics at Berlin informs
us that of all the recruits in the Ger-
man Army in 1903 but one in 2,500
was illiterate. In Sweden and Norway
it was one in 1,250; in Denmark one in
500; in Switzerland one in 166;
in Holland one in 40; in France one in
16. In England and Scotland in 1902
one man in about forty men and one
woman in about forty women were
unable to sign the certificate when
married. In the German Empire, Nor-
way, Sweden and Denmark, illiteracy
is pretty nearly a negligible quantity,
because for long years the matter of
preventing it has not been neglected.
In England and Scotland, Switzerland
and Holland, the illiteracy is less than
in the most favored American States,
and even in France it is but the least
bit greater than in the State of New
York."

In a book, "Industrial Efficiency,"
quoted by "The Independent," Dr. Ar-
thur Shadwell, makes comparisons of
working class conditions in America,
England and Germany. Here is one of
them:—

"Compared with the inferno of Pitts-
burg and the leger but still more

grimy and dismal hells of the Monon-
gahela Valley—Homestead, Braddock
and the rest—Sheffield is clean and
Essen a pleasure resort.

"If Pittsburgh is hell with the lid off,
Homestead is hell with the hatches on.
There is nothing but unrelieved gloom
and grind on one side of the fuming
groaning works where men sweat at
the furnaces and rolling mills twelve
hours a day for seven days a week;
on the other, rows of wretched hovels
where they eat and sleep, having
neither time nor energy left for any-
thing else. Only those who worship
the god of gold can pay homage to the
lord of squalor who sits enthroned on
the Monongahela. The money made
there carries a taint with it."

According to "The Independent," the
facts cited by Dr. Shadwell do not bear
out the American boast that the stand-
ard of living among the working class
of this country is superior to that of
Europe. The figures on illiteracy clinch
that point.

THE LACK OF INITIATIVE.

In the parlance of the street there is
nothing so absurd as to "open your
mouth to put your foot in it." The
advocates of capitalism claim that So-
cialism will destroy initiative. Does
capitalism produce that capacity so
abundantly as to warrant the implica-
tion contained in that statement?
There is a monthly "magazine of busi-
ness," devoted to the promulgation of
systems wherewith industries may be
conducted at an ever-decreasing cost
of production. In this magazine, we
read this statement, "With all the
labor-saving machines in the business
world to-day, the scarcest commodity
and the one most in demand, is the
man with the capacity for initiative." This
is certainly startling; and, con-
sidering the charge of Capitalism
against Socialism, this confession is
a case of opening one's mouth to one's
own undoing.

When Capitalism shows itself to be
devoid of that capacity for initiative
which it claims Socialism will destroy,
Socialists are willing to take its own
words for it, and use them to point out
the reason for this lack. In the first
place, it is a fallacy to suppose that
"labor-saving machines" really save
labor, in the sense that they relieve
labor of drudgery and enable it to de-
vote more time to the cultivation of its
faculties. What "labor-saving ma-
chines" actually do is to save the em-
ployer the cost of labor by displacing
labor. "Labor-saving machines" are,
more accurately speaking, labor-dis-
placing machines. The men whom
they deprive of employment have, on
the whole, little time to cultivate the
capacity for initiative. They are com-
pelled to engage in a strenuous hunt
for another job, and a nerve-racking,
brain-destroying hunt it is, as the num-
erous out-of-work suicides will tes-
tify. In the second place, the lack of
the capacity for initiative is directly
traceable to the system which pro-
duction for profit insists upon so
strongly. System tends to make of
employees automatons, who operate in
grooves carved out by the technical ex-
pert whom industrial evolution has de-
veloped. In the third place, lack of
capital kills initiative, as many a man
with a good idea cannot develop it, be-
cause he is "broke"; while, on the other
hand, men with big capital buy up
ideas to prevent the competitive de-
struction of their own properties.
What incentive to initiative is there in
all these conditions?

Capitalism, before pointing out the
mote in the eye of Socialism, had bet-
ter cease calling attention to the beam
in its own. Socialism, by inaugurating
production for use instead of profit,
will give the capacity for initiative the
chance to develop, for then men and
women will not be "cabbined and con-
fined," within a world of "costs" for
private profit; but of labor for the
social good.

The railroads kill 26 persons daily.
None of these persons own the rail-
roads; most of them operate them. It is
now in order for some one to dilate on
"the risks of Capital," as compared to
the bed of roses of Labor.

"On to Cuba!" is now the cry. In
the light of facts, this cry could be
translated to read, "On to the protec-
tion of the American capital, \$159,500-
000, invested there." The prospective
booty to be secured in the raid, can
also be included.

The procurer of the St. Petersburg
High Court is authority for the state-
ment that from thirteen to seventeen
million copies of the Viborg proclama-
tion, calling on the Russian people to
pay no taxes and furnish no recruits,
were spread throughout Russia. The
bureaucracy will now have another
good reason for attempting to curtail
the freedom of the press; its power has
been demonstrated to their dissatisfac-
tion once more.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-
THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—This So-
cialist card-house of yours can never
stand. As soon as it is established it
will crumble down about your ears, and
we'll be right back where we are now.

UNCLE SAM—Marry, now, unmuz-
zle your wisdom.

B. J.—Well, suppose a man was do-
ing a certain amount of work, for
which, under Socialism, he got \$20, and
needed all the twenty, to live.

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And suppose another man was
doing the same work, but because of a
smaller family, or some other reason,
needed only half as much to live.

U. S.—Well.

B. J.—Would you Socialists then pay
him only \$10 for the same work that
brought the other man \$20?

U. S. Assuredly not. Since under
Socialism, each will get the full value
of his labor, the second man would
get \$20 as well as the first.

B. J.—Now I've got you! By your
own statement, the second man could
save \$10 a week. In a year he would
have \$500, in two years, \$1,000, in
twenty years, \$10,000. He could then
build a factory, employ men, and bring
about the same conditions of so-called
exploitation you are now kicking about.
I knew your structure was top-heavy!

U. S.—Not so fast, Jonathan. Your
would-be capitalist might build work-
shops from here to San Francisco. No
one would stop him. But where would
he get his wage slaves from?

B. J.—Why, just where he'd get them
now, in the labor market.

U. S.—See here, Jonathan. Do you
imagine anyone would willingly agree
to work under conditions by which he
will be plundered out of four-fifths of
what he produces?

B. J.—Guess not!

U. S.—To-day he is forced to agree
to that. He is forced because he lacks
the necessary means of production.
Say that someone saves up and builds
a factory. What good would it do him?
B. J. looks puzzled.

U. S.—It would do him no good. It
would be like burning his money. To
operate a factory successfully he has
to pay the workmen less than they pro-
duce. Otherwise he would make no
profits. Now, then, who is going to go
to work in that private factory and be
plundered, if he has access to the pub-
lic factory and there receives the full
returns of his labor?

B. J. remains dumb.

U. S.—The trouble with you is you
do not grasp the essence of capitalism.
Capitalism is that Social System in
which there are propertyless proletari-
ans and property-holding capitalists.
The plunder of the former is inevitable
under such conditions. Remove the
conditions and the plunder ceases.
Under Socialism the necessities of
production being public, all own them
and have access to them. That be-
cause there are no proletarians. The pro-
letariat being no proletarians none but idio-
t will set up factories to plunder peo-
ple who do not exist, and none but still

CORRESPONDENCE

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

TEAM NO. 1 MAKES GOOD REPORT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I desire to bring to the notice of the comrades the success of Team No. 1 in securing subs. It is now about three weeks since I suggested organizing "Our Team Club" for the purpose of securing subs to our party organs.

While the comrades admit that open-air meetings are not near as good in results as getting subs, still they make very little effort to secure new readers. What we mainly need is some system to get the comrades in working order. I believe that an organization on "Our Team Club" plan will solve the problem.

Take the work of Team No. 1: In the three weeks that we have worked, and we only worked one night each week at that, we secured fifteen yearly and two six months' subs to the Weekly People, amounting to \$8, and in addition two yearly, and four six months to the "Arbeiter" Jewish organ, amounting to \$2, a total of \$10.00 for twenty-three subs. While we are doing the important work of making Socialists we are at the same time helping along the management with funds in a good practical way and at no expense to us. With one hundred teams getting subs at that rate we would have had 2,300 subs for the three weeks, and an income of \$1,000 for that period.

If the members would go out for subs instead of sitting in the club rooms or other places, doing nothing, and then kicking when a call is made for funds, the movement would be better off. I assure you if only half of that amount was coming in for subs, and the Labor News Company doing the business it has been doing, we would not be called upon to contribute to so many funds.

The plan is practical and it's up to you comrades to take hold. The quicker we start in the better for everybody. Hoping to see the proper response reflected in the Business Department Notes every Sunday in The People, we are,

T. Haupt,
Scannell & Haupt,
Team No. 1.
Brooklyn, N. Y., September 25.

WILLIAMS IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Socialist Labor Party National Organizer B. H. Williams held a meeting in this invisible town, which for remoteness, as well as loneliness of situation, is abreast of many another California town which has seen better days. The camp is a mere dot on the map and was lessened somewhat by a miniature fire picking up the center early last Friday morning. Only for the fact of Williams' visit the incident is hardly worth mentioning.

The meeting took place in the little hall of the W. F. of M. local, who had it in charge. A few pamphlets were sold and two subs for the Weekly People taken.

The W. F. of M. membership in this region is much in need of enlightenment on class unionism and the class struggle, as indicated here in a nearby camp where a W. F. of M. local had a Labor Day celebration in which the Hon. Mr. Fred Fette, candidate for district attorney, was orator of the day. The affair was concluded in the evening with what was called a candidates' ball. One might think the local affiliated with both the old parties. Such forms are necessary and befitting the A. F. of L., but for part of the I. W. W. The W. F. of M. will be cleared on that point should the mining districts of California suffer from a Peterhof Romanov visitation.

E. Rouner.
Chinese Camp, Cal., September 20.

FOR STRAIGHT REVOLUTIONARY EDUCATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find \$5 for the General Agitation Fund. Comrades, this is the fund that is very much in need of our support, for what the workers want is straight revolutionary education, which they can only get from the Socialist Labor Party and its Press, The Daily and Weekly People. Out here in the West there is as little class consciousness as in the East, even the Western Federation of Miners needs a good dose. And I don't wonder that the miners here in Rhynell, Nevada, were parading and celebrating Independence Day on the 4th of July last—mark, "Independence" with their officers in jail for refusing to sell out the miners to the capitalist class—when I see the miners' official organ, the "Miners' Magazine" supporting in Pennsylvania members of the capitalist American Federation of Labor.

For straight Revolutionary Education, 71
B. Jensen.
New York, N. Y., Sept. 25.

STOKES' CONCEPTION OF SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes, formerly a member of the "Independence League," has identified himself with the Socialist Party, and the socialist movement in general, an act which, by no means demonstrates that he has a proper conception of Socialist philosophy. Anyone, believing the contrary, to my mind, is simply under a delusion. I did not go to college, as I presume the gentleman in question did; and if that be true, then I venture to say that Mr. Stokes is afflicted with mental dyspepsia, due to a failure on his part to properly digest Socialist economics.

Proof to what I here say can be found in his contribution to the "Labor Day Symposium" in the New York "Evening Telegram." In the latter part of Stokes' article appears the following:

"I think no right-minded man would say that the right to use the machine should be wholly free, for it has been produced by others, and its life is limited, and he who produces or provides it for another's use, should receive compensation from the user."

Just what my friend means by "compensation" in the manner in which he makes use of it, is surely beyond the comprehension of all Socialists. If I invent a machine, it does not therefore follow by any means that I am entitled to assume control over it, since no man can individually invent anything without society's aid, past and present. To deny that, you must first call my attention to inventions in machinery, engineering, etc., which were accomplished without the aid of Euclid, Baron, Napier, Newcomb, et al. Therefore, the logical conclusion that we must arrive at, is that any and all scientific achievements are brought about by collective genius of the past and present, and, if such collectivity is the principal result and cause, then it must follow that the machine invented, must also be collectively owned, because society is responsible for its appearance. Further, it usually requires society to operate it, and use it in order to live. These being the facts why should not society socially own it? Turn this around in your mind, let it filter into your brain.

This mistake in properly defining the labor question, as I have here shown, is but one of the many in that same article. Nevertheless, I hope Mr. Stokes, that you wish to do an impartial amount of value in the labor movement, and you will therefore not be offended when I say that owing to your hasty investigations of socialist theories and their proper application to the labor movement to-day, you have literally, but no doubt unconsciously, promulgated the thunder of the reactionary "Independence League." But if you wish your articles to be received with congratulation and inspiration by the Universal proletarians in revolt, and approved by the militant Socialists throughout the world, then it is quite unnecessary to make you aware of the fact that by curtailing your articles and waiting until, through impartial and careful study, you develop a proper revolutionary sentiment, you could do nothing better, as you could thereby accomplish more for the already rapidly growing movement of socialism. This is essentially necessary if you desire to do your share properly. I take into consideration that you are somewhat hampered by your past environment.

To conclude, I believe I can do nothing better—at least for the benefit of those who are not yet so well grounded, and for those who are known in the Socialist Party, to swallow everything an intellectual who came from the ranks of the bourgeois, utters—than to make a few quotations. I have before me a pamphlet entitled "Socialism and Human Nature, do they conflict?" written by Murray E. King. On Page 12, chapter entitled "Organic Humanity" the following appears:

"The coming of the public universal, the elimination of privatism from industry and government places self preservation for the first time in history in an impregnable position. All sources of life will belong to the public, every man will have a vital and direct interest in the universal public possession and to encroach upon this domain is to touch the interests of millions of individuals who have the remedies at hand for recovery and know how to use them." Page 14, Chapter entitled "Social Status," contains these words: "The co-operative commonwealth will not be perpetuated by mutual concession and sacrifice, but it will rest on the economic condition that the process of production and distribution will have reached a stage of indivisibility, that public operation alone is possible; and it will be maintained because the public will be too selfish, too watchful, to be despoiled with im-

punity and the individual for the first time in history will stand alone and unequipped to despoil."—The chapter following this is entitled "Socialism Natural and Indestructible." I will quote the first sentence as follows: "Socialism is another example of the constantly recurring historic fact: the system greater than the individual and the individual being conformed to the system."

N. Y. "Worker" please copy.
I remain for the Revolution,
Frank Urbansky.
Jersey City, N. J., September 20.

THE NEW TOUCH STONE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I was pleased with Conrad Beck's letter in the Weekly issue of September 8th. His advice to workingmen to ply speakers with questions is a very sensible suggestion.

Too many lecturers make a grand display of words, but evade to commit themselves on certain "points" which, if probed, prove a "key" to their moral and intellectual worth.

The time has come when conventional phrases and silvered oratory count for what they have proven, and not for what they imply.

I was present at Father McGrady's lecture in Bellingham, August 10th, and was deeply impressed with his masterly address, for he is a polished speaker and a deep scholar, but what impressed me most was the expectation that at the end of his lecture, he would spring the I. W. W. proposition, and thus give the remedy for all the evils of society which he had painted in such glowing colors; but, alas, my disappointment was equal to my enthusiasm when he closed with one grand appeal to the workers present to investigate Socialism and with their votes help to usher in the future co-operative commonwealth; and this, without even a hint at the economic organization which alone could make their victory at the polls a lasting success. My hopes fell! All those poetic effusions, and beautifully shaded ideas seemed lost and thrown away.

I thought of the cow which gave a big pail of milk, then kicked the bucket over and spilt it all.

Had McGrady explained the aim and purpose of the I. W. W. before making his final bow to the audience, he would have accomplished a wonderful amount of good for he had his audience wholly in his power, and the right word at that time would have brought many sheep into the fold.

A few months ago this lecture would have been considered a masterpiece in every respect, and the name of Father McGrady would have been hailed as a prophet of the "New Social Order" but, instead of encomiums of praise he is made the butt of jokes and insinuations, and referred to as one of the Socialist party leaders of the blind—the penalty these days of being found on the wrong side of a right thing.

It has come to pass that a lecture on political Socialism alone, is like food without salt; its chief flavor is missing and the proletarian stomach refuses to be satisfied.

Nothing proves more conclusively the importance which the I. W. W. has attained, than this one fact, that a speaker—regardless of his ability or past fame—dare not speak a word against it, and even to ignore it by silence, constitutes an indictment against his intelligence or principles.

Father McGrady is not alone. There are others, who, for some cause or another, have joined in a conspiracy of silence, on this most vital movement, and not a word of encouragement escapes their lips or pens, to open the eyes of their fellowmen.

I confess it is hard to invent an excuse to fit their case.

They are very loud in their denunciation of preachers who teach morality and yet shun Socialism. While they themselves commit a worse mistake—considering their advanced position mentally—by ignoring the most vital part of their own program. I consider this a lack of consistency on their part.

I, for one, would not cross the road to listen to a lecture on Socialism, if the speaker was not an advocate of the I. W. W.

One thing certain, after a workingman has once heard of this organization, he would not attach much importance to any advice offered by a Socialist who was not a believer—be his advice ever so sound and rational.

The remarks which I overheard on the streets of Lynden after James Walsh, an I. W. W. organizer, lectured here, were "straws" which showed which way the winds of Socialism would blow in the future.

Here are one or two samples: "I've heard several lectures on Socialism, but I got more horse sense out of what Walsh said than all the rest put together." Another: "Common sense tells a man it is a waste of time to monkey with politics, when you can buy his vote for a glass of beer or any old price. That I. W. W. scheme is easy to understand. It appeals to a man's stomach, for it is

CLEVELAND BORERS

FEAR THE AUGER MAY SLIP FROM THEIR GRIP.

Proposition Up in Labor Council to Do Away with Monthly Per Capita Tax That Goes to Support of "Citizen"—Borers See Gompers' Hand in It.

Cleveland, O., September 27.—Is Sammy Gompers going to lock horns with the Socialist party pure and simple unionists? That is the question that is being asked here? Surely not, think the S. P. candle bearers of Gompers unionism, isn't it the S. P. delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions that back up the schemes to increase Sammy's salary? Doesn't the S. P. stand by Sammy though they may call him a few names in print to bluff their readers? No, no, think they, it cannot be.

That which leads up to the question happened last night at the meeting of the United Trades and Labor Council, when Machinists' Union No. 83 threw a bomb in the shape of a resolution calling attention to the way in which the "Citizen," the official organ of the Council, is being conducted by pure and simple Socialist-pure and simple unionist editor, Mamie Hayes, and Manager Robert Bandlow. The resolution which is lengthy winds up with the demand for a referendum vote on the question of abolishing the 2 cents per month capita tax which is paid to the maintenance of the paper.

It is said that the resolutions saw the light prematurely, the delegate of the Machinists' Union handing them in before the necessary 25 per cent of the locals had endorsed them. Anyway the pure and simple political Socialists are mad clear through. Jobs are at stake.

The next meeting which will be in a fortnight promises to be red hot. The movers say they will have more than the necessary 25 per cent. to back them up in the call for a referendum. Some think that Mamie smelt a mice, for some weeks ago he introduced the motion making it necessary to have 25 per cent of the locals to endorse.

A local capitalist paper has the following on the subject:

"In this movement I see the hand of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor," said a prominent trades unionist last night after the meeting. "Several weeks ago when this matter first came to be noised about I learned that General Organizer Thomas Flynn of the A. F. of L. was in the city in consultation with the same men, backing up and pushing this series of resolutions."

"He has been here several times more and it is said that a regular organization has been effected at 60 Public square with regular meetings. It is a straight out attempt to kill off the council organ's Socialist management and substitute another. And it would appear now as if it would succeed."

based on brute force, and has dollars at the bottom of it."

Not a very high conception of the aim of the order, I'll admit, but the blank homely remark proved one thing, which moralists hate to admit, viz., that it is necessary to appeal to man's baser qualities in order to attract his attention long enough to get him interested in a movement which eventually will lift him to higher and nobler achievements.

In other words, the material nature of man must be provided for first, and his spiritual side left to develop and expand as conditions become more and more conducive to soul growth.

I am aware there are Socialists who will take exception to this position, but I have no time to quarrel with such. Man has never yet progressed spiritually by appealing to his morals. His present state of perfection is due alone to economic pressure.

I tell you we must modify our program. The Socialist party agitators must quit moralizing and join the I. W. W. and work shoulder to shoulder with this brave band, and never cease their efforts till every workingman on this globe is enrolled under the banner of industrial unity. When this is accomplished there will be no question as to how men will vote, or what party they will support.

There will be but two parties to choose between, and it would be a strange incident if a drilled army, after reading the national organ of its order a few years, and all educated alike, would turn and vote for its enemies! Let us not worry

BOSTON ATTENTION!

Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak Sunday, October 14, under the auspices of the Massachusetts S. E. C., at Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

RESULT OF JOB COMPETITION.

Union to Offer Men to Bosses at Reduced Wages.

A novel method, if not along strictly trade union lines, has been adopted by the Stationary Firemen of Chicago to bring the non-union men in that craft within the pale of the union. A new scale of wages has been presented to the Building Managers' Association which provides a minimum rate of \$16 a week. It is said that this will be granted to union men but not to non-union men. The union has devised a scheme which its officers believe will unionize all buildings. The union has \$16,000 in its treasury and this amount has been placed at the disposal of the local committee. When this sum is exhausted the treasury of the International can be drawn upon. The plan outlined by the union to compel the non-union firemen to become members is unique. The proposition is to invite them all to join. Where the officers meet with refusal, the manager will be tendered a competent fireman who is a member of the organization and WHO WILL WORK FOR LESS WAGES THAN THAT PAID TO THE NON-UNION MAN. All the while this man works the difference in the union scale and the wages that are paid to him will be advanced by the union. It is said that this is the most important action that has ever been taken by a Chicago labor organization and the outcome will be watched with deep interest. It was reported that the Coal Teamsters Union would enforce a rule that none of its members would be permitted to deliver a pound of coal to a building where the firemen may strike.—San Francisco Call, September 23.

SAMMY REVIEWS HIS CAMPAIGN.

In the October "American Federationist" Sammy Gompers has the right of way for an article entitled: "Labor's First Skirmish" which is the high-sounding title for what should really be called "Sammy and His Little Campaign." A moral victory was gained in Maine, affirms Gompers.

"At our labor meetings where bands furnished music, they voluntarily played 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' when the chairman introduced me to the audience. When that was done I asked the audience to rise and they sang lustily the national anthem."

The Socialist party had some of its "best known shouters" at meetings, Sammy says. He declares that their New York "Worker" containing a vicious attack on himself and the A. F. of L. was widely circulated in Littlefield's district. Sammy claims to have authentic information that the paper was distributed free, and "the further fact that for these, as well as for the campaign of the Socialists in this district, the funds were furnished by Littlefield's advocates and henchmen, the trusts, the corporations, and the railroads. Whenever any of Mr. Littlefield's henchmen could engage in conversation, workmen who were known to be opposed to him, they invariably urged them to vote for the Socialist candidates."

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending on Saturday, September 29, the following items were received:

L. Meinecke, Brooklyn	\$ 1.00
John L. Howard, Brooklyn	1.00
E. J. Shaw, Auburn, per Jackson	1.00
P. J. Hughes, Brooklyn	1.00
E. Moonelis, New York	1.00
Jos. S. Klein, New York50
J. Ebert, sale of leaflets12

Total ONLY

Acknowledged on Sept. 22 \$774.31

Grand total on Sept. 29 \$779.93
There are yet five weeks of campaign, which means five weeks of heavy expense, ahead of us. Push collections. Send what you have on hand or account of lists. We need the money and we must have it.

For the N. Y. S. E. C., S. L. P.,
Henry Kuhn, Financial Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS READERS ATTENTION.

Every reader of the People in Minneapolis and vicinity is earnestly requested to call at the headquarters of Section Minneapolis, Room 4, No. 222 Nicollet Ave. and sign the nominating petition for the Socialist Labor Party candidates and also bring with them any and all acquaintances who are willing to sign the petition.

Peter Reil, Organizer.

over the "political" bridge till we come to it; there will be plenty of time to think of "side issues" after we are organized industrially.

Hattie Hadley.
Lynden, Wash., September 18.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—Variety is not only the spice but the chief characteristic of life. To have two workmen continually end their discussions in the one place, is not only monotonous, but also unreal. It tends to the conclusion that they are men of fixed and vicious habits; whereas, the subject matter of their discourse shows them to be progressive and moral. Let us have variety in keeping with life.

A. L. C., STOCKTON, CAL.—Observe that the editor of the Daily and Weekly People is at present in Chicago. The acting editor will refer the matter of chart to the editor upon his return.

WORKINGMAN, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The September convention number of the "Locomotive Firemen's Magazine," presents J. A. Leach, Port Jervis, N. Y., as the founder and first grandmaster of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, from 1874-1876. According to the same authority, Eugene V. Debs was the second grand secretary and treasurer of the firemen's brotherhood from 1881 to 1892, and the second editor of the "Locomotive Firemen's Magazine" from 1881 to 1894.

Debs, in "The Industrial Worker," for September, has an article establishing his claim as the organizer of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. The first lodge, organized at Oneonta, N. Y., in 1883, was named after him.

P. J. Q., NEWARK, N. J.—The statement is most likely true. Similar charges have been made before. Present events in Cuba are bearing them out.

TO WHOM IT MAY INTEREST—Is there a magazine called "Brick," published in the interests of the brick workers? If so; where?

"WATCHER," NEW YORK—You now realize that the "Call" fund must be watched? Well, eternal vigilance is the price of financial integrity as well as liberty.

A. G., GRANITE CITY, ILL.—You are a very specious reasoner and, like most specious reasoners, a very unsound one. To believe that an organization with the principles of the I. W. W. will automatically create working class economic and political unity, is to fail to grasp the significance of current events. Those principles are affected by many adverse elements; elements that honestly and dishonestly misapply, misinterpret and minimize those principles, so that the very opposite of their logical outworkings, were they left to develop undisturbed, is achieved. These elements must be counteracted in order that disaster may be avoided and working class unity, on the basis of the I. W. W., be finally assured. The People believes it a duty to undertake this task; and in fulfilling this duty it is not moved by any other consideration than the unity of the working class on both the industrial and political fields. To this end, The People encourages discussion on the various phases of the I. W. W.; and consistently supports all its attempts to organize the workers in accordance with the principles proclaimed in its preamble. To abandon the I. W. W. to your conception of the way it must grow, is to turn its principles into the ground; and convert it into an adjunct of Sam Gompers' craft trade union and "Socialist" political movement. The People refuses to be a means to that end.

P. P., CINCINNATI, O.—Your question is too general to be answered definitely. Name the organizations alleged to have been ignored, and then The People will be able to either affirm or deny the allegation, as the case may be.

E. J. P., NEW YORK CITY—Notice was relieved on day of meeting.

TO PROSPECTIVE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE DISCUSSION, "AS TO THE SITUATION IN COLORADO"—The N. E. C. Sub-committee has limited contributions to 200 words each.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending September 29th, 249 subs for the Weekly People and 35 mail subs for the Daily People, a total of 287. Hit up the sub pace, comrades, turn in 500 per week. You should easily be good for that many. The campaign is on in earnest, show that you are in it.

The Roll of Honor, those sending in five or more subs is:

Katz and Brooks, Elmira, N. Y., 40; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 11; A. S. Carr, Chicago, 8; Frank Carroll, San Francisco, 7; and six each by C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., Scannell and Haupt, Brooklyn, F. Hackler, Kalamazoo, Mich., A. Clever, Braddock, Pa., Section Los Angeles Cal.; five each by August Gillhaus Ouray, Colo., F. Feltermann, Hartford, Conn., The Socialist, Edinburgh, Scot.

Prepaid cards sold: F. Carroll, San Francisco, \$5; C. A. Ruby Rochester, N. Y., \$5; J. A. Leach, San Francisco,

M. M., DETROIT, MICH.—Let us reason with you. On Friday, September 21, there had already appeared in the Daily People over twenty-eight columns of matter on the situation in Colorado. In other words, more than one complete issue of the Daily People, from the title on the first page to the last line in the last column on the last page, had already been devoted to the discussion. In addition there was manuscript enough for two more pages on hand. The subject had been well discussed. To continue, threatened a threadbare repetition of substantially the same argument. On the other hand, there were the I. W. W. convention reports to be considered. The I. W. W. convention is more important than the Colorado situation. On its work hinges the whole movement, Colorado and all. Fourteen State campaigns are also on; that in New York being a most important one. These matters had to have space in the Weekly People which they could not have if the discussion was permitted to continue. Under the circumstances, the acting editor thought it time to act. He sent a request to the N. E. C. Sub-Committee to STOP the discussion, with the publication of the manuscript in hand. This request was denied. The manuscript on hand was ordered published, and future discussion was limited to 200 words. In view of the abundant discussion the subject had already received, in view, further, of the necessity of permitting the party to hear of and be heard on other important matters, what becomes of your charge that the restriction to 200 words is practically an attempt "to gag the party membership"? The stoppage of unnecessary discussion is the highest expression of free speech, as it permits essentials to be heard. Parliamentary practice amply demonstrates this fact.

Your letter was postmarked Detroit, September 21, 9 P. M. It was received at this office September 24, 8 A. M. The Letter-Box announcement acknowledging the manuscript on hand, was written on the morning of September 22, and put in type in the evening of the same date. From this you see how impossible it was to include your letter among what you call "the favored ones," as you protest should have been done, in yours of September 25.

J. S., NEW YORK CITY—To paraphrase the poet, count that event lost which does not see the "Volkszeitung" undone. When the "Volkszeitung" shouts "disruption" that is proof that unity is making progress. Let'er shout!

J. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Suggestions of various kinds looking to the improvement of the I. W. W. constitution were submitted to the convention. It is highly improbable that the convention should have overlooked and failed to remedy the matter of which you treat, as it involved the delegates present in a discussion at the very outset. Considering the predominant character of the convention it is reasonable to assume that The Danger was removed.

J. C., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—F. W. Y., WATERBURY, CONN.; J. G., CATSKILL, N. Y.; A. L., NEW YORK CITY; M. AND W. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; F. B., CLEVELAND, O.; O. S., COLUMBUS, O.; H. R. E., NEW YORK CITY; H. C. N., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; S. A. S., NEW YORK CITY; A. M. G., NEW YORK CITY; J. R., CLEVELAND, O.; W. A. K., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; A. S. D., EL PASO, TEXAS; J. H., NEWARK, N. J.; S. D. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. W. B., RED BLUFF, CAL.—Matter received.

J. C., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—F. W. Y., WATERBURY, CONN.; J. G., CATSKILL, N. Y.; A. L., NEW YORK CITY; M. AND W. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; F. B., CLEVELAND, O.; O. S., COLUMBUS, O.; H. R. E., NEW YORK CITY; H. C. N., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; S. A. S., NEW YORK CITY; A. M. G., NEW YORK CITY; J. R., CLEVELAND, O.; W. A. K., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; A. S. D., EL PASO, TEXAS; J. H., NEWARK, N. J.; S. D. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. W. B., RED BLUFF, CAL.—Matter received.

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LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Pamphlet orders: San Francisco, Cal., 106; Worcester, Mass., 100; I. W. W. Oakland, Cal., 85; Connecticut State Organizer Young, 75. Toledo, O. \$80 for assorted literature and Kansas City, Mo., \$310 for the same. Chicago, 220 pamphlets and 4 books; New Orleans, La., 2 I. W. W. Convention reports. Hartford Conn., 1000 leaflets; Albany, N. Y. 500 ditto. Cleveland Agency 30 pamphlets and 10 Iron Trevel. The Iron Trevel was also shipped as follows: Boston, 10; Los Angeles, 12; Schenectady, N. Y. 6; Seattle, 5; Minneapolis, 3.

We have a good stock now of four of the Sue Stories and in a few weeks will have a new supply of the Pilgrims' Shell.

Now is the time for action; push out the pamphlets; circulate leaflets; spread the light; spread it everywhere.

OFFICIAL

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

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquar-
 ters, Daily People Building, 2-6 New
 Read Street, New York City, on Fri-
 day, September 28. Deutsch absent.
 Archer in chair. Minutes of previous
 meeting approved.

Communications: From Sections
 Monroe and Reimselaer counties, semi-
 annual reports and election of officers.
 From candidate for Governor, Thos. H.
 Jackson, six, reporting meetings con-
 ditions of Sections and financial ex-
 penditures. Filed. From State Organ-
 izer Rudolph Katz, two, stating he had
 persuaded Samuel L. Brooks, organizer
 of Section Broome County, to accom-
 pany him, and reporting success of
 work done by both. Filed. From Tim-
 othy Walsh stating, that owing to ill-
 ness in family, he was compelled to
 give up his vacation and withdraw his
 offer to speak during it. Filed. From
 M. Offen, Pittsfield, N. Y., asking for
 leaflets and general information.
 Granted. From Joseph Sweeney, ar-
 ticle for special campaign edition of
 the Weekly People. Turned over to
 secretary.

Correspondence Bureau reported that
 Lazarus Abelson, organizer of Section
 New York County, was en route to
 Albany to file State nominating pe-
 titions; and that judicial nominating
 petition lists were being pushed. The
 Queens County Jackson meeting was
 dropped in favor of the Unity Club.
 Richmond County requested informa-
 tion regarding the Jackson meeting,
 which was given. The members at-
 large at Niagara Falls, in response to
 letter, answer they will start active
 work at once, and ask for subscription
 list. Special campaign edition of the
 Weekly People will be issued on Oc-
 tober 20. All the State candidates and
 well-known contributors to the party
 press in New York State were invited
 to write for the same. Sections are
 urged to send special orders at usual
 bundle rates. Charles H. Corrigan
 stated that it would be impossible for
 him to speak up-State, as he expected
 to have to leave Syracuse in pursuit of
 employment. Reinstein was willing,
 provided Buffalo conditions—free
 speech fight and local agitation—per-
 mitted it. Report of Bureau was re-
 ceived.

Secretary's action in getting out
 leaflet was endorsed. Price of same
 was considered high. Adam Mofen
 was delegated to see the N. E. C. Sub-
 Committee regarding the possibilities
 of lowering the same.

It was decided to request Frank
 Bohn to write a general leaflet on the
 State campaign; also to secure a
 speaker to accompany Jackson on his
 tour of the Western cities of the State.
 Adjournment followed.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

I. W. W. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 2.)

standing, but as a semi-understanding
 of leniency had been made with the
 general office, and as the local had
 sent in for literature and to various
 funds many times more than enough
 money to have placed it in good stand-
 ing, it was decided to give its delegate
 his voice and vote.

The case of the three delegates from
 the Musical Union, a so-called sub-di-
 vision of the as yet unorganized Public
 Service Department was taken up next,
 and resulted after some complicated
 explanations by them and by the na-
 tional Secretary and President, in their
 being seated with their accredited vote.

The unanimous decision for a steno-
 graphic report was the only matter
 intervening between this and the ad-
 journment of the convention at 5:15 to
 allow the various committees to organi-
 ze and take up their labors.

Chicago, September 23.—This was
 another day of rout for the reaction-
 ary element. A motion to have a
 stenographic report of the convention
 was unanimously adopted after puny
 attempt of the reactionists to defeat
 it on the ground of too great an ex-
 pense. Long applause followed the
 adoption of the motion to make a ver-
 batim record of the proceedings.

After a running fight with the ob-
 structors all the committees were
 formed. The constitution committee
 and St. John De Leon. Kinnely,

GENERAL AGITATION AND COLO-
RADO DEFENSE FUNDS.Received for the week ending Septem-
ber 29, 1906:

J. A. Leach, San Francisco	\$ 5.00
B. Jensen, Bullfrog, Nev.	5.00
G. F. Herrick, Pawtucket, R. I.	1.00
R. L. Matthews, Newcastle, Pa.	1.00
J. Monahan, Boston, Mass.	25
J. C. Ross, Boston, Mass.	25
John Lyons, Boston, Mass.	25
D. J. Donahue, Boston, Mass.	25
R. Regan, Boston, Mass.	25
9th and 11th A. D.'s, New York city	1.80
Sympathizer, New York city	.42
F. C. Schweier, Schenectady, New York	25
K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, New York	.50
J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo.	2.00
E. Rouner, Chinese Camp, Cal.	1.00
J. B. Ferguson, Toulumne, Cal.	5.00
Chas. Rogers, Sugar City, Colo.	2.00
J. H. Masterson, Denver, Colo.	.50
E. W. Scanavino, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
J. P. Wardrop, Rossland, B. C.	1.00
J. Springer, Red Mountain, Colo.	5.00
N. Anderson, Silverton, Colo.	10.00
R. Mackenzie, Silverton, Colo.	5.00

Total \$48.72

Frank Bohn,
National Secretary.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

Joe Reid, Mineral City, O.	\$.50
J. Missner, Mineral City, O.	.25
F. Binder, Mineral City, O.	.50
J. Stevenson, Mineral City, O.	.25
T. Chalmers, Jr. Mineral City.	.50
J. Grater, Mineral City, O.	.20
Section Rockville, Conn.	5.00
H. Engleman, Rockville, Conn.	10.00
Section Fall River, Mass.	2.56
Section North Hudson, N. J.	3.00
E. Rouner, Chinese Camp, Cal.	1.50
Section Buffalo, N. Y.	3.10
F. Appel, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
Branch 3, Kings County, N. Y.	1.15
Collection of 1433 S. Carlisle st., Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Section Boston, Mass.	10.00

Total \$ 41.51

Previously acknowledged ... \$28.52

\$305.03

ATTENTION LOUISVILLE!

All members and sympathizers of
 Section Louisville are earnestly urged
 to attend special meeting of our regu-
 lar hall, 109 W. Jefferson street, Sun-
 day afternoon, October 7th, at 2:30
 o'clock.

Matters of the utmost importance
 are to be considered. The last month
 of the campaign agitation should be
 pushed more vigorously than ever.
 Let us all do our full duty. Revolution-
 ists are not and cannot be shirkers.
 Those members who have had a good
 long "rest" from attending meetings or
 helping in the agitation should pitch
 right in and lend their active aid
 at least for the remaining weeks of the
 campaign. So far our meetings have
 been better attended than ever before;
 sales of literature have been larger;
 and, plainly more sympathy manifested.

Comrades, do your duty. Fall not to
 attend special party meeting Sunday
 afternoon, October 7th, 2:30 o'clock.

Jas. H. Arnold, Organizer.

deposed locals were ignored both at the
 Executive Board of the Department,
 and the General Executive Board.

McCabe in his remarks insinuated
 that Fitzgerald and others of the con-
 testants were in the employ of the
 Employers' Association, and was roundly
 hissed for the slander.

The testimony of McCabe, and the
 answering of questions on the case
 took up the whole morning and part of
 the afternoon, it evidently being the
 plan of the reactionary minority to
 drag proceedings to the breaking point
 if possible. As soon as the case was
 closed, Delegate De Leon moved, in
 the light of the new evidence acquired,
 to seat the contestants except those
 whom the convention might ascertain
 were not in good standing at the time
 the Hall-Kohl troubles began.

De Leon's position was that if the
 locals were in bad standing before the
 Sam Gompers and Morris Braun meth-
 ods of McCabe, the McCabe's wrong
 could not cure the locals' previous de-
 fect, but if they were in good standing
 and fell into bad standing by refusing
 to pay dues to a McCabe, it was to
 their credit, and they were not in bad
 standing with the committee of the
 whole.

Hall's resignation from the secretary-
 ship of the Department, which McCabe
 held existed, and on which he based
 most of his reasons for his actions,
 was shown never to have existed.
 With that fact established, McCabe's
 attempt at making a case for himself
 fell flat.

It was at this time that Hahneman
 the Volkszeitung Corporation's report-
 er in the convention offered his amend-
 ment, the intent of which was to debar
 the contestants one and all from a seat.
 The amendment was merely a re-hash-
 ing of the amendment offered the pre-
 vious night by P. R. McDonald, one of
 the Miners' reactionary delegates, and
 seconded by Hahneman, which was
 ruled out of order. McDonald's amend-
 ment had been to seat only those con-
 testants who were found to be in good
 standing at the present time, a mani-
 festly impossible thing for any of them
 to be. Hahneman's amendment
 differed only in omitting the clause
 which had caused the previous ruling
 out of order the amendment, namely
 the election of a sub-committee, which
 was inadmissible in a committee of
 the whole.

In support of his amendment,
 Hahneman appealed to the constitu-
 tion, tried to belittle the overwhelming
 evidence of the constitution's having
 been trampled on by McCabe as being
 child's play, and spoke so outrageously
 of the progressive element, saying that
 there was an undercurrent to disrupt
 or capture the I. W. W. for some in-
 dividual's personal ends, that hisses
 broke out all over the hall. Hessel-
 wood, St. John's alternate, for the Mi-
 ning Department, and himself a Social-
 istic party man, took the floor and in a
 rousing speech which carried the house
 with it, denounced the cowardly and
 malicious innuendos and assertions of
 Hahneman. "The preamble states the
 workers must get together on the po-
 litical as well as the industrial field,"
 Hesselwood declared, "and any man
 who does not stand by that and strive
 for it is not fit to sit here." Hessel-
 wood also scored the two reactionary
 delegates of the Miners, for lining up
 with those who wished to commit a
 crime on the working class by assum-
 ing autocratic power.

R. T. Sims of Milwaukee also spoke
 against the amendment. McMullen,
 the reactionary Mining delegate from
 Butte, then took the floor and held it
 some forty minutes, his sole purpose
 being to drag the case a little longer.
 He was given free rope.

Mrs. Lillian Forberg finally forcibly
 declared what had been evident to the
 far-seeing delegates all along, that
 there was a conspiracy to disrupt the
 I. W. W., and that part of the plot was
 to drag proceedings till the delegates
 were worn out. She condemned Mc-
 Mullen and Hahneman for their part
 in it, and appealed to the revolutionists
 to keep quiet, and let the reaction talk
 itself out.

The question was immediately put,
 the amendment defeated and the mo-
 tion to seat carried amid wild applause.
 Immediately afterward, the second
 part of the divided motion arising
 from the Riordan resolution, namely,
 to seat L. M. Kohl, the delegate elected
 for the so-called Transportation De-
 partment, was carried unanimously
 without the necessity of a roll call.

Eighth Day's Session.

Chicago, Ill., September 24.—The
 revolutionary delegates, to prevent being
 starved out by the dilatory tactics of
 reaction, voted, after a bitter fight, to
 pay one dollar and a half per day to all de-
 legates not supported by their organiza-
 tions. MacKinnon, New York, threat-
 ened to get out an injunction to prevent
 the payment. Later, on a question put
 by De Leon, he retracted. Those leading
 the fight against the motion were McMul-
 len and Hahneman, the "Volkszeitung's"

reporter. Mrs. Forberg, speaking for the
 motion, pointed to McMullen and
 Hahneman as the mouthpieces of capi-
 talist thought in the convention.

W. E. McDermott, the stenographer of
 last year's convention, was placed at the
 same post again. The musical delegates
 were seated, with ten votes between them.

Reports of the national officers fol-
 lowed. Report of the general president,
 C. O. Sherman, consumed thirty minutes
 to read. It dealt mainly with general
 matters. Among the few specific points
 it touched upon was the industrial form
 of organizing unions. The report recom-
 mended adversely against the system of
 organizing industrial unions as units.
 The report was coldly received. The re-
 port of the secretary-treasurer, Wm. E.
 Trautmann, consumed one hour and fifty
 minutes in reading. It covered the whole
 field and made a large number of recom-
 mendations. The report paid a glowing
 tribute to the work done in the I. W. W.
 by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance
 forces that merged into the I. W. W. It
 recommended the industrial form of or-
 ganizing unions; also methods of enter-
 ing into relations with labor bodies
 abroad, radical action in the transporta-
 tion department matter, and continuance
 of the universal label as a weapon
 against Gompers unionism, and made
 other valuable points.

The secretary's report threw light upon
 the growth of the organization. Imme-
 diately after last year's convention about
 4,247 members were found to be installed.
 At the close of the year this had only
 risen to 5,078; January, 8,200; February,
 7,817; March, 10,775; April, 13,227;
 May, 16,750; June, 21,000; July, 22,000;
 August, 45,000; September, 60,000. The
 report exposed in detail the abuses that
 have crept into the organization, in-
 cluding its administration. Loud ap-
 plause followed reading of report.

Ninth Day's Session.

Chicago, September 25.—To-day was
 consumed in the reading of reports and
 resolutions. General President Sherman
 offers a supplementary report contain-
 ing many valuable recommendations. The
 minutes of the General Executive Board
 were read, and John Riordan read a per-
 sonal report, which was warmly received.

The report of the Committee On Rules
 was accepted. The reactionists are held
 down to a majority vote. Eight addi-
 tional committees were decided on:
 strikes and lockouts, education and litera-
 ture being among them.

Many resolutions were read and re-
 ferred to proper committees. Sentiment
 is strong against the admission of milita-
 nism into the organization. Both of to-
 day's sessions were quiet. The reaction,
 after the drubbing of yesterday, hardly
 dares to raise its head.

Chicago, September 24.—The Industrial
 Workers of the World Convention on
 Monday, tired of putting up with the
 blocking and delaying tactics of the re-
 actionists, carried the war into Africa,
 suspended the section of the Constitution
 which prevented the action, and voted to
 pay from the national treasury the wages
 of those delegates who were not being
 supported by their locals or department.
 Thunderous cheers followed the taking
 of the vote and frequently interrupted
 the speeches of W. W. Cox, C. H. Dun-
 can, Albert Ryan, Smith, of New Orleans,
 and others who spoke in favor of the
 action.

Most of the delegates were here on
 their own expense, considering only their
 duty to the working class. The reaction-
 ists knew this, and this was in great part
 the mainspring of their blocking tactics.
 Their whole hope was to starve out the
 revolutionary delegates, and be left to
 run things in their own anti-revolution-
 ary manner.

Daniel MacKinnon, of New York, when
 the proposition to pay the wages of the
 delegates was first made, threatened to
 appeal to a capitalist court for an in-
 junction to prevent the payment of the
 money. His statement created a storm
 of hisses, amid which Delegate Keefe
 moved the expulsion of MacKinnon from
 the I. W. W. as a traitor to the working
 class. This was seconded with a roar by
 half of the delegates on the floor, but was
 ruled out of order as the local unions
 have jurisdiction over their members.

After a fight, led by the reactionary
 Miners' delegate from Butte, himself get-
 ting \$5 a day and expenses, the motion
 was carried. Later De Leon rose to a
 question of personal privilege, meaning
 the move to expel MacKinnon from the
 convention; he asked MacKinnon if he
 would retract. MacKinnon said yes, and
 the matter was dropped there.

Monday's session reached at last, in
 the afternoon, the reports of the two
 general officers, President Sherman and
 Secretary Trautmann. Trautmann's re-
 port was some four times longer than
 Sherman's, and was received with rapt
 attention, and enthusiastic cheers.

Before the reports were read, Secretary
 Trautmann read congratulatory tele-
 grams from the Hebrew Socialist Federa-
 tion of New York, and from the New
 York "Arbeiter," the Jewish Socialist La-
 bor Party organ, and also a stirring and

buoyant letter from Wm. D. Haywood,
 secretary of the Mining Department, now
 illegally imprisoned in Ada County jail,
 Idaho. Haywood's letter, the reading of
 which brought forth great applause and
 three cheers and a tiger for its writer
 and his fellow prisoners, was instinct
 with hope and confidence in the victory
 of the working class.

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
 Nor iron bars a cage,"
 wrote the courageous chairman of last
 year's I. W. W. convention, and closed
 with the words, "I will be with you in
 the third national convention of the In-
 dustrial Workers of the World."

The letter was ordered sent to all the
 working class papers in the United States
 for publication.

It was only after a long and stern fight
 against the dilatory tactics of the reac-
 tion that the report of the general officers
 was at last reached. As stated in pre-
 vious reports the reaction is weak in
 point of number of delegates. It is
 strong only because two of the miners'
 delegates, one an engineer from Butte,
 and the other, the capitalist mayor of
 Rossland, B. C., casting 108 and 109
 votes, respectively, are working tooth and
 nail with it to beat out the revolutionary
 breath of the organization, and turn it
 into a rival pure-and-simple with a
 new name. Should the reaction bolt, as
 the capitalist papers, inspired by the
 pure and simple political Socialists, de-
 clared on the third day of the conven-
 tion that it would, it would have but
 about twenty delegates to bolt with. As
 it is, the reaction's whole struggle is to
 hinder the work of the earnest and pro-
 gressive delegates as much as possible.

President Sherman's report dealt with
 the growth of the organization since its
 inception, from the 4,247 members who
 installed at the close of the last conven-
 tion, to its present membership of 60,000
 actual, good-standing members. Sherman
 lauded the voluntary organizers for their
 ardent and effective work in the field.
 The outrage on Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone
 and St. John was recounted, and
 recommendation made that half the re-
 venue from the Mining Department be
 returned to it for addition to the defense
 fund for the persecuted men.

Sherman held that the Industrial
 Worker should be made a semi-monthly
 or, if possible, a weekly publication, and
 that steps should be taken to build up a
 printing plant owned and controlled by
 the organization.

Sherman took exception to the mode of
 organization adopted by the Industrial
 Councils of New York and Paterson, N.
 J., namely, that but one charter shou-
 ld issue in one industry in one locality,
 and not allowing craft charters. Sher-
 man's position is that the working class
 is not yet ready for so advanced a form of
 organization.

Trautmann's report went into great de-
 tail in all matters of the organization,
 and made many recommendations. It
 recommended the industrial form of or-
 ganization as presented by Augustus in
 his protest against the craft union of
 housemiths in New York. Radical ac-
 tion in the matter of corruption in the
 so-called Transportation Department was
 recommended, also action on the so-
 called Musical Union sub-division.

The Metal and Machinery Department
 history was reviewed and commented on.
 Industrial Councils were reported
 being formed in New York, Chicago, St.
 Louis, Flat River, Mo., Cincinnati, and
 Paterson. Councils are in course of for-
 mation in Cleveland, Arizona state,
 Seattle, and Toronto, Canada.

Trautmann went at length into the
 subject of the industrial form of organi-
 zation. By arguments taken from the
 capitalist structure of society, he proved
 that it was the only proper and effective
 method.

Recommendations as to defining the
 duties and powers of District Councils
 were made, and a brief report of the
 strikes and lockouts of the past year.
 Recommendations were made on this sub-
 ject, and also in the matter of the regu-
 lation of finances and the employment
 of adequate office help. According to the
 report, two of the best office assistants
 were arbitrarily dismissed and since July
 Trautmann has been working outrageous
 hours, as high as ninety-six hours a week
 in one case, to keep the work of the office
 in condition.

On the label question Trautmann
 showed that the label was not a compro-
 mise with A. F. of L. ideas, but a power-
 ful weapon to combat that same A. F. of
 L. in its label-intrrenched strongholds. A.
 F. of L. Persecution, The I. W. W., and
 the Farmers, The Collective Will of the
 Membership, Relations with Working
 Class Organizations Abroad, The Labor
 Press Supporting the I. W. W., The First
 of May, The Mine Owners' Conspiracy
 Against Haywood and the Others, and the
 Constitution, were other features in
 the report.

It was decided to print, as soon as
 possible, both official reports, distribute
 them to the delegates, and refer them to
 the Constitution Committee.

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

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