second, the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day

unless previously renewed.

***** PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

MIDDLE CLASSISM

THE HOPE OF THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY S. P.

Working Class Revolution Discounted For Votes of Disgruntled and Disabled "Radicals"-Newark Workingman Exposes Game.

Newark, N. J., October 26 .- There was by in the Socialist Party camp in New York State when Hearst captured the democratic convention. Solomon, in all his wisdom as a politician was outdone when that camp thereupon uttered themselves in the following language: "Hearst compromised with bossism. He can't ne of our thunder now; we lose so middle class radical votes to him this

The same thing occured in trust-owned New Jersey, when the Colby-Fagin-Rereform combination went down in at at the primaries before the mailand veterans of the Republican machine. Then, too, the members of the Socialist party in this state beamed with delight. middle class votes were safe. Colbyism and every other form of radical iddle-classism would flock back to their standards. "Now." said they, "we will give they Unity agitators a lesson." nism" would be squelched!

Barefacedly did the local Socialist partyites play the middle class game. They erote letters to the newspapers in which they made bids for the radical middle vote, extolling in order to do so, property-owning, business, churchcandidate for Mayor in true capftalist style. They pushed the middle class man, Strobell, forward here, just as they are doing in New York in the as of Stokes and Hillquit, while sting the working class to the rear.

Like everything else that is rotten and crooked, the middle class game was carried too far. Strobell came out for local workers, who have since de-Strobell and repudiated the rest

In addition to the foregoing, the So cialist Labor Party men here have taken advantage of this status of affairs to make matters clear. The following from the Newark Evening News of October 26 is self-explanatory:

SOCIALISM DEFENDED.

Patrick L. Quinlan Declares that it Means Much More Than Mere Politica.

To the Editor the News:

Sir-Two weeks ago I read in your paper a letter signed "Socialist," and as one has seen fit to answer the ridious statements that were made in it. now ask for sufficient space in the

lews for a reply.

It seems plain that the writer of that tion endeavors in an underhand way to besmirch the Socialist parwho read his screed that the Socialists were merely a third political party in Essex County, and that in Newark the simply embraced petty rem. "Political party" nowadays seem an nothing but an aggregation of ous men split into two factions. hodies, and calling themselves Repubns and Democrats. The war cries of these two parties are usually tariff and rum; their main object in seeking office is graft and the general all-around plunof the citizens whenever the opporents itself.

the Socialist Labor party was alzed afteen years or more ago, not political party, as I have described them above, or as a mere third party, as "Socialist" would have it. Hearstism, m, etc., represent the discontented among small business people and the so-called middle class. It is not with the Socialist Labor party. The political quarrels, the dying gasp of the middle class, have no part in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Labor party is the political expression of the revolutionary working class of America. The Socialist Labor party does not advocate orms of any kind. Reformers as a rule are the greatest scoundrels of them all. The drink question, the railroad and franchise questions are not part of the Socialist Labor party's platform.

The drink evils and all the other evils that society bears to-day are the logical roducts of the private ownership of the calth-land, mines and machinery—of the country. When the means of produc-

tion and distribution are taken from the present useless class that now owns them and placed in the hands of the useful class that now operates the industries of the nation for the collective use and benefit of the people, the drink and all the other evils will be abolished. The candidates of the Socialist Labor party -Congressional, county and city-are workingmen, depending on their weekly wages for their existence. They realize that the working people, who form the great majority of the people of the country, are not robbed as drinkers of been or taxpayers. The working class is rob bed as wealth producers, in factory, mill and mine, etc.

I have briefly stated what the Socialist Labor party stands for. I must say its candidates are never put above the party. In order to be true to the historic mission of socialism, and guided by past events, the party that places its candidates above itself cannot and will not serve the working class. In conclusion permit me to say that the party that places business men at the head of its ticket and seeks the support of the workingmen of Newark on the ground that the nominees are "good churchmen, busines men and contributors to charitable insti tutions" is a fraud, and a very shallow fraud at that. An aggregation of egotistic individuals, labor fakers, political crooks-aye, the dregs of the business world-trading on the sacred name of socialism, using revolutionary phraseology in claiming to represent the working class and the dying middle class in the political arena, should receive the contempt it deserves. "Our candidate is a business man, a churchman." Shades of Karl Mary and Liebnecht! Has the day come when the cause for which you gave up fortune and years of labor is to be dragged into such slimy channels? If the working class is not capable of introducing the co-operative commowealth without looking up to canting hypocrites shyster lawyers, militiamen, armorybuilders and grafters of every description as the saviours of society and the working class, in particular, they ought to give up shouting that they are oppress tion, to the disgust of the principal by the capitalist class. Vulgar million aires and aristocrats will always be reactionary; their material interests compe them to oppress the working class, Now-

adays, business is placed above idealism. Workingmen, beware of the fake Socialist. He is like the patent medicine man. Look out for the phrasemonger; do not be dupes. Read the platforms of the political parties: study their records; take no stock in individuals; read the declaration of principles of all the parties, compare them and then vote as you intelligence dictates. I trust I have no trespassed too much on the space of the News, I close by thanking you.

Yours respectfully,
Patrick L. Quinlan, 224 Charlton street. Newark, October 25, 1906.

GOOD UP-STATE MEETINGS.

Held by Katz and Brooks-Four Cities and Towns Visited.

Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 26 .- Covering Brooks and I held open air meetings a follows:

Monday, Canestota, Madison County The meeting in this town was well at tended, eight subs to the Weekly People were secured, three of whom were Socialst Party sympathizers. Canestota is working class town and we covered it with our campaign literature. It is a good field for the I. W. W.

Oneida is also in Madison County; small city with many industries. This place was the only town in the State of New York where the S. L. P. section "Kangarooed" in 1899 in a body. The old time "kangs" are there no longer They were all cigarmakers and "borers rom within " but Strasser drove them out of town. The new element in the Socialist Party in Oneida is good, four of the members subscribed to the Weekly People, four more were gotten at the

Rome gave us a good meeting, the local Socialist Party light there is h minister. He, we were told, would subscribe to The People but is afraid Mr. Chase would discover it, and reading The People would mean heresy.

Last night a good meting was held in Utica, five subs to The People were ecured. Total number of subs last week 41, the week before last 19.

R. Katz, State Ormanizer.

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

THE PARTING OF THE ROADS.

WEERLY (3) PEOPLE

As election day draws near, clearer | inal contents. This motley crowd is | The Socialist party politician visionand clearer to sight lie the roads that gathered around the jimmy-full arily leads the proletariat to the part at the hustings, and one or the other of which the voter is bound to take.

Essentially the same conditions prevail in all the States of the Union. The conditions that prevail in New York are typical of all. Being typical, by considering the roads that part from the hustings in this State the roads others are likewise considered.

One of the roads, the first to strike the sight, bears the sign-board of the Republican party. The gate-men on that road present an appearance puzgling to the mind. Their dress is faultless: 'tis after the latest fashion: pressed are their trousers; spotless their linen; choice the material of their coats and overcoats; sleek their stovepipe hats; and on their fingers and shirtfronts there sparkle genuine gems of purest ray serene; -and yet, what is that that protrudes from their pockets? What? Burglars' immles. forgers' implements. Bibles redolent of perjured kisses—in short complete criminals' kits. This is the elemen alluded to in the presentment of the April grand jury, setting forth that, if it indicted the insurance officials, "it would have to indict all the leading officers of the leading financial institutions in the city and State." They are gathered around Hughes, the Republican standard-bearer in New York who typifies the Republican standard. bearers the land over.-He who enters that road enters the road of riot and

The second road bears the signboard of the Democratic party. The gatemen there present a somewhat different appearance. They are a motley crowd. Less faultless is the dress of most of them. Their clothes bear testimony to a struggle in which they were worsted, their features loudly proclaim the fact that the struggle was not an elevating but a degrading one Their pockets are immiless, but bear the evidence of once having been fullequipped with the burglars' implements, and of having been torn oper by their Republican adversaries in a scuffle for the possession of their crim-

ATTEMPTS OF REACTION TO

SPLIT W. F. M. UNAVAILING.

McDonald and Mahoney Turned Down

by Butte Workmen-Jerome, Arizona

Local for New Board-Support

Pledged by Locals in All Parts of the

Butte, Mont., October 25.-Daniel

McDonald attempted to secure the en-

Union for Sherman, but he failed. His

resolution was laid on the table. The

Workmens' Union has over 300 mem-

bers and is one of the most progressive

organizations in the I. W. W. Every-

thing possible is being done here to in-

form the membership of the facts, al-

though the elements making for dis-

Mahoney has been here. He was

especially emphatic in his genuncia-

tion of the stenographic report evi-

dently fearing exposure of his actions

JEROME MINERS' UNION FOR

NEW EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Jerome, Ariz. October 17 .-- I am in-

structed to inform the Daily People

that at a regular meeting of Jerome

Miners' Union No. 101, it was moved

and unanimously carried that Jerome Miners Union No. 101 hereby recog-

nizes and endorses the General Execu-

tive Board of the Second Annual Con-

vention of the Industrial Workers of

the World, namely: W. E. Trautmann,

Vincent St. John, F. E. Heslewood, G.

Maichele, A. L. Cole and Eugené

I am further instructed to forward

to the above General Executive Board a

translation of a communication from

the Grand Mexican League of Railroad

Employes endorsing the Industrial

ruption are strong.

in the convention.

Fischer.

Hearst, the Democratic standard-bearer in New York, who typifies the Democratic standard-bearers the land over.-He who enters that road enters the road of rottenness and riot

The entrance to the third road is manned by the Socialist party officialdom-a peculiar rabble-rout made up conspicuously of shyster lawyers and craft Union grafters. The combination that part from the hustings in all of these two elements explains the leading characteristic of the bunchguile, not free from visionariness visionariness, not free from guile The bunch is the latest and the degenerate manifestation of the bomb-throw ing Anarchist. The bomb-throwing Anarchist imagines a mass Revolution possible through the individual exercise of physical force: in other words. he ignores the necessity of ORGAN-IZED force for the overthrow of tyrrany. The degenerate manifestation of the bomb-throwing Anarchist, the Socialist party officialdom. imagines the mass Revolution of the proletaria possible through a ballot, the counting of which is in the hands of the Capitalist Class; in other words, the Socialist party officialdom, just as the bomb-throwing Anarchist, ignores the necessity of ORGANIZED force for the enforcement of the ballot that demands the overthrow of capitalism The result in both instances is identical. Led by the bomb-throwing Anarchist the disorganized proletariat is slaughtered in its boots; led by the Socialist party officialdom the industrially disorganized and, therefore powerless proletariat will, as has been well stated by a correspondent, "be mowed down in windrows" on the streets of the cities of the land. The parallel between the bomb-throwing Anarchist and the Socialist party officlaidom ends, however, there. Beyond that the two are not to be compared without insult to the former. The Anarchist is abnegation to the point of self-immolation; -though the proletar fat that he may attract pay for their folly with their lives, he dies with them, a hero worthy of wiser tactics.

The characteristic of the Socialist

Workers of the World and offering

Fraternally,

OTHER LOCALS ALSO ACT.

Other locals besides the miners have

also acted on the last I. W. W. conven-tion. Since the last issue of the Weekly

People, the Daily People has published

resolutions condemnatory of Sherman,

Mahoney, McDonald, et. al., from Tono-

pah (Neveda.) Local 325, Denver Local

125. Cleveland Tobacco Workers' Local

80, Houston (Texas.) Local 270, Seattle

54 and 219, Minneapolis Scandinavian

ocal 356, San Pedro (Cal.) Local 195,

Vallejo (Cal.) Local 283, Oakland (Cal.)

Local 233, Eureka (Cal.) Industrial Un

ion 330, Spokana Local No. 222, Buffalo

Machinets Local 43 and Newark Scand-

The New York District Council is vig

prously pushing the work of organiza

tion; and will probably elect a paid sec

retary to attend to the demand for

See page three for more I. W. W.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS

Hear Socialist Labor Party Speakers a

Rousing Meeting.

Imperial Pa. October 24.-On Mon-

day evening the 22nd inst. Branch

Imperial of Section Allegheny County.

Pa., held a public meeting in the larges

hall in this big mining town. All things

considered, this was a very success-

This was disappointing in the ex-

attend the meeting.

inavian Machinists Local 24.

news.

ocal 178 Milwaukee Joint Locals 123.

Frank J. Milefchik,

Recording Secretary.

Jerome Miners' Union

fraternize with it.

shambles, and he leads with such guile that whatever may hap to his dupes himself would escape with his craven skin, a cur worthy of a worser fate. The standard-bearer of the guileful visionary Socialist party officialdom in New York is, typical enough, the A. F. of L.-ite Chase, covered with the slime of Tobin's contracts with one set of employers not to organize the employes of their competitors, and he typifies truthfully enough the standard-bearers of the Socialist party in most of the other States-Pennsylvania Illinois, Ohio and Massachusetts in particular.-He who enters that road enters the road of useless bloodshed for the proletariat.

The entrance to the fourth and last road is manned by the unterrified Socialist Labor Party, with its standard-bearer Jackson in New York, who typifles the principles of his organization and the standard-bearers of the S. L. P. the land over. He who enters this road enters the road of the soundly revolutionary Working Class. On that road are gathered, and will be gathered in ever increasing numbers, the hosts of those who demand the unconditional surrender of the Hughes class of successful and the Hearst class of wouldbe successful capitalist bandits. On that road are gathered in ever increasing numbers the hosts of those who are drilling, and will ere long be backed with the organized might of the industrial organization of the Working Class to enforce the flat of Labor's ballot. On that road is reared the camp of the Emancipation of the Proletariat. From that road the triumphant song will one day rise, announcing to the world the victory of the Working Class, the first real Glad-Tidings that will have struck the human ear-ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

He who wants riot and rottennessvote for the Hugheses!

He who wants rottenness and riotote for the Hearsts!

He who wants a blood-bath for the Working Class-vote for the Chases! He who wants the emancipation of the proletariat in our day-start now party officialdom is cynic selfishness; - | by voting for the Jacksons!

IN WESTERN NEW YORK GOOD, DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

Cortland, Waverly, Elmira and Corning Workers Turn Out To Hear Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor-Mayor Brockway's Probable Discomfiture-Working Class Poverty.

Hornell October 24.-Thomas H. Jackson, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, accompanied by Daniel J. Scannell, of Brooklyn, was in this city to-day, on his tour of the Western cities and towns of the State. He will speak here to-night. In conversation he told of the results of his trip since leaving Opents. In many respects, his observations touching or the poverty of the working class are like those of Rudolph Katz, State Organizer, who was in this vicinity a few weeks ago. He found them often "hard up" and unable to pay for a subscription to the Weekly People. Rain has had a bad effect on meetings; but, nevertheless good ones are being held. Sold Jackson

"After leaving Oneonta, we passed on to Norwich and Cortland. At the former place a small crowd collected: but at the latter a good meeting was held. Only six booklets were sold in Cortland, however; the workers there

proletaire and an aggressive and forceful meeting and we hope to repeat it ful speaker.

Glichrist delivered a fine address and E. J. Drugmond was chairman and satisfied the coal miners present that D. E. Gilchrist, organizer of Section they should vote the S. L. P. ticket Allegheny County, was the speaker. straight. There were several ladies John Desmond, our candidate for Govpresent. The Imperial Brass Band, a ernor, was billed to speak, but was new musical organization composed of compelled to work for his capitalist young workingmen and boys furnished master until the hour was too late to music for this occasion. Our comrades are well pleased with the success of the affair and express a desire for many treme as Desmond is a fine type of the repetitions of the same. E. J. G.

have money on pay day only; and that is too little to last them many days afterwards

"At Ithica, we interested a couple of Socialist party men in our meetings. They aided us by loaning us their stand. In conversation with them we got an insight into the mental pandemonium which afflicts the Socialist party in too many cities. One of them said that the Socialist party could not interest the wage element in Ithica only the professional and middle class Then he bitterly attacked the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. as sure disrupters of Socialist parties. He couldn't see the necessity of the I. W. W. as the basis for political unity. We held a fair meeting in Ithica. Five booklets were sold.

"Katz on his tour through here found Owego good, but Waverly bad With us, the reverse was the case; but that was no fault of Owego's; the weather was to blame. We held i fine meeting in Waverly last Saturday night. It was well attended and the workers were thoroughly aroused. Twenty booklets were sold."

Then Jackson paused a moment as if in humorous reflection of what was to follow. He said, after a while:

"Rain played the same trick on u Sunday night in Elmira, that it had done in Owego Friday, but we were compensated by the happenings of Monday night in the same city. We were assured by Mayor Brockwaynotorious for his flogging and stringing up by the thumbs the unfortunate vouths in the Elmira "Reformatory"that all attempts of Socialists to set class against class had been unsuccessful in "our city"; and that few would listen to us. Laying that flattering unction to his soul, he gave us his permit to speak."

Jackson grinned broadly and went

"I'll bet he'll hesitate the next time We had a fine meeting. A very good crowd listened for over two hours, and twelve booklets were sold. I bet if it had been Saturday (pay day) instead of Monday, we would have broken the Waverly record in the matter of sales."

After we had both enjoyed Mayor Brockway's discomfiture over Jackson's success, he continued:

"Corning is one bright spot on the revolutionary map; at least we found it so last night. We disposed of nine teen booklets there. Fleldman, of the Socialist party, had spoken there the night before. The organizer of the Socialist party local Arnold was present at our meeting. From him we learned that the Socialist partyles are utilizing the evolution that is going on within the A. F. of L. for industrial unionism and Socialism (sic). He couldn't quite understand how the two "noble wagers" and borers, Hayes and Bandlow, got turned down by Gompers. There are some things that no fellow can understand, don't cherknow,' said Lord Dundreary," and Jackson chuckled again

Good results are expected from tonight's meeting here.

Jackson and Scannell have also held orief noon-day meetings in the towns visited and have been notive in other directions. They are not in the least discouraged by whatever setbacks they may have had, correctly attributing them to the weather and the unfortunate economic and intellectual status of the working class under capitalism and its pernicious influences.

CAMPAIGN GOSSIP.

The last two weeks of the campaign closed in New York City with a long list of noon-day and evening meetings in the open air, in addition to four big ratification meetings in the lower East Side, the Bronx, Yorkville and West Side working class districts. In addition an extensive distribution of literature was undertaken, and preparations were made to man the polls with watchers on election day. In Brooklyn, the same thing was done on a lesser scale.

The spirit in New York city and vicin ty is, that everything consistent with class consciousness principles will be done to secure a good vote, and have it counted, but, be the vote what it may, the Socialist Labor Party will go right on with its mission of agitating, educating and organizing the working class for the overthrow of capitalism. Several of the organizations are already arranging entertainments for the benefit of their headquarters and are also mapping out lecture courses for the winter season; besides many hands are busy with the preliminaries of the Daily People Thanksgiving Festival, which it is aimed to make the greatest success ever,

DEMAND FOR LABOR

WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO IN MINNE-SOTA AND, S. DAKOTA.

Workingmen Deceived Into Leaving Cities to Work On Railroads and Harvest Fields-Jobs Not As Represented; Wages, Ditto-The Experiences of One of Them.

Barret, Grant Co., Minn., Oct 24 .--About two months ago I left Minneapolis, where I make my home and pay rent to the capitalists: There, the press appeared with long

articles about "The great demand for labor" in every branch of industry, and particularly about the scarcity of workingmen on the railroads' and in the harvest fields of Minn, and South Dakota. Wages ranged from \$2,00 to \$6,00 per day, according to these articles. As I could not get a job in Minneapolis

at wages sufficinet to live decently, for my wife and myself, I ventured to try the railroad work; so I bought a ticket in an employment office in Minneapolis, to work on the construction of the "Soo Line." I hired out for "Teamster" at \$40 per month and board. When I got to the depot. I found out I was not alone but was to go to my destination with about 40 men altogether, who had also sold their labor power to the same company. We were put into an "extra car," and off we went to Hoffman, the place we were to work.

When we got to the company's camp re saw the foreman. I gave him my ticket. He said he had all the men he wanted to drive teams; but told me he would give me a job to work on the Dump at \$2 per day. As I had not done that kind of work before, and it looked very dangerous, I did not go to work there. Many of the other men did not go to work either, as they were not treated as they were promised. Those who worked there by the day, said they averaged about five days per week; so after paying for board at \$4 per week, the balance is not so great as the wages and board promised

in the city. We now "hiked" it to the nearest town (Barret) where I and a few others hired out to farmers at \$2.50 per day to help stack the grain. This portion of the country comprises mostly middle class farmers, who, together with their hired help work very hard and long hours.

I worked one week stacking, which is about the average time for that kind of work here. My boss called me for breakfast at 5 o'clock in the morning. We worked from 6 o'clock until after sundown. Then we had our supper at about 9 o'clock. But this did not end the day's work for the farmer. He has all kinds of chores to do, such as milking the cows. feeding the horses, etc. Talk about child slavery in the cities! It is not in it with the lot of the farmers' children.

My boss has 4 children ranging from about 5 to 16 years of age. 3 of them, together with his overworked wife, helpd to pick bundles in the field all day and get meals ready at that. This is only an illustration of what goes on on most of the farms. The farmers, in order to ave their property-their mortgaged homesfrom confiscation by the larger capitalists-the farmers, in order to keep themselves out of the great army of the wage working class, are working themselves, wives and children to death, thereby leaving most of those who go to the harvest field looking for work, on the tramp, and finding women and children doing the

Although these farmers work long side of their "hired man" their ma terial interest is plain. Any one wh believes that the interests of the farmer and wage worker are alike should go and work for the farmer. The farmer wants to have you work for board only, if he can get the proletarian to do so; and the proletarian wants to earn all that it is possible for him to get. The middle class exploiter is also the most relentless slave driver I have ever worked for; and there is where the class struggle appears.

After stacking, threshing begins; and so we had to look for some one who had use for us for that purpose.

But here waves went down from 29-50 to \$2.25 and \$2 per day. Anyone who has worked around the threshing machine knows what intolerable conditions the worker must stand. I have now been with this machine 43 days, at \$2.25 per day; and only got in 23 days, which we

(Continued on page 6.)

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 /

CHAPTER VI. CONTINUED.

(Continued from last week.)

CAUSES OF RENEWED VITALITY IN LABOR MOVEMENT-THE UNEMPLOYED.

The cause of this renewed vitality was not far to seek. As the Civil War, aided by the wonderful resources, actual and prospective, of Capitalism, had enthroned the latter, so also had it aided in developing the working class and its organizations. The war, by necessitating the accumulation of vast war loans aggregating three billions of dollars, and the creation of large plants for the production of vessels and military supplies of all kinds, had made the concentration of capital a requisite to its success; so also had it made the industrial and military mobilization of men-the laborers generally,-a necessity for the same purpose. The result was that at the conclusion of the war, the financial and corporate interests of the country were well massed, while the nucleus of the present permanent army of the unemployed was turned loose upon the dishandment of the opposing hosts. Of the entrenchment of capitalist interests in this country, subsequent to the Civil War, we shall soon have ample evidence; the army of the unemployed will concern us

According to Moody's "Land and Labor in the United States," 1860 found the country suffering from the panic of the year 1857, which was unusually severe. "Overproduction" and unemployment were the rule. But upon the advent of the war all this changed, "All the idle men in our country were quickly brought into government service. . . . The result was that the large stocks on hand quickly disappeared before the consumption of our masses. . . This general and active consumption created an immense trade and traffic of every nature, giving activity and prosperity to every interest." With the disbandment of the warring forces, however, all this changed—then the obverse side of the medal was brought into view. Says Moody, "When the war closed three and one-half millions of men and women in the North alone, who had been employed in the armies, and in their support, were thrown out of employment and into idleness. It was at this point, when this great deluge of idleness came upon us, that our difficulties (the panic of 1873-J. E.) began." The marvelous mechanical achievements, so glowingly extolled by Wells, also contributed their results to the unemployed situation. Moody calculated that in 1875, there were no less than 200,000 unemployed in the state of Massachusetts, which was then one of the most highly developed industrial states of the Union.

THE POLITICAL DOMINATION OF LABOR.

As said before it was during this period that the corporate interests of the country attained the zenith of their control, making of labor a political as well as an economic slave; thereby driving the members of the working class ever closer together. Of this political and economic domination much can be said; but a few triking instances will suffice to illustrate.

In 1873, the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor, in its fourth annual report, had this to say regarding the corporations and political

"Legislation at present is almost devoted to the purposes of aggregated wealth, whether in the form of railroads, of manufactures, or numerous other monetary interests. The time of legislatures, national and state, is occupied almost exclusively with the considerations of questions how to increase the facilities by which capital may be accumulated, while very little time or thought is given to the question how the laborer can, by lessened work-time and increased means achieve that education which shall elevate him to a truer

That this was no ill-natured complaint, or an unfounded criticism, may be judged from the Congressional land grants to railroads June 30, 1850. According to Moody's "Land and Labor in the United States," these aggregated 255,000,000 acres; "or about fifty million acres less than's the thirteen original states of the union: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut,

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Here was land sufficient for a half-dozen European empires given away; most of it fraudulently. Moody characterizes the transaction as "the gift of the government by the plunder of the people." He held that "This monstrous exhibition of our government fatuousness, or corruption, will become the wonder of the nations, and pass into history as the monster fraud of the century." One of the results of this corrupt legislation was to destroy the beneficent effects of the Homestead land act; and give rise to many land scandals and wars, some of which are now being thrashed out, to the consternation and demoralization of the country. Thus did capitalism triumph politically. Economically it was the same.

LABOR'S DEPENDENCE INCREASES.

Dwelling upon the effects of concentration upon labor during the generation following the Civil War, David A. Wells, who has already been referred to and whom we promised to consider in this connection, said in 1889:

"Co-incident with and as a result of this change in the methods of production, the modern manufacturing system has been brought into a condition analagous to that of a military organization, in which the individual no longer works as independently as formerly, but as a private in the ranks, obeying orders, keeping step, as it were, to the tap of the drum, and having nothing to say as to the plan of his work, of its final completion, or of its use and distribu-

Other writers, notably the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, in his "Social Studies," published in 1886, presents the same ideas a little more specifically and fully, in these words:

"The whole condition of industrial labor has changed in our country. Contrast the state of such labor a century ago with what it is now. Then the handicraftsman worked in his own home, surrounded by his family, upon a task whose processes he had completely mastered. He had thus a sense of interest and pride in his work being well and thoroughly done. Now he leaves his home early and returns to it late, working during the day in a huge factory with several other men. The sub-division of labor gives him only a bit of the whole process to do, where the work is still done by hand, whether it be the making of a shoe or a piano. . . . He sees no product of his skill growing into finished shape in his hands. . . . Steam machinery is slowly taking out of his hands even this fragment of intelligent work. . . . Man is reduced to being the tender of a steel automaton, which thinks and plans and combines with marvelous power, leaving him only the task of supplying it with the raw material, and of oiling and cleaning it." Newton further observes:

"The factory system is a new feudalism, in which no master deals directly with his hands. Superintendents, managers and 'bosses' stand between him and them. He does not know themthey do not know him. The old common feeling is disappearing. . . A further aggravating feature of this problem is the increasing tendency of capital to associated action. What little knowledge of his employes or sympathy with his employes the individual manufacturer might have is wholly lost in the case of a corporation. To the stock-holders of a great joint-stock corporation, many of whom are never on the spot, the hundreds of laborers are simply 'hands'-as to whose possession of hearts or minds or souls the by-laws rarely take cognizance."

EVEN FARMING AFFECTED.

Even farming did not escape the wonderful mechanical inventions and concentration of this wonderful era. Moody, dwelling on the effects of machinery, large capital and acreage in farming. shows that they have given rise to tenantry, bankruptcy, emigration to the cities, and a condition analagous to the factory system, as above described. Said he, in 1883, on the latter point:

"Fifty years ago the bonanza farm was unknown. Then there were no huge tracts of our best lands cultivated without a family rooftree upon its whole extent-without woman or child, or other indication of home; where for a portion of the year were to be found laborers only, under the eye of an overseer, himself a hireling, with cattle and machinery; and where, for the remainder of the twelve months the human cattle were not permitted to remain but were driven forth, and the quadrupeds only, with the machinery, were kept and housed and cared for by the least number of laborers

that were able to do the work. But these monster estates are now numbered by tens of thousands."

PRICES SOAR HIGHER THAN WAGES.

One more illustration of the complete political and economic subjugation of the working class during this period, and then we shall conclude under this head.

During the very generation whose marvelous inventive achievements and wealth productiveness David A. Wells extolled so eloquently, Carroll D. Wright, in "The Princeton Review" for July, 1882, said, that from 1860 to 1878 there was an average increase of wages of 24.4 per cent., and of prices 14.9 per cent., that from 1878 to December, 1881, there was an average annual increase of wages of 6.9 and in prices an average increase of 21 per cent.; and that covering the whole period of twenty-one years there was an increase in wages of 31.2 per cent., and in prices of 41.3 per cent. In other words between 1860 and 1881, the former "a dead level," the latter a year of "general prosperity," the workingman had suffered a feduction of 7.2 per cent. in purchasing power, despite the fact that his productive abilities had been increased many hundredfold by marvelous machinery. It was during this period that the foundations were laid for the billionaire-producing trust, and the modern labor movement was revived

Thus it was that the labor movement again took deeper root and flourished once more. With the political and economic domination of the capitalist class, with its host of evils, such as lack of legislative relief or assistance, unemployment, destruction of skill and small farming, loss of independence, reduced purchasing power, concentration in large establishments, alienation of employer and employe, and the corporate tendency to widen the chasm between capitalist and laborer, confronting them, the members of the working class were once more made conscious of the fact that they had interests separate and distinct from those of other classes of the community; and once more, as a result, did the mutual sympathies and aspirations arising therefrom tend to hasten and strengthen commor action among them. The labor movement fluctuates, but never dies; its apparent demise is the lull that precedes a more vigorous growth.

CHAPTER VII.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Especially was vigorous growth the case with the Knights of Labor, with which the modern national labor movement, may truly be said to have begun. The Knights of Labor was organized in Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day, 1869, by Uriah Stevens, a tailor who is reputed to have been influenced in his work by the "Communist Manifesto." The Knights of Labor was a secret organization, composed of local assemblies, controlled by a general assembly and a master workman. The Knights of Labor sought to unite every branch of skilled and unskilled labor. To this end, centralization of power was deemed indispensable and essential. The Knights of Labor motto was "An injury to one is the concern of all": its method the sympathetic strike and boycott by all for one and one for all.

The Rev. T. Edwin Brown, in his "Studies on Modern Socialism and Labor Problems," published in 1886, says of the Knights of Labor: "This was a secret, though, it is said not an oath-bound society. Its aim is broader than that of the trades unions. It believes that the interests of labor are common interests, and that the alliance of one trade with other trades is an alliance not entangling but helpful. It admits women to membership. It excludes only lawyers, bankers, professional gamblers, stock jobbers, and those who, in whole or in part or through any member of their family, make their living by the manufacture or sale of intoxicants. It affiliates with labor unions and makes their cause its own, though it does not directly control them. Its National Assembly at the last two sessions contained delegates whose occupations embraced medicine, the pulpit, journalism, teaching, manufacturing, trading, and many of the skilled and prominent trades and handicrafts." It has assemblies in almost every state, in the Canadas, in England, Scotland, Belgium, and France. The window-glass workers of this country, England and Belgium are a constituent part of the Order. It has now more than five thousand local assemblies in the United

Prof. Richard T. Ely, in his "The Labor Movement in America," makes these statements regarding the Knights of Labor: "Those who originated it, and have given to it its animus, have sought to organize a society which should embrace all branches of skilled and unskilled labor, for mutual protection, for the promotion of industrial and social education among the masses, and for the attainment of public and private reforms. There is provided room within the order for separate trades-unions, with their own rules and regulations, united by a federal tie, as well as those outside of any unions. . . . They reason correctly that if they can elevate the

* Art. "American Labor Organizations," Richard T. Hinton, "N. A. Review." Vol. CXL, p. 58.

the work named above, appends the following foot note, which gives an insight, not only into the spirit of the Knights of Labor, but of the labor movement of the eighties of the last century: "Mr. Powderly explains well the present situation in these words, taken from the New York Sun of March 29, 1886: 'With the introduction of laborsaving machinery the trade was all cut up, so that a man who had served an apprenticeship of five years might be brought in competition with a machine run by a boy, and a boy would do the most and the best. I saw that labor-saving machinery was bringing the machinist down to the level of a day laborer, and soon they would be on a level. My aim was to dignify the laborer.' In the same article he mentions the fact that his greatest difficulty in inducing the machinists and blacksmiths to join the Knights of Labor lay in the contempt with which they looked upon other workers. This is characteristic of the narrow spirit which formerly separated the various trades." Ely lauds the Knights for doing the then debatable thing of enrolling women, and the unheard thing of organizing negroes; for which latter they suffered the bitterest hostility in the South. Browne also refers to their commendable anti-expulsion attitude on the Chinese question.

lowest stratum, they will raise all other strata." Ely, on P. 78 of

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES MEAN SOCIALISM.

Commenting on their principles and attitude Ely says: "The declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor means, undoubtedly, Socialism, if one draws the logical conclusions of their statements, and one might be inclined to class them all as socialists at once: but this would be a serious mistake. They do not bring their socialism forward prominently; many do not even see that their principles imply socialism; some of them are violently opposed to the theory itself, and many more to the name; while some do not think at all on the subject." That this is correct may be judged from the declaration of principles and the utterances of prominent Knights of Labor men and organizations. While the Knights of Labor believed in arbitration "for the purpose of strengthening the bond of sympathy between employer and employe," to quote its declaration of principles, it did not express a belief in their mutual interests. In fact, the Knights of Labor's recognition of the interdependences of all branches of labor, backed by the sympathetic strike, made it very Socialistic. The fact is further emphasized by its declaration in favor of the public ownership of telephones, telegraphs and railroads, and its faith in co-operation as a means to "supercede the wage system." Some of the utterances of Victor Drury, whose "The Polity of the Labor Movement," consisting of fourteen lectures "first delivered as far back as 1869," was a sort of Knights of Labor textbook, were decidedly socialistic. He laid down three axiomatic principles: (1) That labor creates all wealth. (2) That all wealth belongs to those who create it. (3) That the productive capacity of society is superior to the consumptive capacity of society. From these he argued in favor of a utopian co-operative system of society in which the producers would own all the wealth and capital. During his argument, Drury developed some plainly socialist thoughts. Defining capital, Drury says: "Capital, which, from its very nature, should have been an assistant to the worker, has been, in reality, converted into an oppressor, from the fact that through its agency the proprietors of capital, who are called capitalists, have confiscated a part of the results of his labor, and have monopolized that which, in justice, belonged to the worker; hence capital has been an instrument in the hands of the capitalist which has been used to the detriment of the worker; and capital and capitalists have been used as interconvertible and synonymous terms.

"If, then, the definition of capital which we here present be correct, it necessarily leads to the correction of a grave error into which have fallen many of the exponents of the labor movement, who assert that 'capital is an enemy of labor.' That assertion is manifestly absurd, and proves that those who make the assertica are deficient in the power of analysis. When they say that capitals is an enemy to labor, they merely mean that the proprietor of capital i. e., the capitalist, is an enemy to the laborer.

"Between the capitalist and the laborer, enmity, that is, nonidentity of interest, may and does exist; but between capital and Tabor there can be no enmity; their interests are identical, and necessarily so, for they are one and inseparable; the labor of to-day is not / only capital to-day, but the unconsumed product of the labor of today becomes the capital of the future. The comprehension of this simple fact is very necessary to enable us to see the distinction which is to be drawn between the capitalist and capital."

True and inspiring words every one of them; but no truer nor more inspiring than was the motto of "The Gray and the Blue of the Knights of Labor," an organization of Union and Confederate army veterans-"Capital divided, labor unites us."3

Ely's "The Labor Movement in America," P. 139.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

TO THE POINT

A Socialist Party I. W. W. Man On the Chicago Pure and Simple Socialists.

The following letter to General Sec- state of Washington, a looser in a "pure retary, Wm. E. Trautmann, from a So- and simple" operators' strike with the cialist Party member, is premonitory of Great Northern and Northern Pacific Comrade Trautmann:

W. I drop you a couple of dollars, to even, in a small measure, the adverse stabs at the Industrial Organization, by ne of the 'Pure and Simple" Socialist Party leaders and advisers of Cook nty, who, by their approval of the thuggery of Sherman and his gang, have little or no respect for the facts

Our very-much-breckenized county secetary, who is exceedingly long on talk, ithout saying much, and who is generally very funny, puffs a long winded hemorrage, treating on the Socialist internationally , nationally and from a state viewpoint, and wittily meludes that the future is bright, in view of the fact that the I. W. W. "fired" its president for speeding "a few dollars for lodging." Most likely he received this information from the Chicago Chronicle.

The rot, written by Editor Mance, in tion completely routed the striking telethe "Chicago Socialist," under the caption of "To take and hold," in its issue of Oct. 13th, recalls to my memory, a inversation I had with this gentleman in the office of the "Chicago Socialist," year ago last September and about as high as \$1,000 to be used in making ha after the first convention change, in delivering freight to merthe Industrial Workers of the World, chants, located on the lines, that others, gained the aid of the O. R. C. for this numediately after I landed here from the moved their trains by the use of the purpose, for in many instances these

Railways. On this occasion there was a bunch of Socialists in the office, belabor-As a "Member at large" of the I. W. ing the I. W. W. This was rather surprising to me, being from the West, and I got into the conversation, and declared that I was an Industrial Worker from the starting of the organization-in fact, had been one all my life. This brought Mance to the front, who stated that he was a member and had a card in his pocket but that he was against De Leonism, etc. I told Mr. Mance that had an air of the scab who declared "that he was a union man but would not join that damn union on account of the fellers that are in it," so often puffed at me in my experience as a union organizer. It was particularly relishing to me on account of just leaving the ground where we lost out in the G. N. N. P. strike, not on account of the companies being able to fill our places with nonunion scabs, but that we were beaten down and out by the wholesale scabbery

of the other railroad unions, which ac-

graphers, and ended in forcing the strik-

ers to become scabs themselves. That it

was a fact that the conductors of the

wayfreights in some instances, carried

a terminal; that the baggageman loaded forced to "take to the ties." * nd checked the baggage, waybilling the same; that the express messengers waybilled, loaded and unloaded the express, and, like the conductors, carried money in order to make the proper change to the merchants; that every trainman from the rear brakeman to the engineer assisted in doing the striking operator and agent's work, even accepting orders from the scab operator, and making extra efforts to keep their trains on time. in which they were successful. This they did under written instructions from W J. McMillan, Chairman of the General Committee O. R. C. at St. Paul, and E. E. Clark, Grand Chief O. R. C. at Cedar Rapids Ia. (A copy of each letter I have in my possession) And furthermore, when the operators were beaten down and out, after a month's struggle, some of them reduced to a point of poverty as if to add insult to injury, this same McMillan in his official capacity, issued circular to the "Brother" conductors verbatini copy of which I have in my possession reads to this effect:

"Mr. Slade has notified me that number of our conductors are carrying nembers of the O. R. T., without transportation. This must be discontinued, or number of our brothers will be taken out of the service" signed "W. J. Mc-Millan, Chairman of Gen'l. Com."

The companies were bent upon per secuting the defeated and blacklisted operators and sought and effectively

entered the telegraph offices and wrote As a consequence not a few of the imout their own clearance before leaving poverished agents and operators were

> equilier feature of this whole affair that struck me was the Vice-Presgrand deputies, and all others connected with craft unionism, grand and ungrand, who, like the craft union Socialist, is looking for federation-"if it is the right kind"-took to the pullman berth with passage paid in advance, while the striking operator took to the ties. I asked Mr. Mance if this was not working class unionism with a vengeance. To this he shrugged his shoulders and flippantly replied:-"Oh, the railroad men were always a set of scabs!"

This is the "argument" of every craft union Socialist, who entertains but a superficial knowledge of what unionism is. It is the yelp of every craft union man, big and little, whom I have ever net in the Socialist Party, whose "union experience" has been limited to committee work at \$5.00 per diem and expenses, continental and transcontinental trips to union congresses, in the interests of some "safe and sane" and "skilled" craft. However it offers cold comfort to the wage earner, who has felt the effects of craft dividing unionism, in the shape of the lance-like railroad black-list, with its blood-hound qualities resulting in driving from the field of opportunity to eke out an existence for self and family, ception, many a railroad wage-slave, and not infrequently to the list of confirmed scabs or a drunskrd's grave.

Craft Unionism is a scab-breeding affair. worthies in the interest of Industrialism

compact, and practically a unit, employ, ing class that De Leon is an enemy of in a collective capacity, the most skilled the working class. It would be more have set aside the labor question, in a idents, organizers, deputies, grand depu- department, the same as they have the ties, grand-grand deputies, greater than Department of Freight and Passenger rates; the Department of Maintenance of the Ways, etc., ad. infinitum. What of the free trains served the O. R. C. and the B. L. E. yearly by the railroads for transportaion to their annual conventions? If Mr. Mance will investigate he will find that even the various Express Companies, auxiliaries of the railroad companies, carry at half rates, the organ journals and all other literature of these two organizations. Why not extend a like favor to the other railroad crafts? Hence their great success in playing such organizations as the O. R. C. and B. L. E. the aristocracy of labor, against the other railway organizations. That which will be eventually accomplished thru the Citizen's Alliance, the Employers' Associations, etc., has been in force on the railroads for twenty years. What labor has gained heretofore has been on account of competition existing between employers. But what of the present and

The plain facts are that men like Mance and his kind in the Socialist party, while claiming to be members of the I. W. W., have been Judas-Iscariot-like knifing that organization since its in-

If, as these men say, Industrial Union ism "of the right kind" is so good and De Leonism is so bad, why don't shoes

telephone where the telegraph was em- instructions were carried out to a "T" | Mance and his ilk of so-called union men | participate in the affairs of the I. W. W., ployed before the strike, and still others and were used as authority in doing so. do not contain the slightest idea that the enter their councils and throw De Leon railroad companies, being thoroughly out bodily if they can prove to the workleast than resorting to Mafia, dark-lantern methods.

After fifteen years in the labor move ment I am forced to believe, that the slurs hurled at De Leon by this gentry are nothing more or less than petty personal prejudices, by those whom De Leon has scored for these years on account of their reactionary vagaries, in his efforts to keep the labor movement clear. In regard to Sherman, not hinting at

his dishonesty, my ten minutes conversation with him plainly convinced me that he was no more capable of being President of an Organization of the character of the I. W. W., than I am fit to lead an interplanetary expedition to the regions of Mars.

And the most gratifying phase of the whole thing is that the rank and file of the workers, are rapidly being educated to a point where they know who is a bona fide labor leader and who is of spurious calibre.

Fraternally yours, Harry Lynch. Chicago, Ill., October 20, 1906.

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I. W. W. CIGARS

MICHIGAN WORKINGMEN

KNOW YOUR POSITION AND INTEREST IN SOCIETY!

you vote at the coming election?

he vital question back of all campalgas, whether city, State, or national, is, who shall own and control the wealth of the country? Shall it be the class that produces, the wage workers, or the capitalists that do not? Fellow workers, do you realize that the power of your vote may as easily be used for as against your interest? How, then, must you vote so that your ballot be the means of bringing more bread and butter not for a day but continually,

To answer this question from

Your Own Position as a Wage Worker you must take note of some facts that

If you carelessly ignore them, you will fall an easy victim to the machina tions of those that benefit by decelving you and, then, you are as helpless as a ship without a rudder upon a raging They are:

Labor Produces All Wealth!

The tools of production and distribution are private property. You can not make your living without them. You must have permission from the owner of the tools before you can use them and your employer retains the lien's share of your products, allowing you, in wages, only as little as he can possibly give you.

This condition creates two classes of people: the wage working class, which lives from the part of its prodsots paid to it as wages and the capitalist class, which lives upon that part of the products of the wage works not paid to the latter.

The modern tools of production such as the large factories with improved machinery, the telegraph, telene, railroads, ships, etc., etc., are not the result of the efforts or intellirence of the present owners or ances-They are the result of the combined energy and intelligence of all preceding humanity.

5. The Machinery of Government. The Legislative the Executive and the Judicial powers are employed in behalf of those that control the means of life. Every political party represents certain economic interests which it is pleased to support and defend by ans of laws and otherwise.

You may feel inclined to ask, what has all this to do with my vote? Let ee: You are a wage worker, deiding upon your wages as the only rce of income; you desire to improve your condition and you intend cast your ballot to bring about that

Tour employer, and the whole class of capitalists, great and small, intend to use their ballot so that they will be d. Will a law enacted and ened to promote better conditions for improve your own condi-Think back to the Toledo and Arbor Railroad strike, etc., and you will have to ackowledge that you ice tells you that it will not,

You will, then, acknowledge that bet ns for you, a wage worker es that you should have more pay arter hours of work, better and more surroundings to work in, or, till better, the fruit of your toil

With the Employer or Capitalist,

it is the opposite way: the less he pays, harder and longer he works the ge worker, the more profit he will

instance, if you work in a factory change raw material into a finhed article, at the end of your day's ork you have added \$6.00 to its value ving \$2.00 as wages for your 00 for wages, from the \$6 proby you in the shape of goods, or and hands it to you on pay day. four employer retains the rest. If, by our vote, you desire to raise your wages to \$2.50 a day, your em-ployer is 50 cents worse off. If he uses his vote to make it possible to keep \$4.50 for himself, there are only \$1.50

eft for you. The lesson is plain:

What is Good for the Wage Working Ciase is Bad for the Capitalist Class, and

Vice-Versa. e is no common interest between

se worker and his empl

orkingmen who votes for the didate, that upholds and the private ownership of

Wage workers of Michigan, what will | of class. Making the means of production the collective property of all the people, insures to each wage worker the full product of his labor.

The questions of taxation, primary election regulation and the other issues that are now advocated by the powers that be, are only of interest to the capitalists; it is a question between them as to who shall have the largest share of the spalls, of the value robbed from

They all agree that the wage worker must be exploited.

And what class interests do the various parties represent?

The Republican Party

stands for the maintenance of the pres ent wage system. It stands solidly pledged for more profit at any cost.

Its candidates, from Governor down o constable, the best and the worst of them, the wise and the ignorant, be they capitalist or workingman, they all stand pledged to support and defend the laws and institutions that increase the profits and keep the wage workers in subjection.

They hold it is proper that trusts and orporations are managed for the benefit of a handful of owners at the sacrifice of life and limbs of their other fellowmen. They hold that the misery and insecurity of employment of the wage worker is a natural, or, at least, a desirable condition. Low wages and hard work are considered by them as desirable or necessary so that the capitalist may sell his wares in foreign markets,-or, at least, the portion of same the underpaid wage workers are not given a chance to consume at home

They agree that injunctions, the policeman's club and the rifle diet shall be resorted to when workingmen go on strike for better conditions. When they refuse to submit to a reduction of wages and are locked-out as a result, the same arguments resorted to against them when on strike, become the favorite methods of procedure.

If that is what you want, vote that ticket straight.

The Democratic Party

is to-day fighting for the interests of the small capitalists and the fast disappearing middle class. It stands for the maintenance of the capitalist system. It's demands for smashing the trust, or of government ownership railroads, etc., is dictated by the inemiency of their small capital antiquated machinery and poor facilities generally, to compete successfully with their large competitors. It's candidates are pledred to enact laws that will make it possible to get large profits out of small capital

It agrees, therefore, with the Repub licans that the wage workers must be exploited, and stands, per excellence for small wages and longer hours Hence, it can give nothing but greater nisery to the wage working class. Have you forgotten how Democrats and Recans alike have used the police force, the deputy sheriffs and the military as well as the courts to suppress your struggle for wages and conditions that would enable you to exist, to live

Have you forgotten the Democratic ex-Governor Steunenberg and his buil-pen in the Cosur d'Alene mining region of Idahof Have you forgotten Demoand his method of suppr ratiroad strike of 1894?

Is that what you want? Very well, then, vote for it by voting the Democratic party ticket.

The Prohibition and All Other Reform Parties

are engaged in changing effects but leave untouched, in fact, they ignore the cause of same. The drinking habit and other immoralities, are the direct outgrowth of the brutalising conditions of capitalism, but, still, they agree with the two old parties that the wage worker should continue to exist in wage slavery, in this demoralizing bondage repared and enforced by capitalist exploitation. They, aguratively speaking, stand on their head and ask you to do likewise. They want to change conditions by reforming persons and while they condemn corruption, vice, etc., they themselves are beneficiaries of

The Socialist Labor Party

of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class to the wage working class.

The S. L. P. holds that these tools are the product of the whole nation and that, therefore, all the people should own them collectively. The S. L. P. claims that this full product—or its equivalent-should so to the producer, the must vote for the pasty and its | It holds that all improvements in the additions of the wage working class

must be the result of the conscious It recognizes that there is no interest

held in common between the exploiter the capitalist, and the exploited, the wage worker. There is a struggle going on in society between these two interests, when personified, between antagonistic classes. It, therefore teaches, promotes and defends the class interest of every wage worker against all its enemies; against the respective individual aspirants for capitalistic advantages as well as against the individual capitalists and the whole class of them. The S. L. P. aims to develop a man behind the vote!

If you recognize that you are a wage slave and want to become free, vote the ticket of your class.

If you want shorter hours and higher wages in order to become stronger and more able to fight capitalism and its effects, express it by a vote for the Socialist Labor Party.

If You Want to Make Your Ballot Count

for your own interest, shake off ignorance and superstition, become immune of the hypnotic influence of capitalism. Remember your masters appear great

only because you are on your knees, Rise, take your place in the ranks of the army of emancipation; fall in line; work and agitate for the S. L. P.

VOTE THIS TICKET STRAIGHT. State Ticket.

> Governor H. RICHTER Lieutenant Governor H. HUBER Secretary of State W. HOAG Treasurer S. B. COWLES Auditor General A. LOUWET

Commissioner of State Land Office A. E. CLEMENT Attorney General E. BARSTOW Superintendent of Public Instruction

G. YOUNG Member of State Board of Education H. ULBRICHT

ORGANIZER BERNINE.

Continues to Reach New Jersey Wage Slaves With S. L. P. Message.

New Brunswick, N. J., October 22 .-- 1 rrived in Elizabeth on Wednesday and met several I. W. W. members who took me to their rooms, where an informal discussion of the convention took dace. I listened while the matter of the deposing of the President was discussed; the majority taking the position that abolishment of that office was a good thing. In fact, only two men seemed to think that a great crime had been committed in doing away with the figure head; also laying considerable stress upon the striking out of the ritual.

Finally,I was called upon, and thinking the opposition honest, but confused. I took considerable pains to point out that, savage man, barbarous man and semi-civilized man, could not grasp ideals unless they were expressed in concrete forms; therefore the need of symbols, rituals and personifications. But civilized man did not need these to express ideals; in short, that an enlightened working class need not be reflected in a onarch, king or president.

One F. Burgholz, who was one of the wo in favor of retaining the Presidency, took his feet, saying he was not convinced and gave notice that he was no longer a member of the I. W. W., and would proam informed is an expelled member of the S. L. P. and generally disgruntled. This city (Elizabeth) is in need of good speakers. Lying so near New York it ought not be difficult for the comrades there to help. The Section is agressive and fully alive. I spoke twice in front of the Singer Sewing Machine works, where eight thousand slaves are employed. At the second meeting the men hurriedly took their lunch so as to listen to what was said and stayed until the last minute; quite a number bought pamphlets. There was no time for ques-tions as they have barely three quarters of an hour, nearly every moment of which was occupied by the speaker; the men coming to the stack of books and leaving their nickels so that the speaker had full swing. Here is one of the best points in New Jersey for agitation,

One man at the Singer works wonder-ed where the Socialist Labor Party men got their education. I answered by saying that E. B. Dillon was a glass blower who spent night after night in studying Socialist Labor Party literature; that Philip Veal, a slave of the mine, had no education except that received from the Socialist Labor Party; that Frank Young, eight years ago could not read nor write; but the Socialist Labor Party had made a finished scholar of this blacksmith's helper; and now we expected to get at least fifty men out the Singer plant who would stand at the factory gates talking for the I. W. W. and S. L. P.

State Organizer.

OF I. W. W. WILL BE MOST EN-COURAGING TO MEMBERSHIP.

Will Contain Mass of Ringing Resolutions From All Parts of Country and Canada-Advisory Board and What It

Chicago, Ill., October 26 .- When Bulletin No. 3 of the Industrial Workers of the World reaches the rank and file the revolutionary workers will feel encouraged. Therein will appear a mass of ringing resolutions from locals on the Atlantic, the Pacific; from Canada (and in Canada) to the gulf of Mexico. The second Convention has been endorsed with no uncertain sound and woe betide the fakirs who may attempt to affix themselves to true revoluionary industrial unionism! The first pirates have been made to walk the plank; others, should they appear, will be made to

There has never yet been an organiza tion without traitors. The Industrial Workers of the World is not yet traitorproof or fakir-proof but the acts of the second convention have made it more difficult for the dangerous ones to obtain foothold The next convention, I believe, will make it more difficult still

After all the best tricks to oust and keep out fakirs and traitors is to so construct the organization that the opportunities of graft and the hiding holes of traitors are removed. Abusing them after they are out or even when they are in is not as efficacious a remedy as removing the opportunity for them to

If the local advisory board chosen by the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. does its duty and publishes every two weeks a complete financial report-without "incidentals" - the membership over the country will soon spot out the undesir-

As secretary of the local advisory board I ask for the best assistance of our organizers and of all local secretaries. Clear, concise and regular reports from every point will remove any excuse from the mouths of those at headquarters.

The local board will meet every Sa turday afternoon and every fortnight send out its report. The necessity of establishing new headquarters and the delays and inconveniences caused by having to procure books, printed blanks, office fixtures, etc., and also the mass of correspondence coming in have kept General Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann, Editor Edwards and their two office assitants overworked. Very soon, however, the wheels will be running more smootly and it is hoped that complete and satisfactory reports can be sent out.

There will be no friction between the ocal board and the salaried officers so ong as the books are kept so that the balances are clear and the entries true and comprehensive.

Should any local or any member of ocal wish any information not given in the board's reports, or should there be any criticism to offer every letter will receive prompt response.

There are no "De Leonites" on the ocal board nor is there one who would be recognized at Socialist Party headquarters in Chicago as a "Socialist." The whole board, however, is of the opinion that lots of publicity won't hurt the true Industrial Workers of the the Daily People's liberality of space in making this appeal to those of the rank and file who read this journal to watch. critcise and freely advise.

P. F. Lawson, Secretary Local Advisory Board, I

LOCAL 12 TO SHERMAN. Los Angeles, Cal., Ocober 21 .- The fol-

lowing letter was sent in answer to a

Local No. 12, Los Angeles to Chas. O therman, ex-President I. W. W. Dear Sir: Your communication

October 6, in which you called upon this Local for support, both financial and moral, and in which we notice you have made assertion after assertion without furnishing proof of any-has been received and duly considered, and although it is, in the opinion of the members of this local, utterly fallacious and contemptible, and quite evidently the product of a pusillanmous reactionary and prejudiced mind, and therefore should have been consigned to the waste basket and totally ignored, we have the following to say in reply:--

We can see no reason whatever for your contention that the late convention was illegal. The delegates to that gathering had been sent by and represented there a majority of the membership of the Industrial Workers of the World. They were duly elected, they had their credentials, and they were there in obedience to the result of the referendum the members of the L. W. W. as to the time the convention should be held, and in response to the call for the convention sent out by the national office. So far as the members of this local can see they have done nothing in violation of the class conscious principles of the I. W. W. and with the exception of a few corrupt Judases and worshippers at the shrine of Mamon like yourself, they have lived up to the spirit and constitution of the virile and intelligent organization they represented.

In the communication under consideration, in your previous or subsequent statements, or in your annual report alike, you have failed utterly to answer the charges brought and proven against you or to establish the truth of those brought by yourself against the delegates and against some of the officers of the organization. The reports of your outrageous and tyranmical acts we have borne with tolerance and natience for many months past in hope that they would prove unfounded, but you have failed most miserably to furnish the proof.

Why did you arbitrarily and without even attempting to account to the membership for your actions, unjustly discharge the most competent and trusted officers of the organization?

Why did you deliberately try to bankrupt the organization by spending its funds in a manner worthy of a Grand Duke of Russia himself?

Once more, if you were a true collectivist, and not the individualist degenerate typical of capitalist society that you seem to be, why did you refuse to abide by majority rule at the convention, instead of endeavoring to tyranize over and strangle forever the whole organiaztion that has breathed the breath of hope into the darkened lives of so many toil-broken men?

No sooner had this new born child of the working class been born that you fastened your-leech-like self upon it. After the wolf-like instinct of your fakir tribe you paid no heed to the travail and the suffering of the mother; you cared nought for her struggles and endeavors to rear the child to a healthy and normal development, but, under the guise of friendship, you pounced like a thief in the night upon your unsuspecting victim, and began to sap its heart's blood as only a fakir can. Benedict Arnold in his palmiest days; Thiers in the Paris Commune, or Millerand in the French Cabinet, would alike feel the blood boil red before their eyes with shame, could they know the fullest extent of your perfidious breach of faith with the workingmen of America.

When the light from the torchof the Revoltuion, in the hands of the I. W. W., will light the way to the Workingman's Republic, and that time is perhaps nearer at hand than we imagine, you and your hyena brood will slink for your lives off into that darkness of Oblivion from which there is no return; and if perchance your name should remain upon the page of history it will be there only as an object for the curses and condemnation of the generations yet to come, whose fathers you have betrayed to-day. Signed:

Phil. S. Haller, C. R. Cliff. Committee.

COMMENT ON THE I. W. W. CON-VENTION.

By Editor A. S. Edwards, of the Industrial Worker, Unanimously Reelected by the Convention.

The recent bulletin issued by the legal Executive Board of the I. W. W., contained the following article by A. S. Edwards, Editor of the Industrial Work-

In the Industrial Workers of the World there is no greater power than the power of its members. Let it be granted that it never was the intent of the signers of the Manifesto or those who framed the first constitution to invest any man with such authority that, when pressed too far in one direction or relaxed too much in another, would inevitably result in confusion and injury to the organization. Yet into the framework of the constitution there crept, whether thoughtlessly or by design, it is now useless to inquire, the very elements that contributed to defeat the original purposes and create an irresponsible rulership, not of one official only, but of many. Under these circumstances the real need of the organization was for men, both at the head of the general administration and subordinate divisions, whose conception of the movement, being true and sound, would have prevented them from committing the blunders that have been made. Our conceptions being wrong, it follows that our actions will be disastrous. But the power of the members has been

asserted and the mistakes corrected. Delegated to those attending the convention, this power is supreme in the Industrial Workers of the World. From this time forward there can be there is no doubt where we stand. The delegates, doing their own thinking and forming of a true industrial unionism. expressing the will of the majority of their own concepts, brushing aside all

PUTTING UP AN ACTIVE WORK-ING CLASS CAMPAIGN.

Many Mass Meetings and State Tours on-La Follette Comes Out for Regular Republican Ticket-The Unsocial-democratic Social Demograts.

Milwaukee, October 25 .- The campaign committee of Section Milwaukee has arranged for the following mass meetings: at Hoffman's Hall, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets, Thursday, October 25. Speakers: A. Loewy and R. T. Sims; Saturday, October 27, at Freie Gemeinde Hall, 262-4 Fourth street. Speakers: F. R. Wilke and Oscar Neebe of Chicago; at 904 St. Paul avenue, A. Loewy and other good speakers will be present: Monday October 29 at Pahst Park Hall Speakers: F. G. Kremer and A. Loewy: Saturday. November 3rd, at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets; speakers in three different languages will deliver The State Committee has also speak-

ers, notably Philip Veal, touring the State to spread the doctrine of revolutionary Socialism. The election will take place soon, hence this activity. All parties cater to the votes of the worker, but of all parties the Socialist Labor Party alone has the moral right

to ask the support of the working class, for it alone stands for those princinples that are logically bound to emancipate the worker from wage slavery to the free burgher of the Socialist Republic. Here in Wisconsin, as elsewhere, the

unning politician is busy day and night to gain his end. Senator La Follette will take the stump for the Republican ticket, although he told the good people of this State only a few weeks ago that said ticket had the earmarks of being corporation-ridden!

Now, however, he is going to support it. That is the way of the Republican politician.

But his Democratic brother is not one lota better. Bryan, the great mogul of the Democratic party, was in the city the other day; and, of course, made a speech-one of those "terrible"

deceptive allurements of compromise, unmoved by the glamour of reaction or the threats of the reactionists, used the power with which they were invested to readjust the forms and clarify the atmosphere of the I. W. W. They have done, and done well, what tens of thousands within the organization demanded and tens of thousands without hoped for. They have strengthened the foundation work for a true industrial unionism and upon this will now rise the superstructure of a great working class organization, clear in plan, convincing in propaganda, disciplined in method, and resolute in a systematic advance to the working class goal-the co-operative commonwealth.

The work of the convention was done as rapidly as the persistent obstructive tactics of the parliamentary reactionists, claiming to be constitutionalists, permitted. When after the first week the real work of the convention was reached, the discussions were marked by intelligence and a thorough understanding of industrial unionism. While the revolutionary delegates-always a majority from beginning to end, both as individuals and in their voting strengthwere at times greatly inconsed by the petty parliamentary tactics of the minority, they never forgot the cause that brought them together and the power confided to them was mealously guarded. Whatever of turbulence there was at any time during the proceedings was due to the attempt of the reactionists to hold down the convention to the strictest interpretation and application of a constitution that was an impediment to industrial unionism, whenever that course served their purposes. Since the constitution was provisional or experimental only, was so accepted a year before, was by almost common consent conceded to be imperfect and not up to the requirements, it was generally understood that the second convention would revise. amend, and improve it. The reactionists tried alternately to smash the constitution and to make it binding and permanent, as expediency required. The majority looked upon the constitution not as a thing fixed and constant, but as changeable and variable, not as something partaking of the nature of the soil

but rather of climate. With this con-

ception, undoubtedly the correct one,

they proceeded to do the work that was

expected to them by their constituents

The true constitutionalists were, there-

fore, the majority, the revolutionists,

The work of the convention was strictly

in line with the real and serious pur-

poses of the convention of 1905 and will

historically, loom large as the beginning

which he is famous; but which do capitalism no harm, as they are impotent to affect either reform or revolution; leaving, as they do, the core of the social problem untouched, in that they would perpetuate capitalism. The Prohibitionists also take part in

the election in this State. It seems to take the gentlemen in favor of the total abstinence from liquor a long time to realize that were mankind raised to a higher economic level, all the vices which now degrade human beings, sometimes below the beast, would not persist.

The Social Democratic ticket is headed by Rev. Gaylord. "Social Democracy" is a misnomer for the movement in Wisconsin that hears that name has become a middle class movement. True Social Democracy signifies a movement for the social, democratic emancipation of the laboring class; not for the perpetuation of the middle class.

O. J. Roseaus, of Haugen, is our standard-bearer-the standard of the revolutionary movement of the working class-the Socialist Labor Party. The headquarters of our party are

located corner Third and Prairie streets, Lipp's Hall. They are at the present time a scene of great activity. Friends of the Socialist Labor Party,

be on deck and show your opposition to the present system and an understanding of your position, your class interest, by voting on election day for the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party headed hy

Roseans of Haugen. Do your duty!

H. B.

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VERKLY PROPLE

Published Every Saturday by the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:



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

The poor are not a text for declamations, but a portion of the great family, worthy of the deepest solicitude -BLANQUI.

SEEKING TO HOOK WORKING-MEN'S NOSES.

The prospective appointment of Oscar S. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce and Labor on President Roose velt's cabinet is announced with flaming headlines, and the point is jubilantly underscored that the gentleman will be "the first Jew to hold such a post in this country." Much lies at the bottom of the appointment; much at the bottom of the jubilation on the part of the capitalst press.

The increase of the Jewish population in the country has been phenomenal in latter years. Nevertheless, numerous as this immigration has been and continues to be, its significance and its effect upon the country are clean out of proportion to the actual The significance lies in the special nature of this Jewish immigration. A large Jewish immigration from England, Germany or any of the countries of western Europe would not be frought with the significance of this one. The flood of Jewish immigrants is flowing from Russia; it comes like molten lava, heaved up by the volcano of the Russian Revolution; it is incandescent with lofty aspirations; andmost ominous of all for the ruling and labor-exploiting class of the landthat fierce flood comes, not as certain others have come in years gone by, heated by the straw fire of bouraspirations, and consequently, easily captured, cooled off and harnessed to bourgeois needs. That flood now comes to a great extent disillusioned regarding bourgeois "freedoms"; it comes to a great extent schooled in the practical wisdom of Socialism; above all, and weightily supplementary to these circumstances, that flood is mainly composed of workingmen. In their old home this element carried the Revolution to the Russian peasant, and thereby conjured up a spirit that has cracked the throne of the Czar beyond repair. Such an immigration, pouring into America, could not choose but make its mark even if utterly trivial in numbers pouring in however, as it does, by the tens of thousands, however relatively small it may be to the total population, it is frought with results the most weighty. These results are ominous to the Capitalist Class, nor does the instinct of that class. Jew and Gentile. slumber before the danger to itself. How is that flood to be captured How is it to be subjugated? How is it to be turned from the channel of the ial Revolution, of which it is an offspring, into the swamp of dumbdriven abject wage slavery? The methods of old are are no longer available. For one thing, opportunities are not now what they were; for another the Russian Jewish immigration arrives abreast of the century. Conditions demand a new method. What

It is not in honor of but in affront to the Jewish workingmen of the land that Oscar S. Strauss,-one of the beneficiaries of the notoriously inhuman male, female and child labor exploiting firm of "Macy," to mention none of the many other Strauss Labor shambles-has been "distinguished." Traigh in a rapturous passage prophesying the triumph of Jehovah, the emblem to him of Universal Peace and Wellbeing, tells of His bridle being put into the mouth and His hook in nose of the grinders of the faces of the poor. The Capitalist Class of America, "the circumcised Christians and the uncircumcised Jews," as the witty Lafargue well sums up the hypocritic, God-Capital-worshiping yam-

new method the class of Labor de

spollers have hit upon appears from

the appointment of "the first Jew to

a Cabinet position." The new method is

to endeavor to narcotize the revolution-

ary Russian Jewish immigration with

the false pretence and appearance of

the elevation of "one of their race" to

the rank of Cabinet Minister.

the hook of Oscar S. Strauss as "the first Jew in the Cabinet" expecting to hook the nose of the Russian Jewish workingman immigration.

Hopeful of success the capitalist press jubilates. This will not be, as the identical principle that animates it is not, their first disappointment. | its caricature the Craft Union-creat-THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION WILL broken reeds on which the fatuous Usurper leans his hopes.

GLEANINGS FROM CONGRESS-THE MATRIX OF PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONISM.

It is quite certain that the represen tatives of the capitalist class in Congress would deem it a mortal affront to their dignity if their attention were called to the evidence of the close affinity there is between their political guild and the economic guild of craft Unionism-despite the falling out of relations between the craft Unionists and the capitalist politicians begin and end with election campaigns. During campaigns the politician can not express himself too strongly upon the actual brotherhood between him and the craft Union. After campaigns that is all forgotten; yet forget as the politician may, the fact survives. It could be no other-Unionism the Caricature. Of this fact the transactions of the late Congress furnished many an illustration. The gleaning under this particular head may not be as conspicuous as the gleanings that have been considered in these- columns under other heads. It nevertheless has its interest in the anatomy of modern society.

The craft Union has for its fundamental principle the procuring of jobs for ITS members-and, to hell with the rest of the Working Class. The first practical working of the principle, under capitalist exigencies, is that the craft Union braces itself generally against the bulk of the members of its own trade. As jobs decline, at least relatively to the supply of Labor, the necessity of shutting the door in the face of other workers is imperative from craft Union premises. The second practical working of the craft Union principle is a result of the further capitalist development which increases the supply of Labor so much more that the jobs are not enough to gos around, even among the charmed circle of the members; the result is that a charmed circle is formed within the charmed circle. The inner charmed circle consists of the fakirs or placemen. These places consist in delegationships to conventions, pickets at strikes, and such other offices. Finally the development is reached that jobs are created expressly to be filled, and with no other purpose. These offices are to be supported by the tax on the membership, and "a traitor to Unionism" [the Craft Unionist calls his job "Unionism," and there is none else beside it] is he who raises the faintest voice of criticism.

At all points a similar development has been going on in Congress. The debates of the late session are sprinkled with evidences thereof. The economic development, brought along by the class that runs Congress, has caused the capitalist class to run the gamut of the experiences, which, as the echo of its own were made by the Craft Unions-while preaching "comas "opportunites" declined for capitalist "competitive cleverness," the capitalist class began to discriminate against its own kin; presently the time was reached when even the charmed circle thus formed was overcrowded. as a consequence of the continuous shrinkage of the capitalist sun. The final result is the "Original" of the "Caricature" above described in the conduct of the Craft Unions-jobs are created for the express purpose of being filled, and woe was to the innocent who suggested retrenchment by the suppression of useless placemen. Such superfluous and useless places were created in the Agricultural Department, they were created in the printing offices, they were created in the Census office, they were created in the Judiciary Department they were created in the land offices. Facts showing that not less than 110 of these extra places in the land offices were not of the slightest necessity were circulated in Congress, accompanied by tables of the savings that could be made by abolishing the places. Secretary Hitchcock naively said in the matter of the land offies that the facts "would have convinced any business man that the changes should be made at once." He discovered that instead of "convincing" he raised a hornets' nest around his

What "business principles" and 'methods" are, the recent investigations and trials of railroads, meatetc., etc., have shed a flood of light licans indulge in vilification only,

head

pire class, has thrown out its line with upon. Congress, as the focus of these business methods," can not but be truthful condensation of what it focalizes. As a matrix, moreover, of Craft Unionism, we find Congress acting, on a national and huge scale, upon ing jobs to keep the dependents upon SNAP ALL HOOKS; all such are but the inner charmed circle in bread and butter.

Among the delegates at the recent Toronto convention of the brewery workers was one Gustave Richter of Milwaukee. Richter was convicted at the convention of falsification and corrupt practices. Richter turned out to be a Milwaukee adaptation of the New York Niedermeyer, of the same organization. Niedermeyer was a pet of the New York Socialist party's Volkszeitung Corporaiton; what else could Richter be but a pet of the Milwaukee Social Democrat Victor I. Gompers and Cannon. The fraternal Berger? He is that Accordingly in the same language that the "Volkszeitung" backed up the labor cheat Niedermeyer and denounced the Socialist Labor Party press for exposing the fellow, Berger has been jumping into the breach for the worthy Richter and calumniating the brewers' convention for convicting Richter. We may any day expect to hear Berger declare that the brewers' convention wise. Capitalism is the Original craft was run by the S. L. P. The devil means evil and effects good. The Berger A. F. of L. Socialists mean to discredit the S. L. P., and actually

> In what estimation the capitalist class holds the Department of Commerce and Labor in the cabinet and how true it is that that Department was established, not to promote the interests of Labor, but to hoodwink the workingman and furnish one more berth to some idle capitalist, is shown by the language of the ultra capitalist "Evening Post" on the appointment of Oscar S. Strauss to that cabinet office Says the "Post": "As for the appointment of Oscar S. Strauss, as head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, it is easily the best," and then comes the reason why "it is easily the best": the reason is that "Mr. Strauss made an - admirable Minister to Turkey"!!!-The admirable filling of such a showy sinecure as the Turkish ministry is considered the leading fact to entitle a man to fill the cabinet office of Commerce and LABOR.

The legal fiction is that everyone is held to know the law. B. Reinstein, a Socialist Labor Party speaker in Buffalo, was convicted of "obstructing the streets." The conviction was obtained by order of the Judge who presided at the trial. The decision of that Judge is now reversed. If even a layman must stand the consequences of violating the law of which he knows nothing, what should not be done to a Judge who violates the very law he is expressly elected to enforce? The Judge who showed such "crass ignorance of law" as to convict Reinstein should have his hair and whiskers shaved clad in a striped suit and landed in the penitentiary. When the law is "not known" by a Judge it means worse than ignorance.

The opening of Parliament was accompanied by riotous scenes due to the insistance of a body of "suffragettes," as the woman suffragists are called, to petition" capitalism has been smoking be admitted to the House. The British cross the waters and the lands, and contemplate Colorado, where woman suffrage prevails, and yet innocent workingmen can be deprived of their liberty, and transported to and imprisoned in a distant State without process of law. There is no woman but has some close male suffrage-wielder With infinitely less trouble than that of fighting policemen, the British "suffragettes," if really animated with lofty purposes, could drive the male suffrage-wielders to do their duty.

> Thirty-five United States Senators are worth \$1,000,000 or more each Senator Clarke of Montana, the richest man in this "Millionaires' Club," has wealth equal to that of all his colleagues combined. No Senator car "keep up appearances" on his salary. Theoretically the Senators represent the various States. From New York State is Senator Depew, representing the New York Central and allied interests, and Senator Platt representing the United States Express Company and its allied interests. So all along the line in the "House of Dollars," when the Senators speak, big capitalist interests are given utterance.

The Republicans, whose only argument against Hearst has been villfication, are finding fault with Hearst for paying them back in their own coin And the Hearst paper, which has been emptying bucketfuls of vilification upon Hughes is wondering why the Repub-

AMENDMENT IV.

The amendment here to be consid ered is numbered the 12th in the Second Bulletin of "The Industrial Worker." The amendment provides for a "true and complete stenographic report of the proceedings of all general conventions, and of the meetings of the General Executive Board." This amendment takes its place abreast of the leading ones adopted by the convention.

Whether conventions or legislative bodies are "necessary evils," or absolute good things, the fact remains that they are the result of mass-constituencles. Even 1,000 men could hardly meet deliberatively: the number is too large. When the number of a constituency runs up into the scores of thousands and millions, even their meeting together, is an impossibility Representative government and con ventions become a necessity. The ne cessity brings its own dangers with it. The inability of the masses to legislate directly, exposes them to be left in the dark upon what their representatives do: this danger brings along the further danger of betrayal. How are the two dangers to be avoided? The first step in this direction is to reduce to a minimum the darkness in which the constituent masses are in through the physical inability of their all being present. The second step is to reserve the last word to the masses themselves. The second step implies the referendum. The amendments adopted by the convention with a view to provide for a referendum will be taken up next week. It is obvious, however, that no referendum can be really intelligent without the fullest possible information is in the posses sion of the constituent mass as to what happened at the deliberations of their representatives. For this reason Amendment IV. is here taken up first.

In order to reach an intelligent de

cision the voter must be informed upon

what he is voting on. This holds good even in a convention. The delegate who does not listen to the proceedings can not act intelligently. If such i the case even with the man who is bodily at a convention, how much more so must not this be the case in the instance of masses that can not be present, and yet should have a voice. This fact renders compulsory the furnishing of information to the absent masses. The minutes of a convention will not fill the bill-they are too skeleton-like. A condensed report of what was done and of the arguments upon which motions were carried or defeated would be somewhat better, but not yet enough. Nothing short of a full, literal and detailed report will fill the bill. Such a report can only be the stenographic rendition of the transactions. Only a stenographic report can preserve enough of the facts and color of the events in convention to convey to the absent masses a picture of a convention and of its actions. Without a stenographic report the referendum is a farce, and the masses are wholly at the mercy of their representatives. For these reasons the revolutionary element in the convention decided to have, and at last succeeded in securing, a stenographic report of the transactions of the General Executive Board; for these reasons the success of the revolutionary element in securing such a stenographic report for the late convention, and of embodying the requirement of such a report in the constitution of the I. W. W., was reached only after a protracted struggle with the reactionary element, who, this year, just as at last year's convention, did all in their power to block the measure.

Superfluous as it may seem, a few illustrations will help to prove the point of the utter necessity of a stenographic report, lest the absent masses be kept in the dark, and, thereby, be made the sport of designing people. First. This year's stenographic re-

port will prove, for instance, that the ex-President Sherman presided at the sessions of the convention and recognized it as such, he having himself called it to order as "the second annual convention of the I. W. W."-The stenographic report on this head turns the light upon the affidavit made in Court by the same Sherman denying that any such convention had been called.

Second. This year's stenographic report will prove that C. E. Mahoney, one of the reactionary members of the G. E. B. being cross-questioned er the floor regarding the pays that hi pocketed, admitted that he received double salary when at work on the G. E. B., his salary as acting President of the Western Federation of Miners and pay as a member of G. E B .- The stenographic report on this head turns the light upon the state ment subsequently made by the same Mahoney in the "Miners' Magazine" of the 25th of this month claiming he did

not duplicate his wages. Third. This year's stepographic re-

port will contain the thrilling speech of Albert Ryan, one of the revolutionary Miners' delegates, in favor of paying the \$1.50 a day that was asked in behalf of those delegates who were not paid officers and whose Unions could not afford to pay their expenses .- The stenographic report on that debate will turn the light upon the editorial utterances of the "Miners' Magazine," which impute the success of that motion to "scab" delegates.

And so forth and so on.

The reactionary delegates succeeded in keeping off the stenographic report until the convention rose from committee of the whole, and went into regular convention. Thus the transactions of more than one week will not appear in the stenographic report They falled after that, and the rest of the transactions of the convention were rescued from misrepresentationrescued also are the future conventions and thereby the ability of the rank and file to take part in the deliberations of their conventions, by being furnished the full information needed for the exercise of the referendum privilege, free from the bias of falsifiers.

Amendment IV, is essential to intelligent democratic rule.

Max Hayes and Robert Bandlow, two egregious A. F. of L. betrayers of the Working Class under the cloak of "Socialism," have been dumped by the Cleveland A. F. of L. Trade and Labor Council out of the fat offices they have long filled and defiled on the "Cleveland Citizen." Is this a recrudescence of A. F. of Hellism? No this is an echo, more to follow, of the recent volcanic eruption that took place at the Second Annual Convention of the L. W. W. The Hayeses and Bandlows were kept in clover by the A. F. of L. in the expectation that they could and would smash the L W. W. and the S. L. P. The Haveses and Bandlows could not deliver the goods. The S. L. P. proved itself unsmashable: and, as to the I. W. W., it just mopped the earth with the Mitchell-Hayes cabal of pure and simple Unionists and politicians that prevented the development of the I. W. W., and conspired to smash the organization this year Found to be unable to "deliver the goods." Gompers-Mitchelldom dumped the two worthles.-There are others.

The Standard Oil Company is teaching law to the lawyers. The lawyers are finding out that capital, which makes can also unmake any law by breaking through it. Rats are not caught with rats. They are caught with terriers. Naught but the Socialist terrier is capable of snapping up and shaking the capitalist rat limp.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st.,

N. Y., per year\$3.50 Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6

New Reade st., N. Y., per year 1.50 Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6

New Reade st., N. Y., per year .50 Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year 1.00

Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st. N. Y., per year 1.80

Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly),

22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these lansuages should not fail to call atte 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,

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

2-6 New Reade street, New York.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local erganization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may preceed 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 application 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 individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned-Frank Bohn, National Secretary,

2-6 New Reade Street. New Yerk (P. O. Box 1576).

SPARKS OF FIRE

Struck from the Anvil of the Proletarian Revolution.

(From the Sydney, Australia, People.) Have you made up your mind what YOU can do for the Campaign Fund? If the fight is to be made an effective one for Socialism, we must have the sinews of war.

The mission of the capitalist is the expropriation of the worker-that is, the conversion of the worker's selfearned property into capitalist property; to put it bluntly his mission is theft. The mission of the Socialist is the organization of the workers into a united force politically and industrially, with a view to the complete expropriation of the expropriators: clearly his mission is restitution. If theft is a moral act, then the Socialist is an immoral person.

Kaiser Bill and his force in Germany have done, and are doing, all they can to help the Russian murderers and to prevent the downfall of Czarism: and the cable lyingly denied that Germany and Austria were prepared to suppress

the revolution in Poland, which is true, If Russian Czarism goes down-as it will-German Czarism will follow; and all the king's army and all the king's men cannot stop it.

It's not the German or Austrian "people," but the ruling gangs of those countries, who are always meant when the names of those places are memtioned. German Socialists are fighting for the Russian comrades all they can!

The growth of the idea of property in the human mind commenced in feebleness and ended in becoming its master passion. Government and laws are instituted with primary reference to its creation, protection and enjoyment. It introduced human slavery as an instrument in its production; and after the experience of several thousand years it caused the abolition of slavery upon the discovery that a freeman was a better property-making machine. . . The dissolution of society bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim; because such a career contains the elements of self-destruction. Democracy is the next higher plane. It will be a revival in a higher form of the liberty, equality, and fraternity of the ancient gentes .-Morgan, "Ancient Society."

Possibly some day we shall again build our houses or dwelling-places so simple and elemental in character that they will fit in the nooks of the hills, or along the banks of the streams, or by the edge of the woods without disturbing the harmony of the landscape or the songs of the hirds.

Then the great temples, beautiful on every height, or by the shores of the rivers and lakes, will be the storehouses of all precious and lovely things. There men, women and children will come to share in the great and wonderful common life; the gardens around will be sacred to the unharmed and welcome animals; there all store and all facilities of books and music and art for everyone; there dances and games and feasts. Every village, every little settlement will have such hall or halls. No need for private accumulations. Gladly will each man, and more gladly still each woman, take his or her treasures, except what are immediately or nessarily in use, to the common centre, where their value will be increased a hundred and a thousand fold by the greater number of those who can enjoy them, and where far more perfectly and with far less toil the can be tended than if scattered in private hands. All at one stroke half the labor and all the anxiety of domestic caretaking will be annihilated. The private dwelling-places, no longer costly and labyrinthine in proportion to the value and number of the treasures they contain, will need no longer to have doors and windows jealously closed against fellow-man or mother nature. The sun and air will have access to them, the indwellers will have unfettered egress. Neither man nor woman will be tied in slavery to the lodge which they inhabit; and in becoming once more a part of nature, the human habitation will at length cease to be what it is now for at least half the human race—a prison.—Edward Carpenter, "Civilization, Its Cause and

Meaning by "Jewry" the capitalist Jews, and by "we" the labor-exploiting capitalist class the St. James's Gazette applauds the appointment of Oscar S. Strauss to the cabinet with these dead

"We have had more than one Jew in English Cabinets and have not regretted their power. JEWRY HAS, IN-DEED, SERVED US WELL.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER IONA-THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-I'm going to drop politics. UNCLE SAM-That might not be a

bad idea, provided the political issues, too, dropped you. B. J .- Well, I won't let them inter-

fere with my business.

U. S.-What is your business?

B. J.-I have a little grocery store. U. S .- And you imagine you could run that uninterfered with, if you inter-

fere with nobody? . B. J.-Why, of course!

U. S .- Can you get along without customers?

B. J .- How foolish you talk. Of course need customers.

U. S .- Now, suppose that the employers of your customers reduce wages, will the workers have as much to expend it.

groceries as before? B. J .- (with an angry look that teleor "I have been there")-No!

U. S .- Can you prevent it? B. J .- No! U. S .- And, consequently, the loss of

revenue of the men will interfere with

your business, eh? B. J .- (bites his lips.)

U. S .-- You know that the machine

displaces workmen, don't you? B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- Every new machine puts out workmen, and every improvement puts

out some more, ch? B. J.-Yes. U. S .- Now, suppose the employers of your customers get new machines, what becomes of customers whom those ma-

chines displace? Will they have any money to buy groceries from you?

B. J.—(angrier still) No, they wan't? U. S .- Consequently, the conduct of

the employers interferes with your business? B. J .- (grows quite red in the face.) U. S .- But that's not all. Have you

not heard of the "department store?" B. J .- (walking backward and forward, impatiently)-Have I heard of them-

heard of them? By Jericho! I've heard of them and felt them, too! U. S .- These larger capitalistic con-

derns are more attractive than the little ones? B. J .- If that were all! They can

afford to sell so much cheaper; and they filch our customers away.

U. S .- Just so. These larger concentrations of capital interfere with your business?

B. J.-Yes! Yes! Yes!

U. S .- Whether you will or, no? B. J.-Yes, will I or nil I.

U. S .- Thus, you see, my good man, that there is no such thing as running away from or dropping the political ssues of the day or turning your back upon them. They won't drop you. They will hold you fast. What good does it do you to run away, if they can and do

overtake vou? B. J .- Now, what is a man to do? U. S .- You realize that the machine

produces infinitely more than handwork, hence you must realize that there is something wrong somewhere, inasmuch as, despite increased production, there is increased proverty. You realize that one large store is better than many picayums ones, hence there must be something wrong if, despite such advantages, there would be people who suffer by it.

B. J .- That's all right, but the rem-

U. S.-Can a gold standard or a silver standard, or protection, or free trade, or expansion or anti-expansion remove these evils?

B. J .- Don't see how they could.

U. S .- Nor does anybody else; those who shout that way least of all. Now, suppose that the machine, and the land and the factories were owned by the people and operated by them, would there be any idle capitalists to sponge up wages, throw men out of work and thereby made the whole community suffer?

B. J.-Guess not

U. S .- That's all the milk there is in the cocoanut, and that is Socialism. And that is what you should fight for. To run away from politics is all nonsense. You must stand up and fight. Vote the straight Socialist Labor Party ticket, the ticket of the Arm and Hammer, and get every one you can to do the same.

CORRESPONDENCE

SUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL

A SUGGESTION.

To The Daily and Weekly People:send you this so that the comrades in the states, will know that Section Union County, N. J., (Branch Elizabeth) is not going to sleep, but is doing good work. We are raising fifty (50) dollars for our press, that is, the Daily People. for a Christmas present. We suggest to all sections to do the same.

Charles Fallath. Elizabeth, N. J., October 21.

CIGARMAKERS FOR L. W. W. To the Daily and Weekly People:-The Cigarmakers' Journal of last month contained the following:

"Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., proposed the following amendment, believing that the best interests of the working class are better represented in the Industrial Workers of the World, than in the American Federation of Labor; therefore be

"Resolved, That the Cigarmakers'. International Union sever its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and units with the Industrial Workers of the World,

"F. W. Doht, President, "L. P. Hoffman, Secretary, "Cigarmakers' Union 114."

The local eigarmakers' union has endorsed the proposed amendment. H. K.

siagara Falls, N. Y., October 22.

INDORSES BERNINE'S CAMDEN VIEWS.

to the Daily and Weekly People nis week I read with interest the leter of Theo. Bernine, from Camden, N. and was pleased with his expose o the Populist-Socialist party local of this city. Good for Bernine. I have some acquaintance with the membership of this local and know that they are hazy their Socialism; hero worshippers, with middle class ideas. Bernine has told the truth and sized them up correct-Who wants unity with them? I

I am informed by some of their mem bers of two cases, which shows the ma terial that makes up this Socialist party, especially of Camden. Early in this saign they decided to secure a speaksome meetings in Camden, so they er for some meetings in calman, of New write to two, one Sol Fieldman, of New Nicknat. York, and the other Prof. Geo. Kirkpatrick, of "whenever he can pick up a \$10 bill"-for terms for a week's services. The first wrote "Give me \$15 a week." The second wrote the MODEST DE-MAND: "Give me \$21 a week, railroad fares, ENTIRE PROFITS on all literasold and amusement during the stay here." And they engaged Mr. Prof. Kirkpatrick of anywhere.

These Camden Populists are not staisfied to stop at capitalist graftings of the poor devils of wage workers, but go the limit and bring in a travelling middle class professional professor to graft the poor wage slaves of Camden and their own local to the full extent. Free Lances demanding \$21 a week and everything else in sight; oh, how the S. P. loves them!. State autonomy; oh, oh! Just imagine the S. L. P membership standing for such rottenness.

I have just learned that this same have a real sound workingman, who understood his economics, pushed aside to make a place for him to meet a capitalist politician in debate instead of the real worker. Have not learned the full particulars, except the scheme did not work, as the proletarian insisted the learned professor must keep hands off. The State Committee of the Socialist

party of Pennsylvania must be like the here worshippers of Camden for they have engaged Mr. Kirkpatrick for the inter to scout around Pennsylvania at a salary of \$6 or \$7 a day. It must be a great snap to be a free lance Socialist, speaker and organizer. Just England, take a few lessons in Socialism from Walter Thomas Mills, and presto, you're a Socialist organizer at \$3 a day; you were fortunate enough to be sor it is made \$6 or \$7 a day.

These are facts which I have learned from the honest S. P. members and they can be verified

Theo, Bernine has done well and correctly stated what kind of a Socialist Oliver Troth is. The Pennsylvania S. P. is as bad, except Philadelphia, which seems the best I know about in that party. No unity with Populists. Wm. D. Levite.

Camden, N. J., October 22.

-SHERMAN- - VI

To the Daily and Weekly Peoplet the Chicago Conference of industrial unionists, held in January, 1905,

which the I. W. W. was organized. some remarks were made, which, in the light of recent events, assume real interest. It was the first day and the conferees were giving expression to their opinions on the state of the labor movement. Personal experiences were often related and noble aspirations were expressed by the conferees Charles O. Sherman was one of those

who spoke. I was present. The impression Sherman made on me, a total stranger, was neculiar. Intense to the point of frenzy, his manner was such as to inspire confidence, at least, in his good intentions.

"I have known," he said, "that I have not been doing right in continuing at the work of organizing the old-fashioned unions. But I have had enough of it. I demand an organization which I can serve with my whole heart-an organization which will represent the whole working class." Elaborating this point he admitted he had "acted as a fakir," but protested he would be "a fakir no longer." And then came a statement which the man must now recall with fear and trembling: "I believe that if there comes into this new union any man who proves untrue to it or to its principles, that man should die for his crime."

Canute, the Dane, having determined to stamp out murder in England by the imposition of a heavy fine, was himself the first to commit manslaughter. He thereupon fined himself nine times the amount of the legal penalty, and went into mourning. Ruskin points out even Judas Iscarlot had "the grace to hang himself, which is much more than any modern profit-seeker would do for conscience sake."

But the Revolutionary Movement does not require the death penalty for traitors. Its standards of morality. based upon the negation of self in the service of the cause, are the highest ever attained by humanity. In the social scale it is a far cry from the animalistic accumulating of others' product to a position of leadership in the hosts of the Social Revolution. By their criminal actions during the past year, Sherman; et al., have fallen in the estimation of their sometime comrades to the rank of thieves, politicians, and capitalists. There, in everlasting infamy, let them lie.

Frank Bohn. New York, October 24.

SHERMAN AND THE VOLKSZEITUNG

To The Daily and Weekly People:-The thuggery tactics adopted by the deposed Sherman gang are condemned by the decent men in the Socialist Party, and they are highly indignant that, through the Volkszeitung Corporation's evident connection with Shermanism, their party has been smirched. Socialist party members are developing long memories these days. They have not forgotten how the Volkszeitung Corporation, when the I. W. W. was lounched, did its best to belittle, deride and hamper the organization, nor are they slow to see how quickly the corporation took up the cudgels for the grafters thrown down by the convention. The other day two S. P. men remarked to me that it was very significant that Sherman's Secretary, Hahnemann, was the Volkszeitung Corporation's reporter at the convention. I recalled that when Hahnemann was made Secretary of the New York Council, one of these S. P. comrades observed to me that it was incomprehensible to them how the I. W. W. had come to take him up, as he was considered a reactionary, even by the Volkszeitung element, and had been suspended for a year for carrying to the police information against his party. But evidently the Volkszeitung Corporation knew what it was doing when it sent its Uriah Heep into the I. W. W.

You can bet there is wrath in store for the Volkszeitung gang. When you hear an S. P. man say 'tis blasphemy to call that sheet a Socialist paper you may look for more than squalls. In the pursuit of its business interests the Volks zeitung must back up reaction and corruption, but decent S. P. men resent the odium that Volkszeitung business interests bring upon them.

It is not quite a year since the Volkszeitung Corporation had to be paid to anounce that Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Party candidate for president in 1904, and himself an I. W. W. man, would speak for the L. W. W. in New York, and "The Worker," the Volkszeitungs concession to the people and the language of this country, had never a word of those meetings other than what was paid for. Now, this "non-mixer" in trades union disputes, gives columns to vilification of the L. W. W. The odium that once attached to the S. L. P. for its

the nostrils of revolutionary S. P. men and they are rapidly developing a very healthy contempt for the sheet.

The revolutionary movement will ye spew out this set of private profit managers, and private malice retailers, who have fastened themselves upon the fair name of Socialism only to disgrace and demean it.

Put them without the pale of the novement, revolutionists.

Jersey City, October 17.

MORE VOICES FROM MEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Enclosed please find a copy of a letter have sent to John M. O'Niel, editor of

the Miners' Magazine. John Desmond. Pittsburg, Pa., October 24. [Enclosure.]

Pittsburg, Oct. 22, 1906. John M. O'Neil.

In the Miners' Magazine of the 18inst, I find , in reading over the reports of the I. W. W. Convention contained therein, that there are statements made in them that are not only incorrect, but are also deliberate lies, told with malic-

ous intent.

The report of Mahoney claims that when Sherman called the convention to order and announced the appointment of a credential committee that the house was immediately thrown into a turmoil by De Leon and his followers, who took the position of reconvening the meeting and made an effort to elect Trautmann chairman, and were going to take the position of electing a credential committee from the floor, notwithstanding the fact that their were over two hundred people in the hall, many of whom were neither delegates nor members of the organization, thus making it impossible for such a mode of procedure to ob-

Now I ask Mahoney if it is not fact that Shenkin of San Francisco is the man who took the chair, and reconvened the meeting? Shenkin is not a follower of De Leon nor a member of the S. L. P.

Again I wish to ask Mahoney if De con did not take the flor and adivse the delegates to submit to the committee that Cherman appointed, telling them that if the committee acted unjustly that they (the delegates) could remedy matters when convention got into working order? Did he not also hold up the constitution of the I. W. W. and turning to Sherman tell him that he assumed power that the constitution did not give him, and told him his action in doing so was autocratic?

Why did you, (Mahoney) not arise at that time and show Mr. De Leon where his mistake was by reading that part of the constitution which gave the president the absolute power to appoint a credential committee?

You, (Mahoney) also know that there was not two hundred people present and that one hundred would be nearer and, if anything, an exaggeration. You also know that everyone who particapated in the organized protest, by marching in a body to headquarters had credentials, and that they formed a line in the hall and marched past the chair and showed their credentials; when passing the chair fifty six was the exact number of participants; and you know that neither De Leon NOR Trautmann were among that number.

Mahoney also denies that he was receiving two salaries at the same time, one from the W. F. of M. and another from the I. W. W. for serving as a member of the G. E. B. If this be the case why did he in an answer to delegate Parks of Missaula, Mont., say "yes, I do; and I do not deny it." Why do you. (Mahoney) wait until the convention is over and you are back in Colorado before you attempt to deny that you received two salaries? The convention proceedings will show how much respect you have for truth, and then your constituents will know how honorable (?) a man you are.

In the report of McMullen and McDonald they speak of one Sims of Milwaukee who had paid no dues for seven months according to his book, which is so; but they forget to tell us that the Mayor of Rossland McDonald, is the very one whose vote seated Sims, and that De Leon, the terrible, voted against, as did Albert Ryan. It appears as though they forgot the constitution on the occasion.

I ask McDonald if he did not go to Sims and tell him that he (McDonald) seated him?

They also claim that Fitzgerald was never a member of the organization. I ask McMullen if his committee, the committee on credentials did not report that Fitzgerald only had one stamp in his book. If he was never a member how did he have his book and one stamp.

Did not Fitzgerald state that his local could not procure any stamps when they refused to support the bunch of grafters and petty thieves in the Transportation dept. Did he not state that the General Secretary-Treasurer would not supply them until that department was abolthe credential committee examined prior be a credit to the A. F. of Hell is S. L. to the convention going into the committee of the whole, if any? As a matter of fact you or the committee ex amined none unless they were your own This being the case how can you make any claim to being an upholder of the constitution?

McMullen, did you not vote to sea McKinnon who was only in the organization 47 days at the time the convention was called to order?

Another thing you might have added to your report in the case of Sims, that a sister was present who belonged to the same local as Sims. She stated that Sims was in good standing and that the deficiency in stamps was due to the neglect of the secretary.

O'Neil, in your comments on the con vention, you refer to the receivers of the \$1.50 per day as beggers and want to know if beggers are revolutionists? You also refer to the \$1.50 as scab wages. If \$1.50 is scab wages you will find that your Mr. Sherman had quite i few scabs on the list of organizers. You will find that these scabs are men who earn more than this amount when following their trades. You will also find that they have never taken a position which was made vacant by a man going out on strike, and I venture to say that since they laid claim to know ing anything about the conditions existing in society that they have not used their."lung power" for pens in advocating the election of a capitalist on a Demo crat ticket.

If you go back to the 8 hour movement of 1886 you will find where a man edited a paper which took a prominent part in that movement and that he as editor received less than scab wages as he only received \$8 per week and spoke on the side for nothing, yet he is among the first martyrs in the cause of labor and his name will live longer in that movement than the name of the present editor of the Miners' Magazine.

That man was A. R. Parsons. Thes. eceivers of "scab wages" did more real work in one week than Sherman did in 14 months, even though he did get rid of over seven hundred dollars besides his salary in 33 days.

When you quote Trautmann saying "To Hell with the constitution." why don't you be honest enough to quote the whole saying, by adding "if it is to perpetuate a band of thieves."

I agree with Albert Ryan when he said that he will take his hat off to men who come to a convention at their own expense, as did these "beggers," and who asked for nothing until it was plain that the "lovers" of the constitution were trying to starve them out. All you need to do to have this verified is to read the Chicago Record-Heralds of October 7, where the "Great and Only" blows his wisdom into the ears of a capitalist reporter by telling him they tried to starve out the beggars," but were prevented by De

Hoping you will give this space. I am yours for the I. W. W.

John Desmond Delegate 215-302. 4 Gazzan Street.

VOICES FROM MEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The following was written by me in answer to O'Neil in the "Miners' Magazine" of Oct. 18. A copy has been sent

I. Shenkan. Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 25.

In the issue of the "Miners' Magazine" of Oct. 18-06, the Editor has an article entitled "Our comment on the I. W. W. Convention," and says that "We have given space to these lengthy reports in order that no member of the Mining Department of the I. W. W. could successfully charge us with being unfair." I want to ask why he only published the financial statement of the Secretary-Treasurer, as per report of the expert accountants, without also publishing Sherman's Expense account, in fairness to both sides? He also says that "we arrived at

the conclusion that the acts of the convention are null and void, and should not be recognized as legal by the membership of the I. W. W." I again ask if he means by "we" the Mining Department of the L. W. W.; and if so, was this question as well as all other actions of a few individuals claiming to be the W. F. of M submitted to referendum vote of the members, since it is contended that we had no right to any of these things that are objectionable to former officials of the I. W. W. or does the Editor consider himself and the membership of the Mining Department synonymous and that therefore no referendum is necessary?

He says that the Constitution was adopted by a referendum vote of the membership of the I. W. W., I defy Mr. O'Neil to produce a copy of said referendum issued by the General Office of the L W. W.

He says the revolutionists intended to revive S. L. P.ism from a political

Pism; and while I am not a member of the S. L. P. I will state that Mr. O'Neil unconsciously paid the highest tribute to the S. L. P. possible.

voter votes

factories.

that deals in law books.

people foolish enough to work for

them, when people can work for them-

selves at the national factory and make

Supposing now that these 100 mer

goods for sale-and people have the

W. W. NEW YORK-As you may

know, the occurrence is not uncommon

in a capitalistically run Union, for a

to yell "Socialism!" the instant one

that the moment Labor economics and

sociology are preached and especially

when they win out, as they did in the

I. W. W. convention, that the A. F. of

L. and pure and simple political So-

cialists start to yell: "S. L. P.!"-For

the rest the S. L. P. is true to its prin-

ciple that the class-consciously organ-

ized economic organization of the

Working Class is the required Might

to enforce the Right of the ballot

Hence the S. L. P. would be the last

to turn such an economic organization

H. K. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y .-

The same papers that last year pooh-

poohed the I. W. W. when it was

launched are the ones that this year

are crying themselves hoarse that the

to the thought. And there is no truth

in it. Get a copy of Bulletin No. 2

H. T. S., TONOPAH, NEV .- The

referendum can never substitute con-

ventions, or deliberative bodies. For

the discussing of a subject thoroughly,

the discussers, being many, must see

R. A. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.-It is

not to be expected that Lincoln could

have had the correct conception of La-

bor and Capital. In his days, particu-

coln's messages to Congress, however,

frequently refer to Capital and Labor;

and there he gives the first place to

Lincoln considered Capital necessary,

B. S. BOSTON MASS .- Mr. Carey

held the office of Councilman in Haver-

hill when he voted the \$15,000 ap-

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

NEW ORLEANS, L. A .- Delegate A.

L. Smith of Local 38, of New Orleans,

had to leave the convention of the I

W. W. before it adjourned. His depar-

ture was a loss to the revolutionary

forces. Throughout his stay at the

convention he stood as a rock against

H. J. W., SPOKANE, WASH .- See

answer given above to W W New

York. In addition the following inci-

dent narrated by James M. Reid, of

Toronto, a delegate to the I. W. W.

convention, will explain the point. In

a letter to this office that came to-

"P. R. MacDonald Tone of the reac-

tionary miners' delegates who is Mayor

of Rossiand in British Columbial, after

the first meeting of the Committee on

Organization upon which I was cast

some aspersions upon the S. L. P. for

the purpose of ire-raising for fun to

himself. I said: "The S. L. P is all

right.' He replied: 'Of course it is,

you belong to it.' I replied: 'No, I

do not'; which is true. He persisted in

his assertion, and, being denied, said:

Well, I heard you making an S. L. P.

speech on the soap-box.' He was re-

ferring to an open-air meeting which

I addressed during the convention in

behalf of the I. W. W. I asked him if

he heard me mention the S. L. P. dur-

ing my talk. He replied: 'No; but it

was an S. L. P. speech.' 'Well,' I said,

if S. L. P. and the truth are synoni-

mous, I am satisfied with your conten-

tion.' He shut up and vamosed. 'He

appeared no more on that committee.

gether with yours he says:

the reactionists and corruptionists.

and a thing with "rights."

propriation for the armory.

W. W. is split. The wish is father

into a political body.

of the Industrial Worker.

and hear one another.

The Editor says that if the charge of Sherman's extravagance can be proven that he should suffer the consequences, but the convention had no right to abolish the office of President, nor to dethrone Sherman until submitted to a vote of the membership of the I. W. W. The Editor evidently got his conception of the labor movement from the Gomperses, Mitchells, et al. He believes that conventions are called to furnish junket ing trips to a few favored ones who are to constitute themselves a mutual admirtion society and when anything wrong is found in the organization though the efficiency of same may be impaired, first submit such questions for a vote of the rank and file and in the mean time allow the pirates to make away with our treasury. What would you think of the captain of a ship in distress who would first submit his actions to a vote of the crew while the ship is sinking or dashing to pieces on the rocks? When the Secretary-Treasurer of the Mining Department sent \$500 to Sherman, did Mr. Kirwan or Mahoney first submit such action to a vote of the membership of the Mining Department?

It is stated that Mr. Mahoney did not draw any salary as Acting President of the Mining Department while serving as a substitute for Mr. Mover on the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. I would like to ask why Mr. Mahoney admitted at the convention to a question asked by Delegate Parks that he (Mahoney) was receiving a salary as acting President of the Mining Department of \$150 per month and was at the same time drawing pay from the I. W. W. while in Chicago at the rate of \$5 per day as well as \$3 per day for expenses? Who is prevaricating Mr. O'Neil or Mr. Mahoney?

It is stated that the books of Trautmann were in bad shape and required an expert accountant to untangle. I want to ask why did Mr. Mahoney, Cronin, Sherman, Kirkpatrick and McCabe vote to discharge John Riordan as Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, when they knew that the efficiency of the General Office would thereby be impaired? The old Executive Board first cripples the General Office and being crippled the perpetrators of that act fasten the blame for the inefficiency of the General Office upon the remaining official. This is like cutting a man's arm off and then criticising him for his infirmity.

It is stated that the Western Federation of Miners was only allowed one representative on the G. E. B. although they had the most votes. The Editor seemingly fails to realize that St. John and Heslewood were elected on the G. E. B. Perhaps the Editor feels aggrieved because St. John and Heslewood are not his (O'Neil's) representatives.

The Editor feels hurt because the delegates voted themselves \$1.50 per day such being "scab wages and we never knew that a beggar was a revolutionist." He evidently believes that it needs about \$13 per day to make a revolutionist. What were the union wages that the Editor received as a revolutionist when he was advocating the election of Alva Adams?

It is stated Trautmann never submitted an itemized statement to the convention, and on another page of the same issue is found Trautmann's report as audited by the expert accountants which was also audited by the Auditing Committee. Truth is stranger than fiction. The Editor certainly mistook his calling, he would make a good novelist, or he could possibly do better writing funny stories, for any one who has such utter disregard for facts is certainly better qualified as a story writer,

Mr. Mahoney contends that the delegates who were paid \$1.50 per day did not represent any constituency. I want to ask if Mr. Mahoney considers the Mining Department with about 27,000 members the only constituency in the I. W. W. since the Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. reports a membership of 62.0001

Mr. Mahoney talks about violating the Constitution by amending same. I want to ask if the Constitution would have been violated if all the grafters had been allowed to retain their berths?

Mr. Mahoney says that his objections were overruled regarding election of officers previous to Trautmann's financial report being submitted and "he felt that there was no further room on the floor of that convention for men who wish to conduct an organization in a business like way." I want to ask why Mr. Mahoney as a member of the G. E. B. condoned the unbusiness like conduct of Mr. McCabe in the Transportation Department as submitted evidence in the

If Mr. Mahoney left the convention because same was not conducted in a business like way, why did he not protest

LETTER-BOX

LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS

E. B., NEW YORK-First-The elec-lated mental food and pure mental tion clerks cannot ascertain how a food."-The incident is typical. A. R. NEW YORK-First-The

Second-Apply to some book store error is typographical. It lies in the Items. Second-We can say no more of the H. J. C., QUINCY, MASS .- In the Co-operative Commonwealth 100 men, Cuban rebellion than we did last week.

or any number, certainly have a right lutionary radical and it was a scheme o set up a factory and manufacture to annex. Different elements among shoes, or anything else they like, and offer their goods for sale. The question the rebels held different views. A. B. L. WARREN, R. I .- The folis not one of the RIGHT to do the thing: the question is whether they will find

It was bourgeois radical it was revo-

lowing are Russian papers published by the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party: "Soldat" (The Soldier) in Sevas-

topol. "Kasarma" (The Barrack) and

Volenni (The Martial) in Odessa can actually produce shoes without the need of the assistance of others, they F. L., CHICAGO, ILL.-The Social-

ist party is not a political party. It is certainly have the RIGHT to offer their not enough to deal with the ballot for RIGHT to refuse to buy such goods, a body to be entitled to the designabecause they could not possibly be as tion of a "political party." Besides the cheap (apart from their quality) as the ballot, a political party must have, or goods produced in the large national seek to acquire, the material backing to enforce, or attempt to enforce, the fiat of its ballot. The Socialist party neither has such material backing nor seeks to organize any, it ignores the mission of the Union to constitute such labor lieutenant of the capitalist class a backing. Hence the S. P. is a ridiculous caricature of politics. It can avail preaches Labor economics. It is so nothing except to political tricksters. now, and to the glory of the S. L. P.,

W. E., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- Suppose you recast the article. As it stands it is lame. The circumstance that Sherman expended over \$700 in so short a time is not in itself proof of graft or squandering. The \$700 may have been too much, and may have been too little; and fifty cents may have been too much. It depends upon how the money was expended. if. indeed, it was expended. Get the second bulletin of the "Industrial Worker." Sherman's expense account is there given in detail. By taking the

items of "meals" and "extra meals" beside his hotel and salary, and by taking the items of "incidentals," etc., which run up into scores of dollars, without furnishing receipts and vouchers, a neat article could be gotten up. Try it. That would stick. As your article now stands, it is open to the charge of a condemnation of Sherman from insufficient prémises.

J. S., CHICAGO, ILL .- The feudal system was the system under which the colonies of America, now United States, were held by the British Crown. That feudal system was free from many of its old-time features, but it manifested itself in the restrictions on commerce and manufacture, especially,

P. C. CLEVELAND, O .-- A. M. Simons did not withdraw from last larly out West, his home, conditions year's convention. This year he was blurred the line of demarkation. Linnot a delegate. We are informed he is not a member of the L. W. W. We are told that this year he was seen prowling around in the audience, at one of Labor. It is more than probable that the sessions, and then slunk away when he saw the card-house of his prophesies shattered

Next question next week.

D H. HUNTINGTON ARK -- Now to your last question-

The workers cannot capture the economic basis of present political power before they are industrially organized. In this sense the "ninth hour." that is, the hour of the revolution that culminates the preceding evolution cannot vet sound. It is simply an impossibility. Things will continue substantially as they now are, until that time. Nevertheless, it is correct to say that "the evolutioned child of the Socialist Republic is throbbing and ready for the revolution of its birth." The statement is correct in the sense that the working class is numerous enough and its class instinct strong enough, and the latter is a chord that will answer responsive whenever touched. Hence it is that the labor fakir is paid to stand between the revolutionist and that chord.

F. L. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL .-You miss the point. The rage of the pure and simple political Socialists at the two weeks "wasted" by the L W. W. convention, is not simulated. It is genuine. During those two weeks the charges, that before then had been flying through the air, unsupported by proof, were proven against the reactionists and corruptionists on the Board. These gentlemen cannot now say they were condemned without proof. They were given a full hearing. and the fuller it was the more completely did they damn themselves. Hence the rage of their friends at the two weeks "wasted."

D. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y .-- From the facts that you state you are entitled to vote.

J. S. NEW ORLEANS, LA.-The booklet published by the Gompers

(Continued on page 6.)

How quickly even a MacDonald can supposed connection with the Volkszeltung grave, in other words, the removal of a ished? (Continued on page 6). discern the difference between adulterset of grafters and fakirs such as would is now becoming a well defined stink in I ask MoMulies how many cards he or which issued the Manifesto upon

National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2-6 New Reade street. New York City (The Party's literary agency.) Notice-For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City, on October 26. Deutsch absent. Moren in chair. Minutes of previous and special meetings ad-

Communications: (3) from Thomas H. Jackson, candidate for governor, on tour. Filed. Two from State Organizer Rudolph Katz, on tour. Filed. From B. Reinstein, (3) on free speech victory; on filness, which prevented him from touring northern counties with L. Harris, who is actively engaged in state campaign work in Buffalo; and on plan of agitation for Buffalo discaproved by S. E. C. at a previous meeting. From Emil Hauk, organizer Section Eric county favoring Reinstein sian. Action of Secretary in adhering to decision of committee, approved; as was work of Harris in Buffalo.

Correspondence Bureau reported demand for speaker from Patchoque, L. I: that Sections Queens and Richmond have taken up leasiet distribution; written all sections regarding watchers and watchers' certificates; had forwarded printed matter and literature to Jackson, Seannell, Katz and Brooks; nicated with Jamestown regarding Miss Flynn speaking there, and mton regarding a meeting held e, reported on by candidate Jack-Actions approved; secretary inted to secure speaker for Patcho-

Secretary reported having received visit from a committe of the allied rinting trades council, headed by Matthew E. Smith. The committee rested that the allied printing union abel be placed on all campaign matter d by the State Executive Committee. The Secretary was instructed to m the allied printing trades council committee that if the S. E. C. would use any label at all, it would use the

The Secretary reported having ordered 50,000 new leaflets, "On Election Day," also 3,00 watcher's certificates. retary was instructed to pay off the lebtedness to the New York Labor News Co. for printing, by depositing with it two of its notes for loans age gregating \$136.15, received from this littee; the same to be drawn ainst to the credit of this committee.

Meeting then adjourned.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

London, October 21.—Regular meet-ing of N. E. C., Weber and Emery abent: Weber excused. Minutes adopted as read.

munications: From Allionso ad Element. Bil for \$4.00 for print-Ordered sent back to have them an itemized account From F. , National Secretary, S. L. P., U. ding copies of Report Blank, etc. rove, the National Secretary, was appointed to be a committee to hand. From C. H. Chase, manager of New York Labor News Co., bill for 121.50 for printing of constitutions. The National Secretary was ordered to forward \$11.50 at once, and will send balce as soon as possible. From Wm. Griffiths, Organizer of Section Vancouver, asking N. E. C. to forward monles collected for the British Columbia mizers' Fund, saying that they had engaged Williams to tour the Province; also forwarded \$2.00 for Stamps Section stamps were ordered to be sent at once and notify Wm Griffiths that after Section London's meeting, October 27, will forward the B. C. Organ-

Tingulahed Rusiness. The National Secretary was ordered to draw on treasurer for \$2.00 for stapms and postage. Meeting adjourned.

W. D. Forbes Recording Sec'y.

SECTION ALLENTOWN, PA., S. L. P A special meeting will be held on SATURDAY, November 8, at 8 p. m. sharp. Important matters pertaining to our Party Press and other affairs will be transacted. Every member is nested to be present at Labor Lym \$15 Hamilton street. John Laepple, Organizer.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION! A Mass Meeting will be held SUN-DAY, November 4th, 2 o'clock at Wells Hall, 1621 North Clark street for the purpose of Organizing a Scandinavian Socialist Club of the Socialist Labor Party. All welcome.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, October 27, the following contributions were received: Thos. Powell, White Plains, per. P. Augustine \$ B. Touroff, New York Scand. Section New York Section Kings County, ale pledge L. Meinecke, Brooklyn 1.00 K. Georgewitch, Schenectady... C. P. Richardson, Brooklyn ... F. H., College Point Collected by Thos. H. Jackson,

from: Frank Pearson, \$5; J. H. Sweeny, \$1; R. Gaffney, 50c.; collected at Binghamton, \$2.50

Justus Ebert, Brooklyn F. Clark, West Brighton C. Carson, Port Richmond Section Schenectady, weekly collections for September 20c. each from: J. Wallace, H. Gunn, R. Krasberg, K. Georgewitch, Ch. Gebner, M. Stern, E. Schreck, J. Noonan. J. Hamilton, P. Schmidt, H. Burmester, E. Ericson, A. Loukota, J. Durlak, J. Weinberger, F. Schwier, F. Halderman, J. Maly, K. Josefek, R. Witkowsky, Ch., Zack, M. Molloy, P. Schoradt, P. Koetgen, J. Levoy, J. Rossi, W. Ericson, F. Krasberger; from Collected by R. Katz, from:

H. Eisenach, 49c.; total Section Onondaga County, \$11.50; C. Potter, Utica, \$1; ajc list 125, \$2 2 & 24 A. D., New York, from: Schacht, \$1; L. Guarnier, \$1; A. Moren, \$1; S. Friedman, \$1; V. Berger, \$1; Lucas, \$1

Total for the week \$ 79.95 Acknowledged October 20 .. 885.26

Grand total \$965.21 Henry Kuhn, Fin. Secy.-Treas., New York State Executive Committee PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

A. Ahlers, Detroit, Mich. \$.50 C. Smith, Detroit, Mich. J. Kortan, Detroit, Mich. Section Cincinnati, Ohio E. Orr, Pottstown, Pa. W. McCormick, Rogers, Cal. .. S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. F. Tebbetts, Dover, N. H. J. P. Goodman, Roanoke, Va. .. R. Spencer, Roanoke, Va. W. Welch Roanoke, Va. E. Smith, Roanoke, Va. J. Schmidt, Roanoke, Va. J. Harvey, Roanoke, Va. A. Fearweather, Roanoke, Va. J. Slater, Somerdale, Ohio F. Brinkman, Mineral City, O.

1.00

Wm. Krumm, Section Allegheny Co., Pa. F. Weber, Section Allegheny Co., Pa. W. Marshall, Section Allegheny Co., Pa. S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.

J. Lishner, Tacoma, Wash.

\$ 82.85 .. 387,13 Previously acknowledged

MINNESOTA VOTERS ATTENTION! The General Laws of Minnesota make provision that "Small squares shall be left at the righ hand margin of blank lines (of the ballot) on which any person for whom he desires to vote and in which small squares he may make cross marks (X) as in the case of names printed thereon." Vote fo John W. Johnson, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, by writing his name on the bellot in the place and manner prescribed by the General

POLISH ORGANIZATION IN CIN-CINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., October 20.-Last Sunday evening the nucleus of a Polish speaking branch of the Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Workers of the World was formed here, at the West End branch headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, 1302 Freeman avenue. It is called "The Society of Progressive Workingmen Development, of

LOWELL, TAKE NOTICE! "

Wm. H. Carroll of Boston, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor will speak in Machinist (or Bay State) Hall SUNDAY, November 4. Come and hear him.

FOR THE FESTIVAL.

Don't forget the bazaar and fair at the Grand Central Palace Thanksgiving the poor S. P.'s are in a bad way. Day Daily People Festival, Contributions of articles of value that can be profitably disposed of, will be gladly reselved. Send them to L Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKETS.

THE BOILING POT OF LABOR PARTY INTRIGUES.

London, October 22.-The Laborite and a section of the Liberals are pretend ing to fight each other just now. Hardie is going about the country saying that the Labor Party is committed to Social ism. Shackleton is following him up with emphatic denials that it's anything of the sort.

For months back there has been veiled struggle on the part of J. Ramsay MacDonald and a few others in the Labor Party to put Kier Hardie down, the lead ership to pass to J. R. M. The latter gentleman has placed himself largely at the disposal of Liberal interviewers and in each interview he has sought to show how much more reasonable he is than Hardie. I don't think the attempt will succeed. Hardie, whatever else he may be, is a very able tactician, and, within limits, moderately honest and capable of commanding respect. MacDonald is neither capable nor honest. He is a loudmouthed braying bounder, and as accomplished in crookery as his limited mental endowments will permit him to be. Still, the intrigue is a highly diverting spectable to the British Socialist

Labor Party men. One of the principal members of the Independent Labor Party, a man who donates £500 at a time, is Cadbury, of the big cocoa firm. This man is proprietor of the London "Daily News," a Nonconformist Liberal paper with a wide circulation and interest. How wide its circulation is can be judged from the fact that it reaches away up into Scotland, and papers have very few mail subscri bers, and depend on the retail stationers for their sale. Well, "Comrade" Cadbury of the I. L. P. in his capacity of proprie tor of a Liberal paper, has set himself to lecture Hardie severely for his tactic as a leader, and to praise the virtue of MacDonald. Last week he went the length of saying (through his editorial scribe) that if MacDonald had been the leader of the Labor Party instead of Hardie, the present farcical battle of words with the Liberals would never have

happened. There has at last appeared the one and only pamphlet issued by the "Socialist Party of Great Britain"-an exclu sively London secession, you will remem ber, from the Social Democrats Federa tion. This pamphlet is a translation of one of the Kautsky series which De Leon adapted to American or improved capitalist conditions. They decided that De Leon had abused the Knutsky series by cutting out the illustrations taken from classic Germany and inserting vulgar modern, up-to-date examples from coarse common America. Accordingly Genosse Neumann has translated it from the holy original in order to give the world the priceless boon of a pure version. Apparently illustrations and statistics dealing with German petty bourgeois and peas ant proprietors (a non-existent species here) are better suited to the needs o a rural district like London than those

chosen from America. Meanwhile they are in a bad mix. They paven't formed a single branch outside London beyond one at Watford. In London they are involved in a half-a-dozen sectional ructions. Their largest branch is in revolt against the Executive Committee, has gone on strike and refused to hold propaganda meetings. The man that prints their paper (a member of their party) has been charged with printing obscene literature, 1,750 copies of a book being seized. He is out on bail fixed at £50. The Socialist Standard management, although it denounces us for our abusive and slanderous language, has had a writ for libel served upon it by Richard Bell, M. P., fakir-in-chief to the Railwaymen, for a very mild (relatively) atack they made on him. So altogether

WATCHER.

-Slavery will be abolished when the producers own the means with which wealth is produced.

NEW YORK: Governor, THOMAS H. JACKSON.

> MICHIGAN: Governor, HERMAN RICHTER.

OHTO: Secretary of State,

INDIANA: Secretary of State, THEO. BERNINE.

MAX EISENBERG

CONNECTICUT: Governor, C. F. ROBERTS.

MINNESOTA: Governor, JOHN W. JOHNSON.

> MASSACHUSETTS. Governor, WM. H. CARROLL

NEW JERSEY. Congress, N. M. HEMBERG WALTER GILPIN. FREDRICK W. BALL FRANK RAPP. CHRISTIAN J. WOLF BERNARD BURGHOLZ ULRICH FRUEH, HERMAN BARTUNG GUSTAVE JOHNSON

> PENNSYLVANIA: Governor, JOHN DESMOND.

RHODE ISLAND. DAVID J. MORAN.

> WISCONSIN: Governor, O. J. ROSEAAS.

WASHINGTON: Judges of the Supreme Court, F. H. CONANT. Of Auburn. GEORGE FERCH. Of Spokane. AUGUST ANDERESON. Of Port Angeles.
JOHN RAYMOND, Of Suoqualmie.

HAINOIR. Superintendent of Public Instruction, PHILIP VEAL E. St. Louis.

> TEXAS: Governor, A. S. DOWLER, Of El. Paso County.

LETTER-BOX

(Continued from page 5.)

cap-makers "The Deceit of the L W. W.," has hardly a word of truth in it. It is false in all important respects. It is a repetition of the system of lies against the Alliance of old. Read it carefully; you will see it is an attempt to impose upon the reader by half truths and by assuming as proved things that are not proven. That crowd of grafters had been buying houses upon the prospective dues from dupes. The I. W. W. busted the combination. Hence their rage,

"A COMRADE," NEW YORK-Delegate Dumas, slik-worker, at the L. W. W. convention did not call De Leon a "pope," a "tyrant" and a "political humbug"-at last not on the floor of the convention. What he may have said outside of the convention, where said outside of the convention, when F. R., BUCKHANNON, W. VA.; H. T own bed clothing.) In this condition we together with the minority who tried S., TONOPAH, NEV.—Matter received lay ourselves down for a few hours and

Vegetables, Meats and All Other Staples Soar Upward 12.13 Per Cent. In Seven Years In Jersey.

Trenton, October 24.—Deputy James T. Morgan, of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, has prepared a statement of the relative increase of living and the advance of wages in New Jersey. He says the cost of living is the dominant factor in determining the value of wages, and reaches the conclusion that, from the comparisons he presents, it is shown to his satisfaction that the increase in wages has but barely compensated for the great advance in the cost

The prices used in Morgan's statement are retail quotations for a selected list of articles of household supplies, obtained from the principal dealers in the leading cities and towns of the State, taken during the month of June.

The cost of living in New Jersey, so far as can be determined by the retail prices of table supplies, forms a part of this report, as it has been part of that of each year since 1898. The purpose has been to show, in connection with current wages of labor, as they appear in the annual statistics of manufacturers the varying efficiency of workmen's earnings in procuring the ordinary standard necessities of life, it being a selfevident fact that the value of money, whether in wages or in any other form, is determined by its purchasing power, and that there is no advantage whatever in an increase of income accompanied by a corresponding advance in the cost

Retail prices rather than wholesale have been adopted for the purpose of the inquiry for the obvious reason that freight and transportation charges have much to do with fixing selling prices to consumers. These items being, as a matter of course, higher in proportion to the distance the place of ultimate consignment may be from the source of supply. The same firms are called on each year to fill out the schedules and the prices in all localities are uniformly given for the month of June, so that there is no possibility of the value of comparisons being impaired through changes in the forms from which the data is obtained or difference in the time to which they

was an aggregate average cost of \$18.95 for 1906, as compared with \$16.90 for 1898: an increase is therefore shown for 1906 with the earlier year of \$2.05, or 12.13 per cent., which, divided over the intervening eight years, shows an average increase for each year of a little more than 1.5 per cent.

The cost of living, Morgan says, is the dominant factor in determining the value of wages, and the true significance of the figures relating thereto for any given time are dependent on the trend of wages or earnings during the same period.

to run the convention and failed, we do not know.

S. B. SEATTLE WASH .- The document you sent to this office from the State Committee has no signatures Bohn is out of town for a few days The local National Executive Committee does not meet until November 2 Such matter as that sent from the State Committee gets into The People only as a part of the report of the local National Executive Committee's seasion, being a communication to the local N. E. C.

A. S., GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.: C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.: L. M. G. HAMILTON, CANADA; D. L., CALDWELL, IDA.; A. J. F., N. Y.; W. H. JEROME, ARIZ .; J. J., NEW YORK: P. A. J., SAG HARBOR, N. Y. C. B. PORTLAND, O.: H. F. CIN-CINNATI, O.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.;

Grand Vaudeville Per- Grand Central Palace formance and Ball | LEXINGTON AVENUE | Bet. 4364 and 44th Streets NEW YORK

under the auspices of

SECTION NEW YORK COUNTY SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1906.

DAILY @ PEOPLE

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An excellent array of professional vaudeville HAT CHECK 10 CENTS BALL AT EIGHT P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 5.)

against the crooked work of the old G. E. B. much less leave the old G. E. B. for their UNBUSINESS like graft?

Mr. Mahoney says that he still recognizes Sherman as President, evidently because his office has not been abolished by referendum vote and in the same sentence he says that he no longer will recognize Trautmann as Secretary-Treasurer, because he was expelled by the Executive Board on charges of violating the Constitution. I want to ask Mr. Mahoney as being one of the members of the G. E. B., why he takes that position without first submitting Trautmann's expulsion to a referendum vote? Is it all right for the actions of the grafters to go into immediate effect. while the actions of the revolutionists are to await for a referendum vote of the membership? Mr. McMullen states in his report that

the Transportation Department was regularly installed at the first convention, I ask why said Transportation Department never paid any money into the General Office untill about January 1st-06 and then berrowed \$500 from the General Organization to keep a Department so-called going while Departments are supposed to be composed of 3000 members? Is it possible that those staunch upholders of the Constitution violated same by organizing a Department with less than 3000 members? Is it not a fact that L. M. Kohl only represented about 250 members which was all there was in the Department since he only had 5 votes on the basis of 1 vote for every 50 members? How car Trautmann be charged with disrupting Departments which never legally existed? Or if the first convention did install the Trnasportation Department and thereby violated the Constitution of its own making, was it not within the province of the G. E. B. to either dissolve same or submit such proposition to the membership of said Department, especially so since Trautmann's charges against McCabe were withdrawn with that provision?

Mr. McMullen states that owing to methods used by Trautmann about 120 locals are in bad standing. How many business meetings of local union did Mr. Sherman attend where he could properly instruct them as to methods, etc., while he was on his junketing trips? Perhaps Comparing the same articles which ap- Mr. Sherman tried to curtail the expenstended some of the business meetings of the locals and become acquainted with the rank and file he might mave deemed himself justified in stuffing some more incidentals into his accounts.

All this turmoil is merely the same old fight the militant working class has fought-its efforts towards emancipation. The working class united is unconquerable except in so far as they themselves are willing to yield, but it is rather difficult' to guard against the slimy snakes from within the labor movement who come to us and extend the hand of fellowship, with the intent of stabbing us in the back. The last convention has proven its ability to deal with men who attempt to sidetrack the labor movement from its historic mission, the abolition of wage slavery.

DEMAND FOR LABOR

(Continued from page 1.)

are only paid for, thus making a little over \$1 per day for the time spent at threshing. On account of rain and windy weather we can't work, and when we can't work we get no pay.

With some machines the worker must pay for board when they can't work. Our sleeping conditions are like those of the hogs. We are furnished a tent where straw is spread on the ground with some dirty quilts and horse blankets to cover ourselves. (Some have to furnish their own bed clothing.) In this condition we its propaganda has reached them.

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 Countty-Second and fourth Saturday'in the

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

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

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

to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets very 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,

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still allve 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. Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, 1384 Eddy street, corner Webster street.

try to rest our overworked and exploited

The Socialists claim that the development of machinery increases the productivity of labor and at the same time displaces human labor.

The harvester and threshing machine has undergone a marked change in that respect in the last few years.

The self binder does away with thousands of "harvest hands" and the more recent self-feeding modern separater gives many more thousands of "band cutters," "feeders," etc., (which were necessary to operate the threshing machine of only about 8 or 10 years ago,) . a chance to learn some other trade or look for jobs in others industries which are undergoing the same development; hence the cause of that everlasting army of the unemployed; hence the reports that come in that in some parts of Minnesota and Dakota men are "thicker then the hair on a dog" this fall; and they can't get work for wages enough to exist on.

The sons and daughters of the middle class farmer, whom capitalism is oppressing unmercifully, who are forced into wage slavery before they are of age, and part of the time, work at home as hard-this element of the rising generation will become class-conscious and revolutionary requits to the Socialist movement, and help to hasten the day of our freedom from capitalist tyranny, oppression, exploitation and wage slavery, as soon as the voice of Socialism and