

Middletown, N. Y., Vote,

diddletown, N. Y., November 7.-The vote here is S. L. P., 14; 1904 it with 111 in 1904. This is a loss of fiftyfive per cent. Elevent votes are reported from Port Jervis.

Chautauqua County Gives Jackson 98 Votes.

Jamestown, N. T., November 7 .-- The complete returns for Chatauqua Coun-ty give Jackson 98 votes; Jamestown

-Carey, S. P., 4; Carroll, S. L. P., 5. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., SHOWS IN- the address of St. John, which lasted CREASE. Springfield, Mass., November 8 .---The vote here stands: Carroll, S. L. P., 96; last year 71. Carey, S. P., 505; last vear 539.

L. P. 72 votes and the S. P. 539, a

Carroll Beats Carey.

F. Carey, 24; Wm. H. Carroll, 35.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., November 6

slight falling off against last year.

arrived here from Butte last night. M. Ruther. No Butte union has endorsed Sherman. The Workmen's Union which Abbott Milford, Mass., November 7.-For represented in the Chicago convention and there lined up with Sherman, after 1905 the vote for Governor here was: James F. Carey, S. P., 38; Wm. H. hearing his report and having heard read Carroll, S. L. P., 27; for 1906, James the circular sent out by Sherman, voted down the proposition to uphold Sher-

Bozeman, Montana, November 3 .-

man. Last night, Vincent St. John visited the Butte Workmen's Union and was given the floor by special order. During hall. All Butte W. F. of M. Locals were represented. About an hour was spent after the address in answering questions. St. John took the position that the convention was legal, regular and constitutional in every particular. First, he showed how Sherman, Mahoney, Mc-Mullen and the rest of the so-called bolters and obstructionists had taken part in the said convention, convened by a call regularly issued and published in the official organ. He cited the credential committee's action on credentials in accordance with the organization's books; how they all took part in the formation of the convention. He dealt with the contests and cited the seating of contestees by a unanimous consent. And, lastly, he showed that Sherman submitted his annual report to the convention. as required by the constitution. After this statement of facts, in confu tation of the Mahoney "illegal" "dope," peddled by the "Miners Magazine," St. John backed up his position on the legality of the convention by a clear exposition of the principles of constitutional interpretation. He maintained that the convention is the sovereign body, unless the constitution places sovereignty elsewhere. That is, that the convention has the right and power to make organic law or modify the same unless by the express terms of the constitution this power is reserved with the collective membership. He challenged anyone to cite any clause in the old constitution which demanded or requires that the doings be submitted to the referendum before they become operative. St. John denied that the action of the facts, whose eloquence need no emphasis

of forming the said industrial economic organization, and that they be authorized to unite the Western Federation of Miners as an integral part of the proposed industrial union, in the industrial department to which it logically belongs in the general plan of organization." Sec. 3, same resolution is as follows:

That the foregoing action be subject to a referendum vote of the membership for their 'ratification."

That disposes of the claim that the proceedings of the first convention went to a referendum vote of even the W. F. of W. Only the action of the 13th Anfully two hours, no one left the crowded nual convention authorizing the instalaion was voted on and that was adopted And Mahoney emphatically declared on the floor of convention that the W. F. of M. WAS installed at the first convention. So the Sherman-Mahoney referendum argument vanishes before the argument of Vincent St. John. On the question of the bolting of the convention. St. John conceded that any delegate had the right to bolt if he thought the convention was illegal. But, the legality of the convention being beyond dispute, the obstructionists remained in the convention till near its close, acting at all times on the policy of rule lutely unscientific in saying that he beor ruin. When they found they could lieved in evolution but not in revolution not any longer do much further obstrucbecause revolution was simply the crititive work in the convention, the obstructionists withdrew from the convention to plot with some shyster lawyers and in the egg evolves until it breaks the corrupt politicians of Chicago what furshell, so the working class-a slave class ther "rule or ruin" tactics might be rein society to-day-would evolve within sorted to. A star chamber meeting of the old deposed Executive Board was

tion that even if the A. F. of L. was not Patton, Pa., November 5 .- A large organized industrially that it was evolvmuss meeting was held at Miners' Hall ing in that direction. While he was say-Thursday evening at which T. L. Lewis, ing this many were reading the following between a prominent Socialist of Chisign which hung in a prominent position Vice President of the United Mine Workon the wall: ers of America was the principal speak-DIRECTORY OF FIRMS THAT APer. The large hall was packed and there were 16 persons on the platform. It

LABOR looked like a regular old time political In the course of Thompson's arguments, he referred to the fact that the meeting. They had singing and music by Western Federation of Miners was a the Patton Glee Club and everything was part of the I. W. W. Lewis then asked lovely until "Brother" Lewis had finished speaking and the chairman asked if there

was what was virtually a joint debate cago and T. L. Lewis, the vice president of the United Mine Workers of America,

which was hugely enjoyed by the large PROVE OF CONSERVATIVE UNION audience present. "T. L. Lewis, of Ohio, the National vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, made the principal address of the evening. He told at length of the history of the different labor or-

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#### CHICAGO'S BIG VOTE.

Francis, S. L. P. Candidate for State

Treasurer, Receives 3,121. ago, III., November 7.-Reports here give city vete as follows: Francis list Labor Party candidate for ate Treasurer, 3.121. The Socialist arty vote falls far below that of two

The Daily News says to-day:

Socialists fell by the wayside s both their members of the legisure, Representative J. A. Ambros, the sith district, and Andrew Olson the 2th district, being defeated." publican leaders are predicting enfail of Samuel Gompers, presat of the American Federation of . It is estimated that Mr. Gomor campaign against congress cost not less than \$50,000, the net nit of which is nothing. Not a gie candidate, so far as shown by returns, who was fought by Gompers was defeated. One Republican ted by him in Pennsylvania, was

Chicago S. P. Vote Collapses. icago, Ill., November 8 .- The Boat Labor Party vote in Cook Counover 3,500. That of the Socialist has dropped about ten or twelve und Brand's Hall, Socialist party arters, was a gloomy place on night. They felt very much over the result. Breckon, B. "A. M. Simons, Editor," and a Beymour, pettifogging lawyer,

FITCHBURG'S VOTE IN DETAIL Fitchburg, Mass., November 7 .--- The following is vote in detail: Carey, Bocialist-Ward 1, 34; 2, 115; 3, 47; 4, 33; 5, 36; 6, 46; total 311.

Carroll, Socialist Labor-Ward 1, 4; 2, 24; 3, 6; 4, 5; 5, 8; 6, 2; total, 49.

LEOMINSTER MASS.; VOTE. Leominster, Mass., November 8. The vote here is: S. L. P., Carroll, 9; 8. P., Carey, 68.

TAUNTON, MASS., VOTE. Taunton, Mass., November 7 .--- The Socialist Labor Party vote here is: Governor, Carroll, 20; Lieut.-Govenor. Hoar, 41: Secretary of State, Claudino, 16; Treasurer, Richardson, 63; Auditor. Barns, 78; Attorney General, 70.

#### Indianapolis' Vote.

Indianapolis, November 8 .- The official vote for this (Marion) county is in and is given below together with the vote of 1904. 1904 1906 Los S. L. P. ..... 298 268 S. P. .... 997 751 246

This is a loss for the S. L. P. of 10 1-5 per cent and for the S. P. of 24 57-100 per cent. Will report vote of the State as soon as it is acertained.

(Continued on page 6.)

held and Sherman presumed to depose to those who remember that it was Trautmann who was under a \$20,000 brought out in the committee of the bond to the I. W. W. Trautmann was whole 11 a. m. on September 20th, that whole II a. m. on September 20th; that "deposed" on charges which were not McCabe had said that the hanging of served on him. He had no notice what the Chicago Anarchists in 1887 was a soever. good thing.

St. John arived in Butte yesterday Then the detectives. The assault, the and spoke as above related in the evenprobably planned riot, to duplicate the Haymarket riot of 20 years ago which ing. This is his first visit here. He will remain a week. was pulled off in the same vicinity in

M. P. Hagerty of Butte, Montana, 1886. On the unfolding of the plot on will stand for the election of Asst-Secthe morning of the assault, St. John merely recited in outline the facts, not retary-Treasurer.

The Daily and Weekly People are read caring to appeal to the sentiments of with great interest in Butte. One Daily the audience. He made no play for sympathy. He merely wished to state the People goes through many hands there. Wade Roscoe Parks.

was anyone present who desired to ask He was answered that they had sent six delegates to the convention and that a question. Then James P. Thompson three of them, McMullen, Mahoney and threw the house into an uproar by dig-McDonald turned out to be reactionists ging into Lewis for a "fare you well." and traitors of the worst type and that Lewis referred to the Industrial oWrkers the revolutionary delegates at the conof the World at the end of his speech vention showed themselves worthy repreand closed by saying that he wanted everyone to understand that he believed sentatives of a great class by throwing them and all other fakirs-with as little in evolution and not revolution! ceremony as posible-out of the conven-Thompson told him he was about as logical as the man who believed in the

tion; but that the other three Albert Ryan, Vincent St. John and Fred W. evolution of clouds but did not believe Heslewood, men who have proved memin the resulting downpour of rain. selves true to the working class, stood Thompson claimed that Lewis was absowith the convention and served notice to all fakirs and fakirdom that in the future it would be well for them to kep cal or concluding phase of an evolutiontheir ribs out of the way of the hobnailed boots of the proletaire. ary period and that just as the chicken

At the close of the meeting, Thompson through W. L. Meehan, challenged "Brother" Lewis to debate, which he very respectfully declined.

The following is the Patton Courier's

report of the debate:

"GOOD JOINT DEBATE. It Was Held at the Meeting of the Work-David Irvine Spoke to a Crowded "There was something doing every Class party held in the Miners' Hall gathering was called to order by the chairman, S. T. Lloyd, until adjourn-

spakers attentively listened to.

the last I. W. W. convention at Chicago ? ganizations with which the miners have membership in the United Mine Workers and closed with a strong appeal for Ed. Fisher and David Irvine, the candidates of the party for members of assembly in this district. Mr. Lewis is eloquent, forceful and convincing and he held the closest attention of his auditors throughout.

> "At the conclusion of his remarks the chairman asked if there was anyone present who desired to ask any questions. Was there? Well, rather. In fact, a gentleman had journeyed all the way from Chicago for that very purpose. This resulted in an exchange of Reas, wit and repartee btween the two men, with an occasional interjection by others, that continued for over an hour. Both

> were formen worthy of each others' steel and the interchanges were pungent and for the most part logical." J. B. T.

RESOLUTIONS STILL COMING IN.

Resolutions condemnatory of Sherman and Co., and laudatory of the second I. ing Class Party-T. L. Lewis and W. W. convention are still appearing in the columns of the Daily People. Since House-The Election in Many States. our last statement the following have been heard from: Hartford Machinists, minute at the meeting of the Working No. 39; Pueblo Local 163; Seattle General Laborers' Union No. 382; Chicago Thursday evening. From the time the Local 85: Seattle Industrial Council, composed of Team Drivers' Union No. 831, Metal and Machinery Local 79, Inment, almost four hours later, the in- dustrial Local No. 178, Gas Workers' terest was, intense and the different Local, and Industrial Local No. 588. of Ballard, Wash.; and San Antonio "A feature not down on the program | Local 185.

# AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION From the Frontier to the Factory; Its Social and **Political Effects.**

WRITTEN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JUSTUS EBERT, BROOKLYN, N. Y. (This essay will be published serially in this and subsequent

165.) \*

#### (Continued from last week.)

#### CHAPTER IX. . FREE SILVER AND BETANISM.

In 1303, this country was afflicted with a distrous panic. The mercantile and manufacturing middle class was forced into bankruptcy, factories were closed and millions rendered idle. Public es and the creation of public works became necessary in er to feed and give temporary employment to the army thus affected. The panie of 1893 is said to have been deliberately created in order to save the ultra-capitalist class from the growing menace of populism. The evidence offered in support of this theory is rather tantial than positive; and, therefore, not wholly convincing. The necessity of preserving ultra-capitalism is held to have been imperative, which it undoubtedly was, to judge from the struggles with populism. It is also claimed that the panic occurred fimid great prosperity, and consequently could not have been the result of inlitions, but was artificially forced. This latter argument nd, for what panic has not come like a thunderbolt out of the apparently clear skies of great industrial activity? In fact, the ter the industrial activity, the greater the panic. The worldwide panic of 1873 occurred amid a more remarkable condition of affairs than did that of 1893. The truth is that the panic of 1893 was not without the customary premonitions. In 1892, "The Review of Reviews," in commenting on the Brussels Monetary Conference, ald in October of the same year, hoped that the results of this conference would have "a good influence upon the disturbed and deed state of trade in India, Mexico and the South American liately show a decided quickening of the trade of the This did not occur; in fact matters grew worse. In the ing of 1893, the crash, which was presaged and anticipated by the ie, came with startling force. Australian bank failures took the lead abroad, and soon this country, together with England, was involved in an abundance of failures and shut-downs. In this try, the trouble was held to be due to the bad effects of the Purchasing Clause of the Sherman bill, which compelled the se of a certain quantity of silver at a constantly depreciating ate of value. A special session of Congress was called by President Cleveland, and the Silver Purchasing Clause repealed. This repeal, bined with the panic, precipitated the free silver and government ownership campaign of 1896, in which William Jennings Bryan figured so conspicuously. This campaign was an intensely exciting e. It was attended by many dramatic events; and was, on the part of the free silverites, revolutionary in criticism and tactics. igh reactionary in aim. It swept aside and relegated to the rear the tariff question, bringing to the front the trust question, and with it, the great labor question. As Gov. Altgeld, one of the foremost Bryanites declared, America had reached a new epoch and only new issues could appeal to and win the people.

#### DEPRECIATION AND ANTI-TRUSTISM.

To understand the bosts and interests arrayed against the party of the plutocracy,-the gold standard Republican party-in the campaign of 1896, it will be wise to enumerate and specify them. First there were the silver mine owners. These feared a depreciation in the value of their commodity and properties, as a result of the action of Congress. They accordingly were vitally interested in the nt of silver on a parity with gold as a money metal, at a ratio of sixteen to one.' Such an establishment would not only event depreciation but create an appreciation of silver. It was harged, and also denied, that Bryan's campaign expenses were paid an organization of the silver-mine owners, which was known as the silver trust, because of its combined efforts in behalf of the interests of its members. Second, the indebted farmers and land rs were also vitally concerned. Success in depreciating he money standard fifty per cent. by way of the "free and unlimited coinage of silver," would have enabled them to pay their mortgage s, then amounting to the enormous sum of \$6,000,000,000 in a debased currency worth only \$3,000,000,000. This certainly was an enormous incentive to the bankrupt farming and land-holding class generally. It must be said, however, that many farmers, as consistent, thorough flat-money and sub treasury men, fought the coalition with the free-silverites, which had taken place at St. Louis

in 1894, and which they denounced as a betrayal of the Omaha platform, a document which reflected their views and interests without free-silver domination. Third, there was the manufacturing and mercantile middle class who saw in government ownership of the railroads, the same relief from rate discriminations and high charges so disastrous to them, as did the farmers; with this addition: that it would prove an entering wedge to the municipal ownerslip of so-called public utilities, by means of which the manufacturing and mercantile middle class could acquire cheap factory sites. light, heat and power, the rents for and prices of which were obstructive factors to success in the competitive struggle with the big corporations and trusts. In general, it may be remarked that to the trust, with its superior economic, political, legislative and legal power, most of the ills of the age were attributed. To the trust was due the demonetization of silver and the inflation of prices and property values. The trust was responsible for the immense concentration of wealth made known through the statistical researches of Sherman, Holmes and Spahr; researches prophesying the coming of the billionaire and showing that one per cent, of the families of the country owned more wealth than the remaining ninety-nine. The trust had also, ip the past decade, successively and successfully defied many legislative and legal attempts to destroy or curb it, going serenely on its way, adapting itself to the changed condition of affairs, or ignoring it, wherever possible, to the great chagrin and dismay of the opposing middle class, whether agricultural, manufacturing or mercantile. Closely identified with the leading political party-the Republican Party-and the financial or gold interests for which that party stood, and, foremost in the oppression of labor, as at Homestead in 1892 and Chicago in 1594 (of which more later on), the trust was the target of all opposition, and its extinction or curbing by financial and government ownership legislation, was the be-all and end-all of political activity, as was obversely its survival and progress in the interests of the ultra-capitalists-the plutocracy. Thus there came about that conflict of class interests of the middle and working classes against the plutocratic classthat made the trust, in the language of Daniel De Leon, "The storm center of the social storm."

TRUMPHANT DEMOCRACY TRANSFORMED INTO TRUMPHANT PLUTOCRACY How that storm did rage in 1896! It was the intensity of Chicago and New York in 1886, multiplied many fold on a national scale. The country was overwhelmed with speechmaking and pamphleteering, in which "free trade or protection ?", "the bloody shirt," i. e., the sectional differences resulting from the Civil War, greenbackism, and many another hoary-headed "issue," was either given its quietus once for all, or else compelled to take a decidedly subsidiary place in the scheme of nature. The new economic and political principles and conditions resulting from the new concentration of capital, especially as applied to the opportunities of the small capitalist and workingman, and the vast accumulations of wealth and power in the hands of a few, were attacked and defended with all the wit, logic, eloquence and brilliance of the age. Both sides spoke with the brutal frankness and the fierce passion that are the reflex of all genuine efforts looking to the promotion or defense of class interests.""There was no hypocrisy or diplomacy; no temporizing or parleying, but a vigorous stand up and knock down fight, while all the world, conscious that a momentus battle was being fought, looked on in wondering expectancy as to its final outcome. Bryan was clearly the popular candidate. Intimidation, based on the economic power of the ultra-capitalists, saved the day. Mark Hanna, campaign manager and physical emobdiment of the plutocracy, intimated that all the industries owned by the latter would close down in the event of Bryan's election. The recollection of the panic of 1893 was still vivid. "Triumphant Democracy" was transformed into Triumphant Plutocracy.

#### CHAPTER X. THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

#### Besides the Republican and Democratic parties, representing the ultra-capitalist and middle classes, respectively, together with the workingmen whom they forced or deceived into siding with them, there was another party in the field in 1896-a strictly working class political party-the Socialist Labor Party. The history of the Socialist Labor Party is the history of working class develop-

ment. As already stated, in the sixties of the last century there was a revival of distinctly working class political parties. In the years intervening between the sixties and '96 these parties were frequent and numerous. Their progress was from formative confusion and corruption; resulting from indefinite conditions and the conflict of principle and tactics, to clear-cut, uncompromising and aggres-

sive class-consciousness. Like everything else, sociological as well as biological, it was an evolution in which environment was a great factor. A working class party can no more form without appropriate economic surroundings than a man can walk before the requisite geological stage. Conditions in the sixties of the last century were not as sharply defined as in the latter half of the nineties. Those were years of tremendous progress. Though as carly as the 60's there had been an infusion of modern European Socialism into this country, which first affected a Sylvis and later a Stevens, both workingmen among workingmen, it was not strong enough to wean the American working class from its traditional political, course. Accordingly we see the first of the post-civil war American working class political parties, the National Reform party, organized in 1865; to secure eight hour reforms, embracing the Greenback ideas of the farming class, as had the earlier working class political parties embraced the money ideas of the farming class of their day. This is quite natural, when the influence of the land and the farmer in those days is considered; many workingmen were at that time either exfarmers or prospective farmers, that is, men who lived in the hope of escaping bondage via the farm. The National Reform Party could not cut the navel string with which it was born. As a result, it became a prey to demagogic politicians, like Ben Butler, who diluted its original working class principles and character, and hastened its corrupt merging with the old political parties of the day. The National Reform Party was variously known as the Labor Reform Party and the National Labor Union Party. It acquired the latter name from the fact that it was launched at the third convention of the National Labor Union. The National Labor Union was a short-lived predecessor of the Knights of Labor. It was represented at the Balse convention of the International in

#### THE PANIC OF '73 AND LABOR FOLITICS.

In 1873, the panic of that year, through its armies of unemployed, and the demonstrations in their behalf, injected a decidedly big dose of industrialism, pure and simple, into labor politics. The failure of the city officials of Chicago to fulfill promises of relief, led to the formation of the Labor Party of Illinois. Municipal parties sprung up in other cities from the same causes. This was a purely political rebuke, due to exasperating and unrelieved industrial conditions. As such it was a sign of distinctively working class politics, being by, for and of the working class. In July, 1877, the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, suffered a reduction of ten per cent. in wages, whereupon they went on a strike, that was widespread and serious in character. John Swinton, a well-known labor leader of that time, in an answer to a reporter regarding the probability of a revolution in this country growing out of the troubles between capital and labor, quoted from his paper, by Browne's "Studies in Modern Socialism," makes a statement that indicates both the nature and the extent of this strike. "Swinton-Well things do happen so unprovided for in this queer old planet of oursthe king waving the tri-color to-day, the guillotine on the Place de la Concorde to-morrow. The May of 1877 in our own country, lambent and calm; July of 1877 over one hundred thousand militia under arms against railroad revolts; Pittsburgh echoing to Scranton; the trumpets resounding from San Francisco to New York! No man knows the dawn of to-morrow.' God knows. Be ye ready, for in such an hour as ye know not, the tornado cometh." Thus 1877 talked revolution in the concrete instead of experimenting with it in the abstract as in 1840.

The railroad strikes gave a further impetus to working class polities of a more revolutionary character. It enabled the International socialists to make effective propaganda. They used the strikes so well that they were charged with instigating them! Meetings of protest against the outrageous acts of the militia, and of sympathy for the striking railroad men, did much to introduce modern socialist teachings. The brutal dispersal of these meetings, as in Tompkins Square, New York, only helped the good work along.

#### THE WORKMEN'S PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

It was in 1877, that the Socialist, or SocialistIC Labor Party, at it was first called, was formed in Newark; New Jersey. It was a consolidation of the working class remnants of the National Labor Union, the North-American Federation of the International Workmen's Association, organized in New York in 1872, and the Social Democratic Workmen's Party, organized in New York in 1874. Some groups of French and English socialists were also included; but the German socialist trade union element was predominant. The Socialist Labor Party was first known as the Workmen's Party of the United States. According to the platform and principles appended to "Better Times," a pamphlet written by Dr. A. Douai, one of its most cultured representatives, famous as an editor, abolitionist and pedagogue, having introduced the Frobel kindergarten system to this country, the Workingmen's Party of the United States declared, "the Emancipation of the Working Classes must be achieved by the Working Classes themselves, independent of all political parties of the propertied class.

"The struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Classes means

not a struggle for class privileges and monopolies, but for Equal Rights and Dutics, and the abolition of all Class Rule.

"The Economical subjection of the man of Labor to the monopolizer of the means of labor-the sources of life-lies at the bottom of servitude in all its forms, of all social misery, mental degradation, and political dependence.

"The Economical Emancipation of the Working Classes is therefore the great end, to which every political movement ought to be subordinate as a means."

The platform and principles then proceed to point out that all efforts to these ends have failed because of want of working class solidarity "between the manifold divisions of labor," and international action, holding that the labor problem is a social problem and as such, depends for its solution on a united working class and 'concurrent international co-operation. "For these reasons, the Workingmen's Party of the United States has been founded.". A series of resolutions that follows, declares political liberty without economic freedom an empty phrase; "therefore we will in the first place direct our efforts to the economical question." Here follows a repudiation of all connection with all political parties of the propertied classes regardless of name; a demand for the common ownership of the means of labor (land, machinery, railroads, telegraphs, canals, etc.), "for the purpose of abolishing the wages system, and substituting in its place Co-operative Production with a just distribution of its rewards." . Then comes a declaration that "the political action of the party is confined generally to obtaining legislative acts in the interest of the working class proper"; also that "we work for organization of the Trades Unions upon a national and international basis to ameliorate the condition of the working people and seek to spread therein the above principles." The whole concludes with eleven measures "as a means to improve the condition of the Working Classes," viz: eight hour day; sanitary inspection of factories and dwellings; establishment of bureaus of labor statistics, state and national; no prison labor by private employers; prohibition of child labor under fourteen years; gratuitous education; strict liability laws; gratuitous legal administration; abolition of conspiracy laws; government taking, holding and operating of railroads, telegraphs and all means of transportation; government control of all industrial enterprises "as fast as practicable and operated by free Co-operative Trades Unions for the good of the whole people."

Subsequent platforms of the Socialist Labor Party exhibited less redundancy, more polish and logical coherence. They declared labor is the creator of all wealth and civilization; pointed out the expropriation of labor by the capitalist class; emphasized the need of the common ownership of capital and of class action, political and economic, by the working class, as a solution; and added more "improving measures," such as the abolition of the presidency, woman suffrage, anti-blue laws, etc., etc.

#### THE BALLOT OR THE BULLET? In close contact with the European socialist movement the newlyformed Socialist Labor Party reflected acutely all its forms, tactics and internal troubles. The latter revolved mainly around the timeworn and ever persistent question the hallot or the hullet which !---a question which was unduly accentuated by home events." In 1879 the Socialist Labor Party was making immense headway, electing three Chicago aldermen and three Illinois state representatives. The capitalists were alarmed; they proceeded to count the elected men out. In A. R. Parson's book, "Anarchism," devoted to a vindication of the Chicago "Anarchists"; the speeches of the condemned men to the packed jury who "tried" them are given. In the speech of August Spies (p. 65)-the masterpiece of them all, so cultured. thorough and well-balanced is it-we get a vivid idea of how the counting out was done and what came of it. Says the admirable Spies:

"The position generally taken in this case is that we are mostly responsible for the police riot on May 4th. Four or five years age I sat in this very court room as a witness. The workingmen had been trying to obtain redress in a lawful manner. They had voted, and among others had elected their aldermanic candidate from the fourteenth ward. But the street car company did not like that man. And two or three election judges of one precinct, knowing this, took the ballot box to their home and corrected the election returns, so as to cheat the constituents of the elected candidate of their rightful representative, and give the representation to the benevolent street car monopoly. The workingmen spent \$1,500 in the prosecution of the perpetrators of this crime. The proof against them was so overwhelming that they confessed to having falsified the returns and forged the official documents. Judge Gardner, who was presiding in this court, acquitted them, stating that "that act had apparently not been prompted by criminal intent.' I will make no comment. But when we approach the field of moral responsibility, we have an immense scope. Every man who has in the past assisted in thwarting the efforts of those seeking reform is responsible for the existence of the revolutionists in this city to-day."

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

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THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS AT ROME

revolutionary terminology which standpoint of the parliamentarians so clash as to rob the party of a good never, except in the most exceptional honesty among his comrades, an act angers the ruling classes and thus they attack with sharp criticism. And, portion of its political effectiveness. hinders reform. To them Socialism is even though their leaders are continu- The reformers had gone so far, at lenoa as to welcome the king isly in the very forefront of the po the sum-total of all their re-

which the reformers themselves would cases, support a ministry. To the support of this resolution the come to regret. Still it can not be detownollate and this new nied that, in opposition to F avidon o fthe matter, looking at it from the purely political point of view, the last move of the reformers showed real political sagacity. The "too much rights" and "too much lefts" were to be excommunicated. In the opinion of many the middle party was by this means made the plaything of the reformers, who simply lacked the courage to confess that the tactics and methods of the middle party was perfectly agreeable to them. The results of the Congress were looked upon as a great victory of the sound sense of the middle party over the one-sidedness of both left and right. It had been calculated that the syndicalists, but especially the reform element, had become numerically stronger since the Congress at Bologna (1904). Neither of these statements is based upon facts. The position which the Congress finally took, was, in its last analysis, a great compromise. In this all three elements bore a part. The middle party (integralists) is a party of compromise par excellence. Their activities were directed toward one end-to disavow both reformers and syndicalists and still keep them within the party. To attain this result, a resolution was to be written, which though not exactly accepted by either of the extremes, would guarantee their ceptable basis for the practical policy continued co-operation in the work of of a united movement.

#### By Robert Michels. [Translated for The People from the Berlin "Neue Gesellschaft."]

falist Movement in Italy edly passing through a seriou crisis. Previous to 1892 it had assumed no definite form. Composed of so het. us a crowd as to render even is impossible, there could be no point of view as to methods and tactics. A unifying philosophy of ery, through which to contemplate struggle, was lacking. In 1892 all this was changed. In clear contrast with the anti-parliamentarians, the so-called "anarchists," there arose the ent Socialist party of Italy, with tto: "The class struggle through activity and collectivism antraligation" And Darty ..... was preserved until 1900. The bitter opposition of both the governarty no time for theoretical discus-

Then beginning in 1900, and not yet ded, came the period of liberalism in the Italian Government. Instead of the dict of spiked clubs, to which they had lously been treated, the Socialists re now tempted with sugared words. ti, sentenced in 1898 by a courtirtial to twelve years' imprise as now offered a seat in the King's Ministry. The result was inevitable arkably rapid development of the union movement and a division of the Sectedist organization on tacti-

nerels i cal lines. So there has grown, durin the past three years, with a rapidity known only in Southern climes, an organization composed of factory opera- | time, under the monarchy, the reformtives, farm laborers, small land-holders, renters and government employes.

This movement, springing from many sources and led by university professors and lawyers, was such as to give free play to centrifugal forces. Since 1900 every congress has been marked by struggles over tactical principles. In Rome (1900) and Imola (1902) the be used to secure reforms, never to revolutionists and "intransigents" were effect a fundamental social change. worsted. In Bologna (1904) the re-For, say the reformers, complete soformers went down before the combined forces of intransigents and revocial transformations are never possible through armed revolution. So they lutionists. This suggests how short conceive it to be their chief duty to lived are the victories of the various strengthen parliamentary government elements of the movement.

and enlarge the scope of municipal The REFORMERS are the extreme life. In this they are counting on the help of the large and small capitalists right wing of the party. They have prominent leaders, the parliamentar-For holding to this policy the revoluians of the party, and also a strong following of farm-laborers. They purtionists have dubbed them "opportunists," "parliamentarians," "monarch-

ists." sue, very consistently, a policy of "step The SYNDICALISTS are industrial by step," with very little consideration for the ultimate ideal of the movement projetarians. They are led by an elite The class struggle, they are willing young university teacher from Southern Italy, Labriola. They comprise to admit, is a social phenomenon which also several of the older labor-leaders can be ended only with the abolition of the class system. But only by who cling steadfastly to the principles softening and eliminating the outward of the intransigents. They are the manifestations of this struggle, can teachers of the Socialist movement. the condition of the proletariat be im-Their ideal is to awaken and develop proved. So they are advocates of the in the proletariat a class-conscious spirit of opposition to the whole comco-operation of the classes in social reform. Furthermore, they oppose the plex form of capitalist society. The

forms. The social state is to be reallitical struggle, they are met with the jubilantly hail him as an opponent of ized through the gradual evolution of charge of being anarchists. They hold a capitalist clique in that city. Theredemocracy, undisturbed by the use of that if the proletarian political party upon the syndicalists, in a certain uses capitalist political methods, it will electoral district in which a reform physical force. Even at the present most surely become a capitalist party, I candidate was running for office, issued a proclamation calling upon their To this sad end the party will be ers are not averse to assuming minis-

forced by (among other influences) its partisans to refrain from voting. In terial responsibility. For, by taking social composition, and especially the many places there exist two opposing part in governmental administration. Socialist local organizations. In short, they hope to clear away a mass of make-up of its rank and file. So the hindrances which block the way to syndicalists actively propagate the from both right and left came the deidea of giving first place in the movemand for a separation. The Congress Socialism. The general strike and the ment to the revolutionary industrial at Rome, held October 7-11, was to appeal to arms are means which may be employed under exceptional circum organizations. These are peculiarly bring this about. stances only. Even then, force should

fitted to bear the heavier part in the But it did not do so. The strong struggle. This because, first, they can centre, which went by the name of draw to their ranks no professional party-unionists (integralists) knew politicians, and second, because the inhow to prevent it. These unionists dustrial organization carries within itled by Professor Enrico Ferri and self the embryo of the Socialist indus-Deputy Oddino Morgari, consists altrial order. From this standpoint the most wholly of reformers. In politics syndicalists argue that the chief purthey are seldom separated from the pose of present day political action is extreme right. But they are friends propaganda only. Whatever social reof political unity. Furthermore they may be distinguished from the extreme forms are, possible under capitalism will come through the natural pressure right by their tendency to use the traof an organized revolutionary proleditional revolutionary terminology of tariat. To attempt to aid such a movethe party and by their disinclination to ment is to lose time. The parliamen-

tary duties of working class represensystematic tactical policy. While they tatives consists only in the defense and do not hesitate to 'support a ministry, emphasis of the legal and constituthey do so only "according to the exitional rights of the workers. All else gency of the moment." In the Conshould be left to the industrially orgress at Rome their resolution very ganized mass. And the most efficient clearly disavowed the principles of and most easily used weapon of this both reformers and syndicalists. In mass is the general strike. elections, it declared, the party should

be, ordinarily, transigent; in extra-It is clear that these two policies, as ordinary cases, only intransigent. As soon as attempts are made by advocates of each to push them forward, regards parliamentary action, the resoare mutually exclusive. They would lution declares that the party should showed a remarkable lack of political

from the very start-could mass some 19.000 votes. Meanwhile the reformers could bring only 8,000 and the syndicalists only 5,300 to the support of their respective positions.

(A fourth group, the intransigents the left centre-Giovanni Terda, Oda Olberg-separated at the last moment from the main body of the integralists. Their 'resolution, however, was supported by only about 1,000 votes.) The reformers thereupon concluded, after lengthy conferences, to support the resolution of the middle party. They knew it to be both theoretically

and practically untenable. At first they had attempted to kill it with bitter scorn and ridicule. In favor of their final decision there were two considerations. But under all circumstances one result was to be prevented The triumph of the middle partywhose resolution would surely be accepted-was not to be interpreted as a victory of the revolutionists over the tendencies of revisionism and be so reported to the rank and file of the party. adont reform as a fundamental and Furthermore, it was pointed out that the theoretical premises of Ferri's resolution, with the exception of some fundamental maxims, could not be accepted. The program stated in the resolution, however, established an ac-

> The action of the reformers Enrico Ferri declared (in a statement couched in carefully guarded terms but directed against them) to be an act which

the party. Though such a formulation was not hit upon, a like result was obtained. Party unity was preserved.

(Continued on page 3.)

# WOMAN'S FIELD

HOW THE CHAINS MAY BE BROKEN.

opened a corner for women

This is a step in the right direction. No paper these days can achieve distinction, or insure lasting success without the aid and co-operation of both sexes. Especially is this so with Socialist publications, whose aim and purpose have such bearing and influence on the future of woman.

There is one thing certain, something mighty and tremendous must take place in order to arouse woman to a sense of duty and responsibility, and this "something" can only be accomplished, and brought about, by the efforts and determination of Socialists All other factors, or forces engaged in emencinating woman, seem to be pulling in a contrary direction -at any rate, their efforts are futile and tend only to demoralize the situation.

This perhaps, is no fault of the leaders of these forces, as their hearts seem to be in the right place, and they earnest and energetic workers, but the fact is they are operating from a basis-pulling on the wrong string.

After studying on all lines thought and reform, for many years, and thoroughly sifting the wheat from the chaff, I have come to the conclusion that there is but one ism worth investigating; one cause worth striving for and that is Socialism. All else is sham and delusion. Religion, art, social culture, public amusements, &c., are well enough in their places as they serve to "kill time" and drown trouble; but these are mere palliatives of the present, and have no bearing on the terner and substantial things of life. To those who live only in the pres ent and have no thought of the future or of others, most any old kind of mental soothing-syrup will serve to drown care and keep down aspiration-but thank heaven we are not all born that

There is one question which every woman interested in the emancipation of her sex, should ask herself, and that is, what can be done to arouse woman from her present apathy and compel her. to take an active interest in Socialism

This is the most important duty which infronts us to-day, to carry the Olive anch of hope to our sister slaves, the are hopelessly floundering in the mire of social and industrial imporance It is gratifying to observe so many

of my sex engaged in the task of leading the blind to the sunlight of Socialism; but Oh! these leaders are so scarce; they seem like "one of a thou- fection to-day, in the few noble women

LITTLE FALLS

SUGGESTIVE OF BABBLING CASCADES. BUT IN REALITY A FACTORY

NELL.

Little Falls, what pictures of laughing, | and over all presides Mr. Robert Mc-

I am glad the Weekly People has sand," while the ignorant herds are like the "sands of the sea." Will this procession never pass from our sight Oh! that some social earthquake night shake the foundation of society and set these dormant hearts to beating for the welfare of the whole human race, and set their brains to investigating the causes which so many centurles have kept them in utter darkness together with the remedy, which, if applied would lead them to the promised land of eternal foy and sunshine. Ohe the magnitude of this great work! When I study the possibilities of the twentieth century, and the grandeur of life under the future, co-operative commonwealth and then think of

Fashion" will never be Cothroned except by international Socialism, Not until competition is dead and buried. and the inventors of styles are out of a

who have scorned the follies of fashion,

and spent their lives delving into the

Fashion Weekly People of October 20th, depicting the blighting effect of competition on woman's ideals, is only too true; but, if this blight has lowered man in her estimation, what must be the reflection of woman in the eyes of man-since the blow falls so much heavler on herself? The fact is I do not think one woman in a hundred ever had an ideal. They wouldn't recognize one if they met it in broad daylight. I used to be eternally defending woman and telling what she the 99, per cent of my sex, who are chained to the altar of fashion, and remight be if man would only give her sisting the combined efforts of human. the chance but of late years I saddle itarians to extricate them from the the blame where it belongs-on herself. coils of this boa-constrictor-which is It is my opinion if man has to wait slowly but surely sapping the moral for Olive Schriner's "camel in the forces of womanhood-my heart sinks From present indications I confess

have small hopes of woman ever being able to work out her economic salvation, of her own volition. Until woman gets the idea out of that she was not earth for an ornament and plaything,

just so long will she resist all overtures of advancement. v There is one class of writers who are doing much to keep woman wedded to

with discouragement.

her present idols; and they are those who constantly refer to her as the "crowning glory of creation," the "Queen of virtues," "Goddess of wisdom, Beauty, Reason,"-and all the other demonstratives of virtues. So much of this silly twaddle has she heard from the lips and pens of profes. sional flatterers that she has really come to believe she is the sum total of all that is immaculate and supreme. Her presumption provokes satire, in view of the fact, 'that the modern woman (I refer to the fashion model) is simply a padded, pompadored, waspwaisted, bundle of paint, ribbons, frills and hair pins-nothing more. Her education consists mostly of a knowl-

edge of the phraseology of snobbery, society slang, language of flowers, flirtation signs,-and general foolishness. To ascribe to God (the author of the universe) such taste, in selecting this conglomeration of shallowness, and stupidity, as the queen of creation the apex on his ingenuity, would be an indictment, verging on blasphemy, The perfect woman is yet to come She will be a development of future ages. We have a shadow of her per-

veteries of the universe. The hylin-headed "Goddess of job, can we hope to sing the death dirge of this monster of the ages-

The article by Rhoda Brooks, in the

desert" (woman) to rise to her feet before he can proceed on his journey to "green pastures" it will be a cold day for the race when it reaches the summit of Mt. Plenty (Socialism). It looks to me, from history, that man cut that rope which bound him to his camel long ago, and has proceeded beautifully ever since without her ald or suggestion; while she still lies on that sand bank, chewing her quid of reflection and wondering where the

spring of perpetual youth is located. When the winds of Socialism have dried up the little mudpuddle which has reflected her charms so many centuries she will be out of a job, and will look up to see where she is "at" and what has become of that silly shadow and in doing so she will discover that

she, is alone and without a master. When she makes this discovery she will not be long in measuring the distance between herself and her keeper. This accomplished, she will soon drift to her proper sphere, and her progress Then and not till then, will man. and woman, the king and queen of creation. for the first time in the history of the race, stand proud and erect, in the full glory of manhood and womanhood the embodiment of mutual and physical perfection; a fitting monument to the wisdom and discretion of a just and wise creator. This is the final goal of Socialism.

Hattie F. Hadley.

All the "aristocratic" women of the land are arrayed against you, against the mill workers of Little Falls and other places of its kind. All the case, plenty, joy of living, posing for fame and

Republican party. He it is who has the damnable genius to make those ignorant, ment. Do you think they would kill the goose that lays the golden egg? Never! strive for their own salvation. They

thousands of struggling proletarians, un-**REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY** less this convention and the entire membership, as well as those outraged mem-

... INE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, SEPT 17, 1906.

although they were, apparently only sub-

ist masters and unscrupuolus labor lieu- !

tenants of that class, on through the

period when labor history was made in

hours and days by those unflinching

militants of the American Railway

Union, again to be defeated by the same

combined powers, until the epoch when,

with renewed vigor, railway workers,

organized under the United Brotherhood

of Railway Employes, made a canitalist

class government of - Canada tremble,

but again defeated by exactly the same

means as had caused all former routs of

militant workers, the employes in the

railway service, the paramount part of

the transportation industry, have time-

sequences, would tell in ghastly scrip-

tures a neglect dearly paid for.

(Continued from last week.) to handle and administer the affairs of that organization, no endeavors were made to get in direct touch with the accredited officers of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, until official communications were received relating to a strike of members in Stratford, Canada, and containing inquiries whether the society was still considered a component part of what was known as the A. L. U. | In the correspondence between those interested, suggestions were made purporting to merge the society with the Metal Department on terms to be mutually agreed upon. The final answer received was, that the

former could not remain, or consider itself a part of the I. W. W., and since that produces," time all connections have ceased, although, as a matter of justice, the last general secretary-treasurer of the A. L. under the leadership of a Martin Irons.

U. made the demand that a claim for strike benefits from members of the dued by the combined powers of capitalsociety be recommended as legitimate, which was subsequently done. Four thousand wage earners, who were then members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, were thus lost to the Industrial Workers of the World, and it devolved upon those intrusted with the

administration of affairs to build up a new organization, and with the assist ance of those to whom principles are everything and numbers a secondary consideration, to advance to the hundreds of thousands of toilers in the industries comprising the Metal Department the hundred and more reasons why their place was in the militant organization of industrial workers.

and again demonstrated in America, as In no other industries has the curse well as others in the same branch of inof craft division and craft pride worked dustrial activity in other lands have so much harm and injury as among the repatedly shown, that they, when once workers in these industries. There is no permeated by a feeling of general class workshop in the United States where solidarity, when once inspired and moved the broken courage of one-while aggresby a higher ideal, when instinctively sive wage earners has not a tale of woe linked together by a consideration of the to narrate, and yet there is not a better field upon which the seed of industrial mutual interests of all engaged in the unionism had been planted so profusely same service, were ready to rise in rebellion when oppression reached a point since years. that further endurance would have

In Schenectady, to-day the stronghold meant submission to abject slavery, with of the Metal Department, it was primthe powers of capitalist masters and the arily due to the indefatigable and untirstate institutions subservient to their ing efforts and propaganda of a few then command to quell and crush any attempt denounced and castigated supporters of at resistance. the S. T. and L. A., believers in the prin-The many human wrecks and victims ciples upon which said organization had bearing testimony of the past heroic been founded, that thousands are to-day self-sacrifices of transportation workers in the L.W.W.

The communications 'received from those, who realized that after the days of destructive and missionary work there had to follow a propaganda of construction, form a markstone in the ground-work of the Industrial Workers of the World, and without fear of contradiction must it be stated that the preparatory training of the workers in that community before, by the supporters of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, constitutes a chapter for itself in the history of the American labor movement.

There was no common ground upor which the varying factions of labor's hosts could unite for concerted action prior to the first convention of the Inlustrial Workers of the World; not a place where they could combine for the struggle against the only foe, and when the Industrial Union manifesto was issued an agency had to be found

bers to the Transporation' Department are wide awake to their duties to the working class, and will not fear to brand with eternal ignominy all those responsible for the conditions, and the wrongs partment comprise the most promising heaped mountain high added to sneer and progressive element in the I. W. W. and derision, on those many who in the and in the rejoicing over this fact the past have lovally fought with the memmistakes made in the beginning may be bers of their class and never have proven overlooked, and as the members of that traitors, and the many more, who in resdepartment are fully able to watch the pense to the call for united action have. affairs of that part of the I. W. W., and immediately after the first convention keep it intact as the forceful ramming of the Industrial Workers of the World instrument in the storm against the citarallied around the banner of those who dels of capitalism, all who participated pointed to them the road to their emanin the upbuilding of that department

ipation. have the assurance that with similar Delegates, so serious, so all-important tactics adopted everywhere larger masses s this matter that only the radical, unof wage earners will come together on compromising act of complete purifica-"the industrial as well as on the polition will destroy every vestige of cortical field," and be fully equipped with ruption and graft in that department! the necessary qualifications of being able In vain have toilers, working every day of "taking and holding all that labor with the sweat of their brow, endeavored to obtain justice, nay only a fair inves-The Transportation Department. tigation; not in vain should they ask From days made memorable by the for justice from this convention. Either glorious combat of railway workers you help to lay a solid foundation for

the organizing and educational work among the transportation workers, or you will, by neglecting this paramount duty, remove all justification for the existence of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Let other so-called labor organizations, controlled by the capitalist class, cover up the many sins committed against the proletarian class, so that oppressors be able to prolong and continue the game of deluding and keeping divided and ignorant the workers, but this organizations has everything to gain for the wealth producers and absolutely nothing to lost by demonstrating, that by the collective intelligence of the membership it is able to safeguard itself against the invasion of any grafting, corrupting and destructive elements, as have been a curse on the labor movements of this country in the past.

The United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, a few years ago militant organization, installed itsef as the Transportation Department of the I. W. W., it being accepted as a fact that said Brotherhood was an integral part of the American Labor Union and had at the day of installment 2,087.

Represented by as many votes at the I. W. W. convention it could reasonably be expected that the department, if to be such, would at least pay tax for hs many members as installed, as well as for supplies. The following statement, con-

taining undisputable figures, will show conclusively what a drag-chain this socalled department proved to be, and how, should carry a warning to all true and as facts became known, that department, loyal members of the working class and in order to keep idlers at their jobs. remind them that the restoration of caused a constant drain on the general

confidence of all railway and transportatreasury of the I. W. W. tion workers in a militant, revolutionary (To Be Continued Next Week.) labor organization and its mission is a paramount duty, lest the efforts in other THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST CONindustrial fields be wrought in vain, for disaster and despair again, as inevitable

GRESS AT ROME. (Continued from page 2.)

The Transportation Department of the Reformers and syndicalists allke, who Industrial Workers of the World should embody in all its detail, construction and came to the congress openly declaring unity to be the greatest possible evil. methods all that was found to be an advantage to the workers in the past batfinally agreed with evidence of the les with the capitalist class, and it greatest pleasure upon unity. Both could reasonably be expected that all elements came to this conclusion such bad features as had spelled defeat. simply because they realized that the possibilities for propaganda o ftheir a result of division and the abominable ideas within a united party were much reign of plebs leaders, should have beer greater than could be secured through expunged altogether. No field that looked independent organization. For that so devastated as this on which the laboreason both actions accan

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<3

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you and yours as though you were a puff ball to be played with for their amuse-Then what remains? The workers must

The same, ye gods! His to bleed and around, surrounded by hills. The ravine death ends their side of the "mutual in- than women have life without prostitu-is the home of cotton mills, woolen mills would there was one with pen tion, the sure and fatal outcome of the

Lynden Wash foolish such hope is.

beauty, are the outgrowth of that which labor brings into their white and dainty hands. Hands that are merciless to crush

unhappy workers believe their interests crush; theirs to give, give, give, until must see to it that girls have girlhood;

#### from then on will be swift and certain. Then will the shadows and clouds which so long have enveloped this beautiful world in darkness and gloom be swept away, as if by magic and sorrow and trouble will be no moré.

and various other industries which give dowment to the dwellers of these while the master class supthe ported by the workers have stately mans on the hills nearer the blue sky and

babbling, tossing cascades of foaming water the name calls up to the imagina-

tion. It sounds like merry girlhood, hap-

py youth and homes of plenty and joy.

has ribbons of railways and canals run-

ning through it, and rocky sides rise

The town is situated in a ravine which

How the alluring mind-picture fades as the reality breaks upon the sight. It de but a casual observer to estimate meeds but a casual observer to estimate what manufacture for profit's sake methods are doing for the people here. The hovels against the rocks tell their own tales, and so do the mansions that are overlooking and guarding the escape of the victims below. It is a table spider and fly scheme, worthy the minds that conceived and carry out "profitable business."

t and day the factory and mills are swallowing up the lives and hopes of reds of workers. Day and night the eless toll goes forward, turning out a glad stream of "prosperity"-"prosperity" that is made up of child labor, prance and prostitution. The nervous e required drains the possibility of fore workers being lifted out of the conas which the spider has spun around

It is only a typical sight to see old, for you and yours? Not a bit of it en who should be having tottering women who should be having the rest of honored old age, tremblingly being swallowed up in the maw of a captation to enjoy the dance of death a sall meal. This, this, is the reality, Fie, upon you, that you do not see how kind

dipped in fire could write the truth upon the hearts of the women of this broad happy wives and mothers are free from land. Would that the burning truth could make such smart and pain and awaken conscience until there was reared such a sentiment against these wrongs that women would arise and purify these

Kennon, one of the leading lights of the

and his are the same.

false and hellish conditions. "Wrongs ?" exclaims Mrs. Easy. "Why, it is the same all over the world, and what is so common must be natural and right!"

The very argument shows how shame fully present conditions have blunted the sense of morality and right. It is the same old argument that prevailed about chattel slavery. It is like the ridiculous fatality of the old deacon who arose and in a sanctimonious voice said: "Brothers

and sisters, I believe that whatever is to be will be whether it ever is or not." The world is teeming with women "reformers," from the one who plan new styles of dress the Civic Federations" and proud members of various you women workers, that all or any of these "reforms" mean anything better

Why, do you not know that the very Club Houses and rich furnishings of -for above want, cut off their own inxuries? Falls and all places of its damnable | tion.

present conditions; that maidens and grinding want and nerve-racking toil, tation and the pressure of economic so that they will have something to give their children and can rear them in purity and love-not for the dollar they

will bring into the household. solidified body.

All of this must come from the workers themselves. And as they are in a large majority it need not be long in the coming, if each one will take up the work, study to understand and then

fight for that which is the salvation of civilization and each individual. Think of it, Madam Moneybags sits in her cushioned pew of a Sunday and worships her "God" in the silks and lacesthat are recking with the flesh and blood. the youth and beauty, the hope and virtue of so many other women whom her "God", is supposed to have created, Do not let her "reform" far blind you to the fact that she is insensible to the conditions around her and fights against

their being changed with all the strength "Auxuliaries" that are homed in stately, of her interested soul. She suffs poverty Club Houses and elaborately furnished as she does the foul odor of a cesspool, suits of rooms. But do you think, oh and while she has no idea of letting herself fall into that odor, she is well aware that to keep her own rare perfumes she history of this first year of work would

must crowd down those other "common" not be complete were we to deny credit creatures whom she will not even name to those forces, unknown though who with women, Out upon her and her "reforms." the zealousness which only firm convicthese resorts for "fine and representative Learn and study how to have your own; tions in principles implanted are preparing tic slave-pen. Young girls who have ladies" are the product of your labor- assert yourselves by helping others less the great movements which, in their never had any girlhood; women old be-from which you would be spurnel as a fore they tasted the joy of mature womanhood; and the debased and coars-same "ladies" are going to work against fore they tasted the based and coarswake, generate the massive motive powers by which systems of society disappear to give place to others in the onaned who have sold their all into prosti- their own interests and by placing you wipe out the present conditions of Little ward march to a higher plane of civiliza-

> Rhoda M. Brooks. To-day the members of the Metal De-

nts of the capitalist class had worked their desolating game, and deswould act as intermediary between all those who, aroused by the constant agipair, and sullen resignation seemed to hang like a dark cloud over the millions slavery, were longing for the moment engaged in that line of industrial when they could join hands and embrace activity.

the proletarians of all industries in one

A body outside the union movement controlled brotherhoods of railway emwas in this case the medium by which ployes, and other old organizations of the propaganda was started. It was the transportation workers, offered only the Schenectally branch of the "Universal coffins and graves in which to bury the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Somanliness, the working-class spirit, of ciety," an organization founded on Sothose scores of thousands whose crippled cialist principles, which through its memanl mangled bodies are living monuments bers, voluntered to carry on the first proof a deranged social system with all its paganda for the commencing of the horrors for the wealth producers, Although the transportation worker constructive work of the Industrial are eagerly listening to the message of

Workers of the World. The support given by that organization to the Indus Industrial Unionism,-all those men entrial Union movement prior to the first gaged in railway service, on steamship convention is recorded by a financial ines, on wharves, land, shore and sea measure, but the amount of work done ostensibly longing to be organized in a by them before the first union of metal compact body, yet the bitter, appaling employes in Schenectady became attachexperiences of the past rendered them ed to the Metal Department, will never pessimistic! too many of the best men be measured in its full value and scope. have been victimized, brutalized, and driven The Industrial Workers of the World overland, as marked prey to the master's membership later took the work out of iron rule, and the labor fakir's deceitful the sphere of that organization, but the grin

> The Transportation Department ought to be to-day the strongest part of the Industrial Workers of the World! It is not! It will not be! Instituted as a department of the L.W W., although not having enough mem-

bers to justify an existence as an autonomous department,-continued as a fraud, with outrageous wrongs perpetrated against the best men in that ervice, it must continue to be a fraud,

fact of the purely Socialist nature of the Congress. The party was brought back to the basic principles from which it had strayed. The reformers took pains to give expression through several of their speakers, to their opin-Capitalism may beget its own graveion that beyond all doubt the eman. liggers so it is said-but the many chiefcipation of the working class must be attained through the expropriation of the expropriators. Aye, more. To them Socialism, viewed as anti-militarism and republicanism, had struck so deep a note in their innermost being, that they did not conceive it as essential to further emphasize this phase of the matter. And as to the

syndicalists-they declared them selves as being in perfect agreement under certain conditions, with the political tactics and reforms of the social democracy.

The triumph of the middle party over the extreme right and left is a triumph of the intelligence of the rank and file of the party. It is the victory of the idea that at this time it would be not only arrant folly but a crime to disrupt a movement so laboriously built up and to put in its place the fruitless strife of political factions.

South Norwalk Vote. So, Norwalk, Conn., November 9 .-

The S. L. P. polled 22 votes; the S. P. 4. Two years ago the S. L. P. polled

33 votes. Ground Broken In Avis, Pa.

Avis, Pa., November 7 .- Two votes

were cast here for the S. L. P.; one at the cost of throwing back into despair for the S. P.

HE	BURN	NG_	QUEST	101
	TRADES	UN	IONISI	1.
D	ANIEL	-By- DE	LEOI	•
	author g			

takes which have been incurred, and serting forth the correct tactics for the economic organizations of labor.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1906.



50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months

Were we bees observing men, we should find seven-tanths condemned to a, life of perpetual half-hunger, ocaselessly exhausting themselves in strange and storile efforts whereby they never shall profit, but only shall ler more complex and inexplicable still, the life of the idle. -MAETERLINCK.

THE HILLQUIT CAMPAIGN. The campaign conducted this year by the Socialist party in the Ninth Congress District of this city was a blot on the good name of Socialism; it marked "the limit."

It is not the romance of presenting as "the devoted friend of the workingman" a man, who, to go no further back in his labor record, only the other day plucked the workingman Jeremias of a \$25 fee out of the small sum that the poor fellow needed from the savings bank to bury his wife and support little children, notwithstanding Hillquit was paid by Jeremias' organination to act as its lawyer, and notwithstanding all the work done in the case was to get the money out of the bank;-it is not the farce of setting up such a man as the "trusted friend of the Unions," notwithstanding Jeremias' Cisarmakers' Union, for one, immediately withdrew from the body that Hillquit is the lawyer of, and did so with scathing denunciations of the man's labor-plucking practices;-it is not the grotesqueness of advertising as "a man of intrepidity" an individual m other labor papers have justly pared to Falstaff in point of polnery;-It is not the buffoonery of ling such a nonentity to the ussian Jewish voters as the man who, if elected to Congress, would bankrupt the Czar's Government and insure the success of the Russian Revolution;-it is none of these absurdities that constitutes the actual disgrace of that campaign. There was

People holding certain principles must to a certain extent be judged from their own premises. Untenable as is the position that there is a certain mystic power in the ballot to palsy the capitalist class, and rear the ist Republic, regardless of the Might to enforce such a ballot, there are people who sincerely hold the opinion. That there are individuals who merely exploit this notion to ade themselves, and for other selfeking purposes, does not affect the sincerity of others. Enough others there are sincere in the delusion point where they gag. Even the most

present it plasters a mortrage upon eless, even delusions reach a the backs of future generations. Generations yet unborn are already mortildly raving ballot-maniac will draw

dise.

campaign, conducted under the name of "Socialism," never sank. The circullar bears the impress of "The Professional League," but it was peddled by Hillquit's campaign managers, and

never was disowned by him. All honor to the proletariat of the them left such a disreputable candimurrain: the merchandise cotton may date to the "professionals" who recognized in him one of their own! Well for the Ninth Congressional workingmen who left such a defamer of the Cause of Socialism with so markedly small a vote that he has his disgrace only to wrap himself in.

MORTGAGING THE NATION.

Wealth is the product of labor, but property is the creature of society. eeing that property is made up of wealth, it follows that "property" implies a disposition made of the wealth produced by labor. What the disposition is that capitalist society makes of wealth appears glaringly even from the doctored reports of the Census. From the Census figures for 1900 it transpires that of the ninety-five billion dollars worth of wealth produced, in round figures, nearly seventy billions is held by an insignificant number of wholly idle capitalists, the plutocracy; about twenty-two billions is held by the middle class, which is not

wholly idle; and only slightly more than three billions is held by the proletariat, the Working Class, which constitutes the vast majority of the population. Leaving aside the Working and the Middle classes, the statement is just that the disposition, which capitalist society makes of the nation's wealth, is to turn the bulk of the same into the "property" of a class that numbers barely 4 per cent of the people .- So far, bad enough. The supplementary Census reports upon the pub lic debts-Federal, State, County, Municipal, etc.,-of the United States in 1902, put even a worse face upon an already had enough state of things The proverbial traveler from Mars. who saw the above distribution of the wealth of the nation, would be warranted to say: "The small 4 per cent of idle people, in whose class capitalist society of America vests nearly 74 per cent of the nation's wealth as property,' must assuredly figure upon the nation's books as its debtor; and surely the debt to the nation of that 4 per cent class must be considerable; no small sum, only a large one, could adequately pay for the enforcement by the nation of such institutions as will turn such a hoard into the property of a triffing few, who did not contribute in the slightest towards the raising of the pile." The Martian traveler would find himself in error; wholly in error. The Census figures upon the public debts of the United States in 1902 reveal the fact that not only does not the American plutocracy owe the nation a large sum, not only does the plutocracy not owe the nation a small sum, but the plutocracy appears upon the nation's books as its creditor! On

the nation's books the nation appears

as debtor to the class in whose hands

the nation turns nearly 74 per cent of

its wealth into "property"! On the

the debtor to its own pet beneficiaries

in the huge sum of \$2,789,000,000!-and

Capitalism not only plunders the

been on the increase since 1890.

nation's books the nation appears as

-it is the limit. To deeper depths a | dence that Labor, or labor-power, is a chattel ,s merchandise like pork, leather, beef. etc.

There is another fact that must be apprehended in order to understand well the full social significance of the term "Labor Market." The merchandise cattle may die of the murrain, that does not Ninth Congressional that the bulk of bring its owner into his grave with the

> burn up, that does not reduce its owner to ashes, and so forth with all other merchandise-except one. Inversely, the owner, or seller, of the merchandise cattle, cotton, etc., may die, but his merchandise is not affected by his taking-off.

It is so with all other merchandise-owners -except one. The exception of the merchandise the death of which drags its owner with it in the grave is the merchandise LABOR-POWER; the exception of the merchandise-owner, or seller, whose decease means the simultaneous decease of his wares is the merchandise

owner WORKINGMAN. Only in the instance of the merchandise labor-power and of its owner the workingman are merchandise and owner so closely connected by every fiber that the fate which overtakes the one overtakes the other, instanter. Thus labor-power and workingman, the merchandise and its seller are to all interests and purposes one.

From these two facts-the chattel na ture of labor-power, and its identity with its owner-flows a sociologic fact of prime importance-WHAT IS SOLD IN THE LABOR MARKET IS THE WORK-INGMAN HIMSELF. In the "Workman's Hells," the work

ingman is a subject of trade. Should not "Workman's Paradise" do better, at least a little better? That the "Workman's Paradise" of New Zealand either can not, or will not, stands patentized by its leading institution, or main pillarjust the same as in any other of the sisterhood of "Workman's Hells."

Gooding seems to be elected, after all, Governor of Idaho. But fate, which has thwarted his contemplated legal assassination of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, seems to pursue him even in the hour of victory. He-HE, a pillar of "morality," "law and order," is made to owe his office to the southern counties where the Mormons predominate!

President Roosevelt left for Panama where "the President will personally look into conditions affecting the employment of mechanics." Which reminde one of the despatches from Russia, common during the war with Japan, to the effect that "the Czar has left for Libau where he will personally inspect the battleships that are to proceed to the Pacific."

The light thrown by Vincent St. John apon the slugging plot prepared by Mc. Cabe, Sherman, Mahoney and Kirkpatrick, was brilliant. Addressing the Miners Union in Butte, Mont., St. John referred to the fact that that identical McCabe was convicted on the floor of the convention of having declared that the hanging of the Chicago so-called Anarchists in 1887 "was a good thing." Such is the McCabe, and such his associates. No wonder they are indignant at the convention that stamped them

A week before election the press agent the tables show that this debt has of the Standard Oil Company sent out the tip that Henry H. Rogers predicted Hearst's defeat by 75,000 votes. How did Rogers come to have the figures down so fine! How comes it that the rest of the gaged to the Capitalist Class-and the Hearst ticket is elected? Will Rogers

### AMENDMENT - VI

Another of the amendments made by the convention of the I. W. W. and which merits special consideration is numbered 14th in the Second Bulletin of "The Industrial Worker." The amendment provides for the procedure in the matter of submitting future amendments.

It is a feature of men who have : limited horizon of experience, to look at one thing regardless of all others. Such men could keep any convention in perpetual session for 12 months at a stretch considering the improvements that they would like to make. There is no document imaginable, turned out by the hand of man, that is perfect. Room for improvements there always is. The question, however, is not, Can such a document be im-

proved? The question is; What improvements are so vital that they should be made, and what time is there at the disposal of a convention to give proper consideration to such proposed changes, and to their effect upon the body of the constitution? It is with view to put an end to a danger that is growing in volume that the amendnent under consideraiton was enacted. As things have been hitherto any one, let alone half a dozen constitution geniuses could actually clog the whole work of a convention. They would dump a bushel of undigested matter upon the Committee on Constitution: the committee would proceed to digest

that: at the next meeting of the convention another batch of proposed amendments would come in; these new propositions frequently have the effect of materially affecting the previous actions of the committee; the committee would then have to go over the previous ground and re-digest the whole; the next day a fresh batch

would come in and the committee would again have to go over the whole field previously covered. Nor is this all. In the meantime the committee is making reports to the convention: these reports are acted upon; the action of the convention has then virtually to be reconsidered every time a new set of proposed amendments comes in. There indignation that he saw his conduct was a third feature to the old method. ! One man does not know what amend-

ments another proposes; both propose often substantially the identical thing If either knew what the other proposed he might abstain; not knowing, in comes his proposition also. The total result of the old procedure was to make the work of the Committee on Constitution so irksome, voluminous and involved that it could not be done properly. All these evils are prevented by the amendment.

The amendment provides in effect that no amendments shall be considered by the convention but such as shall have been published in "The Industrial Worker" at least two months before the meeting of the convention. In this way, everyone who has an amendment to propose has the opportunity to do so provided his amendment is sent in in time for publication within the requisite period: secondly, no one will send in amendments on subjects that he sees are covered by previous propositions; thirdly, the membership knows in advance what amendments are to be proposed at the convention, and can discuss these and give directions to their delegates; finally, and not least, a limit being thus put to the volume of proposed amendments, and to the time within which these amendments are to



together with his report. I have notes course I adopted with regard to the enough on this head for a couple of Amsterdam Congress two vence ago columns. The instances mentioned Rather than write up a continuous reshould suffice. I now believe what I port, which would necessarily have to was told by several Western delegates be condensed, I shall publish a series that, before addressing a meeting, it of articles upon several men and was Sherman's custom on his Western things that figured and took place at trip to inquire whether the workingthe convention. These articles, tomen were radical or conservative. If gether with the series on the leading told they were radical, he would make amendments to the constitution adoptwhat he considered a radical speech; ed by the convention, will convey a if told they were conservative, he clear idea of that memorable gathering. would out-Gompers Gompers in reaction. Such is the weakness, mental as well as physical, of Sherman that the man is a feather driven by the cross gales of the Labor Movement.

To say that Sherman is a crook, pure Would, for Sherman's sake, he were and simple, would be to do the man an nothing but a feather. His weakness injustice; to say he is a weakling, pure would keep him 'out of posts of danger. and simple, would be to do the Move-His vanity, however, thrusts him forment an injustice. Indeed, in either ward to his ruin-and the no little case it would be to do the Movement annovance of the Movement. The crow an injustice. The militants in the in the fable drops to the ground the Movement may not, except at their own cheese he holds in his beak, owing to peril, be left in blindness upon certain his desire to exhibit his sweet voice characters that are bound to crop up. to the flattering fox below. The injury to the crow ends with the loss of his cheese, and what is a loss to him is positive gain to the fox. The vainglory of Sherman, however, causes his ruin without tangible advantage to his flatterers. Upon the exceptionally weak ground of Sherman's character and mind the officialdom of the Socialist party dropped the seed of their adulation. If that ground had been simply weak the seed would have dropped harmless, like seed in a quagmire without a speck of earth to take

root in; the ground being not wholly a quagmire, the seed took root, and shot up poisonously. Whatever may be said in favor of

tangible fractions of the rank and file of the Socialist party, unquestionable s the fact that, with very few exceptions, the officialdom of the party consists of an element from which the Working Class has nothing to expect but a specialized form of exploitation. This element would fain have the Socialist Republic established; who would not unless he be a militant in the ranks of the plutocracy? Neverand succeed in securing his approval of theless, due to their training-some being the product of craft Unionism others the product of the frayed-out middle class-they have no conception of the nature of Socialism. They have no inkling of the fact that Socialism is the Movement of the WORKING CLASS. Where they do not downright despise, they, at least place no faith upon the proletariat. Like true craft Unionists and bourgeois, the horizon of their mind is bounded by bourgeois thought. To the away from the evil geniuses that had bourgeois, the petty measure of whose aspirations are contained in the cupful of "Reform," the ballot is all sufficient; in the schemes of such folks the prole-

> tariat figures only as voting cattle for its politician herders. Needless to say that, in the eye of such folks, the economic organization of workingmen is silly, at best good only as convenient corrals in which to round up votes on election day, and appropriations for political campaigns, or for some private scheme. Needless to say that, to such folks, the mission of Unionism is a closed book, and that the

rise of the I. W. W. was correctly in-



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JO-NATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-I am a Socialist, but-

UNCLE SAM (mockingly)-How familiar that tune is.

B. J .- Familiar or unfamiliar, 'tis a true tune. I am a Socialist, but the Socialist Labor Party is no good. I'm going to stay with the Democratic party. U. S .-- I thought the tune was familiar; there isn't a fakir in the land but hums it; some with the variation that they are going to stay with the Republicans.

B. J .- That' may be, but I'm no fakir for all that. I am a Socialist: fakirs say they are Socialists, but they are not: but I am.

U. S .- Have you anything more to say?

B. J .- Yes, I have this more to say:

The Socialist Labor Party is no good-U. S .- You said that once before. , 4

- B. J .- And I was going to tell you 'g
- why it is no good.
- U.S.-Let us hear. B. I.-It moves too slowly.
- U. S. opens his eyes.

B. J .- You won't deny that would the you?

U. S. looks at him.

B. J .- Now will you deny that? U. S .-- If you want to travel to a certain place, and there is only a stage od coach to take you, would you call stage tay coach rapid travel?

B. J.-No; stage coach is slow travel. U. S .- Would you say that the stagecoach is too slow a way of travelling? B. J .-- If there is no other conveyance, wouldn't say that.

U. S .- Slowness and fastness are, accordingly relative terms, are they not? The stage coach is fast travel if the alternative is to foot it, eh?

B. J.-Yes. U. S .- It is slow travel only if there is faster means of transportation avail-

able, ch? B. J .-- Yes; but what has that got to do with your S. L. P.?

U. S .- One more question, and I'll tell you. If you want to go to a certain place and the only transportation available thither is a stage coach would you, for the sake of fast travelling, jump into a fast train that runs in the opposite direction?

B. J.-No, I wouldn't.

U. S .- And you wouldn't call the stage no good, ch?

B. J .- No; it is good enough for my ultimate purpose.

U. S .- And what would you think of the man who, wanting to go to that cer-ie tain place, said : "The stage is no good ,e it is too slow; I'm going to take the train-

B. J .- But there is no train in that

vainglorious man can not be wholly weak. But woe to that man in whom the vainglory is not coupled with virility. Only a large amount of virility can save the vainglorious man. Only mental and physical fibre can protect him from being the dupe of flatterers,

outrage of autocratically appointing a

his back upon the wishes of the dele-

gates, and of summarily adjourning

the convention to the afternoon; the

had aroused took the starch out of

him: he rushed to Trautmann woebe-

gone, asked if he had done wrong and

I find him in that mood an hour later

a system of procedure to be adopted

with regard to the report of his com-

mittee on credentials, and at the after-

noon session he accepted my motion

and it went through; the very next

morning, when the procedure, thus es-

tablished on the previous afternoon

was violently opposed by McMullen.

Mahoney, McCabe and Cronin, Sher-

man, then in the chair, began to take

backwater: appealed to by me on the

floor of the convention to tear himself

fastened upon him, he straightened up

again and supported, the procedure.

On one occasion, he was acting crawl-

ingly concillatory towards the revolu-

tionary delegates; McCabe sent word

to him he called Mahoney into the

chair, he and McCabe withdrew to a

contiguous room, and, within 6 minutes

by my watch, he returned took the

floor and made a violent, frenzied

screech-owl attack upon the same

delegates. Incidentally I may here re-

mark that it was at that convention

and it was Sherman as an orator .----

shall later return to the man's fatal

vainglory regarding his oratorical

powers-that first illustrated to me the

what he could do to retrieve himself.

committee on credentials, of turning

and bound to give trouble.

-Daniel De Leon.]

CHARLES O. SHERMAN.

Sherman is a weak man, but he also is cursed with a certain quality that implies some strength-vainglory. The and from ultimately running amuckto his own undoing. That Sherman is a weak man he gave numerous proofs of at the convention. Cronin drove him to the

the line, somewhere. Even such es must admit that the mystic er above referred to cannot reside in any and all ballots, whomsoever they may come from. The ballotmay have confidence in baltota rained even under false pretence may imagine that, regardless of alacted if the ballots cast for him are cast for a principle, that w is Socialistic, the mystic virwill assert itself. Not the init, however, of ballot-maniacs will hold that any such mystic virtue could sibly reside in a ballot that is cast by one who believes in capitalism, who either would uphold capitalism as it is, or would like simply to reform it. THE HILLQUIT CAMPAIGN FISH-ED FOR CAPITALIST VOTES. A neatly printed paste-board circular. rotten up in the approved politicians' siyle, gives instructions "How to Elect Morris Hillquit to Congress." The in-

"If you want to vote for Hearst and it, make a cross in the circle of the Democratic party column, or the m of the Independence League, and also make a cross in the square in front of the name of Morris Hillquit."

structions were as follows:

"If you want to vote for Hughes and Hillouit make a cross in the circle of the Republican party column, and also ke a cross in the square in front of the name of Morris Hillquit."

That is not what Marx styles "par-

interest will be levied through blood explain that? Did he slip there? How came he to slip? flow, unless the nation shake off the vampire.

Trautmann's open letter to Kirwan THAT "PARADISE" AGAIN. published in this issue, is the first of The first thing that catches the eye on the series of a cannonade that is to tear down for good and all the mask the cover of the Journal of the Departbehind which a collection of scamps ment of Labor, regularly issued at Wellhave been trying to grow fat on the ington by the government of New Zealand, and the September issue of which marrow of the "proletaire rabble," in emulation of Gompers and Mitchell has now arrived, is "The Labor Market." This item leads all others under the head who have been growing fat on the marrow of the "pure and simple rabof "Contents"-probably as evidence and proof of the respect and power that ble " Labor enjoys in that "Workman's Para-

#### What is the "labor market"? What does the term imply?

A market is a place where goods, dals." No doubt the trial is making revelations; that, however, the revela wares and merchandise, chattels, in short, are offered for sale and are bought. tions are scandals is not true. Scandals Nothing lands in the "market" that is are exceptional affairs. There is nothing not a chattel; what is not a chattel finds exceptional in the turmoil and indecency of the Castellane household. If all other no counter on which to be laid in the Ruling Class households were uncovered market. The term "Bankers' Market" would be unintelligible: bankers are not few if any, in Europe or America, would bought and sold, hence a "Bankers Marhe found to be different from that of the ket" is an absurd term. So with railroad Castellane household. It is the exceptions that would be considered "scan kings, merchant princes, mine barons dals." To the Ruling Class, scandalous capitalists in general. As railroad magnates, merchants, mine owners, in short, is honor and decency only. anitalists, are not chattels, they are not

bought and sold, consequently there is no such thing as a "Capitalist Market." Wholly forgetful of their charge that Socialism will destroy individuality It is otherwise with leather, pork, cotton, and lead to paternalism, the Demobeef. They are all chattels, hence they cratic and Republican papers are singare objects of sale and purchase, and we ing the praises of Mrs. Sage for having presented the estate's clerks with have a "Leather Market," a "Pork Market," a "Cotton Market," a "Beef Marsums equal to their salaries. Is ma-

mittee on Constitution of the convention will be so materially simplified that better results are bound to flow. By this provision whatever proposed amendment is considered of much importance could be amply debated in the columns of "The Industrial Worker." Such a debate can not choose but redound to the clarification of the membership, and also to the spread of and interest in the official organ. When this year's convention was ap proaching the Editor of "The Industrial Worker" issued to several contributors a request for articles on the work be-The divorce proceedings of Anna Gould fore the convention. The response to continue to make "revelations," and the revelations continued to be called "scaninterest; none could deal with any concrete proposition; there was none such to be dealt with "before the house." Amendment VI. is of broad and vast ducational value.

> Minister Birrell announces that rifle practice is to be made part of the duties in English elementary schools. This is done because it is found that the British soldiers are poor marksmen-The ruling class of England is being caught in a cleft stick. Without good marksmen Great Britain is a "Defenseless Empire." With good marksmen what will become of the ruling class which chicanes the people at the hustings?

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the antary idlocy"-that is corruption | ket"-and a "Labor Market" as an evi- ternalism any better than paternalism? | workers, Buy a copy and pass it around. make, would have them ready the

pithiness of the Shakespearean warn ing not to "tear a passion to tatters." But to return. One moment-whenever the vote of Ryan, or St. John, or of some other delegate, who was known not to be of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance contingent to the I. W. W., gave his side the majority on some inconsequential motion-. Sherman would become puffed up and overbearing, going on one occasion so far as to forget himself by walking over to me and petulantly saying: "What do you think now of 'political unity'-'tis further away than ever!"; and the next moment, when on some matter of importance the revolutionary or industhe request was articles of general trialist element plumped its vote, as it season to be specific upon this head did regularly against reaction, he has not quite arrived. Suffice it to say would again collapse into despondency. Sherman fell-in heels over head. He read his filmsy report in the pose

and tone of a conquering hero, or of a Jupiter laying down the law from Olympian heights. What could have

happened just before to puff him up so succeeded, they knew full well they I can not imagine. When, however, he could not "deliver the goods" and saw the marked coldness with which Sherman would be left wrecked on the the report was received he walked beach of the Movement. Twenty-four over to me and with looks almost pitihours after the meeting of the conful to behold, asked what I thought of vention it was evident the scheme had his report; was it not thorough? did I falled. It became more evident every like it? I told him the report was woeday. The evidence of failure did not, fully deficient in recommendations. He however, call off the flatterers. What pricked up his ears, and rushed into the it did was to reconcile them to the adjoining room to which he frequently prospect of a trifling gain-the prosretreated. About a quarter of an hour pect of causing whatever little dislater he reappeared holding several credit they could to fall upon the slips of paper in his hands, and in-I. W. W. sveh if the price paid there-

formed the convention that he had a large number of recommendations to terpreted as the knell of their doom. The officialdom of the Socialist party set about averting the threatened danger. The method was to flatter Sherman out of his senses. They made him believe he was an orator able to do what Debs does, and he was enough of a simpleton to repeat it to others. and to indicate that he might give up his place in the L. W. W. and start lecturing tours. They stuffed him with the notion that his popularity would be boundless, if he would only put an extinguisher upon the revolutionists, I. e., the Industrialists, and the weakling tried the trick. They did even more. But the time is not yet ripe to make the revelation. Such a revela tion, when made, must be specific. The

(Continued on page 5.)

U. S .- Just so. If he wants a train he would have to travel in the opposite direction. What would you say of the man?

B. J. looks suspiciously at U. S. U. S .- I'll tell you: You would say of him that he had not made up his mind where he wanted to go-B. J.-Exactly.

U. S .- Or that he was an elaborate blockhead gotten up regardless of expense. Would you not?

B. J.-Hem-hem-U. S .- Out with it, yes or no? B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- That's your case, Take your choice. Either you are not a Socialist and don't know where you want to go or you are a Socialist, but being an elab orate blockhead gotten up regardless of

In this whole dark conspiracy the expense, for the sake of more rapid travel you are willing to be taken to Socialist party officialdom played foul where you don't want to go. The S. L. with Sherman. Even if their scheme P. doesn't move very fast, true; but, Socialismward, there is NOTHING ELSE moving at all. The only other things moving, do more swiftly, but without exception they move away from Socialism, being, all of them capitalist concerns. Now, what are you, a fakir who falsely claims he is a Socialist, or a blockhead? (Gives B. J.'s hat a pull that bring it down over his eyes.) You may decide the question at your leisure.

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

#### WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1906.

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### SE ST 36 30 to Hard and the State of the Sta

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN AS-SUMED NAME WILL ATTACE SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS. BEALDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Daily and Weekly People :--of L., and every one of them that I have spoken to since the formation of the I. W. W., not only favors it, but say they are in favor of joinining the L W. W. in a body, "as soon as the I. W. W. develops more strength." This reason is given on the basis that the brewers not derive their strength and solid arity, alone from their own numbers being skilfull enough to force their bosses into submission, on the contrary they claim that the brewery bosses fear boycott of organized labor more than a scarcity of labor.

2

Such arguments as these might have held good ten years ago, for the following reason: Ten years ago the A. F. of L. showed signs of holding its own. It is true it made no progress, neither did it go backward; it was at a standstill, but to-day how is it?

A labor union is judged by its battles with the capitalist class. If it is success ful in a combat with its foe it is judged accordingly, and is given due credit. The record of the A. F. of L. in the last few years is one continuous series of disasterus defeats.

Here in Columbus, the Manufacturers' Association has completely crushed out of existence unionism in the iron industry. Three years ago the pattern makers were out on strike; the union molders and machinists scabbed. The result was ao more pattern makers' union in Co-

Six months ago the entire molders of this city struck. Their places are all illed, Result is, no more molders' union n Columbus, Brewers look out! Two of your forts, called "union boycott" are gone in this city. Next will come the hinists and then what . . . . then the capitalist class will have clear sailing and wipe your union out of existence. Take warning in time; pull out of the A. F. of L. Get on the I. W. W. iron clad steamer that is plowing its way through

the rougest sea that ever roared. Yours, O. C. Steinhoff,

Columbus, O., November 2.

LONG ON ASSERTION, BUT SHORT ON SUBSTANTIATION. To the Daily and Weekly Pe In the "Miners' Magaiane" for Nov 1, Chas. O. Sherman, the decapitated president of the I. W. W. says that "all of the large unions in New York City have passed suitable resolutions and pledged their undying support to the general administration of the L. W. W. and in support of your president." Sherman carefully refrains from naming these unions. The fact is they do not exist, except in Sherman's disordered imagination. This, as usual, makes him on assertion but short on substantiatio

Member I. W. W., Industrial Union 244. New York City, November 5.

#### S. P. "PROPAGANDA"

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The other evening I met an old Bayonne id, who is to some extent a symfrie pathizer with Socialism, he asked if the cialist Labor Party had a ticket in the field this year; I told him yes. He said hat was strange as he had been told sympathetic organizations. The branch

THE BREWERS AND THE A. F. OF L. | ists in his own party that Mr. Fackert really meant, when he spoke of De Leon In Columbus there are over four hundred | autocracy. I then informed him that the on brewers affiliated with the A. F. | Fackerts had voted down the findings of the Unity Conference while the S. L. P. and the S. P. revolutionists had voted for the findings.

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My friend wondered why Mr. Fackert should have so thoroughly misrepresent-W. W. ed things to him. Bayonne, N. J., November 1.

4 CARD FROM ALBERT RYAN. To the Daily and Weekly People:---In the issue of the Daily People of the 26th, inst., I notice a communication from John Desmond, of Pittsburg in which he states that I voted against the seating of delegate Sims, I would ask

that this be corrected because I voted to seat Sims. The vote as I find in my memoranda was 343 for and 260 against. When the question of seating Sims was under discussion it was urged that his card showed him in arrears but a telegram was read to the convention from the secretary of his local stating that he was paid up. I went across the hall to the delegate and he assured me that he had paid his dues and that the secretary had no stamps on hand at the time. On returning to my seat I met a lady member of his local and asked permission to have her make a verbal statement to the delegates which she did, certifying that he was a member in good standing. We have the evidence of two delegates to show that delegate Mc-Donald openly stated that he would vote in favor of Sims because De Leon voted against him and that he did so vote regardless of the merits of the case. On my request delegate Sims mailed his card to the local at Milwaukee and on the following day it was returned with

stamps for which he had previously paid. thus showing that he was duly entitled to a seat in the convention.

Trusting you will give this correction space, I am, Yours sincerely,

an explanatory letter together with the

Albert Ryan. Jerome, Arizona, October 30.

#### THE PROPER SPIRIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People-The election spirit of the Socialist Labor Party was well reflected in the meeting of Branch One, Section Kings County, held at Weber's Hall last While the members present night. (and there were quite a few, the meeting being a very well attended one), were fully concerned with the election, distributing watchers' certificates and making arrangements to collect the returns, they were more deeply interested in a program of agitation for the coming winter: in fact, most of the evening was devoted to a discussion of ways and means to recruit new members, and otherwise advance the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. The discussion was a

comprehensive one, calm and thoughtful throughout, and marked with unanimity of spirit and decision. Bolled down in brief, it was, first, the sense of the meeting that the County Committee should undertake a series of lectures throughout the city. in conjunction with the branches and

by" rank and file. The other item is interesting "organiizng incidentals." I am not aware and no one here is, of "your president" doing

any organizing, incidental or otherwise, in this city. The only way in which this \$2 charge can be explained satisfactory is this dramatic incident in which the only actors were "your president" and an "impecunious scab," the act itself I only learned of lately. Following the

expense of the "impecunious" and "scab-

usual "amenities of polite society," the "impecunious scab" asked "your president" to have a smile. "Your president" was willing and a nickel soft quaff was

ordered by the "impecunious scab" and "your, president" a thirty-five center. The former was thereupon striken dumb with awe and wonder at the magnificence of this "new occasion," the drinking of a 35 cent wet by a supposed wage slave.

It was indeed a weird spectacle to the "seab" (he really sells himself for less than the figure set by "your president," et. al., that is \$5 per day); and he says that on that account he does mind the paying for the presidential quaff.

The question is with us in Toronto. was the privilege granted to the "impecunious scab" of observing how the concrete expression of the I. W. W." could swallow a 35 cent wet if somebdy, else paid for it worth \$2. We certainly know that the wage slave is an "impecunious anl scabby" member of society but we also realize that it would be the ties and tomato can for us all if many

"your presidents" were on parade. The item will thereupon stand corrected to assimilating a 35 cent booster which was upon an "impecunious scab" of the I. W. W. and for causing a feeling of awe and a look of wonder to take possession of him and realizinzg that he had never before observed such an aweinspiring scene, nor would he likely see the like again; charge-\$2-and-bargain counter rate at that. We are willing to concede that the wrong item in the report was the result of presidential "weak spell" rendering his memory Fraternally. rather cloudy. James M. Reid.

## Toronto, Can., October 27.

WAS NUN? To the Daily and Weekly People :--

The vote for the Socialist party has been reduced from about 37.000 cast for Prendergast two years ago to about 17.000 in this election in New York state. This is less than the Socialist Labor Party had

in 1897, or nine years ago. This recalls to my mind a speech delivered in that year under the auspices of the "Mohren Club" by "genosse"

Alexander Jonas, one of Editors of "Der Volkszeitung." The "Mohren Club" was an organization composed of men in and out of the party, who were opposed to the Socialist Labor Party revolutionary tactics.

I came to New York in that year and made it my business to attend all meetings that had any connection with the party. Mr Alexander Jonas was the "Refe-

rent" on the evening I attended the "Mohren Club." and his subject was. 'Was nun"? (What now?) His object was to show that the policy of the Socialist Labor Party was wrong,

and had to be changed. The only reason he brought forth was, that the party did not gain votes. Quite well I remember Jonas's speech

He said: "Henry George polled 68.000 votes in New York in 1886, This is 1897. eleven years after. The Henry George vote represented a revolutionary work-

Teofilo Petriella. It seems very much to me that all Petriella's looking for is to get notoriety among American wage slaves, now that he has gotten pretty near the short end with Italian working

I feel that it will not be out of place to give some of the doings of that gent, besides, disgraced as a knowe and disto the readers of The People. There is an old saying that you can fool some of the people some of the time, and some of fool all the people all the time.

When Petriella first landed, he was advertised by the Socialist Party to speak in New York, and New Jersey, as Professor Teofilo Petriella, as he called himself all the time. Where he got his title I don't know, But he does not call himself Professor lately, as he has become notorious under that title.

Newark his (temporary) home and started a paper called the "Avanti." The Socialist Party contributed freely to help that private sheet agoing. In the meanwhile he was made Italian organizer for

the State, and, according to a statement made by Charles Ufert to the writer, Petriella got \$300 or over, with no results. Seeing that he could not get any more graft in New Jersey he skipped, kangaroolike, to Cleveland, leaving the "Aventi" dead.

Upon arriving in Cleveland, Petriella again started a publication with the same title. The "Professor" knew his game. He started to praise Max, otherwise known as "Mamie" Haves, saving that "Mamie" was a great authority on Socialist economics; and right after the first I. W. W. convention he reproduced articles from Haye's "Cleveland Citizen," and himself commented on the convention, stating that Debs, Unterman, Simons and others had left the convention in disgust, and from the way he ridiculed Industrial Unionism I never thought the self-styled Professor would have the impudence to become a member of the I. W. W. The latest events, however, prove that he came in to feather his own nest

Petriella did not stop at Cleveland. There also he left, again discontinuing the publication of the "Avanti.", This time he reappeared at Calumet, Mich. There he became Editor of a paper called "Sentinella Socialista." After having had the confidence of a man named Gedda, he suddenly went away for some place unknown, leaving that said Gedda \$700 short.

A paper published at Pittsburg, Kansas, "Ill Salvatore Italiano," in the interest of the W. F. of Miners in particular and Industrial Unionism in general, contains in its issue of Friday, September 7, an article entitled "Teofile Petriella," that shows the man to be just what he is, a slanderer without proof, a grafter, pure and simple. Members of the I. W. W. be on guard against this "Professor."

Ernest Aiazonne. West Hoboken, N. J., November 5.

P. S. The above mentioned paper als gives the information that Pro. Graft is now publishing a paper in Chicago under the name, "Il Lavoro." E. A.

#### HILLOUIT-COLDGOGLE-A TEAM OF LABOR PLUCKERS

I just finished reading a report in the ist of November number of the "Volkszeitung" charging ex-Judge Goldfogle with obtaining besides his legal salary other large sums of money as attorney for the Brith Abraham Lodge, an organizatio n"composed of poor workingmen."

### of Saturday, November 3, treating of FLASHLIGHTS ON THE I. W. W. CONVENTION 1906 (Continued from page 4.)

for was to be, not merely the leaving of Sherman stranded on the beach, but the leaving of him eternally disgraced

graced as a fool. Accordingly, the flatterers stuck to their crow. From the second day on, Sherman convicted the people all the time, but you can't himself more and more irretrievably. Things that could have been known to but few delegates, charges upon which no thoughtful delegate could have acted, being only rumors and surmises,-his complicity in the Mc-Cabe outrages, his protection and hiring of spongers as "organizers," his swollen bills of expenses without even the shred of a receipt or a voucher to When he came to New Jersey he made | back up huge sums for "incidentals." his apostacy from the industrial system of Unionism, etc., etc.-were being

> proven by the hour on the floor of the convention. By the hour Sherman was forfeiting the respect and whatever confidence in his integrity and good intentions many a delegate might have entertained for him-but all the while a cloud was being raised over the head of the L W. W. Out of that cloud. true enough, the organization was cer-

tain to rise all the more triumphant, all the more vigorous for the sturdiness with which it wielded the broom; in the meantime, however; nearsighted not provide for the Might with which pure and simple political Socialism had to enforce its ballot. The S. P.'s a plausible pretext to sneer. For the sake of such flimsy advantage the flatterers egged their victim on and on, though his intellectual and moral ruin was made all the more certain; nor did they let up on their dupe even after the convention. On the contrary, It is thanks to them that, since the convention; Sherman put the finishing touches upon himself-he was driven to set himself up Kangaro fashion as above the Convention; still worse, he was driven to resort to detective sluggers against the duly elected officers | ballot is such a method as it gives a of the body; and, finally, worst of all, he was made to put his signature over and state UNDER OATH that he never had called the convention! ! !

The conduct of the pure and simple political Socialist party officialdom towards Sherman was vandalic. It was like the slaughtering of an ox for the sake of one pound of its meat. Such conduct was inhuman: it was the utter sacrifice of a human being upon the altars of petty, selfish and transitory purposes. The momentary glee at the superficial appearance of a disrupted I. W. W. is over. The solid results are that, such a conspiracy notwithstand ing, the I. W. W. emerges triumphant.

To Sherman, to the utterly victimized Sherman, this consolation may be tendered-his weakness and vanity, his betrayal of the Cause of the Working Class, crowned by the crushing defeat he has suffered, has done what nothing only class whose redemption will reelse could have done for the proletariat. It has evoked among wide lavers of the unorganized proletariat, and of the proletariat organized outside of the I. W. W., an enthusiasm that was not there before for the Cause of Industrialism; it has inspired confidence in the power of the I. W. W. to enforce no good. its programme. Priceless as these effects are, never would the I. W. W. have sought to purchase them with the immolation of one of its own members. The immolation having taken place without the connivance of the L W. W. the organization is free to, and does profit by it to the fullest extent.

the Tabas Constaniat of about



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

answered. Second-Students acting as scab-

preakers occurred last year in this city when Columbia students scabbed on sub way and traction strikers; and in New Haven a few years before when Yale students scabbed on truckmen.

Third-As to deterioration of people in America, who said so and where is found specifically stated in the Minneapolis address on "The Preamble of the I W W"

Other questions require hunting up in People.

J. K., NEW YORK-The Daily People was issued on this November 6, message as sent and signed. election day, and was issued every day of the year since first started on July I, 1900, down to this day-will continue to be issued till its mission is done.

S. W., NEW YORK-The Socialist party is not a political party. No organization is a political party that does Trades Union posture denies the necessity of such Might.

P. S., CHICAGO, ILL .- Camille Huysman, Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium, is the name and address of the Secretary of the International Bureau. R. C., INDIANAPOLIS, IND .-- The

matter is exhaustively treated in De Leon's Minneapolis address, "The Preamble of the I. W. W." Get it; read it .- The Labor or Socialist Movement adopts the methods of civilizataion. The chance to a peaceful solution of the Question. But the methods of civilization do not imply babyishness. Civilization implies experience of the past. Experience, accordingly, that is civilization teaches that Right without the Might to enforce it is folly. The Labor Movement accordingly seeks to organize the Might with which to enforce its Rightthat Might is the integral, the Industrial organization of the Working Class. Whether the application of that Might

will be necessary-that is answered in full in the address above named. Study H. A. A., BAY CITY, MICH .- The I. W. W. is not seeking to organize the Working Class in order "to help others." It is organizing them in order that they help themselves. In view of the fact,

however, that the Working Class is the dound to the benefit of humanity, it follows that, as a result of "helping themselves," all other human beings are helped. The distinction is important to keep in mind. It protects one from falling into the pit-falls of bourgeois reforms which do the Working Class

Next questions next week

I. F., VANCOUVER, B. C .- The papers of all nationalities supporting the W. W. are: "The Industrial Worker," Chicago; the Daily and the Weekly People; "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," Cleveland, O.; "Il Proletario," Philadelphia, and "Ragione Nuova,"

M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL .- First | political reflex will be, whereas the S -All questions that were asked were P. by its policy of "Neutrality," which means hidden hostility, and often outspoken gougerism, is a denial of the I. W. W. position,

> C. H., NEW YORK-What action did the I. W. W. take at the late convention in Chicago in favor of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone? The convention appointed a committee consisting of De Leon, St. John and Trautmann to draw up and send a telegraphic message to the imprisoned men. The message sent to them words of cheer, condemning the capitalist conspiracy that held them in duress, and it was signed by the committee. The convention approved of the

5

N. J., BRAYTON, ARI .- Nobody denies that Socialists should not quarrel. That however certain "quarrels" are necessary, and that those with whom the "quarrel" is conducted may not be let go, even if they call themselves "Socialists," seems to be perfectly clear to yourself. The closing sentence of your letter-"That there should be no place in the Movement for men, who only aspire to become leaders to further their own interests, and that such men should be kept down, is evident from the doings of the I. W. W. convention by men in the highest office"-that sentence shows that you realize that such "quarrels" are inevitable. How else are you going to "keep down" men who become "leaders to further their own interests"?

"WATCHER," LONDON, ENG -laures has never been considered an authority on Marx. But he, or anybody else, who claims Marx favored the "buying out" of the capitalist class, should be put to his proof.

W. F. R. BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Good man, or good lad, whichever you may be, we shall not deny, we do not deny. that you have a place in the Socialist Movement, and that your methods, the getting up of theatrical performances on the Labor Question, has its mission We do not deny that. But kindly excuse us if we do not share your opinion that theatricals is the only thing that should be done, or even that it is the principal thing to be done. We do not believe that the Social Revolution will be accomplished via the Stage Route. Kindly pardon us for the insolence of presuming to disagree with you.

F. C., NEW YORK-Take the Bulletins of the "Industrial Worker." It will do you good to read them. It has publishe dthe minutes of the first seven days, and it has now started the publication of the stenographic report. You will find there all your questions answered and all the cobwebs in your head swept away. Do some original reading; don't be anybody's stuffee.

A. S-NEW HAVEN, CONN --Whatever appears in the Weekly People must have previously appeared in the Daily; but not all that appears in the Daily can appear in the Weekly. The Weekly is too small for that.

J. R., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; I. R., Providence, both Italian; "Nepakarat" SEATTLE, WASH.; F. R. R.,

that the Socialist Labor Party had gone to pieces. Asked where he got such in- formation, my friend said that some ten days ago or two weeks ago he had at- tended a socialist meeting, held in Wake's Hall, in the Pamrapo section of Bayonne, at which a Mr. Waimope was the principal speaker, and Mr. Max Fackart, a candidate on the Socialist par- ty ticket, also appeared. At the close of the meeting this Bayonne man had en-	S. L. P. takes the stand that we must have a class-conscious vote, a vote that is sound and solid. "Ya! Ya! Ya" exclaimed Mr. Jonas, "our vote is sound and solid, as solid as	be the cause of the Volkszeitung great	largest organization represented in the "Labor Secretariat." Hillquit claimed this \$25 as his privte legal fee. Hillquit's miserable unjustifiable action so incensed the members of Union 90 that the Union withdrew from the Sec- retariat. "Union No. 90." New York November 3	<ul> <li>(Hungarian). New York; "Arbetaren"</li> <li>(Swedish), New York; "Der Arbeiter"</li> <li>(Jewish), New York.</li> <li>F. W. M., DETROIT, MICH.—</li> <li>Whether the S. L. P. is the political reflex of the I. W. W.? The political reflex of the I. W. W.? The political reflex of the I. W. W. caunot yet be said to have been cast upon the canvas of the Labor Movement. For that the I. W, W. is still too young. All that</li> <li>GUTHRIE, OKLA.; F. S. NEW YORK; J. S. CORONA, N. Y.; M. C., DENVER, COLO.; E. D., WALTON, N. Y.; J. R., SAL LAKE, UTAH; F. J. E. MERIDEN, CONN.; J. M. P., NEW YORK; A. R., CHICAGO, ILL; L. M., RACINE, WIS.; S. W., FALL RIVER, MASS.; I. E. S., BERLIN, GERMANY; J. G., BUFFALO, N. Y.;</li> </ul>
campaign, if well pursued, will result is parties in the field, and Mr. Fackert, out of his vivid imagination, said no, there was not, that the S. L. P. had gone and perfunctoriness that threatens too	does not move. We must change the par- ty's policy, and we will reach the 100,000 revolutionary workingmen in New York."	workingmen" uncover that slimy cheap guy of lawyer who skinned poor Cigar- maker Jeremias, a member of Cigarmak- er Union No. 90, in such a way that Un-	TRADESUNIONISM	can be said on the subject is that the S. L. P. comes nearest to what that Matter received.
"Oh, no," said Mr. Fackert, "that affair came to nothing. Mr. De Leon, the S. L. cannot fail to advance the great move-	as a rock nor class-conscious, but as soft and as absorbent as a sponge; he has a party, where nobody stands in his- way to prevent him from having things his own loose way; and where his friend Moritz Hilkowitch shapes the party's policy, appealing for personal votes,	its membership from the Labor Secreta- riat where Hillquit is permanent attorney at a large salary? The Jeremias case wase one of the most pathetic ones. Jeremias' wife died in confinement leav-	By JUSTUS EBERT. A pamphlet, which gives an historical glimpse of the development of the prin- ciples and spirit of American trades	READY FOR DELIVERY STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST AN- NUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD,
the whole business and our people wouldn't stand for it, and their whole party here has since gone to pieces." I told my friend that he could judge for himself as to the truthfulness of Mr. AN AWE-INSPIRING SCENE.	after the manner of the low politician, and suffering defeat with it. all. What about the revolutionarily inclined working class that according to Mr. Jonas himself must number now twice 68.000? Has his party reached, them?	none over 8 years behind, and Jeremias out of work with the entire apital of about \$60 in the Bank in the wife's name. In order to obtain this money for the funeral expense he had to get legal aid.	unionism, from the earliest times to the present day. PRICE: FIVE CENTS.	INCLUDING STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF RATIFICATION MEETING HELD AT CHICAGO JULY 7, 1903. THIS BOOK IS A VALUABLE KECORD OF A GREAT HISTORIC EVENT IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.
Fackert's statements on the following evidence: First, that he would get an S. L. P. ballot on election day, as proof that the S. L. P. is very much alive and en- joying vigorous health; second, the pro- credings of the Unity Conference, at-	Would it not be time for another. "Mohren Club" meeting to discuss the question of "Was Nun?" Rudolph Katz. New York, October 7.	legal AID FREE. Hillquite grabbed for the case. Jeremias procured the required bondsman and in half an hour the mat-	FOREIGN DICTIONARIES. Price 75 Cents Each.—Postage Paid. French-English and English-French.	COPIOUSLY AND CAREFULLY INDEXED, THE BOOK IS 633 PAGES, PRICE, CLOTH, \$1.50; PAPER, \$1. SEND IN ORDERS ACCOMPANIED WITH CASH.
tested by his own organization, would prove that the revolutionists, S. P. and S. L. P., had come to a practically una- nimous agreement as to the proper basis for the unification of all genuine social- ists; and, said I, it were the revolution. Hotel=\$3.50-organizing incidentals=\$2. As to the first item, Sherman arrived in Toronto on Saturday evening, May 6th. It can therefore be said that "your pres- ident held up his end" in Toronto at the	I read with interest the correspondence of	ter was settled. Now think of poor Jeremias's surprise when Hillquit pre- sented a bill of \$25 for services leaving to Jeremias a balance of about \$35! Union 90 with 2,500 members paid a monthly per capita tav into the Treasury	Spanish-English and English-Spanish. Swedish-English and English-Swedish. Italian-English and English-Italian. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.	NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2.6 NEW READE ST., N. Y.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1906

Your one falsehood did logilcally beget

Workers of the World.

"tramp-fighters."

Cabes and Mahoneys.

ment is not correct!

will be written by a few who know.

Cease your cry "STOP THIEF!"

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Mover-Haywood Defense Fund!

detective agency, who, combined with

**OFFICIAL** MATIONAL I SECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. S. L P. OF CANADA.

Mational 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.) otice-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 ople building, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. city, on November 9. Duetsch absent. Moren in chair. Minutes of 3 pocket books. previous meeting approved.

Communications : From Herman

Duetsch, resigning from committee on account of pressure of other matters. epted; secretary instructed to notify next member on reserve list. From Sections, requesting watcher's certificates, Filed. From B. Reinstein on tout through Batavia, Rochester, Geneva, Auburn, Watertown and Owego. Filed. Bill of L. Harris for \$21.95. Ordered aid From Middletown, N. Y., postal ard giving vote under head of S. L. P. offices for which S. L. P. had no didates. Referred to Correspondence Jureau for investigation. From Samuel Brooks, Binghamton, N. Y., proposion related to canvassing and securing vertisements for Weekly People. Referred to Manager of Weekly People. Secretary reported that he had ordered nce last meeting 20,000 more campaign eaflets. This brings the total number of campaign leaflets, issued up to 150,000. In addition 5,000 posters and 3,000 watchers certificates were printed. The Weekly People special issue was 15,000. eport received; and Secretary was instructed to request a statement from the Labor News Company.

It was decided to call on State" Auditing Committee of Section New York to it books of former treasurer.

Correspondence Bureau reported on various pre-election matters, affecting atchers certificates, speakers' tours, etc. eport was accepted. The Secretary was instructed to issue

call to Sections within Greater New York to nominate members of the State Executive Committee,

Rudolph Katz, who was present, delivered a report of his tour. Considering the persons reached by Katz and the party press, the results of the tour are very gratifying and will prove productive much future good.

A discussion of methods of building up the organization throughout the state lowed. Nothing definite was done. The discussion revealed the fact that the cetting of 6,000 signatures was not the terrific job that it was originally supposed to be; and that with the expereasily secured.

It was decided to submit a suggestion to the party press management, to wit, that instead of calling upon the sections to contribute to the Daily People Christmas fund, as suggested by Section on County, all the readers of the Weekly People be called on to bring in one or more new subscribers as a Christmas gift thereto. This committee pledges tself to push the suggestion to a practical issue. Adjournment followed.

J. Ebert, Secretary,

N. J. S. E. C. The regular meeting of the N. J. S. E. C. was l delegates pr

and Koeni Minutes of nd.

rthur Sco Eck, M. Ge Report 4 open air n distributed ber of book County Italian m ts in Eliza lizabeth is nter; will eo ple car oo for

B.

Gifts For The unde ce, that pres to be held Thanksgivin lively. And from this ci try as i ill show. Now that on is ove will get bu as to p is kind in The follonations

been received : D. Rudnick, city, handsome table cloth; J. Levoy, Schenectady, N. Y., elegant ink stand; F. R. Silbery and K. Bauer, Venice, California, two beautiful kelp figures; Miss Berger, Hoboken, N. J., two fine books; Ernest Aiazzone, West Hoboken, N. J., book "Woman Under Socialism"; Mrs Brauekman, Pleasantville, N. Y., two dozen ties, 3 fine slik sofa pillows, six beautiful work baskets and three handkerchief cases: B. Mazanck, elegant table gas lamp and globe; Mrs. Max Heyman, city, four pieces of china ware; William

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Messinger city, cash donation of two dollars; . C. Crolly, Pleasantville, N. Y., four dozen packages of North Carolina plug cut tobacco; Jacob Marks, Brooklyn, N. Y., one dozen fine ladies leather belts, fady hand bag, 5 purses and

#### L. Abelson, Organizer.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND. Section St. Louis, Mo. ..... \$ 1.00 C. Kaufman Seattle Wash..... E. Carlson, Seattle, Wash ..... Dircks, Seattle, Wash. ..... J. McCall, Seattle, Wash, ..... M. Gregory, Milwaukee, Wis... Wm. Lucas, New York City .... E. Moonelis, New York City .... J. Johnson, Boston, Mass. '..... Section Braddock, Pa., (German Branch) collected at Pienic .....

Previously acknowledged ... 409.48

### NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

Received during the week ending with Saturday, November 10: Section New York County, donations from: 6th A. D., \$2.50; same A.- D., weekly collection, \$2; 18 A. D., \$1.25: 4 & 11 A. D., 50c.: 22 & 24 A D. \$1.10: O. Sherrane, \$3 ..... \$ 10.35 Section New York County, 2-8 on lists as follows: No. 6, 4 & 8 A. D., 99c.; No. 9, 11 & 13 A. D., 58c.; No. 141, French Branca, 34c.; No. 143, German Branch, 77c.; No. 2, 6 & 10 A. D., \$2.10; No. 139, 35 A. D., 17c.; No. 7, 8 & 12 A. D., \$8.34 ..... 13.24 Section New York County, donation from 20 A. D. ..... Pleasantville, N. Y., (21) ..... Schenectady: M. Stern, \$1; K. Georgewitch, \$1.75 ..... A. Weiss, Brooklyn ...... Section New York County, 2-3 on lists as follows: No. 137, 84 & 35 A. D., 57c.; No. 146, 34 & 35 A. D., \$5.33 ..... Jos. H. Harkow, Brooklyn, for People files sold to A. J. 10.00 Francis, N. Y. ..... 1-2 of balance of mass meeting, Yorkville, City ......

Collected by R. Katz from: V. Smith, Troy, \$1; K. Georgewitch, Schenectady, \$2 ..... R. Katz. People subs. during October ...... R. Katz, sale of literature during October .....

Total for the week ..... \$ 75.92 Acknowledged on Nov. 3... 975.61

Grand total on Nov. 10. . \$1.051.52 Note-Now that the election is over ons are urged to gather in all out-

# AN OPEN LETTER TRAUTMANN TO KIRWAN

#### Chicago, 111., Nov. 7. 1906. Mr. James Kirwan, Room. 3, Pioneer Building,

Denver, Colo. In yours'of October 29th, 1906, written in answer to a request for a correct statement, " in all fairness" you lie deliberately! Sir, you lie maliciously, for of positive facts and proofs! a certain purpose. You lie knowingly, and at the behest of people whose sole design is to shield themselves behind the glorious name of the Western Federation of Miners to cover up only their nefarious deeds.

You may insult, that is your privilege, but not at the expense of truth; because the lie will be nailed, even though it may take years for the truth to come out, .25 and falsehoods to be exposed.

YOU KNEW that you stated a false .25 hood when you claim to have received .25 only \$8433.06 for the Moyer, etc. Defense .50 Fund.

2.00 The receipts given by you, and deposit-2 00 ed in the now broken safe of the Indus-.25 trial Workers of the World, may be des-

troyed-at least according to statement of Mr. Chas. O. Sherman, once principal 8.25 in the Fraternal Supply Company, they are no longer in the State of Illinois,-

\$ 15.25 but you seem to forget that "three audit. ing committees" have gone over the accounts of the I. W. W., and their state-Total ...... \$424.73 ment, herein repeated, that you have received the total sum of \$9433.06-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE THAN YOU WISH TO GIVE ACKNOWLEDG-MENT FOR, is corroborated by the Bank statement, according to which you have

received, from the funds collecteed for the defense of Wm. D. Haywood, Vincent St. John. Pettibone and Moyer, collected by "tramps" mind you! the following draft: On April 5th, 1906, the sum of \$3,500.00

On May 14th, 1906, the sum of 4,000.00 On June 1st, 1906, the sum of 1,500.00 On July 22d, 1906, the sum of 433.06

Total amount ..... \$9,433.06 ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE THAN YOU ACKNOWLEDGE HAVING RECEIVED. -

When Mr. C. E. Mahoney, woke up to the fact that the "tramps of America" and the "damned Dutchmen," as he and Mr. McCabe deigned to call me and

5.00 others-although the contributions of 2.00 the "damned Dutch Brewery Workers" to the support of the militant rank and file of the Western Federation of Miners. 2.75

was given irrespective of the fighters' hirthplace,-would no longer be willing to spend their energies to see only a lot of reactionists laugh and sneer at the efforts at labor's 5.90

emancipation, he, in one of the fateful moments, let out the statement in the presence of bystanders: "We will show that Trautmann cannot account for 6.53 \$1000.00 - collected for that Moyer-Haywood-St. John Defense Fund," I for one

knew that another plan of crookedness had been concocted,-but I never imagin-3.00 ed that a James Kirwan would be made a party to a malefeasance, and a criminal 25.00

act, at least not consciously. This story, circulated extensively, 2.00 prompted me to probe into the question whether you in your bias, injected by outer influences, would allow yourself to

become a party to an evident crime.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES. For the week ending November 10th,

SOCIALIST WOMEN Of the Bronx Continue Work of Organ ization and Education.

the other, and although you repeat par-Despite the very bad weather of Sunrot-like only what Mr. C. E. Mahoney day afternoon, November 11, "The So has innoculated into your mind, don't cialist Women of the Bronx" held anforget that the 'tramps" will know when other well-attended meeting of their orthe truth is carelessly handled by you or ganization at the home of Mrs. Florence any other one, nor will they accept your Johnson, 816 East One Hundred and vague statements without the submitting Forty-first street. A great deal of business was transacted. Committees on lec-With the same right, and the same tures and halls were appointed. A dislogic, would I say that you, since trying cussion on the Daily People Thanksgivto show only \$\$433.00 were sent to you. ing Day Festival also took place. Many will not give an account of those other. of the features of the festival were con-\$1000.00, because it might comprise the sidered and committees appointed to look sum that you have sent to Chas. O. Sherafter them. There will be some surprises man, authorizing him and legal counsprung by "The Socialist Women of the self, Mr. Seymour Stedman, to engage Brony" at the fair. Presents were also sluggers and detectives of the Bohland received in its behalf, and arrangements Detective Agency, for the sole purpose of made to provide for more. The educapreventing those who were responsible tional work of the organization will be for the raising of the defense fund, the taken more conspicuously in hand us soon "despised tramps," from carrying into as the fair is over.

execution the program of the Industrial One new member was present at the last meeting; more are expected to be Neither Sherman nor McCabe, and present at the next, which will be held eyen Mr. Mahoney, have ratsed their at the home of Mrs. Samuel French, 397 oice, nor digged down, like the "tramps" Willis avenue, Tuesday evening, Novemdid, to arouse the working class, of her 90

America and make them rally to the sup-The communication from Mrs. Rhoda port of men who were persecuted, not as Brooks of Binghamton, N. Y., was read individuals, but as carriers of an idea and received with great enthusiasm; as and principle. But that is a subject was also the following from Miss Elizawhich I will extensively deal with, tobeth Gurley Flynn: gether with "Belmont House" episodes'

in another open answer to a few of these To the Socialist Women of the Bronx, Dear Comrades and Friends :---

Mr. Kirwan, deny, if you can, that you I am very glad to read in the Daily have received the sum of \$0433.06 for the People of your efforts to rouse an interest in Socialism among women, by in-Deny, if you can, that money conaugurating a club of Socialist women ributed by wage earners and "tramps" for active work, and I extend to you the hand of welcome and comradeship. My also has been placed in the hands of Chas. O. Sherman, by you, and of his best wishes for your success, and aide-de-camp attorney, Seymour Stedheartiest congratulations go out to you, you. But when you get at the educaman, to engage sluggers, professional from one who has been lonesome for thugs and detectives of a most notorious women in the movement, and I hope you help you, I shall be only too glad to do will go right ahead and carry out your thugs of the Perkins Detective Agency of plans.

Pittsburg, Pa., conjointly with the labor Ever since I first came in touch with fakirs of the American Federation of the Socialist agitation work, a short Labor, were hired to perpetuate their time ago, I have been discouraged and dastardly acts against Marc Wild, mydisappointed again-and again by my self, and the four hundred and twenty failures to interest women, by the scarstruggling brewery workers of Columbus, city of women in the political and eco-Ohio, in 1902, the same brewery workers nomic fields of the movement and by the of Columbus, Ohio, who assessed themstubborn prejudice so many wives and selves regularly and raised large sums to daughters of Socialists hold against Sosupport the eight hour movement of the cialism. I have wondered if there were Western Federation of Miners; damned no remedy for these difficulties, and if "Dutchmen" too, according to the Mcyour club can find this remedy and apply it, it will be a great boon to Socialism.

. And to find that these "tramps" have I know it is hard to interest women, to face again these criminal thugs, enbecause their position in the homes is so gaged apparently with money that they, absorbing and apt to shut them from "the tramps" have raised! Ah, you have outside interests, and being dependents gone to the limit, and thought the they have no political power. Even so, "tramps" are crushed! But they will not the bad conditions of present-day society, the difficulty of making ends meet, are remain silent, and although you may say "to hell with the tramps-I need not very plain to them; or at least are clear give account of how the \$9433..06, raised to the wives of workingmen, in whom by them, has been expended," you may we alone are interested. If they could think even they will accept your statebut understand the connection between ment that the amount was only \$\$433.06 these difficulties and Socialism, the cause -but I challenge a denial that my stateof the economic trouble and the relief as pointed out by Socialism, then I am And this is not all, Mr. Kirwan-not certain their prejudice and lack of inall is known to the "tramps," or what terest would begin to give way.

they will know in a short time from now, Then there is the ever-increasing numwhen the "Belmont House Conspiracies' ber of women who work in the shops and factories, to be reached. Women, who stand in exactly the same position Wm. E. Trautmann. as workingmen, and to whom we should be able to appeal very easily, constitute this division. They are the ones we must organize in the industrial move-Pamphlets: Potlach, Idaho, 100; Unity ah is no small task



economic freedom, that it would be impossible to name them over, but certainly there is proportionately every reason, why we should study up and know what Socialism is and what we can do for it; organize industrially and if we perchance get the ballot, we will know how to use it, for the workingmen and workingwomen. If we should vote, just to continue the capitalist system, our votes as women are of no consequence. If, on the contrary, we add our political voice to the workers as a protest against capitalism, that voice will eventually be heard.

Now I am afraid I have tresposed too far upon your patience and time so I will close by becoming personal. I understand that at present you are busy making arrangements for the Daily People Fair on Thanksgiving Day. As I have no experience, I can do nothing to help you and would probably only hinder tional and agitation work and I can so, and you will need only call on me. Meanwhile, I remain,

Your comrade for Socialism/ Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. 795 East 134th Street. November 10, 1906.

Women who feel interested in the work of "The Socialist Women of the Bronx," and would like to join, assist in, or know more about the same, are requested to write the organizer. Mrs. Anna Touroff, 598 St. Mary's street, Bronx New York

brond rich sound
THE S. L. P. VOTE.
(Continued from page 1.)
Rhode Island Returns for Governor.
1905 1906
S. L. P \$13 . 324
S. P 825 351
These returns are presumed to be
for the city of Providence only.
HARTFORD S. L. P.

#### Counted Out-Clear Case of Fraud Perpetrated.

Hartford, Conn., November S .--- Election is over and with the sole exception of the Democratic nominee for Judge of Probate, all the other candidates of the Republican party were elected to office in the city of Hartford. In the published report of the votes

SECTION CALENDAR. Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcenents, 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 Count-

ty-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 Reade street, Manhattan.

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

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month, 8 p. m. at 592 Fulton street.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohlo, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

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 604 Market street. Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday, German, Jewish and Hungarian edu cational 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 deroted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

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

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

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, J. W. W. members and allothers invited. Business meetings every

Sunday morning 11 a. m. Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, 1384 Eddy street, corner Webster street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 cast for the other parties, nothing P. m. Headquarters \$15 Hamilton

vasser, and intend to raise he People. J. C. Butterworth, Sec'y. ZAAR AND FAIR. hem Coming In In Grand Style, signed is pleased to announ- ents for the Bazaar and Fais at Grand entral Palace on g Day ace coming in not only but from all parts of the ne acknowledgements below the excitement of the Elec- it is hoped that all hands of the previous affairs of the shade. wing is a list of the cash	DAY, November 18th, 2 p. m., at 592 Fulton street, which no members of the S. L. P. should fail to attend. F. M. Davis, Organizer. SOCIALIST IASOR PARTY ORGANS Weekly People, 3-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	Cal., \$1.50. With the work attendant upon the campaign out of the way the thing to do now is push the party press all along the line. The determination to do this will be reflected in these reports. Let no section nor comrade be found lagging in the work. Push the Weekly People! TO OUR READERS. All subscriptions: Daily People, and Weekly People, are discontinued at the date of expiration. In order to prevent interruption in the mailing of your paper, watch the label and renew in time; it facilitates the work at this end and assures that you get the paper with- out break in the service. Watch the label! INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM. Under the auspices of Section Boston	<ul> <li>\$5,55; Boston, Mass., \$2; Kansas City, Mo., \$1.70; Denver, \$2; Kansas City, Diamond, Cal., \$3.</li> <li>Now is the season in which to spread the sound literature of the S, L. P. Dur- ing the campaign much that is handed out is unread by the workers for the reason that they are overwhelmed with all kinds of campaign reading matter, therefore let us do the work now while their minds are not bewildered with by the "issues" raised in campaign times.</li> <li><b>PITTSBURGERS, ATTENTION.</b> Yourself and company are respective- ly invited to attend the Second Annual Reception of the Pittsburg Labor Ly- ceum to be held at Allentown Turner Hall, Allen Ave., 31st ward, Pittsburg, Penna., THANKSGIVING NIGHT, Thursday, November 29th, 106. Music, by State Orchestra—Jones Prompter.</li> <li>Addmission: Gents 50 cents, Addi- tional Ladies 25 cents.</li> <li><b>DETROIT, TAKE NOTICE.</b> The 1906 campaign festival arranged by Section Detroit Socialist Labor Party to be held at We bel's Hall, corner Gar tiot Ave. and Riopelle street, on SAT URDAY evening, November 24, 1906.</li> </ul>	while in all these different classes, stand nearest to us, and yet we have not been able to make much headway with them, the wives and daughters of Socialist men. Some of them have so little in- terest or are so stubbornly set against it, that many a good worker gets discour- aged, feeling if he cannot reach his own family, how possibly can he reach the vast outside world. I myself stand as the daughter of a Socialist, but there are not many in the movement and 'I wish these young folks could only feel the in- spiration and help it is to have some common interest in ideas, in the family. I am sure they would all be students of Socializm, if for this reason alone. Then further there is another side to consider. If the men are doing their part in the proletarian movement, we must not be left behind. We, too, are of the work- that we should each be doing. We must be just as intelligent, as progressive and carnest as the men of the working class. There is so much for women in the working class emancipation. ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, that means a great deal to the women who have felt the grind of the economic slavery on herself, her husband and children. A chance for each child that comes into this world, with no distinctions of class as we have to-day. For now the child of a work- ingman has but one future open, to toil	Two years ago the S. L. P. polled 60 votes for the same candidates; true, only a triffe more, yet instead of main- taining the lowest pitch it has some down still more and if this ratio is kept up in the future the outcome must be less than nothing, if such a thing is possible. Looking into details the thing appears still queerer, for not a single S. L. P. vote is credited in the First and Third Wards, in spite of the fact that one of the S. L. P. candidates resides in the Third Ward. If the published report is correct, and it is asserted that it is, then either our own candidates have not voted at all or else have veted another ticket but their own. But anyone familiar with the affairs under consideration will spurn with contempt such a silly assumption. Yet for argument's sake, let it be granted that one or the other of our candidates has neglected his duty and turned a traitor to his party, but that all four should have done so, not to count other members and sympathizers who resids in those wards, is supremely ridicu- lous. On the other hand it demon- strates how much reliarnce can be placed on "official" counting. There seems to be method in this game, for the same thing happened two years ago in the First Ward, where not a single vote was credited to the S. L. P. although several candidates were re- siding in that ward, not to mention	Prize Stock, Excellent Layers. \$2.00 Per Setting. M. RUTHER Holyoke, Mass. I. W. W. CIGARS H. D. DEUTSCH, Mfr. 121 EAST 113TH STREET, NEW YORK. MAIL ORDERS FILLED. Trenton, N. J., November 10S. L. P. Vote, 110 straight, 3 split. S. P. vote 7:88 straight, 6r split. S. P. two years ago, 856 straight and split. S. P. vote 7:88 straight, 6r split. S. P. two years ago, 856 straight and split. S. P. two years ago cannot find out, in many places voters had to ask for S. P. stickers, they are taking action in prosecuting election judges. Evansville, Ind., November 9The Socialist Labor Party vote in 1904 was 73; 1906 92. Socialist Party vote 1902, 1280; 1904, 1780; 1906, 625; loss 1155. Moline, Ill., November 9The elec- tion returns here shows an average of between 40 and 50 votes for Maline.	
d presents that have so tar	2-0 New Reads street, new York.	virca. Admission fred.	Ladies Complementary.	a nere is so much more resultant from i	other mempers or sympathizers.	as very strong nere	