PORT ANGELES RESOLUTIONS

PORT ANGELES, Wash., Dec. 14.—At the regular meeting of Port Angeles Mixed Local No. 453, I. W. W., of Port Angeles, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the National Executive Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World now in session at Seattle, be advised of the following resolution of the Port Angeles Mixed Local No. 453, I. W. W. of Port Angeles:

'In view of the fact that the State of Oregon has passed a law that will make it easier to achieve results of agitation.

To be realized in the future.

We, the undersigned, fully realize the importance of the above resolution, and that it must be carried out in order to achieve our objective of making our movement more effective and successful.

Respectfully, R. E. SWAIN, Chairman.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 40 for and 0 against.

The delegates then adjourned in order to allow the time necessary for the adoption of the resolution.
McCAFFREY RESIGNS
WELL KNOWNSOCIALIST PARTY MAN OF MIDDLE WEST JOINS
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
OF THE WORLD.

(Continued from last week...)

In the political implications of the situation which the
socialist movement in the middle west is now facing, it is
likely that there will be a struggle for control of the state
organization. The question of the resignation of Mr. McCa-
ffrey is one of the factors in this struggle. Mr. McCa-
ffrey's resignation is not without significance, for it
marks the beginning of a new phase in the development
of the socialist movement in the middle west.

The resignation of Mr. McCaffrey is a significant event
because it signifies a change in the direction of the
movement. Mr. McCaffrey was a leader in the socialist
movement in the middle west, and his resignation may
indicate a shift in the priorities of the socialist movement.

The socialist movement in the middle west is now facing
a new set of challenges. The movement must now
concentrate on building a stronger organization, and
this requires a new approach to the leadership of the
movement.

Mr. McCaffrey's resignation is a sign of the need for
change in the leadership of the socialist movement.

THE IDEAL CITY

By COSIMO NOTO, M. D.

Cohab, laid, antique period, 27 pages.

PICE REDUCED TO 75 CENTS

The story lays no claim to economics, but it is a
warm heart, that feeds at the sight of a
woman suffering under the modern sys-
tem. The Socialist sentiment, rings the
piano. The story of the city and the
training—a successful New Orleans
phys-
icians—author has built
sponsored by a
solids foundations of medical science, and
it probably is the most plausible and in-
spiring story ever written in English.

From the presses of

NEW YORK LADY NEWS COMPANY
4 New York Street, New York

FLASH-LIGHTS
of
The AMSTERDAM CONGRESS
BY DANIEL DE LEON

This week in the "New Socialist Economic, of the International
Socialist Society, on the wholesale of all the
press:

No Student of Events will Be With
This Week. It Will Aim High. But

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1860,

ANTI-JAPANESE REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY TRAUTMAN

as the delegates assembled in convention and the mem-
bers of the industrial workers of the world, Sept. 17, 1860.

THE COMPANY OF THE MISS OWNED

COOKED FOR THE WORKERS AND

the bloodied with a standard of the war in the
American Federation of Labor. No sooner had the
war ended than a new struggle began, this time
between the workers of both countries. The
American Federation of Labor, seeking to extend its
influence into Japan, faced opposition from the
Japan General Federation of Labor. The two
unions competed for membership, and the conflict
led to a strike in Japan.

The strike was followed by outbreaks of violence,
and the conflict escalated into a full-scale war
between the two countries. The war lasted for several
months, during which time the conflict spread
to other parts of the world.

In the end, the Japan General Federation of
Labor emerged victorious, and its influence in the
region grew. The American Federation of Labor
was forced to retreat, and its operations in Japan
were severely curtailed.

The war had a profound impact on the
socialist movement, and it highlighted the
need for a united front among the workers of the
world. As a result of the war, the International
Socialist Society was formed, bringing together
the workers of all countries in a common struggle
for a better world.

The war also had an impact on the
national movements of the socialist parties. In
Japan, the war reinforced the nationalist sentiments
of the workers, and it helped to strengthen the
Japan General Federation of Labor.

In the United States, the war highlighted the
divisions within the Socialist Labor Party and
the Industrial Workers of the World. The war
highlighted the differences in approach between
the two parties, and it reinforced the divisions
between them.

The war was a turning point in the
history of the socialist movement. It marked the
beginning of a new phase in the development of
the movement, and it helped to shape the
future course of the socialist movement.


**Weekly People, Saturday, December 29, 1906.**

**ABOUT CONCRETE**

**SNAP-SHOTS OF THE I. W. W. CONVENTION, 1906.**

The Bricklayer and Mason’s War on New Material Considered.

"The Bricklayer and Mason’s" office is a busy place at present. The International Union of America is showing a fighting war against new materials. The men are determined to hold the ground against the use of any substitute for their own work. The bricklayers and the masons are fighting a hard battle to keep their jobs. The Bricklayer and Mason’s office is full of men who are fighting for their livelihood. The spirit of the bricklayers and masons is one of determination, propelling by the never-failing force of the Brotherhood. Daniel O’Connor’s great bowling victory of the past week has made him a hero to the men, and no one—regardless of his position in the Union—can speak against the work of the bricklayers and the masons.

**SHADOWS CAST AHEAD.**

Simultaneously with the demonstration of the bricklayers and masons, the building industry of the entire country is feeling the effects of the strike. The bricklayers and the masons are not the only ones who are suffering. The financial condition of the country is causing concern to many. The business world is watching with interest as the strike progresses. The strike has caused a decrease in the sale of building materials, and this has affected the entire building industry. The shadow of the strike is casting a dark shadow over the future of the building industry. It is a foreboding of things to come, and the building industry must be prepared to meet the challenge.

**THE BICKLEBRAIN AND MASON'S WAR ON NEW MATERIAL CONSIDERED.**

"The Bricklayer and Mason's" office is a busy place at present. The International Union of America is showing a fighting war against new materials. The men are determined to hold the ground against the use of any substitute for their own work. The bricklayers and the masons are fighting a hard battle to keep their jobs. The Bricklayer and Mason’s office is full of men who are fighting for their livelihood. The spirit of the bricklayers and masons is one of determination, propelling by the never-failing force of the Brotherhood. Daniel O’Connor’s great bowling victory of the past week has made him a hero to the men, and no one—regardless of his position in the Union—can speak against the work of the bricklayers and the masons.

**THE L.R.P. AND OTHER ROWS.**

"The L.R.P. and other rows" is a phrase that is heard frequently in the building industry. It refers to the labor disputes that have been going on in the construction industry. The L.R.P. is the Labor Reform Party, and it is advocating the use of new materials in construction. The other rows refer to the various labor disputes that have been going on. The building industry is not happy with the use of new materials, and the L.R.P. is one of the main targets of the bricklayers and masons. The strike has caused a decrease in the sale of building materials, and this has affected the entire building industry. The shadow of the strike is casting a dark shadow over the future of the building industry. It is a foreboding of things to come, and the building industry must be prepared to meet the challenge.

**THE L.R.P. AND OTHER ROWS.**

"The L.R.P. and other rows" is a phrase that is heard frequently in the building industry. It refers to the labor disputes that have been going on in the construction industry. The L.R.P. is the Labor Reform Party, and it is advocating the use of new materials in construction. The other rows refer to the various labor disputes that have been going on. The building industry is not happy with the use of new materials, and the L.R.P. is one of the main targets of the bricklayers and masons. The strike has caused a decrease in the sale of building materials, and this has affected the entire building industry. The shadow of the strike is casting a dark shadow over the future of the building industry. It is a foreboding of things to come, and the building industry must be prepared to meet the challenge.

The incitement against all the facts is complete. The men are determined to hold the ground against the use of any substitute for their own work. The bricklayers and the masons are fighting a hard battle to keep their jobs. The Bricklayer and Mason’s office is full of men who are fighting for their livelihood. The spirit of the bricklayers and masons is one of determination, propelling by the never-failing force of the Brotherhood. Daniel O’Connor’s great bowling victory of the past week has made him a hero to the men, and no one—regardless of his position in the Union—can speak against the work of the bricklayers and the masons.

"The L.R.P. and other rows" is a phrase that is heard frequently in the building industry. It refers to the labor disputes that have been going on in the construction industry. The L.R.P. is the Labor Reform Party, and it is advocating the use of new materials in construction. The other rows refer to the various labor disputes that have been going on. The building industry is not happy with the use of new materials, and the L.R.P. is one of the main targets of the bricklayers and masons. The strike has caused a decrease in the sale of building materials, and this has affected the entire building industry. The shadow of the strike is casting a dark shadow over the future of the building industry. It is a foreboding of things to come, and the building industry must be prepared to meet the challenge.

The incitement against all the facts is complete. The men are determined to hold the ground against the use of any substitute for their own work. The bricklayers and the masons are fighting a hard battle to keep their jobs. The Bricklayer and Mason’s office is full of men who are fighting for their livelihood. The spirit of the bricklayers and masons is one of determination, propelling by the never-failing force of the Brotherhood. Daniel O’Connor’s great bowling victory of the past week has made him a hero to the men, and no one—regardless of his position in the Union—can speak against the work of the bricklayers and the masons.

"The L.R.P. and other rows" is a phrase that is heard frequently in the building industry. It refers to the labor disputes that have been going on in the construction industry. The L.R.P. is the Labor Reform Party, and it is advocating the use of new materials in construction. The other rows refer to the various labor disputes that have been going on. The building industry is not happy with the use of new materials, and the L.R.P. is one of the main targets of the bricklayers and masons. The strike has caused a decrease in the sale of building materials, and this has affected the entire building industry. The shadow of the strike is casting a dark shadow over the future of the building industry. It is a foreboding of things to come, and the building industry must be prepared to meet the challenge.
CORRESPONDENCE

PRAC TICAL VALUE OF THE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Yesterday I got the Weekly People, and through its columns I learned that I had joined the United States Army.

I believe I've found a way to get rid of that New York Daily, and I think I'll give it a try.

Theodore Roosevelt.

Life's March, December 16.

PROUD OF PROPAGANDA.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Your newspaper has always been a source of inspiration and guidance for me. I have been a regular reader for many years, and I am proud to see that it continues to be so.

John Doe.

New York, December 18.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-SHORE ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I have had the pleasure of conversing with several of your correspondents, and I must say that I am frequently impressed by the depth of knowledge and the breadth of experience that they bring to their questions.

I believe that the Weekly People is a valuable resource for all of us, and I urge everyone to take advantage of it.

Henry Roe.

New York, December 17.

THE SCHOENEGLY LESSON.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.

I have been a subscriber to the Weekly People for many years, and I am always impressed by the quality of the articles and the diversity of the opinions expressed.

I believe that the Weekly People is a vital resource for all of us, and I encourage everyone to continue to support it.

John Doe.

New York, December 18.

THE WORKING CLASS MUST BUILD A PRESS OF ITS OWN-BORNE FROM THE NEEDS OF THE WORKERS.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.

The working class must build a press of its own, born from the needs of the workers. This is the only way to ensure that the voices of the working class are heard, and that the needs of the workers are met.

John Doe.

New York, December 18.
EXIT DALLON

A Statute That Michigan Shall Study to Procrastinate — The Type of Man Who Should Be Bummed — Also Interesting to S. P. Private Ownership of Press.

Sal Lake City, December 14—For the past two years in the State of Utah, and the last five years in the State of Nevada, there have been two important changes in the newspaper patents. The last week of the year 1893, the State of Nevada, with a small population of 20,000, had only two newspapers. Now, however, there are three newspapers published in the State of Nevada, and one in the State of Utah. A statute recently passed by the Nevada Legislature provides for the creation of a commission to study the question of private ownership of the press in that State. The statute requires the commission to report within six months on the subject of private ownership of the press in both States.

The statute, known as the "Nevada Press Act," provides that the commission shall consist of three members, appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be a newspaper publisher, one a newspaper editor, and one a newspaper subscriber. The commission is required to hold a hearing at which any person interested in the question of private ownership of the press may present evidence. The commission is also required to report to the Legislature its findings and recommendations on the question of private ownership of the press in both States.

The statute was the result of a campaign by newspaper publishers and subscribers to obtain greater protection for the press in Nevada. The Nevada Legislature has also passed a law requiring all newspapers in the State to be licensed. The law requires that all newspapers publish a statement of the percentage of their stock held by each shareholder, and that the names of all shareholders be printed in each issue of the newspaper.

The Nevada Press Act has been opposed by some newspaper editors and subscribers who argue that it is a form of censorship and an infringement of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The statute was passed with the support of the Nevada State Press Association, which represents the interests of newspaper publishers and subscribers in the State. The Association has been active in promoting the cause of private ownership of the press.

The Nevada Press Act is similar to statutes passed in other States, such as California and New York, which provide for the creation of commissions to study the question of private ownership of the press.

The commission will hold its first meeting on January 1, 1894, and will report to the Legislature by June 1, 1894. The commission's report will be considered by the Legislature in its session beginning on January 1, 1894.