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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1907.

SOCIALIST VIEW POINT

h. PENINGS HERE AND THERE SHOWN IN THEIR TRUE LIGHT.

The Time to Learn the Truth-The Miners' Incentive-Cause of Crime Waves Bryan's Blind Search for an Issue-Why S. P. Fakirs Slander Klein, and

ian Science," jumped from the fourth foor of a house in this city and died almost immediately after. The Eu-Howe himself. 'Tis true, and 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true there many people who ascertain the the abolition of wage slavery. truth about Facts being stronger than Fiction just when the knowledge ceases to be of use to them. They escertain the Truth only when they cease to be facts themselves and have become fiction.

The Mining World contains the information that "The net earnings of the mines of Butte for the year ending June 1, 1907, were \$20,300,969, an increase over the previous year of \$2,-\$11,274, according to statements of operations filed with the county assessor for the purpose of taxation." The NET earnings, nearly eighteen million dollars for the year before last! Think of it!! And over twenty million dollars for last year!!! To stop this robbery,-to enjoy this productivity, these are the Butte miners' incentives to hasten the ovethrow of capitalism These figures are computed from statements filed for purposes of taxation. The true figures are doubtless greatly in excess of those shown above.

Much stir is being made in the cap ftalist press over a crime wave of brutal assaults upon women and little girls now said to be sweeping over the city. long as capitalism tears the worke out of school and throws him into faclife before his character is formed, and so long as the average wages of the corker are too low for the respect-able maintenance of a family, such crime waves will unavoidably recur. No adding of patrolmen to the police force will prevent them.

Eugene Howe, a convert to "Christ- | in Revolutionary times went to Boston, he "could not see the town, there were so many houses." William J. Bryan is so busy trying to make issues out of gene Howes are not few, although not the trust question, the tariff question, individually as conspicuous as Eugene and the railroad question that he fails to see the enly real Question, the only live issue in the United States to-day-

> The official bulletin of the so-called Socialist party often furnishes matter thrilling enough for yellow covers. The late June issue, for instance, has letter from Benjaminimum Hanford in which it is stated that Nichelas Klein, one of the S. P. delegates to the Amsterdam Congress, "conducted himself as a general clown, and, as far as his actions could do, brought discredit upon the whole American delegation." The fact is Klein was the only delegate of the S. P. whose conduct revealed respect for the Cause of Socialism. He it was and he alone of his whole delegation who raised his voice against the iniquitous "backward races" resolution which was signed by three of his fellow delegates. Hence the tears of rage of the A. F. of L. political reflex called S. P.

The Wabash Railroad has filed in Missouri and Iowa a \$400,000,000 mortgage against itself. The gentleman who declares that capitalism offers security to its dependents now has the floor.

Seven hundred lives were lost by fire alone in the United States last year. In an appeal issued by the Muncipal Commissioners' Association, this large total is laid in great part to
"the deplorable tendency to build just
as chesply and poorly as the building
laws permit." The Nation is paying too

Comment is still heard to-day on the highly for the pennies its skimping capitalist contractors are saving. Wipe them out by establishing the Socialist

now the singing and publication of French's dirge has raised a regular hornet's nest around the heads of the L. the defence of W. W. Wood, who was

Following is a copy of the song as sung and distributed to-day:

We mourn today for those poor mer Sold to the boss by I. A. M.

Once they were brave bonest and true: Lived like men, no wrong would do. Made traitors by craft union "oon." Deleful their fate, their manhood go Doleful their fate, their manhood gone,

Deeply we mourn, over their loss, In you mill tomb, themselves they toes; Gompers and Reed, Belmont eggs en-Woe is their dupes, their manhood gone, Wee is their dupes, their manhood sone.

ises, threats and glittering generalities was issued by President Frank A. Wilmot of the American Tube & Stampin Co., offering \$1,000 to be distributed through the four Hungarian clergymen of the West End if his striking I, W. W. employes will return to work. &

With the distribution of the remark able circular about the East End plant this noon, the several hundred striking workingmen congregated about the plant waiting for the weekly paying off, amused themselves with gathering the print-ed sheets into heaps and burning them. Some of the strikers burned the statements in their hands, waving the blaze contemptuously at the offices of the ant where a few of the officials had

Attorney Cohn, representing the strik-

(Continued on page 6.)

pers drawn against it by the Federal Attorney General, are an indictment, not of the Trust, they are an indictment of the intelligence of the Attorney General. In a nutshell the tale told by the in-

abundance that is the condition preceas its time must be spent in grubbing for the necessaries of life. So long as from want, and that leisure which alone

Trust, as enumerated in the legal pa- spiritual and moral possibilities that lie latent in him. The Tobacco Trust wrought in this direction. I'me wheelbarrow race which the several concerns ran was gradually stopped. By degrees, efforts that interfered with production were uprooted; in their stead concentration of effort sprang up. Why does not the Trust set up this defence? The answer would illumine the obverse of the Trust and damn instead of acquitting the concern. The answer would damn not the Tobacco Trust only, it would damn capitalism,

The Trust, all Trust, is but a mechanical contrivance. There is essentially no difference between the best perfected Trust and the most perfect bit of machinery in production. The one and the other is big with possibilitles for human happiness. Both are to-day a curse to the people-they are privately-owned. The private ownership of the Trust, like the private ownership of the machine, smites its po-

Rutan proceeded to tell of a dis-

turbance in the Telluride district before

the calling of troops. He declared

men as members of the Federation. He

also told of the murder of Arthur Col-

lins, superintendent of the Smuggler-

Union mine, and was telling of some

other men working in the Smuggler-

Union who had disappeared, when he

was interrupted by Richardson, who

declared the Western Federation of

Miners could not be held responsible for

every man who disappeared or was

Judge Wood ruled that the evidence

would be admitted as showing the con-

O. M. Sackett, a tramway manager

of Telluride, and for fifteen years an

employe of the Smuggler-Union mine,

furnished a court-room full of merri-

ment all forenoon. Judge, lawyers,

turymen, spectators all laughed. The

purpose of Sackett's testimony was to

show the lawless conditions prevailing

in the district in the years previous

to the ordering in of the troops in

Hawley, with great bustle and show

of tremendous earnestness, contrived

agreement, drawn up between St. John

and superintendent Collins of the mine,

to suspend hostilities for three days

if the mine officials would do likewise

The document has been incorporated in

Carroll D. Wright's Senate report on

the Colorado troubles now running in

"It is hereby agreed between the

Miners' Union by V. St. John, presi-

dent, and the Smuggler-Union M. S.

manager that all work on said mines

ending Friday, and that said Miners'

to the person and property for the

mine may employ four guards during

Hawley thought he had done a great

thing when he got this agreement in

as evidence, and the Associated Press

war correspondents joyfully got busy

on what they will probably make a

Richardson's cross-examination of

Sackett developed the fact that all the

leading mines were owned by capital-

ists living in New York and New

England, especially in Boston. Sackett

gave a startling and significant bit of

evidence when he said that on February

17, 1906, the date of the midnight kid-

napping of Haywood from Denver, the

Citizens' Alliance held a meeting before

the arrival of the troops. He ended

by impeaching the testimony of Rutan

feature of their stories.

of the treops. He forgot, however, on last night that the miners were making

the Daily People, and reads in part:

ditions which led up to martial law.

HAYWOOD PROSECUTION RESTS

FEARSOME OF EFFECTS OF "REBUTTING" HAWLEY SENDS STACK

Ramsey's Remarkable Self-Impeaching Testimony-O. M. Sackett Affords

Boise Idaho, July 17.-The Haywood, whose recommendation these gun men

prosecution rested to-day, after the tes- had received their jobs as deputies.

nent Citizens Go Bond for Magee and Aller.

timony of A. T. Stewart. Fearing the

tion by the defense, the prosecution

avoided calling to the stand several

witnesses it had brought here at great

expense to the State of Idaho. Neither

remarkable manner in which L. G.

Ramsey, now an assayer for the Vin-

dicator mine, and a stepson of Supt.

McCormick, who was willed there, "re-

butted" the defense's testimony by im-

Ramsey was called to "rebut" in

particular the excellent testimony for

working in the Vindicator mine at the

time of the explosion. He began by

admitting that after the explosion he

was so unnerved by the death of his

stepfather that his memory was very

poor. He then testified that during

the time he was in the mine he never

saw a pistol in the possession of either

Beck or McCormick. All powder passed

through his hands, and every morning

and evening he inspected the mine to

see that no powder was left about. He

regularly used in the mine, he had

found some forty per cent. powder

where McCormick and Beck were killed.

When Ramsay got through, Richard-

on took up the cross-examination, and

the fun began. First Richardson put

in as evidence the testimony given by

Ramsay at the coroner's inquest follow-

ing the Vindicator explosion. In that

testimony Ramsey told of finding only

one bundle of powder in the Vindica-

tor coal bins. Then Richardson came

to the place where Ramsey's testimony

to the coroner stated that McCormick

owned two revolvers. And yet he stated

here that McCormick never owned one!

On the cross-examination, Ramsey ad-

mitted that there was a water-barrel

on the ninth level, just below the

eighth, and that they were necessary in

the mine for drift work; also that it

was the work of the machine men, not

of himself, to carry all unused powder

out of the mine at night. Ramsey was

only eighteen when the explosion oc-

Sheriff Rutan of San Miguel County,

Colo., of which the county seat is Tellu-

ride, followed Ramsey to the stand.

He admitted his membership in the

Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Owners'

Association. He admitted that the

mine owners also appointed as deputy

Bob Meldrum, and that many other

otorious gunmen were made "deputies"

without salary from county or state,

depending for their wages upon the

mine owners. He admitted that the

deportation of union miners was a

frequent thing even before the advent

curred.

peaching himself.

equences of their cross-examina-

Merning of Laughter To Court Room-Hawley's Great Coup, Which Was

Eagerly Seized Upon by Associated Press War Correspondents-Promi-

killed.

March, 1903.

OF WITNESSES HOME.

best machine is to production in any branch of industry, is also the Trust. He who owns neither becomes the slave of him who does. In private hands, the Trust, like the machine, is stripped of its virtues. It becomes a club over the head of the Nation-the smaller capitalists are hurled into the abyss of the wage slave: the wage slave mass

No wonder the Tobacco Trust does not set up the only defence that would stead. Socialism will take care of that. Nor will it be the fault of Socialism that, in defending the Trust, Socialism is constrained to pillory the Trust owner. As inscrutable as the ways of Providence are the ways of Social Evolution. It is in the shell of private ownership that collective ownership is hatched. The shell of the egg is broken and cast away in order to make its contents serve their purpose. The shell of private ownership must be cracked -and will be.

COBALT MINERS WINNING.

Fourteen Mines Agree to Schedule-Mine Owners Realize Futility of

Cobalt, Ont., July 19 .- The W. F. M.

In an attempt to steady the market, the mine-owners are reporting shipments ranging from \$30,000 to \$50,000 per car, and are, at the same time, stating that they are unable to raise the wages of their slaves, who bring this product from the bowels of the the mob was led by St. John, and affected to have recognized many other earth.

recruited.

The mine-owners state that they would deal with any labor union outside of the W. F. M.; but as the workers here are aware of what Gompers unionism means for the wage-slaves, there is no danger of their leaving Local 146. They are not being taught that the employer and the employee are "brothers", nor that there is an "identity of interests." They realize that as craft-unionists they are ready victims for arbitration dope, while as Industrial Unionists they are taught their real position as wage-workers under a capitalist system of production for profit. They realize that they will never be secure until they, as miners, are organized along with all other workers in all industries, and, in an organized, self-disciplined army, abolish wage-slavery and install the Repuba perfectly well-known

> Large meetings are held every night on the public square where O'Bryan and others point out the necessity of deniable; the judgment of them depend-Industrial Unionism in all branches of

> > Roadhouse.

"Each man decided for himself who should live and let others live in Telluride." Sackett said.

Company, by Edgar A. Collins, assistant other agreement entered into on July 6, 1901, by the Smuggler-Union mine shall cease for a period of three days and the union. It set forth that the Union will refrain from violence as differences between the mine and union had been amicably adjusted the union same period. The said Smuggler-Union expressing its entire disapproval of recent outrages and agreeing not to

> S. Floaten, a Telluride storekeeper for not belonging to the Citizens' Alliance was brought out by Richardson. Rutan, though sheriff, did nothing to prevent this and similar acts of violence Yet Sackett could only remember two murders in the district all through the troublous times of five years.

The testimony of A. T. Stewart, after which the prosecution rested, related to thing left of it, the evidence submitted his head having been beaten to a jelly, and his being shot through the back This he alleges twelve members of the

All through the day, Hawley bluster-

(Continued on page 6.)

ST. JOHN TO SPEAK

IN CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, PITTSBURG, AND NEW YORK.

Organizations In Charge Call Upon Workers to Assist in Their Respective Cities -Each Meeting to Be Addressed by the Stuttgart Representative of the L W. W. Will Be Made a Great Success

ST, JOHN IN CHICAGO.

arrangements are complete for the monster mass meeting which Vincent St. John, the delegate of the I. W. W. to the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress, will address here on next Saturday, the 27th, on his way to New York to embark for Europe.

The spacious auditorium of Uhlich's Hall, 27 North Clark street, has been hired for the meeting, which will be called to order at 7:30 P. M. A monster audience is expected and the hall was chosen accordingly. The visit of St. John to Chicago has alressy raised a wave of eagerness among the working class here, to see and hear this staunch defender of true labor union-

St. John's sterling services to the revolutionary element in last year's I. W. W. Convention; his subsequent slugging by the Sherman-Boland detectives; his arrest on the trumped up charge of murdering saloon keeper Silva at Goldfield; his manful fight against reaction in the recent Goldfield labor troubles; and finally his recent efforts in behalf of Industrial Unionism in the convention of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver, all combine to make St. John a prominent figure in the movement and interest runs high in his coming address here.

ST. JOHN IN CLEVELAND Vincent St. John, of Goldfield, Nevada, the well-known unflinching revolutionist and stalwart of the Western Federation of Miners, will speak in Cleveland, O., on/Tuesday, July 30th, at 8 p. m. at

Acme Hall (formerly Germania Hall) Chicago, Illinois, July 21-All | under the auspices of the Cleveland District Council, I. W. W. Admission is free. We take it for granted that every

Socialist and I. W. W. man, as well as the many friends and sympathizers of both the L. W. W. and S. L. P., will avail himself of this rare opportunity to see and hear the loyal servant of his class. St. John, like Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone, was among those whom the Mine Owners' Association is trying to railroad to the gallows or the penitentiary on the trumped up charge of "conspiracy to commit murder."

Cleveland should give St. John a most hearty welcome! Don't let the hot weather be an excuse for your absence. Germania Hall is as cool a place as any that can be found in Cleve-

Fellow workers of Cleveland! Turn out in full force to hear St. John and don't forget place and date of meeting: Tuesday, July 30th, at 8 p. m., Germania Hall, Erie street.

ST. JOHN IN PITTSBURG.

A public meeting to be addressed by Vincent St. John, has been arranged for Wednesday, July 31st, 8 p. m., at Central Turner Hall, Forbes street, Pittsburg, Pa.

All workingmen and women should come and hear something about the labor war in Colorado and Idaho, and the famous Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, Admission free.

Local 215, I. W. W. (Continued on page 6.)

DEFENSE'S ADDRESS BEGUN BEFORE CROWDED COURT.

Orchard's Career Dissected for Jury-His Ownership in Hercules Mine Proven -Prosecution's Failure to Bring Rebutting Witness a Strong Point for Defense-Western Federation Ably Defended from Hawley's Attacks-Its Great Conspiracy Shown to Be A Natural Combination to Raise Wages.

jury in the Haywood case. He spoke emy of Steunenberg, finally killing him. for two and a half hours, when at noon Judge Wood adjourned court till 6 o'clock, because of the intense heat.

The courtroom was crowded, spectators who had not been seen for days returning to hear Richardson's eloquent argument for acquittal.

Richardson began with the Coeur d'Alene troubles in 1899. The shocking history of the Wardner bull pen was graphically sketched, and led into the discussion of Governor Steunenberg's political career. This, Richardson said, was praised or condemned, according as one was was a workingman or a mineowning capitalist. The acts were uned on the point of view.

"No one in his right mind seeks to justify the murder of Steunenberg by a dynamiter," Richardson said. "Immediately following the crime the Western Federation was denounced by the mine owners and others, and even the President of this Republic decided in advance that the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners were 'undesirable citizens.

"In this case there is no doubt who killed Steunenberg. The prosecution doesn't doubt who it was for an instant. They say it was Orchard, and yet they have never tried him. Instead, they put him on the stand to testify to you against innocent men. "After he was arrested McPartland,

the Pinkerton detective came here and in a few days announced that he had a confession which placed the guilt upon the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners." Richardson discussed Orchard's whole

eareer, up to the Vindicator explosion, He sketched Orchard's part through the labor troubles as an agent provocateur, and keenly analyzed till there was noshow that he was working under orders a self-confessed murderer? from Haywood.

Orchard's ownership of a sixteenth brought out. It was his forced relin- civilized world?"

Boise, Idaho, July 22.-At 9:30 this quishment of this claim, on which his morning attorney E. F. Richardson be- successors became wealthy that caused gan his eagerly awaited address to the Orchard to become the implacable en-

> "The prosecution claims that Orchard's forced selling out did not make him poor," said Richardson. "Why did they not summon Dan Gardner, who recently returned from Europe, to rebutt the defense's argument that Orchard's deed to him of the Hercules interest was not subject to redemption? The prosecution produced witness Paulson and some deeds and tried to disprove the defense's contention that Orchard claimed part ownership of the Hercules in '99. Why didn't to whom Orchard deeded his share? He had just come back from Europe, and could easily have been gotten."

> The character of the Western Federation of Miners was the next point taken up by Richardson. He ably defended the organization from the baseless charges thrown at it by Hawley and Borah of the prosecution.

> "The monstrous 'conspiracy' of the Western Federation." he said, " as preven by the prosecution's own evidence, is that they sought higher wages, sought to control the labor market, and sought to control politics. But all of these objects are entirely lawful.

> "No law has yet been enacted in the United States which prohibits man from working or banding themselves together to control hours of labor and conditions under which they shall work. Forty thousand persons are members of that organization. If the prosecution is right in its characterization of this organization these forty thousand men are criminals; all accomplices in the death of Steunenberg."

> Referring to the established unreliable character of Orchard's testimony, Richardson asked:

"Are you going to hang this defendby the prosecution in the attempt to ant upon the unsupported evidence of Will you hang him for another's

crime, for an event which resulted in interest in the Hercules mine prior to the murder of former Governor Steunthe '99 troubles was unshakeably enberg and cast consternation over the

When a certain gentleman much sung I. W. W. STEEL STRIKE

AMERICAN TUBE AND STAMPING A. M. men. CO'S PLANTS PARALYZED.

Strikers Serenage Officials with Dirge Specially Written by Organizer French-Officials, at Their Wits' End. Threaten and Premise-Strikers Confident of Victory-Grocers and Market Men Extend Credit to Strikers International Machinists Refuse to De as They Were Done by.

(Special To The People.)

Pridgeport, Conn., July 18.-Mere n twelve hundred of the members of Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union, L. U. 113, L. W. W., are now involved in the struggle against the notorious American Tube Stamping Co. We have succeeded in paralyzing all three of the company's ants and the officials of the concern are simply amazed and worried, because every day their business is stopped gives the Steel Trust a chance undermine them.

We are now determined to show Bridgeport a lesson in Industrial solidarity that will help to wake up the workers of the city

Bridgeport, Conn., July 22.—Hardly had the 12:45 whistles died away today, when a picked chorus of fifteen of Industrial Workers of the World rs. assembled in front of the West plant of the American Tube & Stamping Co., began to sing a song was written by Organizer French the occasion and set to the tune of an old Hungarian dirge. Police Sergeant Regan came forward just as the ast refrain was finished and his request that no noise be made was at once com-

This was easy, seeing that the effect sought had been gained, as the singers had had an audience of about 2,000 included nearly 1,000 English raking employes of the Columbia Pho-graph Co., to whom were distributed sies of the song. Since Lodge No. 30, A. M., upon the urging of Stuart ed, has ordered its men back, hot dis-

sensions have arisen in its ranks, and

Union Strikebreakers. Words by Sam. J. French. To be sung to the tune of an ancient Hungarian dirge which begins: Szomoru fuz hervadt lombja

Forced to betray, sad they march on, denied that there was a water-barrel Sunk into shame, their manhood gone, on the eighth level, and stated that be-Sunk into shame, their manhood gone, sides the thirty-five per cent, powder to have submitted as part of Sackett's Their manhood gone.

Their manhood gone.

Their manhood gone.

Bridgeport, July 20.—A statement printed in Hungarian embracing prom-

FIGHTING WIND MILLS

dictment is the tale of social progress. A large number of concerns had been cutting one anothers' throats. None was large enough to produce with that dent for civilized life. Civilized life is out of the question for a nation so long man must spend his whole time in providing for these necessaries, the only difference between him and the brute is that the brute can never rise above the brute plane, whereas man may. The law of social progress is the increase of production to such abundance that man may enjoy security

become dumb, driven cattle.

Importing Scabs.

miners now on strike here are winning right along. Fourteen mines have agreed to the schedule of hours and wages demanded by the union.

One mine-owner states in a daily paper that it is far better to close down tight than to attempt to bring in strike-breakers and hire men to watch them. This shows that the miners are very vigilant in watching all the sources from which men may be

lic of Labor.

all the trouble in Telluride:

Richardson then read to the jury an-

molest union or non-union workers. This agreement was in force from July, 1901, up to the big strike in 1903. The deportation, bare-footed, of A

A REVIEW OF THE SCHMITZ "REFORM" WAVE, AND DISTRICT AT TORNEY HENEY'S SPEECH THEREON.

By H. J. Schade

San Francisco, Cal., July 10 .- "I'm going back to 'Frisco to send Pat Calhoun to the penitentiary," exclaimed Francis Heney, assistant District Attorney of San Francisco in a speech at Simpson Auditorium last night, in which he attacked the milires, the public utilities corporations, the trusts, the judiciary, and, like all blatant reformers, denounced the corruption in the economic and political institutions of the United States.

Hency said: "In Mexico election place: are controlled by six-shooters, and, consequently, only those who believe with the ones who hold the guns venture near the polls. In the United States the public utilities corporations control the primaries, do the nominating and then let the great and free 'American public amuse themselves by voting."

Heney's whole speech was an exposure of the immorality of capitalism and wage-slavery, the corrupt methods used to do business by the capitalist italists to be anarchists, saying: "The millionaires continually violate the law. bribe 'OUR' officials, corrupt 'OUR' courts, violate the pure food laws, give weights, short measures, and water stocks," Continuing, he stated that General H. G. Otis, the "tin-soldier" editor of the "Times", was foremost anarchist of his time! Correct, Mr. Heney! The S. L. P. has

made all these contentions for years.

On the other hand, Mr. Otis claims Heney to be a murderer (having shot loctor in Arizona), a shyster lawyer, an artful dodger and a conceited glory seeker "playing to the gallery."

Heney showed how the union men of Frisco, through the labor fakirs Cornelius. Pinhead. McCarthy, Tveitmols, McArthur et al., were led to strike ostensibly for more pay and shorter hours, but, in reality, struck to help Rudolph Spreckels, "the largest real estate owner in the city," in his fight to wrest the street railway franchises m the United Railroads Co., of which Pat Calhoun is president.

Heney showed how an antiquated street car system, which could be replaced by a modern system for fourteen lions, had been sold for thirty millions, watered to forty millions, and watered again to eighty millions, and was paying a good interest on that.

v claimed Spreckels financed the prosecution just for the sake of honest and said that the only difference between ernment and unselfishness, but his planation proves just the opposite, g a large real estate owner and a with his investments mostly LOCAL it was to his material interest to have a better street-car system, to STOP THE INTEREST on eighty millions going to Calhoun's Wall Street

This ought to be a lesson to the soalled "direct actionists," more properly called "direct reactionists" in so far as direct action can only be successful en preceded by the class-conscious re; for had the union men of Frisco been educated to a knowledge their class interests and organized a class union, they would have been they would not be misled by the "labor by Otis' so-called independent polley, baited with a few cents more or a minutes less, but their actions would be for a class conscious economic and political movement to abolish the for a class conscious economie neys, McCarthys, Rockefellers, Sprec-ticles, Calhouns, et al., a chance to earn au honest living by performing USE-FUL labor instead of damning each full social product of their toil.

THE PINKERTON LAI

other, by desecrating nature and so ciety by their fight for spoils.

Incidentally, it might be mentioned that a few years ago, when the Schmitz wave of capitalist radicalism swept along the coast, and caught in its undertow the union men, the Socialist Party, along with Austin Lewis, Job Harriman Jack London and many others who should have known better, the S. L. P. was the only labor organization which detected the fine Italian hand of cap italism and refused to participate in Schmitz parades, Schmitz meetings, etc.

Heney, like Lawson, had announced he had a cure; we looked anxiously, but nothing appeared but the old wet blanket of compulsory arbitration worn out to hypocrisy by the Civic Federation. Heney's compulsory arbitration cure will do as much good as Lawson's cure for Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. Prior to Lawson's attack they used to be after the Standard Oil millionaires; now they are after the billionaires. Heney's method will cure class; and, in general, proved the cap- likewise. Only Heney will grow rich, and the working class, they-well, you know, as usual, so long as they choose capitalist reforms they will get it "in the neck."

Great is Heney! Great is Otis! Great are all quacks who attempt to patch up capitalism, who ridicule the S. L. P. but who never had enough respect for themselves to study Lewis P. Morgan's "Ancient | Society," Marx's "Capital," Engels' "Socialism Utopian and Scienti fic" and S. L. P. literature; but who persist in making intellectual nincompoops of themselves by discussing subhabe unborn

We can well believe Heney and Sprec kels, also Calhoun and Otis-the day will come when the whole bunch, including the Gomperses and McCarthy's will be standing side by side fighting the militant hosts of class conscious work ingmen tutored by the S. L. P.

The rest of Heney's speech was the same old platitudes used by reformers appeals to patriotism, etc., ad nauseape.

The great workingmen's mayor, Schmitz, wanted to abdicate to a committee of seven capitalists, but Sprec kels would not allow it. Now Heney appoints Boxton, one of the boodlers, as mayor pro tem. Wonderful working class mayor! Intolerant S. L. P.! He ney told how Abe Ruef, for \$21,000, carried the aristocratic wards for Schmitz San Francisco and other large cities is that they managed to remove the lid a little bit in Trisco.

At the close, Heney received an ovation, but the glad hand doesn't mean a clear brain, as Henry George, Willie Hearst, Bill Bryan, and even Carrie Nation can attest to. The only good that can accrue from economic and political tragedies, such as is now taking place in 'Frisco, is the use it may be put to by the S. L. P. and I. W. W. for educational purposes. It behooves the comrades there to get out a terse statement on the "Frisco situation" and an appeal to join the I. W. W., and when the Workers' Republic obtains we will release the Schmitzes and the Calhouns from the priosns and let them perform useful labor, under a system ers" of the pure and simple craft where there will be no incentive to bribe, ns, by Spreckels, by the yellow to graft, to poison foods, to have generals and cannons and to kill people The cause of corruption, Mr. Heney, is the capitalist system of exploitation Nothing short of its abolition will cure Your compulsory arbitration is to thin. capitalist system, establish the Work-ers' Republic and give the Otises, He-too many such "lemons" by the Civic too many such "lemons" by the Civic

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF MOYER HIS NUMEROUS FRAUDULENT ARRESTS RECOUNTED-WITNESS TELLS OF HIS EARLY LIFE-WHEN HE

IOINED THE W. F. M .- WHEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION-TELLS OF HIS FIRST MEETING WITH ORCHARD, AND WHEN HE FIRST HEARD OF PETTIBONE DOPE-TELLS OF FREQUENT ARRESTS AND IMPRISONMENT IN COLORADO. ON CHARGES OF MURDER, CHARGES OF INCITING TO RIOT, AND WITHOUT ANY CHARGES AT ALL

Special Correspondence to the Daily People and Industrial Union Bulletin.)

Boise, Idaho, June 12.-In his direct examination Mr. Moyer told of having worked in the mines off and on since 1883. Joined W F. M 1897. Never was member of a labor union prior to that time. When he joined the W. F. M. he was working for the Horse Shoe Mining & Milling Company in the Black Hills, South Dakota, and joined the Mill and Smeltermen's Union at Deadwood Moyer was the first president of his local union, which place he held for four terms or two years. During that time he was also the chairman of the Black Hills District Union, composed of delegates from all the local unions in the Black Hills belonging to the W. F. M. He attended the Federation Convention as a delegate in 1899, and was by that convention elected a member of the General Executive Board. Remained mem ber of Executive Board for the Northern district until elected Presidentwhich office makes him general member of the Board ex-officio. Moyer succeeded Boyce as President, Haywood had been elected Secretary-Treasurer the year be fore, or 1901, Moyer stated the duties of the President were "generally to supervise the organization, travel from one part of the jurisdiction to the other and visit the local unions as often as his time will permit, assist them in their jects of which they are as ignorant as organizing and advise them as to the best methods of conducting the affairs of their local organization. Moyer has been an Odd Fellow for fourteen years and a member of the A. O. U. W. for eight years. The W. F. M. constitution was introduced into evidence. The President is not required to give bond. but the Secretary-Treasurer gives \$30,-000 bonds. No power is vested in the Executive Board to call a strike. Local unions at an advertised meeting on twothirds vote may call strikes; "unless the strike is indorsed by the Executive Board the general organization is not in duty bound to take charge of or share in the strike.' It has been the custom of the Federation to protect its members when charged with any violation of the law when the troubles arose out of labor troubles. Very few members have been onvicted who have been charged.

The Cripple Creek strike arose out of the attempt to organize the Mill & Smeltermen of Colorado City where most of the ore from the Cripple Creek nines was reduced. There were three companies operating in Colorado City as follows: the Portland Gold Mining Co.; the Standard Co., which was a part of the United States Reduction and Refining Co., which had two mills there also the Telluride Mill. The strike started in February, 1903, and continued thirty days when a truce was fixed up which lasted till August of that year The militia was called to Colorado City early in March, over the protest of a large portion of the citizens, including in the list the Mayor and other public officers. When the strike arose again in August the local unions in the Cripple Creek District through the District Union took up the cause of the mill operators not to ship ore to the mills in the Cripple Creek District until the empleyers in Colorado City agreed to permit the men to organize." The Portland company agreed with the demands of the union-"the Portland Company were employing more men at that time than any other mine in the district." "I would say that the Portland mine at no time denied the right of their men to organize and there was no trouble at any time on account of organizing their

Q. Where else in that vicinity were there any mills? A. In that vicinity? O. Yes. A. You mean in the vicinity of Cripple Creek?

Q. Yes, or of the country tributary to it? A. There was one mill, the Economic mill, at Cripple Creek, and one at

Q. Any trouble there at those mills at that time? A. Yes, sir, the men ceased work at the mill, the Economic Mill, and also at Florence they were forted to.

Q. Forced for what reason? A. The mine owners refused to supply the mill with ore unless the management would agree not to employ members of the Western Federation of Miners

Q. Had they been employing members of the Western Federation of Miners up to that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had there been any trouble up to that time? A. There had been no trouble up to that time.

Mover first met Orchard January, 1904, at a mass convention called by the county without a warrant being pre-

Moyer did not recollect ever meeting | refused to accompany the sheriff out of Orchard with Easterly and therefore could not have had the Vindicator dyna mite talk the November previous, as claimed by Orchard. Moyer did not believe that Easterly was at the conven-(Easterly testified he was in Pueblo organizing the Mill & Smeltermen during December, 1903, and January, 1904.)

Mover was in Jonlin Mo, when the Vindicator explosion occurred, and was in Pueblo when the spike pulling cases crose. These were the cases by conse quence of which W. F. Davis Parker oster Adams and many others were arrested and afterwards tried and acquitted, the judge throwing Davis's suit out of court. Moyer attended the hearings in the spike pulling cases and met Orchard every day during that time; became fairly well acquainted with him. as I did the other men who were actual y assisting in the case on trial.

Q. Did you meet him in the union hall n Victor or any other union hall in the Cripple Creek district, and give him hundred dollars or any other sum of oney on account of his good offices in blowing up the Vindicator mine or for any other illegal purpose? A. No. sir: never met Mr. Orchard in Victor, to my knowledge, in my life.

Q. Did you ever give him a hundred dollars or any other sum for the commission of any crime? A. No, sir, I never, to the best of my recollection (and I think I am correct) gave Mr. Orchard any money for a crime or for any other purpose.

Q. Did you ever give him any money for a crime? A. No, sir. Q. Or for any act of violence? A., No

Q. There or anywhere else? A. No

sir. I did not Q. Or knew of his getting any from

your organization? A. No sir Q. Did you ever give him a hundred lollars on the street going up toward the depot in Cripple Creek at that time!

Q. Did you at that time while ou were in attendance on this case in he Cripple Creek district tell your attorneys, or tell anybody else, to leave out of the case any reference to Pettibone dope or liquid fire? A. No sir.

Pettibone done at that time. Q. When did you begin to hear about Pettibone dope? A. I heard some mention made of some explosive or some kind of acid that had been used or was in the possession of some one, through McKinney, who was a witness for th State in the trial of the men charged

I had never heard of such a thing as

with the attempted train-wrecking. Q. Did you have anything to say upor that subject or know anything about any Pettibone dope or any liquid substance of any sort for producing an explosion or a fire? A. I did not I had no knowledge of anything of that nature until testified to by Mr. McKinney.

Q. Did you say anything either t your attorneys or to Orchard about it? A. I did not. No sir.

Q. Did you remember where you first aw or heard the expression "Pettibon dope"? A. I think I saw it in the papers for the first time after being ar-

rested and brought to Boise, Idaho, Q. Now going back to Telluride. You related this morning your trip down to Telluride, and you say on the 26th you were arrested, I believe you said the 26th of March? A. Yes sir, I was arrested on the morning of the 26th about eight o'clock. . . . By Sheriff Corbett of Ouray county. . . . I inquired of Sheriff Corbett for a warrant for my arrest. . . He said he had no warrant ; that he had been requested by a telephone communication to place me under arrest and bring me to Ridgway, which was about half way between Ouray and Telluride, a railroad ooint . . .

Q. Did he tell what you were charged with? A. He didn't know what I was charged with-had no warrant for my arrest. . . .

O. What did he say to you, if any. thing, about going anywhere else with him? A. He told me that the request of Sheriff Routan of San Miguel county, was that he bring me to Ridgway where he would meet him and take charge of

Q. What did you do as to going with him? A. I consulted with counsel in Denver over the telephone and asked their advice as to what I should do in regard to going out of Ouray county without a warrant being served. . Counsel advised me not to leave the Colorado State Federation of Labor. But sented, and I, acting on their advice,

the county, and he did not undertake to take me from Ouray county at that time. . . He notified Sheriff Routan of the fact that I had refused to go to Ridgway and Sheriff Routan came to Ouray after me. . . Sheriff Routan arrived I believe, about one o'clock in Ouray and brought with him a warrant charging me with desecration of the American flag, desecrating the American flag.

Q. Desecrating the American flag? What did he do with you? A. Took me by team to Ridgway and there took the train and went to Telluride. . . . I was placed in the county jail.

(The desecrated flag was introduced, identified and the writing read). Moyer here explained that he was never tried on the charge of flag desecration, but was informed, when Richardson and Murphy arrived from Denver, that he was at liberty. He began preparations to return to Denver and then, about ten minutes of train time, was taken in charge by the militia and made a military prisoner by orders of General Bulkeley Wells and escorted into the inspiring presence of the President of the Mine Owners' Association-Captain Bulkeley Wells, asked him his name. place of residence, said Moyer-Wells notified me that he had instructions from General Bell to detain me as a military prisoner until further notice. I was taken from there to what was afterwards known as the bull-pen in Telluride, and placed there in charge by the military-

Q Did he or anybody else tell you what the charges were against you except military/ prisoner? sir. . . After we had been there three or four days we were notified that we would be expected to go out ground the city in charge of details, detachments of militia, and to clean the gutters of Telluride.

Q. One matter that I wish to ask you that I overlooked: when this telegram passed between you, and the reply from Governor Peabody, in reference to, the men going home, what did you do towards sending any men back home, that were deported? . . A. I selected thirteen men who owned property in Telluride, men who had families, married men all of them, and started them back for Telluride.

Q. When you say "property," you mean what kind of property? A. Men who owned their homes there, real es-

Q. Did they ever get back, so far as

you found out? Did they at that time? A. They did not no sir. . . . They were stopped by a detachment of militid about half way between Ridgway and Telluride, taken from the train and forced to walk back to Ridgway. I might say that these men were not armed, and they were sent under the promise of the Governor that the men, unarmed citizens, would not be molested traveling anywhere through the state of Colorado. . . I seen them later on, some of them, in the bull pen at Telluride. After being thrown into the millcorpus was asked for the next day be fore Judge Theron Stevens, District Judge at Ouray and granted. Captain Wells and General Bell who were named in the writ, positively refused to order me brought into court as ordered by the court on that day (April 5th). I stayed in the bull pen at Telluride. . . . Then counsel asked-applied for a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court of Colorado. . . I was taken to Denver. . . . Captain Wells was in charge of the detachment of the military. . . I arrived in Denver about eight o'clock, I believe, in the morning and left about 4.30 in the after noon . . . the writ was refused the sixth of June (the day of the Depot explosion. In the meantime counsel for Moyer applied to the Federal Court to Judge Thayer, sitting in St. Louis.) The Governor was at once notified of the writ having been issued, from St. Louis, and he immediately notifiedthat is I-

Mr. Borah-Well, I suggest that-Q. Well, what happened to you on the day that the writ was issued?

A. I was taken from the bull about 4:30 by Captain Wells and the militia and turned over to the sheriff of San Miguel County . . .

Q. Was there any other charge lodged against you there? A. Not immediately. After I was turned over to the sheriff there was, about an hour after that-about 5:30, I believe, that

AN IMPORTANT BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE TO WORKING CLASS MOVE MENT.

Socialism above all its tectics cannot a be properly grasped without a knowledge of preceding events—a knowledge of history. Some find books on history dry reading. Nevertheless history must be read, and the great service that Eugene Sue rendered the race is that he made possible the teaching of history in the pleasantest way possible, through the medium of the story. The Sue stories really teach the history of the race for more than 2,000 years back, down to his own day.

Sue does not idealize and idolize as heroes the rulers, the exploiting class. The characters are grouped around two great social types, the oppressors and the oppressed, and it'is the successive struggles between the two which is the history of civilization and which Sue's work so majestically depicts.

Sue's brilliant plan of imparting a knowledge of the special features of class rule as they have succeeded one another down the ages engaged the attention of the present day exploiting class whose sole answer to Sue's work was, and is, "Suppress it!"

The "Law." "Order." "Patriotism " "Religion," "Family," etc., etc. wouldbe defenders of to-day saw themselves portrayed in Sue's great work, and they feared for the continuance of their reign of rapine should his work get before the multitude. Unable to justify the criminal existence of their forbears and therefore of themselves they did their best to quench the brilliant torch that Eugene Sue lighted.

smothering the light, but at last the working class, whose mission is to rescue civilization from destruction, are demanding just this knowledge that Sua gives: a knowledge of the varying economic causes of the oppression of the toilers, and a knowledge of the mistakes incurred by the oppressed in their struggle for redress, so that they may profit thereby. Part of this work of Sue has already been made accessible to the working class through the medium of the S. L.

For long they have succeeded in

P. press. The rest of the work will likewise be made accessible as fast as support is given the institutions responsible for turning it out. This needed support consists of two things: finance to carry on the production, and help in getting the books into circulation. The financial help should be forthcoming now as another of the Sue series is under way. Aid it who can.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

For the week ending July 19 we received 182 subs to the Weekly People, and 24 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 206.

Those sending five or more were: S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Col., 32 yearlies; H. J. F. Friedman, Chicago, 14 yearlies; W. R. Parks, Boise, Ida., 10 yearlies; C. H. Jacobson, Warren, Pa., 10 yearlies; Press Committee Cincinnati, O., 9 yearlies; Press; Committee, Boston, 8; F. Brown, Cleve-

and he sent his deputy, Reynolds I think it was, out and brought back a warrant . . . It charged me with murdering some one in 1903.

Q. Whom did it charge you with murdering? A. There was no name on the warrant.

Q. Did you ever find out who had een murdered in San Miguel County? A. No. sir. I afterwards investigated quite thoroughly and found there had peen no murder at all in San Miguel County in these months . . . I was held two days on the charge of murder.

Q. And was there anything done toward a hearing or a trial? I immediately wired for our attorney, Mr. Murphy and he came on notice.

Q. And did you have any trial? A. No, sir. I had no trial nor any hearing. Mr. Murphy demanded a hearing for me and was notified that officers were on the way from the Cripple Creek district with a warrant for my arrest on some charge in the Cripple Creek district, in Teller County.

Q. What became of the murder charge for killing a man in San Miguel? A. I don't know. I have no knowledge of what was done with that charge . I have never been able to get any in formation regarding that charge at all. I was taken to Cripple Creek by two officers who were detailed to go there and take me back to Teller County.

O. Who were the officers? A. One of them was Tom Underwood, who was an under-sheriff (under Sheriff Bell), and D. C. Scott, who I understand was in the employ of the railroad companies running out of Cripple Creek . . . Arrived in Cripple Creek about June 18th . . . I was charged with murtary prison at Telluride a writ of habeas der of McCormick and Beck in the Vin-1903.

Where were you when the explosion occurred in the Vindicator mine? A. I was in Joplin, Missouri . . . Demanded a preliminary hearing in Teller County and that charge was dismissed and I was again arrested on the charge of inciting riot and the murder of Roxy McGee on the sixth of June of that year . . . We demanded a hearing on that charge and bonds were set . I was placed back in the county jai and remained there until the 5th day of July when I gave Sheriff Bell \$100 to take me to Denver for the purpose of securing bonds. He received the \$100. On the 5th of July I gave bond in \$10,000 and was released.

Q. Well, were you ever tried yet down there for inciting riot or murder? A. No, sir. . We were granted a change of venue from Teller County to an adjoining county and the case was nelle prossed by either Mr. Hamlin or Trowbridge, the prosecuting attorneys, I forget which one . . .

Q Was Mr. Hamlin in any way conected with the Mine Owners' Association, or a mine owner in the Cripple Creek District? A. He was the sec retary of the 'Mine Owners' Association and a mine owner in the Cripple Creek · Moyer's health was very poor after this extended military imprisonment and he spent a portion of the remainder of the summer at Manitou. Moyer evening . . . I demanded from made a very good witness. Space and Sheriff Routan to know why I was held, time prevents me from giving further Wade R. Parks. review at this time of his testimony.

TO THE FRONT!

A Call from Headquarters to Industrial Unionists Everywhere,

Industrial Werkers to the front !-What we need now are workers, and the finances to keep them in the field as educators, organizers and construc-

"The strike of the Locomotive Workers of Paterson is won!" This was the latest gratifying dispatch from the industrial battlefield. Won, a fight against one of the strongest corporations in this land.-Won, because industrial unionists of Paterson and everywhere centered their fight on that one place to win.-The miners of the West, many brewery workers supporting the I. W. W., and others all over the country responded to the call for support.

Accept now the thanks in behalf of those who went through that fight with the banner of Industrial Unionism unfurled. They will return nobly when occasion arises. Now, fellow workers, let us follow up that victory. Let us continue to organize, to educate and to prepare the workers for their historic mission. Give us the means to accomplish it quicker!

Our Polish speaking fellow workers look for light our Roumanian and Austrian workers are ready to join in the battle for freedom in this land where Americans fought so many fights for the furtherance of the world's progress.

The Italians declare: We are with you! All others are ready to line up! But money, money more money is needed.

The coal miners are preparing to threw off the yoke of capitalist controlled unionism, but they are looking for more information, more enlightenment, and are clamoring for organizers. Give us the means to carry out the plans! Oil workers in the Texas fields demand that they be freed from the fetters of craft division-don't let us turn them down.

Everywhere is life, is action, is hope and enthusiasm!

We will measure your aroused class feeling by the support you will give to this propaganda among the workers of America.

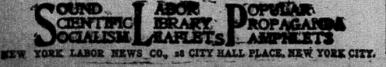
Buy also literature: distribute among the mine workers the leaflet "Will the Miner Always Remain a Slave?" You brewery workers, gallant fighters in the past, should read the leaslet of the brewery workers' history. Don't sleep now when life begins to be a pleasure by witnessing the arousing of the slaves.

Economic freedom! Let us have it in our times; but you must help to bring it about.

Get busy, send contributions to W. F. Trautmann, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago. Ill. A standing list of contributors will be published every week in the Industrial Union Bulletin,-subscribe for it!

It's the best educator in our times! Respond, act, be ready and we will see the glerious days of triumph and victory!

The General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World. W. E. Trautmann, General Secy-Treas.



NEPARIOUS WORK OF THE DETECTIVE AGENCY IN THE COLORADO

rkable expess of the Unscrupulous Methode Perpetrated Against Le-

her by This Indispensable Instrument of the Capitalist Class,

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The Real "INNER CIRCLE" Revealed

there kind of let the cat out of the bag

by telling B- not to think that he had

any prejudice against him on account

of his Socialist views. B- asked him

how he kew of his ideas and the super

"Saw B- yesterday, and he seems

o be stuck more than ever on his so-

clalist ideas. He is just the kind that

never squeals, no matter how hard you

pinch him. He was telling me that

the clerk in charge at the South says

that although they don't work over-

time down there like we do here, yet

they manage to do ten hours' work in

eight. B- calls that the capitalistic

eight-hour day, and I guess he's right

at that B- has to pay extra car

fare, and more for his grub, as there's

only one restaurant near the office, and

they work the squeeze game for fair, he

says. At that rate the July raise won't

do him much good; nor to anybody else

for that matter, at the rate things are

"I'd like to ask B-," said an atten-

tive clerk, "how government employees

under a socialist administration would

e protected any better than they are

now in the post office. What guarantee

would we have that we would not be

annoyed by transfers and the like such

as we are now, under a political admin-

"Come to think of it," replied the

other clerk, "that's just what I was

asking B-- yesterday when I met

him, and he said that Socialism also

mplied the existence of an industrial

organization known as the Industrial

Workers of the World. B-says that

the Socialist Labar Party is the polit-

ical powers of the State, and the I. W

W. is the industrial movement having

for its object the seizing and controlling

of the industries of the country. He

says that if the political powers, dur-

ing the interim of elections, under s

socialist regime endeavored to create

or telerated unfair conditions among

the government employees, the organ-

ization of the I. W. W. could be used

going up in price."

istration.'

said he had heard about them.

ENGELS' CLEAR-SIGHTED OUTLINE OF HISTORY AS A DEVELOPMENT OF MAN'S ECONO MIC STATUS.

the history of man, or our own intel- | er, it claimed for itself to be the eslectual activity, the first picture presented to us is one of an endless interng of mutually connected forcespicture in which nothing remains what, where, or as it was, but in which everything moves, changes, is in process of formation and dissolution. What first strikes our eyes is the whole picture in one; the separate parts bene more or less subordinate; and our attention is fixed upon the movements, transitions and the combinations rather than upon the things themselves that move, merge and combine. This original, naive, yet in the nature of gs, correct conception of the world is that of the old Greek philosophy, and was first clearly enunciated by Heraclieus. He said, Everything is and yet is not, for everything flows, is in constant motion, is in constant process of

But this conception, however correctly it grasps the general character of the ena as a whole, yet is insuficient to explain the separate parts out of which that whole is composed; and so long as we do not know these, neither are we clear about the whole

An accurate concention of the un iverse, of its development and of that of mankind in particular, as well as that of the reflection of this development upon the mind of man, can, ache obtained only through dislectics, with its constant observation of the mutual effects of life and death, and of the constructive and destructive metamorphoses that are perpetually in process. It was in this spirit that the new German philosophy started. Kant ed his career by explaining the stable solar system of Newton and its perpetuity—the famous first impulse being given—as a historic process, the development, namely, of the sun and all planets out of a rotating nebulous mass. Therefrom he drew the corollary that the ultimate destruction of the solar system was the inevitable sequence of ch an origin. His theory was half century later established mathematially by Laplaces and again, half a ury later, the spectroscope revealed tence in space of such incandesat nebulous masses in various stages

This new German philosophy culmi-nated in the system of Hegel. There for the first time—and herein consists merit-the whole natural, historic; and intellectual world was presented as s process, i. e., engaged in perpetual inge, transformation and devment, and the effort was put forth trace up the law of this motion and Viewed from this standnoint, the history of mankind no longer appeared as a wild tangle of senseless deeds of violence, all equally to be re-jected by a ripened philosophic judgand which it were best soon as ble to forget, but as the process of the development of mankind itself — development whose gradual march, through all its stray paths, and whose went law, midst all its seeming for ess, it now became the task of stellact to trace and to discover.

IDEALIST CONCEPTION OF NATURE.

hat the Hegelian system did no ive the problem which it propounded saterial to us. Its epoch-making consists in having propounded blem. The problem itself is one no single man will ever be able to solve. Although Hegel was-toer with Saint Simon-the most unhead of his day, nevertheless hemmed in, first, by the inevitsited area of his own knowledge; ondly, by the equally limited and depth of the knowledge and we of his times. A third cause was of to these. Hegel was an idealist; that is to say, to him the thoughts that less abstract reflections of nes or events, but the things d their development were the materw had its existence before world. This view placed everything its head, and completely upside down the real conthings in the world. Howrectly and ingeniously many an group of occurences is thus ed, artificial and labored, in ous in point of detail. The n system, as such, was a colosout it was also the starting point was the historic on of things, according to which

When we contemplate either nature, called absolute truth; while, on the othsence of this very absolute truth. An all-embracing and for all times final system of the study of nature and history is repugnant to the fundamental principles of dialectic thought, while, at the same time, it by no means excludes, but, on the contrary, includes, the fact that the systematic study of the whole outer world can make giant strides from generation to generation. MATERIALIST CONCEPTION OF

NATURE

The perception of the total unsoundness of previous German idealism led necessarily to materialism, but mark not the barely metaphysical, exclusively mechanical materialism of the eighteenth century. Over against the naively revolutionary, unthinking rejection of all previous history, modern materialism sees in history the process of human divelopment, the laws of whose motion it is its task to discover. Over against the conception of nature-prevalent both among the Frenchmen of the eighteenth century, and even with Hegel-as a whole, that, according to Newton, moved in narrow circles and ever the same, with its eternal celestial bodies. or that, according to the teachings of Linneus, consisted of unchangeable classes, modern materialism takes in the recent discoveries of natural science, according to which nature also has its history; according to which all planetary bodies, as well as the species of all organisms with which, under favorable circumstances, the former are populated shape themselves and dissolve; according to which the orbits described, in so far as they may still be retained assume ever grander dimensions. In both aspects, modern materialism is essentially dialectic, and has no further use for the philosophy that may still preside over other sciences. As soon as, with any single science, the need draws near to become clear on its relation to the universal connection of things, and of the knowledge of things, every special science of that universal connection becomes superfluous. which still survives of all previous philosohy are the principles of thought and their laws—pure logic and dialectics. Everything else goes up in the positive science of nature and history

IDEALIST CONCEPTION OF

HISTORY. While, however, the change in the conception of nature could only be accomplished in proportion as research furnished the corresponding positive material, at a much earlier date certain historic facts had made themselves felt, and brought on a decided turn in the conception of history. In 1811 the first labor uprising took place at Lyon. Be-tween 1838 and 1842, the first national movement of labor, that, namely, of the Chartists in England, reached its height The class struggle between proletariat and capitalist stepped to the foreground in the history of the most advanced countries of Europe, in the same measure as production on a large scale and the hewly-acquired political rule of the capitalist class developed themselves in those countries. More and more strikingly the lie was given by facts to the doctrines taught by capitalist economy, of the identity of the interests of capital and labor, of universal harmony, and of universal well-being as the results of free competition. No longer could these facts be ignored any more than the socialism of France or England, which was their theoretic, although as yet extremely imperfect, expression. But the old idealistic conception of history, which was not yet dislodged, knew of no class conflicts resting upon material interests; in fact, of no material interests whatever; production, as well as all economic relations, appeared therein only incidentally, as subordinate elements in the "history of civilization."

MATERIALIST CONCEPTION OF

HISTORY. The new facts compelled the subection of all previous history to a new examination, and it was then found that all previous history, with the exception of that of primitive society, was the history of CLASS STRUGGLES; that these warring classes of society are ever the issue of the conditions of production and distribution, in a word, of the economic conditions of their epoch; that, accordingly, the economic structure of society at any time prevalent constitutes the real basis, and explains, in the last instance, the whole superstructure of juridic and political institutions, as also the religious, philosophic and all other ideas of each historic period. Hegel its sort. On the one hand, its freed history from metaphysics, he starting point was the historic rendered it dialectic—but his own conception of history was essentially ideal istic. Now idealism was driven from reach its intellectual culminatory of any sor was brought forth; and the path was crick Engels. and I've been getting it a year. I asked him about it the other day, and he said ne added another quarter so I'd get it long enough to subscribe again.

Several clerks gathered in the "swing" com of the Boston Post-office one da recently were discussing the severa transfers that had been made among the clerks. "I wonder why B- got the south station," remarked a clerk, "He seemed to fit well up here." "Yes, so far as his work was concerned." replied another clerk, "but you see Bis rather strong on his Socialistic ideas Why he got to writing letters to the Boston papers, advocating Socialism, and criticising enditions in general The articles were all right in their way, I read them; but they won't go in a job like ours. M-- in the super's office told me to-day that the boss has all of B 's articles, some of which were in a paper that B-'s party publishes n New York. The boss told M- one day that B- would have been suspended long ago but for the fact of his high rating in examinations, and the possibility of B- putting up a scrap. All they can do now is to bother him, and that's bad enough. This is the third time B has been transferred. The first time was when he was in the Registry Division. After being there a couple of years they hiked him to the North station on a night shift. He made a holler to the supt. of the Registry, who, B- says, admitted that his political activity was not in harmony with the policy of the administration. Of course W-'s admission was in violation of the civil service rules concerning official prejudice in politics, but of course the super could deny that he ever intimated such a thing. B- at the time seems to have been quite active in Socialist meetings on the Common and getting subs for a Socialist paper He never talked much Socialism here to bother anybody, but, say, he was the most persistent cuss you ever met with in setting touched for a subscription. I gave him a quarter one time for a six months sub to his paper

What It Revealed-Necessity for the

I. W. W. Proved.

found by which to explain the consci-

in an effective manner for self-protection. To illustrate his point B-cited ousness of man by his existence, ina case of some city employees in Bosstead of, as until then, his existence ton, who are organized into a union by his consciousness. A short while ago it appears that the SOCIALISM BECOMES A SCIENCE city administration through some Thenceforth socialism appeared no scheming politicians doing contract longer as an accidental discovery of work tried to work the men overtime this or that ingenious head, but as the Immediately the union got together necessary issue of the struggle between and through their organized resistance two classes that have developed hissoon made the administration back torically-the PROLETARIAT and the down. Another case he told about was CAPITALIST. Its task was no longer where a contractor got a job from the to elaborate an as perfect as possible city upon stipulation that the eight-hour system of society, but to examine the law be lived up to. After he started historically economic course from which work he got some Italians to work these classes, together with their anovertime. The unions got after him, tagonism, had of necessity issued, and and the grand jury indicted him this to discover in the economic situation week for violating the eight-hour law. itself, brought on by them, the means Such things, as B-says, shows the whereby to put an end to the conflict value of an industrial organization dis-The socialism of former days was as tinct from a political movement." incompatible with that materialistic "Well," said the other clerk, "why a conception as the conception of nature new industrial organization if the old by French materialism was incompatible unions are as effective in remedying with dialectics and modern natural science. True enough, early socialism conditions such as you spoke of?" eriticised the existing capitalist mode "As I understand B-," replied the

of production and its results; neverthe-

less, it could explain neither and/con-

sequently, remained in the dark as to

both; all it could do was simply to re-

denunciation of that inseparable con-

downfall; but, on the other hand, also

to lay bare its inner character, which

still remained a secret. This was done

by the discovery of SURPLUS VALUE

It was shown that appropriation of un-

paid labor is the elementary form of

caitalist roduction, and of the exploita-

tion of the laborer which it accomplish-

es; that the capitalist, even when he

buys the labor power of his workman

at the full value which, as a commodity,

it may have in the market, nevertheless,

knocks out of it more value than he

paid for; and that this surplus value

of the values out of which is heaped

in the hands of the possessing classes.

The genesis of capitalist production,

as well as of the production of capital,

These two great discoveries the mat-

erialist conception of history and the revelation of the secret of capitalist

production through surplus value, we

owe to Marx. With them socialism

became a science, the further elabora-

tion of which, in all its details and con

nections, was the next subject of study.

From 'The Development of Social

ism from Utopia to Science," by Fred-

was explained.

other clerk, "the other unions are craft unions that make contracts with employers which eventually obliges them to scab it on another craft organization when strikes occur. The I. W. W. ject them as bad. The stronger its eliminates the craft interest idea altoof the working class—the less was it movement of the working class, as B- puts it must be in full sympathy able to point out clearly wherein that exploitation consisted, and what its with a political movement that exgenesis. The question was, on the one presses working-class aims, which obhand, to exhibit the capitalist mode of ligation is not recognized by the old production in its historic evolution and style unions, and hence their general its necessity at a given historic period ineffectiveness in what B--- calls the -consequently, also the necessity of its class struggle."

"Well," said the other clerk, "that seems clearer to me now. You see I simply thought that socialism was but a political movement like the old parties, in which case it could hardly turn out to be much better; but if it's got that industrial feature such as you describe, then I say it's a good thing I wish we clerks were industrially organized, we might then have some thing to say about our grievances. We ought to show more spirit than we do for self-protection, and we might accomblish something."

constitutes, in the last instance, the sum "How would we go about it to organize?" asked a clerk who was listenup the ever increasing quantity of capital

> _ save" replied a clerk "that The Weekly People in New York will tell you more about it in one issue than he could in a day. Better get it off

Just then the gong struck and all scattered to their tasks until their next "swing."

P. O. Clerk.

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

CONGRESS "By the way, after B- was sent to the North Station the super down

Circular to Delegates and Visitors Is sued by the International Bureau.

International Socialist Bureau People's Palace.

Brussels, June, 1907. To the Comrades Delegated to the Congress:

The International Socialist Bureau, in its sitting of the 9th ult., has taken the following actions:

1. The Bureau will meet on Friday August 16th, at 3 p. m., at the Liederhalle to take the last measures in view of the organization of the International Congress. The delegates to the Bureau will receive a special invitation,

2. The Interparliamentary Commission will meet on Saturday, August 17th, at Il a. m., at the Liederhalle. The Socialist legislative committees will hold a special convocation.

3. The first plenary opening sitting of the International Congress will be held at the Liederhalle on Sunday August 18th, at 11 a. m., to hear the speeches of welcome and to definitely draw up the order of the day.

4. On the same day, Sunday, August 18th, at 4:30 p. m., great public meetings in the open air will be held on the Volksfestplatz (popular festivals' place), Switzerland. near the Koenig Karls-Bruecke (King Charles' bridge), on the Neckar.

5. The congressists are invited to be present at the concert which will be given on Sunday evening at 8:30 in the great hall of the Liederhalle.

6 The divers national sections neet in the halls of the Liederhalle on Monday, August 19th, at 9 a. m., to pro eed to the verification of the credentials of their delegates, and their secretaries will transmit the validated lists to the secretary of the International Socialist

7. The sections of the Congress, entrusted with the examination of one or several points put down in the order of the day, will meet on the same day, Monday, August, 19th, at 11 a. m.

8. The reporters and editors of Socialist papers will meet on Monday, August 19th, at 9 p. m., in one of the halls of the Liederhalle, in order to discuss a proposition tending to facilitate the communication of Socialist correspondence between the divers organs of the affiliated Parties and eventually to the creation of an international in formation office.

9. The plenary sittings will be held on the following days from 9 to 12 . m. and from 2 to 6 p. m.

At the same sitting of June 9th, the Bureau had decided to submit to the Congress the following procedure and order of the day:

a) The Congress, assembled to approve the divers resolutions taken by the Bureau, would adopt these resolutions "as a whole," on the one hand, to gair time, and on the other, because these resolutions are the work of authorized delegates of all affiliated Parties.

b) For identical reasons, the Congres would adopt "as a whole" the regulations of the Congresses, of the Bureau and of the Interparliamentary Commis-

c) The Bureau proposes to reject an amendment of the Independent Labor bona fide trade unions, invited to the International Congresses, be formally based on the principle of the class struggle.

d) The Bureau proposes to reject the proposition of the Italian Socialist Party in Switzerland, tending to create an identical membership card for all the organizations affiliated to the Bureau.

e) The Bureau proposes to transmit to the Interparliamentary Commission the proposition of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, asking that the Socialist delegations of all parliaments should agree to present at the same time, in every parliament the projects of labor legislation relating to the same object.

f) The Bureau proposes to reject, the mestion being yet insufficiently mature, the proposition of the Transvaal and of France relative to the utility and choice of an International language.

g) The Bureau proposes not to discuss the proposition of the Social Democratic Women of Germany, relative to the democratisation of suffrage, but to accept the proposition of the Social Democratic Women of Austria asking for the insertion in the agenda of the right of suffrage for women.

h) The Bureau lastly proposes to draw up as follows the order of the

1. Miltarism and International Conflicts: 2. The Relations between the Socialist

Political Parties and the Trade Unions; 3. The Colonial Question: 4. The emigration and immigration of publish this circular.

MOVING FUND

9.65

1.00

List 126, Brooklyn, N. Y., P. Eigenfrod, 25c.; Mrs. Rowe, 25c.; E. Compton, 25c.; "Anon," 25c.; Mrs. Lucas, Arizona, Jerome, Ruth Fallon, 25c.; May Fallon, 25c. Connecticut, New Haven, J. Larson New Jersey, Somerville, C. Spahr New York, New York City,

Young Socialist Club, \$3; "Schmidt," 50c.; H. Mittelberg, 50c.; J. Blake, 65c.; New York, Schenectady, H. Eisenach, \$5 Pennsylvania, Reading, S. Hin-

Texas, San Antonio, O. Schuettel, 25c.; O. Georges, 25c.; A.

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Previously acknowledged ... 3.373.60 Grand total \$3.400.75 A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,

Press Security League.

working people; 5. Women suffrage.

i) The Bureau proposes to apportion as follows the votes, to which the national sections have a right, in virtue of article IIIb on the Regulation of Congresses.

To 20 votes are entitled: Germany, Austria-Bohemia, France, Great Britain and Russia.

To 15 votes: Italy. To 14 votes: The United States.

To 12 votes: Belgium. To 10 votes: Denmark, Poland, and

To 18 votes: Unified Australia, Finland, Holland, and Sweden.

To 6 votes: Spain, Hungary, and Norwav. To 4 votes: South Africa, Argentine,

Non-unified Australia, Bulgaria, Japan, Roumania, and Servia

To 2 votes: Luxemburg. In conformity with the scheme of regulations, each national section will have the right of admitting groups depending on the section. For instance, a group not affiliated with the Socialist Party, French section of the Labor International, will have to apply to the latter in order to be admitted to the Congress of Stuttgart. But the nonadmitted organizations have the right to appeal to the Bureau. It is also the national section which distributes the votes alloted to it. But in the case the organizations forming sections have not been able to agree about the allot-

be effected by the Bureau. The Congress will be held at the Liederhalle. Besides a large hall for plenary sittings, the comrades will find there halls for the sections, a restaurant, a reading room where they will be able to consult the Socialist papers of most of the affiliated parties and lastly, an ex hibition of pamphlets and books allowing congressists to get an idea of the richness of the Socialist literature of every country.

ment of the votes, such allotment will

From this day on, the groups can ob tain from their local committee of Stuttgart, provisional cards for their delegates. But these groups must get them through their national secretary, who will receive the cards and forward them to the groups. The delegates of Russia and Poland can also apply for these provisional cards to the representatives of these sections on the International Socialist Bureau.

The local committee of Stuttgart will find lodgings for the delegates to the Congress, but cannot do the same for the vistors to the Congress. The delegates to the Congress, in applying to the local committee, must add to their applications an attestation of their quality of delegate, signed by the secretary of their party or of their national section, or, for Russia and Poland, by their delegate to the International Socialst Bureau. They can also send their application through the intermediary of these secretaries or delegates to the Bureau. These applications for lodgings must be, at the latest on the 15th of July, in possession of the local committee of Stuttgart, who will immediately forward to the applicant a confirmative card; and then, through the intermediary of the above mentioned persons, a provisional delegate's card, bearing the address of the applicant for lodging. From the 16th to the 18th of August will be set up in the central hall of the station of Stuttgart an inquiry and lodging office. All these measures have been taken to

avoid trouble to the Congress and congressists.

For the Local Committee of Stutt-

H. Dietz. 12 Furtbachstrasse, Stuttgart.

The Executive Committee of the I

E. Vandervelde.

Cam. Huysmans, Sec'y. P. S.-Socialist papers are invited to

Friday, July 19, 1907. THE "BRAVERY" OF ROYALTY

Matched by the "Bravery" of a Distinguished American Capitalist Representative.

In an exposure of a popular fallacy as to the bravery of the Czar and his prowess as a hunter, Maxim Gorki tells of how the Czar upon reaching the royal hunting preserve enters a specially constructed steel cage, and shoots at the game as it is rounded up past him by the peasants who alone brave the dungers of the hunt

That the Czar has a worthy counterpart in the person of King Victor Emanuel III of Italy, seems apparent from the description of a boar-hunt in which participated the Italian king and the Hon. Geo. von L. Meyer, the new Postmaster General and former United States Ambassador to Italy.

During the course of an interview with James B. Morrow of the Boston "Globe" Mr. Meyer upon being asked to describe his hunt with King Victor said: "We went to the king's forest in my automobile. When the peasants drove the boars out of the dense underbrush, by blowing horns and other means, we fired from a platform on which we stood."

Brave Czar Nicholas! brave King Victor! brave Ambassador Meyer! Brave, indeed, is Royalty! T. J. Boyle.

Revere Mass.

FLASH-LIGHTS of the

AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

By DANIEL DE LEGN

Beady for Delivery.

This Work is the Best Review Extant of the International Socialist Movement

No Student of Events Should be Without This Volume. It Will Aid Him in Understanding What Otherwise Might Seem Confusing.

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EW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

FROM THE FRONTIER TO THE FACTORY, ITS SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EFFECTS.

By JUSTUS EBERT.

A Complete Resume of the Subleat

Ninety-six Pages; Price, Fifteen Gente To S. L. P. Sections, in Quant Ton Cents.

NEW YORK EASOR NEWS CO.

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Entered as second-class matter at the sew York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:



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

They wrong man greatly who say he is to be seduced by ease. Difficulty, abnegation, martyrdom, death, are allurements that act on the heart of man. Kindle the inner genial life of him, you have a flame that burns up all lower considerations.

-CARLYLE.

AFTER MALLOCK, AKED. The Rev. Dr. Charles Aked, Rockefeller's pastor, English by birth and now a naturalized American, has celebrated his naturalization with a speech, address or sermon in the course of which he establishes the contrasts between England and Americ that have caused him to throw British citizenship overboard. The leading contrast is this: "Here you have no House of Lords to sit on your chest and estific your ambitions." It is but the other day that a Briton, Prof. Mallock was imported to stem the flood of Socialism. He failed egregiously, Now the same attempt is to be tried, along another line, by another importation.

Competition, says Marx, breeds monopoly, and monopoly, in turn, breeds competition. The experience made by competitors that their mutual throatcutting is wasteful causes them to combine. The increased profits made by these combinations starts a fresh competition: idle capital sets up .competing plants. The new competition, thus bred by "monopoly," speedily competition. Combination is again the result. The still higher profits made by the still more powerful combine, again breeds fresh competition by again inciting cupidity after its increased profits; and so on. Clear is the fact that each new combine is more powerful than the preceding one. Larger capital is needed from step to step. In the measure that larger cap-Ital is requisite for each successive competitive stage, it follows that the petitive field is every time narrowed down to fewer competitors. Only decreasing pumber are equipped with enough capital to enter the field. A larger and ever larger number are, From stage to stage, left out. The effect of this process is double. On the hand, the opportunities for an independent existence are narrowed; on The other hand the nower of the privfleged few increases in such measure that they actually "sit on your chest number of staples the development has reached this stage. We have today in America, not one House of

It looks as if the Aked attempt at stiffing the rising American intelligence is now to be made under the cloak of papers of naturalization. Did not the attempters' judgment fall them when they placed the Rev. Dr. Charles Aked of all pulpits, into the pulpit of the Standard Oil, the most colossal monopoly of all?

Lords: we have a score of them; these

being intimately connected, it is not a

simple British House of Lords that alts on our American chest and stifles

our ambitions, it is a score-fold House of Lords that to-day presses upon our

"A HIGHLY CRITICAL TIME."

The agony of the politicians who have hitherto sought jobs in and through the nocratic party is thrillingly summarized by the Galveston "Daily News" which shares the agony. The Democratic party is dead and does not know

depredators animated solely by the ed for booty. These do gather, like cles, around the ship of party. They are not the party. A political party, from the day that the violent moil of internal struggles was transerred from the field of actual battle, to peaceful field of the hustings, is a italist system leaves every individual ex of economic interests. The eco-tic interests, originally reflected in

merged in the Republican party have, in the natural course of events, assume absolute control. The Democratic party property cannot be personally possesswith its old leaven of Jeffersonian An-Archism grounded on small holdings, is the Indian possessed and took care of the star itself is dead. To-day the Republican party could elect and seat a rellow dog for President, if it chose to out up such. It would not be the yellow dog that would be elected and eated. The election and seating would merely attest the fact that the next party, the logical party to measure itpowerfully enough evolved to take the political field, nor yet equipped with the economic "army of occupation" requisite to enforce its flat.

Well may the political barnacles the Democratic party deem their plight a critical one. The ship they once fastened themselves to has become but a raft, tossed upon the waves. It has lost its ship character. It no longer can land into port.

HEARST FULLFILLING HIS MIS-ION.

Believers in the theory that the ballot, without the physical force to back it up, can overthrow the capitalist system have been wise men in one respect. They did not shout: "Now, what do you say to that!" when Hearst, the duly elected and counted out Mayor of New York obtained an Act of the Legislature ordering a recount That Act is now several months old. It is not yet enforced. One obstacle after another has been thrown in its path. The latest is a move to suspend the enforcement of the Act "until it has been pronounced constitutional." The bare thought of suspending an Act that is in the interest of capitalist society until the Act be "pronounced constitutional" is so drol as to illumine the move in the present instance In the meantime Comptroller Metz is preparing figures to show that the enforcement of the Act would cost "the taxpayers" \$180,000 in stenographer's fees alone, and he is preparing papers to prove that the \$180,-000 would come direct out of the pockets of the Working Class.

Let credit be given where credit is due. The absence of the shout of joy from the camp of the pure and simple political Socialists is evidence that these gentry are not visionary, at least not as visionary as their tenets would lead one to believe. True enough, in learns the lesson taught by the first the measure that they are freed from the charge of visionariness the charge of corrupt purposes grows heavier. But a corrupt visionary is a worse case than a visionary who is not corrupt, or a corruptionist who is not

THE "BEST OF ALL POSSIBLE SYSTEMS."

The petition in bankruptcy brought by Waterbury and others against Cool idge and Stowe of the suspended stock exchange house of W. L. Stowe & Co., calls attention to, and illuminates one of the false claims oftenest made in support of the capitalist system. The claim is that this social system is beautiful in its guarantee of safety and security to the individual citizen. exemplification of this claim, the defenders of capitalism point to the fortunes, the pinnacles of success, accumulated by their model citizens. The fords complete protection to the individual in his possession of the accumulated fruits of his effort and ability. and that thereby is guaranteed to the individual the greatest possible safety and security.

The Stowe & Co. bankruptcy proceedings and the results that will follow in their wake serve to "lustrate the utter insecurity that obtains under capitalism. Whether Coolidge and Stowe, the members composing the firm, have actually gone bankrupt in the dealings of Stowe & Co., or whether they have committed fraud, we do-not know; and, if they are bankrupt, whether that condition is due to acts of their own, or resulted from the fallure of some of their debtors, is a matter we cannot inquire into. Beginning, however, with the knowledge of Stowe & Co. going into bankruptcy. we may watch from this point a wave of property losses sweeping over those who are not responsible for, and who could not by any possible movemen of theirs have protected themselves from those losses. Waterbury's claim and each of the other depositors, loses and loses heavily, all through no fault of their own. As a result of these losses many of these claimants, no doubt, will themselves become insolvent, involving, in turn, their creditors in losses and failures. Thus the cap-

property owner broadly exposed to

the variety of parties which finally Under Capitalism we have "Communism of Loss"

Due to its very largeness modern ed and taken care of by the owner, as to-day a burnt-out star. Its light still his bow and arrows, nor even possess glimmers through the political space: ed as the civilized wealth producer possessed his small shop a few decades ago. Modern property is possesse by the possession of a title to it, in the shape of stocks, bonds, certificates of bank deposit, bills receivable, etc. Out of this system of ownership (a system anavoidable if modern institutions are to be owned at all in private) there self with the Republican was not yet arises an insecurity that is inescapable. The failure of any considerable business concern sets in motion a successsion of losses and failures; creditors and the creditors of creditors, tier after tier, they fall like bricks in a row. A system under which one's possessions would be more exposed can hardly be imagined. And this situation precarious as it is, is aggravated and its evils increased a hundred fold by the fact that when one is despoiled of his property under capitalism he is thereby thrown into wage-slavery, with hardly a possibility of ever again being cossessed of more than a meagre living, though bound to incessant toil. So far from guaranteeing security to the individual, it is seen that capitalism menaces all with constant danger, and is continuously putting many upon the

One may have great wealth. That annot make his condition secure. He may lose it, and to lose it under capitalism is irrecoverable disaster. Socialism only can afford security to the indivdual, for security rests not mainly upon the protection afforded the individual in the possession of what he has Security can flow only from the establishment of a social system under which work will produce wealth for the worker.

There is nothing curious in the incilent that Harry G. Laws, a teacher in Southern Indiana, having memorized the speeches made by William Jennings Bryan, went crasy, and is now placed for safe-keeping in an asylum. A sufficient strain was placed upon Bryan's audiences and readers when reading or hearing arguments that amounted practically to a recommendation for the adoption of Socialist money before the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth. Speeches by an anti-Socialist in favor of a system of money that presupposes collective ownership is enough to bewilder the steadlest. To learn such speeches by heart is more than the elasticity of the human brain can stand. Harry G. Law's brain was crippled for life.

Bankers, preachers, professors, and the rest of the pillars of capitalist intelligence are "amazed beyond measure" at the appalling increase of thefts in banks, New York banks leading. The observation has been made that children of parsons are the greatest rakes. Of course, familiarized with hypocrisy, at its very fountain-head, parsons' children go to the dogs. There's nothing to be amazed about, surely not on the part of bankers, when their clerks, familiarized with theft at its very source, should practice the thing on their own hook; and should begin with their own employers.

A shiver must have run down the back of Mr. Van Lieu, the Montana capitalist now in Russia to study the settling labor troubles. Mr. Van Lieu's model, as described by himself, was Gen. Alikhanoff. The General's methods were simplicity itself: "Is a workingman on strike? Hang him! And hung he was." The dispatches from Russia now inform us that Gen. Alikhanoff was blown to shreds by a bomb. Barbarism breeds barbarism. When it comes to highhandedness, two can play

The will of Isidor Wormser, the banker, is an extensive enlargement of Paul Lafargue's brilliant maxim-"Charity is to plunder wholesale and return retail." Mr. Wormser acquired vast wealth; he leaves a scrawny \$15,-000 to Charity.

What did Roosevelt mean when, in speaking upon the subject of "employers' liability law," he declared: "It is neither just, expedient, nor humane' that workmen should assume "all the ordinary risks of their occupations." "No law is more emphatically needed." Does Roosevelt mean that the employer should be compelled to give some of his own money to every workman who meets with an accident? How can such an assault upon the employer be justified? Or does Roosevelt recognize that the wealth of the employer is wealth robbed from the employe? Is it a principle of the "Square Deal" that the employe is to be robbed of his product, but if injured, justice, expediency and humanity demand that losses he cannot possibly ward off. he get a part of it back?

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN FRANCE

GROWTH IN REVOLUTIONARY STAMINA OF THE FRENCH PROLETAIRE UNDER THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR.

By A. Bruckere, Paris.

A foreign Socialist, arriving now in France, would be pleased by the mental state of this country, which presents some remarkable forecasts of a revolutionary movement. We do not go vet, indeed, as far as Russia did in 1905, but at the very time Russia seems exhausted by its marvelous exertions and falls into parliamentarian and farcical Doumas, a real revolutionary spirit is growing in France. Under capitalism, there is always

something burning somewhere. The bourgeois government is, in France, in the hands of the so-called Radicals. But, strange to say, the history of the last eighteen months is full of the war waged by the "reformist" bourgeoisie against the unions organized in the C. G. T. (General Confederation of Labor).

Agitation for Sunday Rest.

The Parliament has voted (last July 13th), a law for a weekly rest, for, in Catholic France. Sunday is not a general holiday; a large number of plants are working, and the greater number of shops are open.

The capitalists and specially the small shopkeepers, opposed stubbornly the Sunday rest, and the law was not

Meetings of shop assistants were held for the enforcement of the law: in some places riots occurred. In Paris on January 20th a monster manifes tation took place. But the "reformist" government broke all manifestations by military force, just as they broke all strikes last year. These "reformists" use freely martial law. The results of the agitation for a weekly rest have been momentous, for the faith in legal action has disappeared. Of what use is it to have "reforms" voted, if they are not enforced?

"Revolutions are not made by laws," said Marx, and we see by experience now that the law cannot make even the most trifling changes. Legality is a fallacy. We have to destroy the

Unions of State Employees.

The fight has been particularly heated between the State and the unions of State employees, for the State denied some of its employees the right of forming unions.

The State employees (post office clerks, etc.) did not bother about a theoretical "right." They built their unions. The promoters of these unions were sentenced with the greatest disregard of all lawful forms, but the unions remained unshaken, and protested against their "boss," the State

A manifesto of all the unions of civil ervants declared that the State is a Moloch, and that "its history is written with mud and blood."

Among the State employees are the primary school teachers, who have een till now the staunchest political supporters of the bourgeois republican government. They have now declared themselves to be proletarians just as any other workmen, and their unions soined the celebrated C. G. T., the nightmare of the French bourgeois, Such are the men who are teaching the young generation. They are preparing a revolutionary harvest for the near future.

Radical Cabinet vs. the C. G. T.

The last congressional elections, in May, 1906, were carried on to the cry of "Reform!" The Clemenceau-Briand-Viviani cabinet is the most "reformist" ministry one can imagine, (Clemenceau is a semi-anarchist radical. Briand and Viviani are ex-Socialists a la Millerand), but this radical parliament voted only two reforms.

The first one is the Separation of State and Church, which is certainly not a good affair for the Catholic church, but not really so bad as it looks.

The second one is an increase of the salary of congressmen from 9,000 francs up to 15,000 francs a year. That's all the parliament has done, and that is not much.

On the other hand, all strikes are usually broken by military force. The French capitalists do not need Pinkertons, for the national army is used as a Pinkerton agency.

"Bankrupt radicalism!" has become the war cry of the Socialist Party.

In that great duel the proletaria has sometimes the best of it. In March, 1907, the operatives of the electric works in Paris walked out in a body, without the least warning, and the Premier. Clemenceau knew a strike was on when the light on his desk died away. The department stores closed in a hurry, the theatres did not play, the streets in some places were lighted with torches.

Sometimes the government has the upper hand. Industrialist militants are

arrested under the most futile pre- | military revolts. The English bourbourgeois jury. Disguised detectives go to private union meetings and make reports of the speeches. Levy and Bousquet were sentenced to two years in prison each, on false police reports. My friend George Yvetot, one of the two secretaries of the C. J. T., and one of the most courageous men I ever met, was sentenced to four years in prison on the evidence of some alco-

It is the reign of political detectives. This government a la Russia creites naturally an opposition a la Rusia. Lawful action is, little by little, considered by sensible men as farcical. "Direct action" is the word of the day.

The Wine Growers' Agitation, Even the class considered as the most conservative one, the "independent farmer," the small land proprie tor, now uses direct action.

In the southern part of France, on the sunny shores of the Mediterranean sea, some districts ere almost exclusively inhabited by wine growers. The natural processes of capitalism reduced the selling price of wine below the cost price. The cost price is about 16 francs a hectoliter, and the selling price drops sometimes to 8

The misery of the wine grower ould be somewhat lightened by prohibiting the industrial manufacturing of artificial wine with sugar. The reformist government denied this reform, as all others; then the wine growers used "direct action."

Without the assistance of any politician they held meetings. "No politics with us, and hurrah for our natural wine!" Every Sunday there was a meeting. At Argeliers, a small country place, there were 80 men. Some weeks later, at Narbonne, there were 40,000, and their language became threatening. At Montpelier there were 400,000. Some arrived on foot, others in carriages, many by rail, without paying. After the Montpeller meeting, on

June 10th, the town councillors of all townships resigned, and the tax collectors were driven away. "We shall pay no taxes, and municipal life will be stopped, as long as the State will not grant us what we want." It is the general strike of taxpayers.

On July 1st, at Beziers, a place of 42,000 inhabitants, there were no candidates for municipal elections, and not a single citizen voted.

Such crises are produced by the economic anarchy of capitalism, and there are no remedies within the reach of capitalism to cure them. Clemenceau did not see any other remedy than physical force. Some 50,000 soldiers were transported from the north to the wine-growing districts; in Narbonne, a town of 28,000, there are now more soldiers than adult inhabitants.

The leaders, Albert, Faerroul, and the Argeliers Committee, were arrested but the people rebelled, riots occurred, detectives were lynched and-a fact unique in the history of the last 37 years, a fact of incommensurable importance-several regiments rebelled.

Military mutinies are the most extraare the living proofs that the success of anti-militarist propaganda is, in continental Europe, the condition of the victory of Socialism. The bourgeoisie was so deadly afraid that they did not dare to punish the rebelled soldiers. Their best weapon, the army, is broken.

Like the crew of the Potemkin two years ago, the 17th regiment rebelled at Agde, and marched towards Beziers, one of the centers of the movement. The 81st regiment was sent against the 17th, but the rebelled regiment, commanded by corporals, manbeuvred skilfully in order to begin a battle, and the 81st heartly surrendered. The 17th was enthusiastically greeted by the people at Beziers, and surrendered only when the government promised to this new Potemkin crew that nobody would be punished. The 17th regiment is now sent to Tunis.

When hearing of this extraordinary event Kaiser Wilhelm declared "When cholera begins among our neighbors, none of us can rejoice."

The other parts of the French proetariat are not yet ready, and, moreover, the proletariat of other countries is far from being ready for a simultaneous movement, consequently the wine growers will be defeated, but they have given us a picture of the coming revolution.

Many Socialists expect this coming revolution in continental Europe, beginning with a general strike and winning by military revelts.

All modern revolutions have won by

tences, and pitilessly sentenced by the geois won with Cromwell, the American bourgeois won with Washington; such regiments as the Gardes Francaises and Chateauvieux played a prominent part in the French revolution of 1789, and the 45th regiment in 1830. The Commune was a military revolution, begun by the 88th regiment and ended by the Parisian battalions. Many military mutinies have occurred in Russia during the last two years.

> A government which has the army with it, has always the upper hand Look at Nicholas. We cannot make the revolution against the army; revolutions are made with the army.

Some Features of the Wine Growers' Movement.

When congressmen came from Paris back to their rebelled constituencies. their constituents called them names and pushed them again into the railroad cars. "Go back to Paris, we do not want you," they cried.

"No politicians," said the rebelled peasants, just as the industrialists say 'No politics in the union."

A soldier of the 17th regiment was net by a peasant in a village. "What will the government do next?" said the peasant. "I have 60 cartridges," replied the soldier, "that's a goverment of my own."

Bossism and Federalism.

The People (May 25th, 1907), published an extract from the Glasgow Herald about our French C G T This article gives a good idea of the panic stricken bourgeois, but contains a gross inaccuracy concerning the organization.

"One of the first conditions of admission to the Confederation is that each syndicate must give a written declaration that it will blindly obey the orders of the central body, i. e., that it will strike or work by word of command," said the Glasgow Herald correspondent.

The truth is just the contrary. One of the best elements of strength n industrialism, in France, is its federalist organization.

Each union is autonomous; it joins the federation of its industry, or of its craft (but the number of craft federations is decreasing), and, at the same time, the Trade Council of its town. Both affiliations to the federation and to the trade council are necessary.

The C. G. T. is the great whole com posed of all the federations and trade councils, but the Confederal Committee has no dictatorial power. Each federation, each trade council, is auonomous; even the resolutions of the convention are not imperative.

One may discuss, from a theoretical standpoint, the good or evil of such an organization. We do not care for theory: practice is everything, and we think this organization good because it has splendid practical results.

Contrary to German Social Democacy and craft unions, there is no bossism in the C. G. T. Internal strifes are day by day less active; each union is more and more accustomed to self-help and self-government, and, altogether, there is such a marvellous unity of action in the C. G. T. that the bourgeois believe a ter rible discipline reigns among the federated unions. Liberty, better than authority, makes our unity. Theoretical controversies do not mean much. In every-day action the socalled reformists have sometimes been bolder than the so-called revolution-

The Stuttgart Congress.

French Socialists are now discussing the next International Congress. There are three great questions writen on its agenda:

1. Anti-militaraism.

2. Relations between the political party and the unions.

3. Emigration and immigration. The French are not specially interested in the immigration question, but it is doubtful whether they would support a resolution promoting a utopian legislation against the immigration of "inferior races." Laws against "foreign labor" are one

of the fads of our most contemned nationalists, and the Socialist policy concerning the Italian and Belgian workers coming to France, is to make them join their unions and have a higher standard of life. The Socialist Labor Party of Bel-

gium has just voted a resolution con demning all laws against the immigration of workingmen, coming, bona fide, to a foreign country.

Our last Limoges Convention adopt ed a resolution in favor of antimili-

(Centinued on page 5.).



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-I heard a ridiculous man talking last evening. He was espousing the rights of the working

UNCLE SAM-It that ridiculous? B. J .- Why certainly. In view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called misery-

B. J.-Anyway, in view of the fact

U. S .- So-called misery?

that their poverty and their misery are due in a large measure to their extravagance, their immorality and their aversion to work.

U. S .- You are quite sure of that?

B. J .- Why, certainly. A man, by economy, push and hard work can place himself in a position of comfort. U. S.-That's all very beautiful. Now,

what is it you want? B. J .- I want you to agree that to espouse the rights of the working class

is ridiculous U. S .- I want you to first agree with

me that you are a Heathen Chinee. B. J .- But I am not. U. S .- Certainly you are. In view of

the fact that your eyes slant downward that you carry a pigtail and that you wear your shirt outside of your trousers, what else can you be but a Heathen Chinee? B, J.-But my eyes don't slant down-

ward; I don't carry a pigtail; and as to my shirt, I don't wear it outside of my trousers. You are off your base.

U. S.-But you will agree that if my premises were right my conclusion that you are a Heathen Chinee would be right too, won't you?

B. J .- Yes, it would; but they aren't. U. S .- And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characteristics of the workingmen, and about the capacity of "push, hard work and economy" to place a man in comfort, were correct, I would agree with you that it is ridiculous to espouse the workinoman's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you

B. J .- Well, let's look into my prem-

were a Heathen Chinee.

U. S .- Now you talk. When you started you incurred the very ugly error of starting with a debatable proposition for your premises, and then trying to debate the conclusion. The real point to settle is that which you took for a "fact." I deny your premises or "facts" in toto. Now prove them.

B. J .- Which fact do you deny?

U. S .- Every one of them. It is not true that the misery and the poverty of the working class is due in any measure o their extravagance, immorality or aversion to work. Each of these allegations is false. Neither is it true that economy, push and hard work are enough to put a man in comfort. Now trot out your proofs. Begin with the "extravagance" of the workingman.

B. J.-Hem; well-hem-U. S .- Stuck? Well, proceed on his

'immorality." B. J.-Hem; hem-well-U. S .- Stuck again? Now take up his

U. S .- Stuck a third time. Now see

aversion to work. B. J .- Hem; hem. Well-

here, even the lying censua reports don't allow the average workingman over \$1 day the year around. What is there to economize on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist he can't get more

pay than his market value, and that is determined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets a job, the price is barely enough to get along with. In order to get along without hiring himself he must have capital enough to employ others. Where is he going to get that capital from? The poverty of the workingman is the result not of aversion to work or the like, but of the private ownership of the machinery to work with; he, not owning that, must sell himself in wage slavery, and wage slavery allows no margin to rise from. If economy were a wealth producer then the workers would be millionaires and the millionaires would be paupers. Just invest in some Labor News Company and Socialist Books; the reading of them will have upon your head the effect of a duster in a neglected house,

CORRESPONDENCE 4-25-4

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACE SUCH NAME TO THESE COMMUNICA-TIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. HONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Owing to the large growth in the membership of Local 196, I. W. W., I think an account of this growth well worth publication in your paper.

Despite the contemptible efforts, on the part of the leading officers of the pure and simple trades union, to squash the growth of the L. W. W. while in its infancy one year ago, by scabbing upon the Slaters and Tinners, the progress being made here indicates that Youngswill yet be the banner city of Industrial Unionism. Much credit is due R. Roadhouse for his activities here a year ago. Local 196, seeing the necessity of having an organizer, have now secured the services of E. R. Markley and the agitation is being carried on in full blast. At an open air meeting held on the public square by C. L. Covert and E. R. Markley Saturday, July 13, a large stack of applications were handed in. Becoming completely out of application blanks, backs of envelopes and old tobacco packages were made to answer the purpose.

Youngstown, O., July 15, 1907.

J. R. Maley, Secretary.

THE WORKING CLASS OF ROME SPOKE LATIN FLUENTLY.

To the Daily and Weekly People: An editorial in the Daily People of the 19th inst. condemns the use of an artificial universal language, although admitting that some international language will eventually be adopted, which, the writer asserts, will probably be the Latin. This prediction does not seem justified, as Latin is highly inflected and the tendency of modern languages is to do away with unnecessary inflection, as can be seen by comparing English with Anglo-Saxon, German, Danish and Swedish with Gothic, French, Italian and Spanish with Latin. Evolution must go forward, as every Socialist knows, and to adopt Latin would be to go backward.

ORGANIZING IN YOUNGSTOWN. chance of success is Esperanto. Al-Cthough an artificial language, the words are not arbitrarily inventedwith the exception of less than 50 out of some 4.000 roots. More than onehalf of these roots can be readily rec ognized by persons of but little education. A man understanding English, German and French can understand

> The inflections of the nouns, verbs adjectives and adverbs are only seventeen and can be learned in half an hour. Consequently it is foolish to imagine that any of the nations will adopt as a world tongue a language like the ancient Latin, with its numerous inflections, and to which most persons, at least the working class, would have to devote some years to the study of its inflections alone, to say nothing of the words to be mem-

As a matter of fact half of the Es peranto roots are derived from Latin, and the others have been taken from may do for college professors, lawyers and others who belong to the "upper class," but for the proletariat it can never be of any use. We Socialists can let the "upper classes" look out

What harm it can do for Socialists to assist in spreading Esperanto, I cannot see. Possibly some may object to it because some of its adherents belong to the bourgeoise. Many who speak English or other languages also belong to the bourgeoise, but I have never heard any comrade advise us to give up English or any other language simply because the bourgeoise speak it. Yours fraternally,

Frederic L. Comstock. Breoklyn, July 12,

JOINED IN WEDLOCK.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 15 .- John Vierthaler, member of the Wisconsin State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, and Emma Hentschel, have been united in wedlock here. All luck to The only language that has any them, is the wish of their many friends

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN FRANCE

(Continued from page 4.)

farism, promoting, in case of a war but it is "Shall the parliamentary lead ers of the Socialist Party control the "parliamentary action, public agitation and manifestations, and even general strike and insurrection."

On that question there will be two tendencies in Stuttgart: anti-militar ism, and a comical patriotic internationalism, supported by our German brothers. The leaders of the German Social Democracy do not like antimilitarism, because they want a big yote, and anti-militarism is a poor electoral platform.

At any rate, the anti-militarist quesliqu can no longer be evaded. In case of a war will you stand with your tellow-workers on the other side of the frontier and take advantage of this first-class opportunity for accomplishing the revolution, or will you and with the bour posed "Vaterland?"

Will the motto of the International come: "Proletaires of all countries, murder each other!"

August Bebel's patriotism has shocked many French Socialists, However, the so-called Guesdist tendency will upport Bebel's nationalist interna-

On the burning question of trade unionism, the same Limoges Convention voted the following resolution:

"The working class will emancipat Itself by labor unionism, using the al strike, and by the conquest of blic power for the expropriation of

"This double action will be the more effective if the political and the ecomic organizations have full autonpmy, labor unionism having the same

Is there not something similar in this resolution to the Chicago Manilesto, which declares that the I. W. W. will have no connection with any political party?

The autonomy of the political and ic organizations is so complete in France that not a single union was represented at Amsterdam, in 1904, and none will be age of forty-four, that age when it is ent at Stuttgart. We consider the uttgart Congress as the convention of the political electoral organizations, and it would be desirable that the strial organizations have an in-The question to be dealt with is a Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Bowman, Se-

nearly all of them.

orized.

English and German. Ancient Latin for themselves.

question of practice. It is not "the aim of the unions must be Socialism,

unions?" The policy of autonomy of the two organizations, electoral and industrial, has given in France a splendid development to revolutionary industrialism; we judge a policy according to its own results.

Division of work is a great rule: if an organization specializes itself in electoral agitation, and another one specializes itself in industrial organiza tion, both electoral and industrial labors are better performed.

The word "economic" used for industrial unionism is perhaps not quite accurate. "Political" would be better, for, in its true etymological sense "political" means "what belongs to the whole city," what is more general than the craft. The Limoges resolution means that the political action of the proletariat has two forms-electoral and industrial. The Socialis Party performs the electoral action and the unions perform the industrial action. Both organizations must be entirely distinct, or one would spoil the other.

As on anti-militarism, so on the burning question of trade unionism will there be at Stuttgart two tenden cies. There will be, on one side, the "big vote" and parliamentary tendency, which consider that the union is played out, a mere secondary thing. On the other side will be the revolutionary industrialists, true to the old Marxian spirit, who consider that the union is the essential thing, the best weapon in the every-day fight, and

the frame of the Socialist society. No matter where the majority will be. As the Greek philosopher who demonstrated movement by walking, we shall demonstrate industrialism by its victory over capitalism

A news item in the Times tells of the suicide of Leo Smith. Smith was a workingman who had reached the said of a workingman: "He has outlived his usefullness. Take him out and shoot him." Having been laid off-last Tuesday, Smith had but ten cents left. Side by side with this news item, was a notice of time and place when the

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:

Something that surprises me very much is that there are many people who say they love history, who read everything that looks like history, and yet, when it comes to present-day history they turn up their noses.

They devour, the stories of ancient heroes and know nothing about the heroes of to-day. They go wild over the song "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave. But his soul goes marching on." Then when Haywood is on trial for being true to his fellow-workers, three-fourths of these history lovers and hero-worshipers do not even know anything about it.

What I want to make you feel is hat history is the true story of human events. And every day of our lives is a page in our history.

We can make our histories read of proud noble deeds or of shameful ones. Read the history of the past but don't forget that it is more important to know the history that is being made now. Watch it carefully. Cut clippings and keep scrap books. Learn all you can each day of what is being done for and by your own class, the working class. Some day you will find all this like a treasure laid by: "Count that day lost, whose low de-

scending sun Views from thy hands no worthy ac-

tion done." Lovingly,

AUNT ANNETTA.

A MOTHER'S DREAM.

Have you ever had a dream so real that even after you have awakened you still dream on? You just like to think on it over and over again as if you were still dreaming it,

Well, I had just such a dream. I am still smacking my lips at the taste it left in my mouth.

The first thing I can remember was that I was a child again. Now that was something I didn't ever wish for. There are so many things children want that parents can't give them. They dream of the time when they will go to work and, of course, then they can have everything. That is a dream that has a bad awakening.

But somehow or other my being child again wasn't at all bad. In fact, I had forgotten I had ever been a grown-up.

There I was playing "ring around a rosy," and the other dear old games, among the happlest, healthiest group of children I ever could imagine.

Not one of them but his cheeks were like those of the red, red apples his eyes as bright as the morning star. Sick? Not one! Why should they be? The playground was surrounded by beautiful trees of various kinds each labeled, so each child knew them by name wherever they might see them. The beautiful flower beds, with the fountain in the center and the different simple yet palacelike buildings playing peek-a-boo from behind slumps of trees all made it look not like a park. No policeman walking about and signs of "don'ts" and "keep offs" poking their noses at you. Oh, no, this was more like fairyland than anything you could dream

When I was all out of breath I sat down. Then for the first time I reabout ten children, each with a little microscope. Some had paper and pencil, and some leaves.

The girls wore bloomers instead of dresses, as was their custom, when they wished to romp or go tramping in the woods. Among them was a fresh, sweet-faced young woman, dressed as comfortably and simply as all the children were.

This was their teacher. You would hardly think it. Each child worked by himself, and when somethinig interesting was discovered he told it to the rest. When he could not get what he was looking for he asked some one about him and only when impossible to help oneself was it creditable to ask the teacher.

They were so interested that they did not seem to notice the noise a

When the teacher and some of the children grew tired they excused themselves and left. All remained just as orderly as before. When the remainder felt they needed assistance they called another sweet motherlyfaced woman who cheerfully helped them.

nior Bishop, etc., will celebrate his 90th birthday. A striking difference is there not between the lot of him who gets his means of living by working for wages, and the lot of him who labor exploitation?

It seems as if they never knew what it was to see a tired ("cranky." I used to hear it called) teacher. There were so many on hand who loved to do the work that none had to work until they

got tired enough to become cranky. Suddenly music was heard and all took their places according to their particular grade. Each small group was under the instruction of a guide or teacher.

During the exercise one little boy near me tore quite a large rent in his waist. But he dld not cry. Why should he? His mother knew that the exercise was necessary to the health of her child and that there were more waists to be had when wanted. You see every little bey's parents received their full share of what they produced for the good of all.

If anything was worth while repairing there were expert repairers to do it. And they were just as proud of, and respected for, their work as if they were Parisian dressmakers or artists. So you see why neither the boy nor his mother needed to be unhappy. It would take too long to tell all

my dream so I shall hasten to close. When the heat of the sun was over they all gathered in a large amphitheatre such as they used to have in olden times in Rome. They sang songs of labor and love. Each class had their chosen one tell of the most useful and important things that happened during the day. Nothing but pleasantness seemed to be told, and

For instance, one told of a hard problem in physics that his class could not work out and finished by saying that they had not yet asked their teacher. So that would be their task again to-morrow. There were three cheers for them.

the greatest applause was for the ones

who tried the hardest, whether they

All sang a cheering good-night song when school was closed, and automobiles appeared in which about twenty children belonging to a certain district got in and were quickly taken to their respective homes where happy parents or guardians awaited them

A small group of children remained on the grounds. I asked if those were orphans. Oh, no. I was told. Those were little people who wished to remain for a visit with some of the teachers who lived here.

I soon learned that there were very few orphans. People were so well brought up that disease and early death were almost unknown. Then too, the working hours were so short and the shops so airy and sanitary, and safe in every way, that these little people rarely heard of any papas or mammas being killed.

Besides, when it did happen that little ones were left without parents, there were always loving relatives or riends who were glad to keep them until they grew up. For everybody had such good opportunity to earn all they needed that it wasn't necessary to put these little people away from loving homes.

At this I was so delighted that I clapped my hands in glee. Then blinked and blinked and was just gong to be sad because I woke from my dream when a tiny voice whispered that some day my dream would be real, under the Socialist Republic.

CHARM.

It is a presence sweet and rare. A something oft attained by Art Vet oft possessed all unaware. By folk of simple mind and heart,

And he that has it cannot pass The secret on with gold or name; It vanishes like dew on grass, Or heat that hovers over flame.

In books that man but little seeks, Neglected or forgetten long, This living essence dwells and speaks In happy rhymes of deathless song.

The subtlest of all mystic things. 'Tis strange indeed that it should be When worn by poets, beggars, kings, The garment of Simplicity.

And you that seek it never find, And you that have it never tell; And all that strive to catch and bind, Can only startle and dispel.

TO OUR AMERICAN GIRLS. We see what effect Mrs. Adams' prave words of cheer and courage had upon the minds and actions of the Revolltionists. We must add the effect it had on the future of America We may feel today that there is not much difference as to freedom between

America of 1776 and America of 1907 but what there is was honorably becomes a beneficiary of this system of shared in the getting of it, by women. Mrs. Adams was not the only woman ORGANIZING THE REVOLUTION.

Splendid Work Begun and Must Be Followed Up-Let All Take Hold.

To the members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party. Comrades:-

Never has the membership of a work-

ing class organization so loyally and steadfastly supported its cause as have you, during the problems and struggles of the past two years. You have been foremost in organizing protest meetings and raising funds for our imprisoned comrades in Idaho. Most enthusiastically did you rush to the relief of our forces in Russia, sending them some \$3,500. The moving of your plant involved the expenditure of nearly \$4,000. Meanwhile, your small bands have con ducted local agitation and organization, strengthening your position and increasing your forces. This has meant simply the sacrifice of leisure and the few pleasures which you might have enjoyed had you been deaf to the call of duty In many cases it has even meant fewer clothes and less food than you have needed.

With the opening of the summer campaign, meetings are multiplying and organizers are being placed in the field. Your National Executive Committee favors the policy, for the present, of placing its salaried organizers permanently in the larger cities where they can build an organization, at the least expense and with the greatest success.

Henry Jager is doing splendid work for the S. L. P. in Chicago. We must spread this good work by placing organizers in Baltimore, St. Louis, San Francisco, and other important cities.. We shall have this campaign only one traveling national organizer, Comrade August Gillhaus, who will work in Nevada, Utah, Montana and Colorado. Local comrades will largely support these efforts, but some regular help is needed. We have necessarily of late neglected the National Agitation Fund.

There are many comrades, who during the winter and spring months were not in a position to contribute to the support of the various activities of the Party. To these, more than to those who have already contributed so liberally, we direct attention to the crying need of the Party for organizers. Fifty dollars per week which would enable us to maintain but two traveling speakers, will be sufficient to support regular organizers in four or five cities. Small regular weekly or monthly contributions are needed, rather than sporadic contributions.

We have many members-at-large and sympathizers in the country and in the small towns. These, often better able to contribute than the proletarians in the large cities, are seldom called upon to help in local or State work. One hundred such, by contributing fifty cents per week each, will give us the desired

In a few years, thousands more will be with us and we shall march lightly. NOW IS THE TIME FOR US TO BEAR OUR SELF-IMPOSED BURDENS UN-FLINCHINGLY.

By order of the N. E. C. Sub-Commit-

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

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.

who aided in gaining the victory over portance. It was from her he re-King George III. Oh, no!

Every man who shouldered a mus ket left a home, usually a farm. Upon that farm and its product depended not only those who remained at home but the whole army. Seven years the war lasted. The colonists were poor, unaided. Other countries would no more loan them money to carry on war than would other business men draw their money from their stores. shops or banks and loan it to your father when he struggled with failure or business war ..

America was poor. Whatever food, clothes and scanty comforts the men possessed came, nine-tenths of it, from the hands of the women at home. Business, what there was of it, was managed by the women. Courage is needed to shoulder a

gun and suffer the pangs of war you think! What courage must it take to send your best beloved to death and do it with smiles? Hunger and want? It is easy to go

hungry when you haven't anything to eat. But imagine packing and sending the last mouthful away when the stomach would clutch at it if it had hands.

Who fixed bandages and nursed the injured when brought home? The

Not only courage, but good sensible dvice, was given the leaders of the Revolution. Mrs. Adams, for instance, was James Otis' sister, and she was his equal in mind and courage. George Washington communicated very frequently with her on measures of imLETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED TEAT COME IN AMONTMOSE LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BOMA FIRE SIGNAL AND ADDRESS.

J. M., SPOKANE, WASH .- As well to the rock of his nativity. say that, between strike and strike, a Union should be dismissed, or is dismissed, as to say that, between campaign and campaign, the Socialist Labor Party is, or should be, dismissed.

J. C. J., NEW HAVEN, CONN .-The Mahoneys of the late Western Federation of Miners Convention sought to compromise with the revolutionary element. The latter judiciously declined to dicker with the betrayal of the Working Class.

D H WHFFLING W VA-In all the "charges" or "complaints" made by Kirwan there is no more truth than in his charge that he received only \$8. 000 from Trautmann for the Defence Fund, when, in fact, he had received

W. E., DENVER, COLO .- The psychology of the capitalist can not be summed up in a few words, or in one sentence. If a few words are to do the ioh these will stead as well as any-The capitalist is a man who wants to get something for nothing."

H. G. M., LYNN, MASS .- The Armenian, no more than any other nationality, that organizes itself abroad on its own national lines with an eye upon the eventual unification of its own nationality at home, or in some home vet to be found, is not Socialist, least of all Marxist. Marxism rejects the theory that man is a clam wedded

Next week your second question.

B. E., RED WING, MINN .- One set of friends grow impatient with The People for its publishing internal Party matters, especially when these are of the nature of differences of internal opinion; another set of friends, you amongthem, grow impatient with The People when it abstains from publishing such matter. The last session of the N. E. C., acting upon a suggestion from Section Buffalo, decided to publish a Bulletin for just such matter as you sent

H. L. BALTIMORE, MD.-Read the two pamphlets-"The Burning Question of Trade Unionism," and "The Preamble of the I. W. W." The circumstance that so-called Unions go into harmful strikes is no argument against Unionism. Socialism without the economically organized Working Class is a purely Utopian idea.-Private anwers are never, or rarely given by this office. The force is too small for that.

"SOCIAL INQUIRER," DES MOI-NES. LA.—The acquirement of colossal wealth passes for something like selfsacrificing virtue by both the capitalist and his thoughtless admirers,

R. E., ST. PAUL, MINN.; J. V. D., DETROIT, MICH.; D. P. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; F. E., TORON-TO, CANADA: H. H. SOLDIERS HOME, CAL.-Matter received,

SUMMER DULNESS

To read the capitalist press these days one would conclude that everybody spends all of July and August in the mountains or at the sea-shore or in Europe. When the papers speak of 'everybody" they, of course, mean only that class-the exploiting class-for whom they are servile tools.

Everybody that is away if he never ame back would never be missed, in so far as his usefulness to society is concerned. It is otherwise with the working class multitude; with them away the city would become a howling wilderness. Summer dulness is due to "every

body" being away, says the capitalist press. However that may be, there should be no let up in Socialist agitation. Summer is the season when we come more frequently in outdoor contact with our fellows, and we should take this very occasion to reach out after new readers for the Party press and for the sale of literature.

A new era is opening to the movement, and no mistake. The exploiting class and crookdom are aware of it, and now is the time to-keep the agitation to the front. No summer dulness should afflict the militant.

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

ceived, he said, not only words of cheer She was not the only one. There were others of whom we shall hear some other time.

LITTLE TALKS TO LITTLE FOLKS. (Origial, Selected and Otherwise.) Florence M. Carliph. PURPOSE.

Mean to do something well worth your while.

Something that's grand and true; Waste not your life in purposeless ways.

That life so young unto you. Look well and clearly; make not your

Aught that's unworthy or low! Aim nobly, think closely, plan deeply,

Frame your life's Destiny now!

Strive for our Purpose something to do, Our Purpose just and fair. Aim true from our Slavery to free us; Waste not your time in prayer.

Join in the battle to reach our aim, The aim that brightens your way. Heedless of aught, of glory or fame. Our Reward? The Triumph Day!

A clear, strong purpose faithfully followed leads to success. Courage and patience conquer all

difficulties. Life, however short, is made still

shorter by waste of time. Time never hangs on the hands which seek to improve it.

THE AMERICAN MINING CON-GRESS.

The American Mining Congress is making war upon "Mining fakirs." "Mining fakirs" are men who do not like the idea of getting about \$17 worth of wealth by laboring to produce \$100 worth-they would rather tap the spoils, and they have a particular way of duping capitalists out of that privilege.

The organizing of a "mining company" and the issuing of "mining stock" that does not guarantee to the holder thereof the right to rob the mine workers of any mine-that is the first step in the making of a "mining fakir." The exchange of such "stock" for a property title that does carry with it the privilege of exploiting the wage workers of some industry is the next step, and completes the making of a "mining fakir."

They who organize a mining company and issue mining stock that endows the stock holders with the privilege of robbing the workers of some mine, are not "mining fakirs," and no mount of exchanging this stock can make them "mining fakirs." To rob the workers is legal. To exchange the privilege of robbing certain workers, for the privilege of robbing certain other workers,-that, also, is legal; but to dupe a capitalist out of his privilege of robbing the workersthat is "faking", according to the ethics of the American Mining Congress. These congresses of capitalists

OUR WORK IS TELLING.

are veritable leagues of pirates.

Now's the day, now's the hour to push forward the Party's agitation, through the medium of the Party Press How fruitful of results the Party's agitation has been, and is, may be judged from the frenziedshrieks of rage that go up against it from the combined throats of the corrupt-reactionary elements whose doom the Party's agitation has sounded.

The collective effort of the stalwart

S. L. P. band has resulted in pushing to the front that true Unionism which will eventually remove from the race the all-around disgracing existence of wage slavery. Against this true Unionism the exploiters, who have long held Labor and its organizations in contempt, are bending all their energies. All the arrows forged in Social Crime of high and low degree are focused against the movement, but the stalwart band, joined together for their own and the rest of the Wage Slaves' redemption, continue, unterrified by the bluster and unaffected by intrigue,

Push forward the agitation, then, harder than ever. Wherever two or three stalwarts can gather together let them join their efforts in the work of propaganda. Forget not that headquarters needs your support, and the best support that you can give it is given by pushing out the Party Press and Literature; thus while extending the propaganda you also bring needed support to burnish up the weapon of our warfare-the Party Press.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City. CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, Londen, Ont. HEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. se City Hall Place, N. Y. City. (The Party's literary agency.)

e-For technical reasons so party in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND PARTY MEMBERS.

DON'T MIX UP in one and the same business pertaining to the Na-Executive Committee, editorial and business office of The People, the or News Co. and sundry other

REASON.-We have no army of elerks to make extracts and distribute ng the various offices; time is ey and life is short. Each office its its correspondence on file for future reference; but if you persist in cramming all in one letter, only one as have the original.

REMSDY.-If you must save postage it least write on separate sheets of er and head each sheet; these can m be distributed and be taken care

DON'T FORGET THIS.

A PLAIN TALK.

More and Better Work for the Party Press Needed.

To the Party membership and all readers of The People interested in the welfare of the movement :--

A glance at the reports of the business department, as they appear from week to week in The People, will show that not sufficient work is being done to enable our institutions to properly carry on the work for which they were es-

There is but one way to overcom this difficulty: by more subscriptions larger sales of literature. These forthcoming and at once.

The Revolutionary Socialists of the L. P. have established a first class printing plant. The running of this plant the regular expenditure of coniderable sums of money. If the memaut, calls for contributions would never be made. They would not be

Just think of it: one yearly subscrip per month for the transition the sale of a pamphlet or two per t, by each member of the Party, d solve the financial problem here.

As it is, a few comrades have conbeen giving, giving, giving, for apport of the press, while the rest helped fitfully. Let us change all From now on the Party membererally, if they really desire the of The People and of the Labor be properly continued, must that desire by subscriptions and

those to whom the Party ha the duty of managing the plant, of purpose in the revolu ovement is measured by activ "Class Consci S. L. P." etc., etc., count for are empty phrases, unless the Party's other propaganda work.

Here at headquarters we are doing the nd. We have developed hid before the Party plan after cheme after scheme, but no plan ork itself. The most workable will collapse if driven head foregainst a mass of pure indolence.

sarize: you must sell more ture and get more subscriptions. e have given you a little plain talk h will not be discouraging to real volutionists. They will measure up

The standard of the Revolution must a upheld, firmly, and clearly. This re-uires not only virility economically, ditically and mentally, it also requires K, unceasing work for its support, mrades, let there be no hesitation rallying to this call, and rallying to-

John Hossack, Manager, Prank Bohn, National Secretary.

S. L. P. CONSTITUTION IN GERMAN. The constitution of the S. L. P. has been published in German. Copies may now be had from the N. E. C. at 5c. per copy.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. tell yes when your subscription. Piret number indicates the more of, the day, third the year,

WASHINGTON STATE CONVENTION. Minutes of the Washington State convention, S. L. P., held at S. L. P. headquarters, 2000 Second ave., Seattle,

Convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by the State Secretary F, Herz. John Shafer was elected temporary chairman, Anna Tewsbury, temporary

Abe Brearcliff and Jas. Walsh, of Sec tion Seattle, and S. Gerrard, of Section Tacoma, were elected a committee on

Committee submitted the following: We, the credentials committee, recommend that all members in good standin of the S. L. P. in the State be eligible to sit in the convention and that we take each member's word as to his membership." Accepted on motion.

The financial report of the Washington S. E. C. was rendered by the State Secretary.

An auditing committee, composed of wo members of Section Tacoma, S. Gerrard and W. P. Vermeulen and one nember from Section Spokane, Geo. Ferch was elected to audit the State Secretary's books.

Auditing committee submitted the fol-

lowing report:
"We, the Auditing Committee, after hurriedly examining the secretary's books, desire to report that we believe them correct."

Motion carried that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted as progress and the committee be instructed o make further investigation and report to the sections of the State.

Correspondence was read from Section Spokane, notifying the S. E. C. that an appeal to the N. E. C. had been taken Section Spokane against the decision of the S. E. C. on the recent referendum sent out by the S. E. C.

Motion was made and seconded that the election of S. Brearcliff as member of the N. E. C. from Washington be made legal by the convention.

After a prolonged discussion the pre vious question was called for and carried by a vote of 22 to 8. Moved and seconded to reorganize the

S E. C. S. Gerrard, of the Tacoma delegation took the floor and notified the convention that Section Tacoma will withdraw from the State organization and place itself under the jurisdiction of the N E C rather than be represented by S. Brearcliff on the N. E. C., and that the delegation from Tacoma would retire cide whether they would participate in the reorganization of the S. E. C.

Tacoma delegation withdrew from the

An amendement was made to the notion to reorganize the S. E. C., that the convention ratify the referendum vote as taken by the S. E. C. Motion that Seattle be the seat of

the S. E. C. carried.

Metion that Section Seattle elect the S. E. C. carried.

A discussion on methods of carrying

n propaganda was held. Motion carried that the S. E. C. be

instructed to push the propaganda in the Puget Sound cities, so far as in their ability lies,

Motion that the State Convention of the S. L. P. recognizes the I. W. W. as the only class conscious organization on the economic field, carried.

On motion a committee was elected to draw up resolutions stating the position of the convention on the labor move-

The following resolution was adopted: State Convention assembled, reaffirm the time honored position of the S. L. P. upon the American labor movement. acknowledging the necessity of political and industrial action; recognizing that the I W. W. is the only revolutionary onomic organization of labor; and rending that while organic relation between the industrial and political orranization is inevitable, such relation is at present unprofitable; and extend our hearty support to the I. W. W. where extended energy is fruitful.

S. A. Ellings, D. G. O'Hanraham.

The minutes of the convention were ead and approved and ordered sent to

The People for publication. Anna Tewksbury, Sec'y.

NEW HAVEN PICNIC

A grand picuic and dance will be given SATURDAY afternoon and evening, July 27th, by Section New Haven, S. L. P., and the Scandinavian Socialist Literary Club.

This jollification will be held at Lio Park, Allingtown. Tickets 10 cents. Dancing free

An invitation has been sent Section Bridgeport and preparations made for a particularly interesting time. All comdes and friends are invited,

cobwebs from the minds of the ers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

CLEVELAND PICNIC AND OUTING FOR BENEFIT OF CAMPAIGN FUND.

Sunday, August 11th, will be a great lay for Cleveland Socialists and sympathizers and friends of the S. L. P. To swell its campaign fund, Section Cleveland has made arrangements for a great picnic and outing for that day, which will take place in the forest back of the well known resort "Ritterburg" on State Road, Brooklyn, Take Peal street (now W. 25th street) car and stay in the car until it reaches the end of the line (Brooklyn Barns). Then walk down State Road and you will have reached "Ritterburg" in about 10 min-

The place of the picnic is a real and genuine "beauty spot" of nature, and very appropriate to forget for a few hours the dust and heat of the city and the sorrows of everyday life and toil.

Comrades and friends! This will be the one great summer affair of Section Cleveland, and we therefore invite every one and all of you to give us the pleasure of your presence at our picnic. Bring your wives, sons, daughters, mothers, fathers and sweethearts along and have a good time close to the bosom of nature, and among men of your own class and of like sentiment.

Good music, singing, dancing and en tertainments will be afforded. Refresh ments of all kinds will be served. So come one and all, and let us shake hands on SUNDAY, August 11th, "in the woods behind the Pitterburg." Come early in the morning.

Press Committee.

N. J. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the New Jer ey S. E. C. was held on Sunday, July Koeppel. 14th, with Ball in chair. Present: Lessig, Herrschaft, Ball, and Butterworth. Absent: Langraf, Horkey and Buech-

Minutes of the last meeting and of the special meeting were approved as

Credentials from Hudson County for Geo. P. Herrschaft received and filed. Communications: From Ernest T. Oatley; filed. From Ernest Aizzone, desiring information on Section, left in hands of Hudson County delegate. From Chas, Fallath, Financial Secretary to attend to same. From M. D. F., left to secretary to communicate with him From National Secretary, on New Jersey vote for 1906, and receipt of eredentials for N. E. C. member. Bill from Labor News; ordered paid. Bill for hall rent; same course.

Report of sections: Hudson County will held convention Saturday, July 20: are holding street meetings. Passale holds county convention Friday, July 26: agitation committee has started to work, and will soon be heard from.

Income: Essex County, \$6 for stamps; Passaic, \$6 for stamps and \$9,45 for ssessment; Johnson, \$1.50 for dues and 35c. assesment; total income, \$23.30. Expense, \$13.55.

J. C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

CONN. S. E. C. MEMBERS.

To the Members of the S. L. P. in the State of Conn Greeting :-

By vote of the last State convention seat of the S. E. C. has been placed at Bridgeport. Accordingly the following members have been elected to constitute the S. E. C., viz.

Edw. Pryor, C. Cuccaro, John D. Carl-

After being duly installed the Committee elected the following officers: John D. Carlson, State Sec'y., F. Cuccaro, Treasurer, John F. Johnson, Rec.

All communications and moneys intended for the S. E. C. must be sent hereafter to John D. Carlson, 235 Deacon St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Fred, Fellermann, Retiring Sec'y. Hartford, Conn. June 30, 1907.

N. Y. S. E C.

Regular meeting of the above was held on Friday June 28, at headquarters, 28 City Hall Place. All present, with evception of Lechner. Moren in chair. Minutes of previous regular meeting and of special meeting adopted as read. Communications from Van Tassell of Valhalla asking for a speaker. Referred to Correspondence Bureau

Report of Corr. Bureau: received letter from Long of Newburgh in reference to subscription list and condition of section. From Wm Carroll, whose tour Organizer Wuest of Utica, \$5 for State Campaign Fund.

Fin. Secretary Kuhn sates that he is unable to make a report on account of the removal from the old building; his books having been misplaced.

It was decided to request all sections in the State to arrange picuics and outings on Labor Day, for the purpose of raising money to defray expenses of State Organizer.

Fred A.Olpp, Secy.

TEXAS S E. C.

A regular meeting of Texas S E. C. was held July 13th. Warshaw in the chair and all members present.

Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read. Communication from Frank Bohn, National Secretary, was read and filed; also from members-atlarge Carl Schmidt and T. E. Lossee,

The following officers were elected A. T. Mills, State Secretary; Otto Schuettel, Recording Secretary; Robert Strach, State Organizer, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

Address P. O. Box 476, San Antonio Texas.

The semi-annual financial report showed: Receipts \$37.51; Expenditures, \$25,60

Meeting then adjourned. Otto Schuettel, Sec'y.

SECTION CLEVELAND'S NEW OFFICERS

On Sunday, July 7, Section Cleveland S. L. P. held its semi-annual general meeting with James Rugg in the chair. The recording secretary being absent, Christiansen was elected chairman pro

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Organizer, Edmund Hauser; recording secretary, Robert Zillmen; financial secretary, James Matthews; treasurer, John D. Goerke; librarian, Leopold Haug; literary agent, Fred Brown; press committee, Richard Koeppel; auditing committee, John Kircher, Karl Frank and W. Doberstein; grievance committee, Paul Dinzer, J. D. Goerke and James Rugg; executive committee, James Rugg, P. C. Christiansen Jos. Reiman, W. Doberstein and Richard

Brown, Haug and Zillmen were elected a committee to make arrangements for a picnic for the benefit of the Section's campaign fund.

Two new members were admitted. The vote on delegates to the International Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, was closed and resulted as follows: For Daniel De Leon 42 votes, for Frank Bohn 36 votes, for Moritz Ruther 2 votes and for H. Brimble 1 vote.

Moved seconded and carried to re mit the full amount for 72 Stuttgart assessment stamps, received, to the N. Press Committee.

ATTENTION, CONNECTICUT!

The 3rd annual outing of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut will be held on SUNDAY, August 4, in Rockville, Every member should bear this in mind. Because it is a very important matter for the State Executive Committee of Conn. The proceeds will go to the State Agitation Fund.

Come en masse and bring your friends We assure you a good time

I. W. W. STEEL STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1.)

ers said to-day that hundreds of dollars and almost unlimited credit was at the disposal of the strikers.

"The men are receiving unexpected support throughout the West End," said he. "Grocers and market men are etxending credit to them, even taking the chance that they will not receive pay for half of what they sell on credit. Money is being subscribed at a rapid rate for the maintenance of the strikers. Most of the men are heads of families containing three, four and five children, son of Bridgeport; John F. Johnson and they are naturally unable to lay and Henry Kossbiel of New Haven. to support them on from \$7 to \$10 a strikers, aside from the machinists, re-

ceiving as high as \$12 a week." Support from the merchants of the West End has encouraged the strikers. "We are confident of victory," said one of the leaders to-day, "We, of course, know that the representations in Wilmot's statement are silly. We will have a statement in reply to his for distribution this evening and will set forth our demands and intentions plainly."

With the closing of the East Fud plant yesterday, the strikers have scored a great victory for that was the only branch of the concern that had been able to run since the declaration of the strike last Tuesday morning.

The 65 International machinists of the company, who left, their benches, may possibly return Monday to work. They are all members of the International Machinists. Bridgeport Lodge, No. 30 of the International Machinists, held a largely attended meeting last night and voted to take no part in the strike. will open in Westchester county. From For all that when they were on strike the I. W. W. men aided them in all possible ways

FOREIGN DICTIONARIES.

Italian-English and English-Italian. German-English and English-German Spanish-English and English-Spanish French-English and English-French. Swedish inglish and English-Swedish Price 75 Cente Each.—Postage Paid. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

S. L. P. STATE ORGANIZER FINDS FAVORABLE FIELD.

Conditions Good for Organization-Many Interesting Experiences-Agitator of "Union-Smashing" S. L. P. Is Invited to Union Meeting While Workers Refuse to Hear S. P. Business Socialist.

Newburg, N. Y., July 16,-I am entering on my third week of agitation; o doubt the Comrades are looking for a report of my experiences. So far nothing much out of the usual has happened. The wage slaves seem more ready than ever to agree that "something is wrong." In Yonkers we held several meetings on Getty Square: also at the factory of the Otis Elevator Company. One thing to be noted is the scarcity of the "smart" fellow who interrups, or if he does show up little attention is given him by his fellows. Two good meetings were held in

Portchester once a flourishing stronghold of the S. P., but they are now "down and out" as far as the working class is concerned. Peter Jacobson and I talked with one of their old members, who told us the Revolution must come through the middle class; nothing could be done he claimed, with the average wage worker. He informed us that the S. P. Local was not doing much, "just waiting." They had the best people in town, the Supt. of the shirt factory and his son, and while they believed in "Socialism" it was no good to try and talk "Unionism" to them, especially I. W. W. unionism. Chase, the ex-Mayor of Haverhill, has been there of late, but has met with little success in reviving their drooping spirits. In Portchester a man gave me his name, saying he was president of the Painters' Union, and buying a book remarked that he was looking for information on the question, and said that if I could come over any Monday evening he would have me address the Union. Now, where is the result of all the S. P. agitation about the "Union smashing S. L. P." The comrades in Yonkers have been put in touch with these conditions and will follow up the opening.

The meeting at White Plain was very good considering the threatening weather. Thirty-five cents worth of literature

was sold. At Newburg we have been holding fair street meetings. I have visited the ship-yard and machine shops, and find no objection to the S. L. P., but little courage to come out for action. This is a "Union" town. .The painters and carpenters have been on strike for months. The trouble between the painters was settled last evening and a three year "contract" is to be signed to-day. The press reports a "victory" for both sides; one of the boss painters is quoted as saying: "We gave in and will pay the increase demanded, but the employes gave us concessions which will

offset the 'increase'"

It seems the painters objected to the masters hiring laborers to scrape off the paper and old paint preparatory to "aristocratic" painting. Now that they have been out four months they have given in to the masters. Then the masters were determined that their "loyal" employes who deserted their aside much money when they are asked union brothers and have been scabbing, gentry in connection with the Colorado must be protected; so the Union have week. There are a very few of the gracefully acceded and have agreed to remit the fine which their constitution calls for-which reminds one of "Carey of armory fame" in the convention of the S. P. in Chicago, saying, "What's Judge Wood announced that prior to a constitution among friends." No doubt the next issue of the Painters' Journal will herald the "victory" and will furnish Gompers with another text for a sermon on the "Power of Organized Labor." Another incident worth noting is the agitation stirred up by the farmers, who are organizing to place their produce on the market direct, doing away with the middle men and peddlars. The farmers, in this venture, are seeking the endorsement of the C. L. U. The press calls a halt and declares that the "Union" had better think twice before it acts, and had better not endorse this "trust game" of the farm ers. The farmers say they will thus enable the consumer to buy at less cost; or, in other words, will divide the profits with the consumers. The press warns the Union that the farmers will not do any such thing, and publishes a cartoon showing the farmer with a basket of vegetable on his arm knocking at the door of the C. L. U. while the poor middle man stands in the rear, ooking very much downcast. Newburg is a beautiful place in point

of scenery, lying on the bank of the Hudson River. Rich also in lessons from history is Newburg-here is sittated what was the Headquarters of Washington during revolutionary days. Upon a hill hundreds of feet from the 28

water stands the old house, surrounded by a beautiful green sward, up which are planted the old cannon and other relies of those Revolutionary days. On the inside can be seen the old documents that enable us to understand the philosophy of those times. On the wall hangs framed the will of Mary Washngton, mother of Gen. George Washington. The will as I read it soon caused ne to take out my note book, and the attendant observing my object of mak ing a copy of the will, came to my relief by saying, we have those for sale for 5 cents with the aid of the will I had good ammunition for the meeting. The will begins:

"In the name of God: Amen: I, Mary Washington, of Fredericksburg, in the County of Spottsylvania, being in good health, but calling to mind the uncertainty of life and willing to dispose of what remains of my worldly estate, do make and publish this, my last will, recommending my soul into the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins, through the merits and meditation of Jesus Christ, the savior of mankind; I dispose of all my worldly estate as follows:" After pointing out the "Religion" and "Goodness of her" I then began and read the disposal of goods, horses, furniture and Negroes, "To my son Gen. George my Negro boy George. To my son Charles Washington my Negro man Tom. To my Grand-daughter Bettie Carter my Negro woman Bet and her future increase. forever. etc."

The inconsistency of the philosophy of 'Love thy neighbor" compared with the acts-"Works"-was pointed out. The immorality of the position of a man accepting from his mother Negro men and women "and their increase" created quite a sensation. The Law and Order morality of those days was shown up. How brutal it looked today, and yet the "education" of those days made the poor woman believe she was a good 'Christian." The intent was to keep the Negro a slave. Now the capitalists make no such will; the worker is not owned. The capitalist makes a will giving the mine, mill, or factory, knowing that the wage slaves have no tools. The effect of the present will, and the design of the present "Law and Order." home defenders is the same as the will and the intent that granted the slave as a bodily chattel. Space will not permit describing the effect upon the audience, who stood open mouthed. A clergyman stood in the audience. I am informed that he referred to a Socialist agitator" in his sermon, Sunday evening, and I feel that either he or I was fullfilling the saying of Christ in that the husband should be at war in

as to my right to bring up such an old document, I met the organizer of Local Newburg, S. P., a real estate agent. He told Comrade Long and myself that most of their members are in business, and don't dare to be too active-would lose customers. How is that for Revolutionary Socialism?

his own family, for a husband stated

that he and his wife had a discussion

Fraternally.

W. H. Carroll. HAYWOOD PROSECUTION RESTS

(Continued from bage 1.)

ingly defended his witnesses, and ruffled up wildly at any allusion to the Pinkertons. He tried to exenerate these troubles

On the opening of court this morning, Richardson notified Hawley that the defence desired three of the presecution's witnesses to remain in town. the opening of argument he would notify counsel as to the main points in the evidence of which he would instruct the jury. He indicated that he would strike out the defence's whole Colorado testimony.

Darrow, for the defence, announced the sur-rebuttal for the defence would he very short. Judge Wood said that while he would not limit the attorneys in the arguments, he probably would increase the court hours so as to get through as quickly as possible. C. W. Aller, the defence's witness ar-

rested by Borah charged with perjury was examined with Orchard before Justice of the Peace Savage. He and Dr. Magee were both released on bravy bonds, which were immediately furnished by prominent citizens. Aller's bond was \$2.590. Wade R. Parks.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

You can, if you live outside of New York City, get the DAILY PEOPLE for three months for One Dollar, or about a cent a day. Ne militant Socialist should be without

the DAILY PEOPLE on the

score of expense, Send your subscription te-day. THE DAILY PEOPLE. City Hall Place,

SECTION CALENDAR

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

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

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

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-8 New Reads street, Manhattan. Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Fed-

eration, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street. Los Angeles, Cat., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited

to our rooms and meetings. Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets very alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Saction 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. fres

reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m. Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets

every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m 2nd and 4th regular business, others de-

voted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights. New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P .. J. C. Butterworth Secy, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig. Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson,

N. J. Chicago, Illinois .- The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S.-E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and

women are cordially invited. Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address,

Box 1040.

ST. JOHN TO SPEAK.

(Continued from page 1.)

ST. JOHN IN NEW YORK The I. W. W. Headquarters League will held its grand annual picnic this year on SATURDAY, August 3rd, 2 p. m., at Doerlinger's Park, Southeast corner of 147th street and Southern Boule-

vard, Bronx. VINCENT ST. JOHN, of Goldfield, Nevada, the delegate of the Industrial Workers of the World to the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress, will deliver an address.

Dancing starts at 5 p. m. I. W. W. music. Bowling for cash prizes.-The Council drawing will take place on this occasion.

Take Third Avenue "L", transfer at 133rd street to Southern Boulevard car. Or take Ninth Avenue "L", transfer at 135th street for 138th street surface car and again to Southern Boulevard

\$10.00 BOOK for \$1.00.



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