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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE

AND OTHER CAPITALIST PRETENCES LAID BARE.

Hainous Longevity of the I. W. W. and S. L. P.—Poor Mitchell—Cheap Dwellings in New Zealand—Bullets and Ballots in Tammany Primaries.

The Hague "Peace Conference" is making the fact daily more apparent that its real name should be "War Conference." It now is tied up into another war knot, on the subject of "contraband of war."

The offense of the I. W. W. is that of the S. L. P. It has not given up the ghost of a word from those who, mouth revolutionary phrases, are serving the turn of a reactionary element.

The Parry-Post Square Deal is certainly keeping its eye on the I. W. W. Its current issue contains two prominent articles, one on the recent iron-ore strike in Minnesota, and one on the effects of the Haywood acquittal.

"An employer has a property right in the services of the workmen in his business," says Judge Jones of Alabama. Must the American workman be put in shackles and locked in the smoke-house cellar before he realizes he is a slave?

Mitchell is sad because there will be no parade of the Scranton miners on "Mitchell Day." Why? he asks. Are the miners ashamed of the union, or are they tired of it, or are there so few of them in it? he wonders. All three, Mitchell, all three. The delegation who exposed at the I. W. W. convention your brazen contract with the Illinois operators, voiced the secret sentiments of thousands of your hitherto dupes.

Free baths, cheap rents, and such other provisions to lower the cost of living of wage workers are great

schemes, when viewed from the standpoint of the large capitalists. In New Zealand the Government adopted "The Workers' Dwellings Act" providing for the building of houses to be rented cheaply to wage workers. The capitalists control the government and, of course, collect most of the taxes for the enterprise from the middle class.

No wonder that Hilquit, when Bohn was bringing out the fact of the S. P. being the other self of the reactionary A. F. of L., besought the chairman of the section in the International Socialist Congress in which the question of Immigration and Emigration was being discussed, to make the speaker "talk to the subject." "Talking to the subject," according to the notion of the spokesman of the S. P., means talking around the subject and hiding the fact that the position of his party in the matter of "backward races" amounts to a negation of the entire Socialist position.

Bullets figured as plentifully as ballots at this week's primary elections in this city. And yet not a word of protest had been heard from the Roots, the Choates, the Roosevelts, or the Cravaths. They had pushed the primary laws as "certain means of bringing elections back to the people by obviating election disorders." Why this silence on their part? The primaries bill was but a political strike against Tom Platt. Now that with Platt's consent Root is a cabinet officer, and Choate became ambassador to Great Britain, and Roosevelt became President, and Cravath's Pennsylvania Railroad stock is safeguarded—why, now, let primaries go the way of all flesh, like all other laws "for the benefit of the people."

## I. W. W. CONVENTION

ADJOURNS AFTER WEEK'S ORDERLY DELIBERATIONS.

General Secretary Trautmann Unanimously Re-elected—Vincent St. John Chosen to Fill New Office, General Organization—Resolutions Adopted on Moyer-Haywood and Goldfield-Tenopah Cases.

Chicago, Ill., September 24.—With cheers for its officers and for the working class, the Third Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World adjourned this afternoon at two, after a week and two days' deliberations.

The new officers are: General Secretary-Treasurer, William E. Trautmann.

General Organizer and Assistant Secretary, Vincent St. John.

General Executive Board, F. W. Heslewood, miner, of British Columbia; T. J. Cole, transportation worker, Blue Island, Ill.; Rudolph Katz, Paterson, N. J.; B. E. Williams, Montana; and William Yates, weaver, New Bedford, Mass.

The first two members of the G. E. R., and the General Secretary remain the same as last year. The office of General Organizer is a new one created by the convention in view of the developments in the labor movement, and Vincent St. John, the sturdy miner of Nevada, was unanimously chosen as the best man to fill the place.

The following resolutions were among those adopted by the convention:

"Whereas, Charles H. Moyer and George A. Pettibone are still in the clutches of the servile tools of the Mine Owners' Association, the first under heavy bonds, the other languishing in jail at Boise, Idaho, and both accused of the murder of an ex-Governor of Idaho;

"Whereas, We realize that the parasite class will try every means, criminal or otherwise, to disrupt the fighting labor organizations to assure its domination over the working class;

"Whereas, The prosecution of Charles H. Moyer and George A. Pettibone is the direct result of the advanced stand taken by them in the labor movement; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the third annual convention of the I. W. W., assembled this 21st of September, in Chicago, Ill., affirm our unflinching solidarity with our persecuted brothers and pledge ourselves to continue as in the past to use every effort to achieve their liberation."

"Resolutions were also adopted on the Goldfield-Tenopah affair, as follows: "Whereas, Fellow Worker Preston of

Goldfield, Nev., in the discharge of his duty as picket, being attacked by the owner of a restaurant with drawn revolver, shot and killed him;

"Whereas, Though it was a clear case of self-defense, Fellow Worker Preston was arrested on the charge of murder and Fellow Worker Smith, another organizer, was arrested on the charge of being an accessory before the fact and both sent to prison by a packed jury;

"Whereas, Vincent St. John, Walter Campbell, Ben Donnelly, L. D. Jardine, A. E. Johnson, Harry Rodgers, Jerry Sexton, and E. Elmer Vice, are being held for trial on a charge of conspiracy in connection with this case; and

"Whereas, The Citizens' Alliance and Mine Owners' Association have been backed up by scab herder Grant Hamilton, and his A. F. of L. scabs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Third Annual Convention of the I. W. W., assembled this, the 21st day of September, demand that Preston and Smith be given a new and fair trial and the freedom to which they are entitled; and, be it further

Resolved, That the others be speedily tried and released, and further be it

Resolved, That we condemn said Grant Hamilton and his organized scabs as traitors who would sell the lives of their fellow slaves for their masters' smile; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Industrial Union Bulletin, and sent to the labor press."

Many resolutions pertaining to the routine work of the organization were discussed and adopted, and the convention then adjourned till September 15, 1908, at Chicago.

President Mee, of the National Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is reported to have declared in favor of "purely Canadian organizations." If the workers can be kept divided upon craft lines and also upon National lines, capitalism will be absolutely secure. When machinists are on strike in Canada the work can be handled in the States. This splendidly supplements the abbey of all crafts upon each in every industry.

## A RURAL SIGHT IN TOWN

A circular signed "Barnett Cohen, 436 Grand street, Chairman of Committee on Arrangements," and dated the 20th of September, invites all tailor Unions to send representatives to a preliminary convention to be held in this city on October 6th and 6th at the Labor Temple, Eighty-fourth street.

The circular explains that the purpose is to organize the tailors, and that the reason is the utter failure of the Garment Workers of America to accomplish the mission. The circular is eloquent on the shortcomings of the Garment Workers of America. It is eloquent in its express specifications. Still more eloquent in the specifications which it implies. What these are the readers of The People are familiar with. Wime and again in the course of fully ten years back The People has documentedly pilloried the officers of the Garment Workers of America, and urged the rank and file to cease being used as cat's paws for the employers with the aid of the said officers. The present circular charges more specifically

that the label is used for the purpose of keeping down the sweated workers; that the officers suspend Unions which dare insist upon the agreed scale of wages; finally, that the confidence of the tailors of the country is destroyed, due to the acts of a "small coterie."—All of which is matter of public notoriety.

In view of all this the circular calls for a new organization. The heart leaps with joy at the word, but it is wrung with grief immediately after. The call outlines the general mold of the new organization—every feature of that mold is identical with the mold that bred the "small coterie" complained of, and identical with the crimes that they committed, and it culminates with the proposal for a strictly craft and independent Union of tailors.

The "new" Union, if ever set on foot, will be new in name only. It will be the same old craft Union corpse rigged up in a new shroud, experiencing all the ills inflicted by the Garment Workers. There is no longer, in America, room for a CRAFT Union of tailors. What developed capitalism compels is a tailoring INDUSTRIAL division of an integrally

organized INDUSTRIAL UNION of the Working Class. The workman who to-day imagines he is a good Union man if he merely does not actually take the place of another workman on strike—the workman, accordingly, who does not realize that he is a sublimated scab if he continues at work when kindred trades are on strike—in short, the workman who does not know that the day of CRAFT Unionism is over in all staple industries, that workman is no wiser than he was a generation ago. When such ignorance can be displayed by convention callers and chairmen of arrangement committees, in this year of Grace 1907, and in America above all, then, indeed, the plight of the workers is deplorable.

The sight is not infrequently seen in rural districts of a cow, tied to a stake, trying to pull away by winding herself ever tighter around the stake, till at last she almost chokes. A Union, that, tied to the stake of capitalism by the tether of craft Unionism, seeks to escape the ills of its condition by reorganizing on the identical principle of craft—that is a rural sight in town.

## THE "REPORT"

"Book Author" Makes Speech About International Socialist Congress to Petit Bourgeois Audience.

Chicago, Ill., September 15.—This morning A. M. Simons, one of the Socialist Party delegates to the International Socialist and Labor Congress, gave what purported to be a report of that gathering. And so it was from the standpoint of the Socialist party, a bourgeois spoke to an audience of petit bourgeois; neither the address nor the assembly was proletarian.

The beauties of Stuttgart and vicinity, militarism, the purity of Mr. Simons' "Schwabian dialect," which was brought out at the great meeting of Sunday, were touched upon by the speaker in the course of his address. The Germans, he said, fought shy of Herva and his ruling passion; while Van Koll, of Holland, spoke on the colonial question in a manner that would be to the liking of any supporter of the Roosevelt policy in America.

When the speaker came to the matter of Trades Unionism, the S. L. P. representative sat up and took notice, while the audience as a whole coughed and shifted uneasily. Something really vital was coming at last. But it was a false alarm. No discussion of the resolution presented to the Congress was attempted, and none apparently was desired. As might be expected, Mr. Simons (as much as his feeble intellectual physique would permit) took a walk at De Leon. No attention he declared, was paid to the resolution championed by that person, it being defeated by a vote of at least ten to one. Afterward, in answering a question, Mr. Simons said that he, questioning the merits of the eighteen or nineteen votes cast in support of De Leon's resolution, had Jean Longuet, Marx's son-in-law, enquire of the French "Syndicalists" as to what they mean by supporting it. They, upon being interrogated, proclaimed their innocence of any knowledge of what they had voted for. They had done as they did simply, it would seem, to be "agin" somebody.

Syndicalism, Mr. Simons said, was enjoying a lusty growth in Europe, and certain questions were developing in connection with it which would soon force themselves upon the attention of America. When it came to vote, the German point of view prevailed. Immigration and Woman's Suffrage were next touched upon, and then the intellectual calibre of the speaker and his appreciative audience was made clear in a reference to the movement in Great Britain. British trades unionism, declared Mr. Simons, had forsaken conservatism and had gone in for revolution in earnest. It had come to the Congress with a powerful representation, which, back of it, had an equally strong delegation in Parliament. Absolutely nothing was advanced by Mr. Simons to show that the so-called revolutionary movement in Great Britain is nothing but an attempt on the part of the leaders of the trades union to safeguard the funds of the union and, consequently, their jobs and prestige. Threatened with annihilation by the famous Taff-

Vale case, the labor fakirs sought political power to protect themselves. Their movement being successful, what was termed the "full current of the revolution," is now proving a stagnant and odoriferous backwater.

The advance of the movement in Europe was measured by the gain in parliamentary representation, and the extension of the suffrage. Only two countries showed a decline, Switzerland and Bulgaria; the first because it is a country of hotels, where every man has his hand out for a tip, and the second by reason of the fact of its being yet in the feudal state.

Bebel, he said, did not take the growth of the Socialist party as being an indication of the growth of the movement in America—in which the old war-horse showed good judgment—but took the Haywood case as being truly representative. Cheers for Haywood were called for at this point, the response being poor. Is Haywood becoming passe with the Socialist party?

Revisionism is head in Europe, according to the speaker. Bernstein is now the most ardent Revolutionist. The address was closed with an appeal to the S. P. to pay less attention to the theoretical side of the movement and more to the class struggle itself. The backward movement of the S. P. during the last three years was due to the fact that it had read and written books, and had stood aloof from the fight itself. He was of the opinion that the members of the S. P. should take an active part in the struggle of the telegraphers; and so, we presume, in achieving "victory," fasten an added burden in the shape of a successful craft union on the already over-loaded shoulders of the working class. Simons had his audience with him, which is sufficient commentary upon him and it. H. J. B.

## STUNG AGAIN!

Cobalt Mine Owners Fail in Attempt to Incriminate Union.

Cobalt, Ont., Sept. 18.—The mine owners of this ranch are stung again. The cross-examination of six of us by a Buffalo mines lawyer yesterday resulted in a flat failure as regards getting any information of the imaginary "inner circle" of this union. Ardash of Toronto also had the opportunity of cross-examining the strike-breakers who had sworn out affidavits against us for "inciting, threatening, and intimidating" them, but each one of them swallowed his words, admitting they had not been molested in any way.

Financial aid is still coming in from the other locals, and all the demands made by the mine-managers' lawyers for us to turn over all accounts of the strike fund and money sent here, have been side-tracked by our lawyers.

The far-reaching effects of the agitation for Industrial Unionism have reached into Ottawa and Buckingham, and the wage-workers are clamoring for I. W. W. speakers to go there, one city guaranteeing 100 men in one week to be enrolled under the banner of revolutionary industrial unionism.

The day of capitalist A. F. of L. unionism is drawing near, when they will no longer be able to keep the workers doped with the "Brotherhood" dope of capitalist and wage-slave.

## IN AUSTRALIA

Projected "Unity" Defeated by Reactionary Tendencies of New Socialist Federation.

Some time ago it was announced that a unity of Socialist forces in Australia had been attained. This, however, is not the case. The Socialist Labor Party, the stronghold of which is in New South Wales, did not find the would-be allies to its liking and promptly pulled out of the "Socialist Federation of Australia."

That the situation in the Antipodes may be understood, it is well to state that the S. L. P. stands for there what the S. L. P. stands for in America, and as little as the S. L. P. of America is able to affiliate with alleged Socialist organizations on this side of the water, the S. L. P. of Australia declares itself unable to go on with labels which cover false pretenses in that country.

"The People" of Sydney, N. S. W., in speaking of the withdrawal, says that one of the objects of the conference was to bring into the united movement an organization known as "The International Socialist Club," a non-descript that has flourished by reason of its "club bar," and its social attractions, composed, for the most part, of men speaking the German and other foreign tongues, but whose Socialism was not scientific or ardent enough to bring them unreservedly within the ranks of the Australian Socialist League.

"The Australian Socialist League," continues "The People," "as an educational factor had been in existence for a considerable number of years, while its entrance into the political arena commenced with the beginning of the present century, when in 1900 the Socialist Labor Party contested the first Senatorial elections with a full ticket of six. Since that time on the S. L. P. has contested subsequent Senatorial and State elections, and in the teeth of bitterest opposition and discouraging circumstances, stood for and advocated the true principle of revolutionary Socialism—the complete overthrow of the present form of capitalist production for profit—without any political bait in the shape of so-called remedial or palliative measures—not even a legalized eight-hour day being dangled for voters to be caught by. In addition to this the S. L. P. has carried on an active propaganda during winters and summers . . . and none of the party funds are used to keep any individual—all its work being done voluntarily, without fee or hope of reward."

As might be expected by those acquainted with the history of the S. L. P. in America, the S. L. P. in Australia was found entirely too narrow by men who thought they had discovered an easier road to the Socialist Republic. These individuals, the history of some of whom is touched upon by "The People," had the ear of the Conference, and were instrumental in bringing into existence an organization, "one section" of which "within the Federation remained as individual members of the Political Labor League, and subscribed to its principles, constitution and methods; another section placing a candidate in opposition to a P. L. L. candidate

## IDAHO LAND FRAUDS TRIAL

BORAH DODGES PRACTICE APPLIED IN HAYWOOD CASE.

Hawley, Chief Attorney for Borah, Contends for Advantage of Late Law on Criminal Conspiracy—Harriman's Appointee Set Aside—Boise Whose

Boise, Idaho, September 23.—Borah's trial commenced this morning. Thirteen persons are indicted with him. Eleven are named and two others designated as John Doe and Richard Roe. United States Attorney Ruick informed the jurors that the evidence would disclose that "John Doe" would appear as the alias of Frank Steunenberg.

The defense is fighting hard, Hawley being its chief attorney. Many interesting points are being contested in getting the jury. The Law of Criminal Conspiracy has been changed lately. Hawley and Borah contend for a different practice than in the Haywood conspiracy case.

United States Judge Dietrichs, who was the Harriman appointee as Judge here, was set aside, and Judge Whitson of the District of Washington is presiding. In appearance Whitson bears a strong likeness to Judge Goddard of Colorado.

A special United States Grand Jury is in session investigating affairs. Borah's friends are trying to get Ruick indicted.

The criminal practice of Idaho governs in the United States court here, where not superseded or supplemented by Federal legislation.

It is disclosed that there are a hundred and eight other persons implicated in the conspiracy, aside from those thirteen who are designated in the indictment on which Borah is to be tried.

Thomas B. Gess, the foreman of the Haywood jury, was among those who were called into the jury box this morning. Wade R. Parks.

## BORAH'S TRIAL.

How They Steal Land in the West.

Boise, Idaho, September 27.—At the end of yesterday's proceedings in the trial of Senator Borah, the Government, had disposed of thirteen witnesses, all of whom swore that John I. Wells, one of the men indicted with Senator Borah, gave them the money with which they took out the timber land claims. There was no cross-examination. The Government attorneys announced that the testimony was necessary in order to lay a proper foundation for evidence to come. Senator Borah's name was not mentioned at any stage of the proceedings.

After having spent all of the previous day in bringing out the testimony of thirteen persons who admitted they had taken out claims to timber lands for the express purpose of selling them to members of an alleged land-grabbing conspiracy, the Government attorneys in the trial of United States Senator Borah yesterday turned the line of evidence into new channels, which they claim will tend to affect the defendant Senator.

and denouncing that party in toto. And while it is considered a breach of principle for any member of the Federation to submit himself as the candidate of a non-Socialist body, it is understood that as members of the "Socialist Federation of Australia" they are free to support any other political organization or party.

And so, answering the question: "How was it possible for the S. L. P. to recognize such a federation?" the S. L. P. promptly pulled out and will continue to go before the workers of Australia on the basis of clear-cut political action and Industrial Unionism. As these are not features of the Federation, there can be little doubt as to the outcome.

The capitalists set a splendid example before the workers when they introduced the system of time clocks to see that every fellow who draws \$1.50 or so per day must put in the time to earn it. Now it is up to the workers to follow the example, and see that the neither capitalists nor landlords nor anybody else draws a dollar from the business unless THEY do the productive work to earn it.

Governor Hughes is again talking about publicity. The only kind of publicity worth talking about is that sort of publicity that will allow the workers of every shop, mine, railroad, and department store to inform themselves from the books of the business as to

The testimony up to Thursday had been confined to the activities of John I. Wells and Louis M. Pritchard, two of the men under indictment. None of the "dummy" entrymen examined on Wednesday was cross-examined, and the testimony that they received from Wells the money with which to prove their claims, and from Pritchard the \$250 bonus for surrendering their titles, went uncontested. Just prior to adjournment the prosecuting attorneys identified the signatures of former Governor Frank Steunenberg and William Sweet to a document said to have been a contract. It is charged that Steunenberg and Sweet jointly furnished the money with which the first alleged fraudulent transactions were carried on.

The Government has divided its case into three sections. The first deals with the claims which were turned over to Albert Palmer of Spokane, who is said to have acted as "dummy" trustee for the Barber Lumber Company. All the testimony bearing on these claims will be taken before the next set is gone into. The second set of claims, it is charged, was handled through Horace S. Rand of Burlington, Ia. The third and last set was handled by George S. Long, who, the Government promises, will take the stand as the most important witness for the prosecution.

S. R. Rush of Omaha, special assistant to the attorney-general, who has been active in timber and coal-land prosecutions throughout the West, has assumed control of the case, while the evidence is being put in.

## WHEN AND HOW STEUNENBERG GOT HIS MONEY.

Boise, Idaho, September 28.—The Government's case against United States Senator William E. Borah, charged with timber land frauds, was outlined by former Judge Burch of Detroit, special prosecutor, at last night's session of the trial. It was said to the jury that the idea of making money out of timber lands which the United States threw open to settlement in Idaho, in tracts not to exceed 100 acres to any individual and at a price not to exceed \$2.50 an acre, originated with a State Senator, one of the men indicted with Senator Borah. He is alleged to have gathered several men around him, among them the late Gov. Steunenberg.

About this time, 1899, Attorney Burch asserted, Gov. Steunenberg went to Idaho to put down the mining troubles, and while there met a mine owner, through whom, it is alleged, Steunenberg, who had exhausted his personal resources, met two men, who immediately took a deep interest in Idaho timber lands. Gov. Steunenberg soon had a bank account of \$38,000, it is alleged, which he checked from an "agent."

just how much their work has amounted to, in order that they can see that they get all that is coming to them. The entire working class should prepare to insist upon this sort of publicity.

It will be two years or more, it is asserted, before it can be finally determined whether or not the Standard Oil must pay the Landis fine. If they would set about it, the working class could place themselves in organized possession not only of Standard Oil, but of every industry in the country in less than two years.

M. E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, declares that "tight money" is caused by the extravagance of the people, \$400,000,000 having been spent for automobiles alone in two years. The workers—people, decidedly—stand properly rebuked. Let them quit buying machines, sell those they now possess and fire the chauffeurs, if they would not have the country go to the dogs.

Two \$6,000 violins have been stolen from an aged orchestra leader, probably with the intention of selling them to some multi-millionaire connoisseur. If the multi-millionaire connoisseur expects to celebrate thereon, Nero-fashion, the downfall of Socialism, he will get left. When the working class revolution gets under way, the working class will do all the fiddling necessary.



# AWAY WITH ARBITRATION!

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS DISILLUSIONED AFTER BITTER EXPERIENCE WITH CAPITALIST HAND-ME-DOWN "JUSTICE."

[From the Melbourne, Australia, Flame.]

We must get rid of Compulsory Arbitration. It is not a true working class weapon. It spells disaster. It is crippling us.

A little over four years ago I came to Broken Hill a zealous upholder of Compulsory Arbitration. In Queensland the industrial legislation forced through the Parliament of New South Wales on the "support for concessions" tactic had seemed magnificently remedial—joyous herald, indeed, of the dawning day of "Industry for the people, by the people of the people." Ah, now we shouldn't be long! So, I was more enamored than even the average adherent of Arbitration: I was a fierce proclaimer of its gladdening and potentialities to hunted and exploited workers; with voice and with pen I preached as enthusiasts ever preach. What dolts those British unionists were who annually, in their conservatism, voted down a resolution favoring Compulsory Arbitration!

And now, I no longer believe in the "support for concessions" alliance, nor in Socialists making themselves responsible for attempts to regulate wage slavery, nor in "practical" palliatives which in the long run prove painfully impracticable.

For, during those four years in Broken Hill, I have investigated and pondered, systematized and studied, listed advantages and disadvantages—and if I may say it, fought and been wounded—in respect to Labor methods and measures generally, and specifically as regards Compulsory Arbitration.

I saw Arbitration mercilessly and rudely assailed by the capitalist press—and thought it illustrated the class war. Thus thinking, it appeared to me to defend the detested Arbitration. I saw, or thought I saw unionism swell and strengthen in Broken Hill through an award granting "preference to unionists." I saw a guarantee of what is called "industrial peace"—but which is really working class stultification and sterility—for two years, and beyond that eternally, because Arbitration would lead the workers safely through the gates dividing individualism from Socialism. Strikes I had seen—and then, I soon knew the story of the cruelties and horrors of the famed '02 strike of miners—and it was divinity, divinity that ended such curses. No mockery of 1907 marred the vision.

1907—with its revival of strikes in Western Australia and New South Wales; industrial disputes under the rose of that beneficent thing which had abolished them for ever and ever.

Incidentally, I saw much else: Judge Cohen driven from the Court and Sam Smith driven to an asylum; strange developments within unionism and requirements from unions which angered; and most eloquent of all, Courts and their satellites laughing at that legislation designed by workers' representatives, in their simplicity, to be beyond Courts laughing—and amending, defying, misinterpreting, shelving, annihilating Labor ideas and ideals as typified by Arbitration. Who could avoid learning lessons!

Let us make a sweep as to the effects of the Arbitration law, beginning at home.

The Arbitration award, to secure which the A. M. A. spent a thousand pounds odd, gave preference to unionists and an improved form of contract. Nothing more, our lavish claims notwithstanding. "Preference to unionists" brought a number into the union not for love of unionism, not for class protection, but to ensure capitalism smiling upon them and deigning to find them work. Speedily, however, "preference to unionists" failed to persuade any that it enhanced the chance of a job, for the simple reason that it was ignored. The improved form of contract came to mean practically nothing to those on contract. Only fools, or special pleaders as we were in 1903, would have seen any gain in so superficial a matter. What followed on the expiration of the award, and again after the vain waiting for another court action, is well known. Got through an Arbitration Act, but through their own determination and rivalry in a "boom" time the workers the Barrier obtained increased wages and with increased pay increased rent and dearer goods. Still, they increased money wages.

As for this State generally: Arbitration has settled no problems, but created a hundred. Litigation has boomed. Workers against capitalist, and worker, also, against worker, in the courts. Dissatisfaction everywhere. Interminable strife, costly maintenance of the parasitic or legal class, with strikes and lockouts—all this and more makes a

chapter in industrialism that is pathetic. In Western Australia, a long record of dissatisfaction with the Arbitration Court—a record which includes the instructive spectacle of the workers misrepresented and set at defiance by their own nominee—(HE was to guard them from the cunning capitalists!)—culminated in the timber-getters' strike or lockout, and what Arbitration failed to do for the timber-getters is done by their own pluck and unionism.

In New Zealand—admittedly the most sympathetic in industrial administration, and significantly enough the weakest in industrial organization—Arbitration calls forth the following weighty condemnation from Mr. D. McLaren in the "New Zealand Beacon":

The ulterior object of the Arbitration Act is to keep the trade unionists as quiet as possible, so that the industries of the colony may supply regular and continuous profit to those who have invested their capital therein, and the Act, is so framed and administered as to keep in existence a large standing army of non-unionists to prevent any serious outbreaks on the part of Labor agitators. I would define the Conciliation and Arbitration Act as "An Act for the special protection of employers and encouragement of non-unionism in New Zealand."

Now, unionists are the mainstay of Arbitration—without unionism it could not be—and so there are points in Mr. McLaren's remarks calling for the very serious consideration of the workers anxious to preserve working class combination because combination alone will secure rights.

Federally what can be said for Arbitration but that it has cost the Australian Workers Union worry, energy and money wholesale to slowly get to the Court per medium of smashing a disputant to the claim in the shape of a bogus union, and after all the exasperating friction and delay, jeopardizing its self-respect by briefing its arch-enemy in order to obtain an award that might long ere this have been bettered by the union's own decisiveness and strength.

The recital might be prolonged, but tested by experience it is obvious, to say the least, that Arbitration has not materially increased the powers of the workers in matters concerning hours, conditions or wages. But had it been "successful," it could not have done so. Aware of many of the abstract arguments for the principle of Arbitration, I yet claim Arbitration is unworkable under present conditions, and wonder why the workers ever anticipated benefit from it. Sympathetic administration, even, could only make Arbitration a splendid prop of Capitalism. This isn't saying that there is not a case to be made out for Arbitration. It is saying that, however strong such a case, the case against is more powerful and from the Socialist standpoint positively unanswerable.

On the question of "industrial peace," apart from the inescapable conclusion that in the endeavor to end the strike and all the rest of it Arbitration has broken down, is it not true that there can never be peace between Labor and Capital, inasmuch as their co-existence implies want on the one hand and wealth on the other? Industrial peace under capitalism, is the baseless fabric of a nightmare. The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, recently adopted by the Socialist conference, states the position accurately; and what says the poet:

Peace between Capital and Labor, is that all you ask?  
Is peace the only thing needful?  
There was peace enough in Negro slavery.  
There is peace of life and another of death.

It is well to rise above violence;  
It is well to rise superior to anger.  
But if peace means dual acquiescence in wrong—if your aim is less than justice and peace, forever one—then your peace is a crime.

## A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

New York Labor News Co.,  
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# STUTTGART REPORT OF THE BRITISH S. L. P.

PRESENTED TO THE CONGRESS

BY DELEGATE F. S. C. BUDGEN.

## GREETING:—

The Labor Movement of Great Britain has within the last eighteen months arrested the attention of Continental workers on two special occasions; in the first case, by the victories secured by the "Labor" Party at the Parliamentary General Election of 1906; and in the second case, by the supply of blackleg labor that has steadily poured in from London to Hamburg and Antwerp on the occasion of the strikes among the dock laborers in these towns. These two occurrences, albeit the one was received with jubilation and the other with execration on the part of the Continental Labor Movement, are by no means independent and unrelated phenomena. The "Labor" Party is the political representative of that narrow, exclusive, and reactionary system of "trade" unionism which has produced the miserable, degraded outcasts whom the capitalists of Hamburg and Antwerp have used to defeat the heroic efforts of our German and Flemish comrades—the system of "trade" unionism which has reduced Great Britain to the level of a recruiting ground for scabs for the Continental labor market. The blot upon the honor of the British working class is not a matter that can be passed over lightly. Its causes must be sought for and dealt with. Therefore, in the light of the incidents which have been referred to, in view of the fact that the question of unionism will form the most important topic for discussion at the Stuttgart Congress, we shall here describe the existing form of trade union organization in Great Britain, the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party thereto, and the new revolutionary unionism which is growing up in opposition to the old.

The British "trade" union suffers from three fatal defects:—(1) It is anti-revolutionary. It disavows the fact of the class struggle. It accepts the capitalist system as a permanency. The rules and constitutions of many unions explicitly refer to the "just rights of the employer," and those who do not set forth any such statement openly, admit it in actual practice. The capitalist class, as voiced by the capitalist press, recognize in these unions the bulwark of present day society against the advance of Socialism.

(2) The British "trade" union method of organization is a complete negation of the solidarity of labor. Each trade, or section of a trade, has its own particular and autonomous organization. Even trades which are most

closely connected are divided into separate unions—each union ignoring the interests of the rest, making its own special contracts with the capitalists, and assisting them by remaining at work when their fellow-workers in a kindred trade are on strike. The most noteworthy example of this form of inter-trade treachery was offered in the case of the engineers' strike of 1897-'98, when the Boilermakers' Society, by remaining at work, were the means of defeating the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and of forcing them to return to work on the masters' terms.

(3) The British "trade" union refuses to admit to its ranks those teeming millions of workers whom it terms "unskilled." In spite of the fact that the development of machinery is making the difference between the skilled and the unskilled workers every day more and more unreal, this system of organization insists upon the same long term of apprenticeship (four, five, and even seven years) that was customary in the Middle Ages in the days of handicraft and of the trade guilds. This standpoint is set forth in the Preface to the Constitution and Rules of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers:—

"If constrained to make restrictions against the admission into our trade of those who have not earned a right by a probationary servitude, we do so knowing that encroachments are evil, and, when persevered in unchecked, result in reducing the condition of the artisan to that of the unskilled laborer, and confer no permanent advantage on those admitted. It is our duty, then, to exercise the same care and watchfulness over that in which we have a VESTED INTEREST, as the physician does who holds a diploma, or the author who is protected by a copyright."

So long as the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (and they are thoroughly representative of the British trade union) can keep their jobs, the rest of the working class, those who "have not earned a right by a probationary servitude" to work in their ranks, may rot and starve—or do the dirty work of the capitalists at Antwerp and Hamburg. Mr. J. B. Askew, of the Social Democratic Federation, a regular contributor to "Justice," and no friend to the Socialist Labor Party, in the issue of "Justice" of March 16th of this year, commenting on the Hamburg Dockers' strike, made the following significant admission: "It is clear that the old-fashioned policy of the English trade unions, which aims rather at excluding foreigners from membership by a system of high entrance fees and other conditions, has made of them Guilds of the privileged rather than fighting repre-

sentatives of their class; it is clear that this policy by encouraging the growth of large bodies of unorganized workers out of the influence of the unions, is largely responsible for this."

The anti-revolutionary basis of these unions is further revealed by the system of conciliation and arbitration Boards which have sprung up all over the country. The net result of these Boards has been to enable the capitalists to bring about steady decreases in wages, without having to undergo the financial losses which strikes involve. Mr. A. Wilson Fox, of the Labor Department of the Board of Trade, in a report which reveals weekly decreases in wages of £26,600 in 1901, £72,600 in 1902, £38,300 in 1903, and £39,200 in 1904, concludes with the following naive admission of the agencies by which these reductions have been brought about: "It is again satisfactory to note that, although questions of wages are a frequent cause of labor troubles, the great bulk of the changes that actually occurred were arranged by conciliation, arbitration, wages boards, sliding scales, and other conciliatory agencies, without any interruption of work."

A steady decrease in wages in spite of an equally steady increase in import and export trade; an enormous amount of unorganized workers; the evil of unemployment growing yearly more clamant; the regular export of British blacklegs to fill the place of strikers whenever an important strike takes place on the Continent—these are the products of British trade unionism. It is for the representatives of this reactionary system present at the Congress, to explain or defend them, if they can.

But the evil results are not confined to those mentioned above. The craft divisions, absence of class solidarity, bourgeois theories and confused thought which dominate the economic organization of labor, naturally reflect themselves in the political field. The result is that the political labor movement in Great Britain is a scene of confusion, disunity, conflicting opinions, and divided aims. In addition to the Socialist Labor Party, the following political organizations claim to represent the working class:—The Independent Labor Party, the Social Democratic Federation, the Fabian Society, and some other smaller bodies. The attack made upon the funds of the trades unions by the decision of Justice Farwell in the case of the Taff Vale Railway Dispute, impelled the trades unions to form a political party to defend their legal and financial interests. This Party, while avowedly non-Socialist and limiting its political aims to the safeguarding of the interests of the unions, is supported by the In-

dependent Labor Party, and, locally, by the Social Democratic Federation. Although a half of the Parliamentary representatives of the "Labor" Party claim to be Socialists, none of them contested the election as such, or issued Socialist election addresses. All of them depend upon an overwhelming majority of non-Socialist votes for their seats in Parliament. The Party as a whole is in a thoroughly chaotic state. Some support child labor in the factories, others oppose it. Some advocate an eight hours' day in the mine, others are against this modest reform. As a party they voted for the military and naval estimates, and so lent their aid to the capitalist class in its policy of working class oppression at home, and plunder and spoliation abroad. Indeed, when Major Seeley moved in the House of Commons a motion proposing a very trifling decrease in the numbers of the army—a decrease of 10,000 men—Messrs. Snowden, Crooks, Shackleton, Duncan, Wardle, Bowerman, and Gill, all members of the Labor Party, voted against it. At the present time the dockers and carters of Belfast are out on strike, and the city has been placed practically under martial law, without the very slightest attempt at effective protest on the part of the "Labor" Party.

The Socialist Labor Party has, since its very inception, labored unceasingly to promote the unity of the working class, politically and economically. Unlike other parties claiming the title socialist, we have perceived right throughout the existence of the Party that the question of the economic organization of the working class could not be ignored; that the existing unions, organized upon a craft basis, ignoring the solidarity of labor, excluding the mass of the workers from their ranks, "arbitrating," "conciliating," propagating capitalist economics and politics, would have to be attacked; would have to be fought like any other capitalist institution, and their place taken by an Industrial Union—a union based upon revolutionary principles; a union which would organize the workers as a class, irrespective of trade or craft divisions; a union which would be reflected in the political field by a united revolutionary Labor Party. To that end we have labored, to spread the knowledge necessary to bring this about, since the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain was founded. Accordingly, when in 1905 the Industrial Workers of the World was founded in Chicago, we hailed its advent with unfeigned joy. Since then the propaganda of Industrial Unionism has spread like wildfire through Great Britain. An organization has been formed called the Advocates of Industrial Unionism, whose

function it is to spread the principles of industrialism throughout the length and breadth of the land, and so bring about the actual establishment of an Industrial Union at the very earliest possible date. This body is recruited from all the existing Socialist parties, and contains many earnest militants who are not connected with any political organization, but who await the advent of Socialist unity before engaging in the political labor movement. The Advocates of Industrial Unionism, which was reorganized on a national basis in a conference held at Birmingham on August 4th and 5th, is a happy augury for the future unity of labor in the political and economic field. It has branches and groups in every large industrial centre. Its propaganda is received everywhere with the utmost avidity. It has established a central office in London, and proposes to publish an official organ. There is little doubt that the next International Congress will be attended by delegates of the British Industrial Union.

It is no small satisfaction to the Socialist Labor Party that it has contributed to this desired consummation. Our Party, while actively carrying on political work at the parliamentary and municipal elections, has been the pioneer of revolutionary unionism in Great Britain. We have seen from the very outset that so long as the present form of trade union organization existed, no political labor movement worthy of the name could have arisen in this island. Accordingly, we have striven throughout to effect a solution of the union question. In this we had to face much opposition, misunderstanding and abuse, even from quarters from which we might have expected support and encouragement, including the existing "Socialist" and "Labor" Parties. Now we are beginning to see some of the fruits of our labor. Many formerly opposed to us have been convinced of the soundness of our tactics, and while yet politically separate from us, nevertheless have joined hands with our members in Industrial Union propaganda.

The Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain, in common with the Socialist Labor Party of America, of Canada and of Australia, stands for the unity of the working class on the economic field, and, as a necessary and inevitable result, its consequent unity in the political field. Our single aim is the overthrow of Capital and the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

Pro National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.  
NEIL M. MACLEAN,  
National Secretary.

National Headquarters,  
28 Forth Street, Edinburgh.  
8th August, 1907.

# THE INVENTORS

ARE WAGE SLAVES AND EXPLOITED AS THE MANUAL WORKERS.

"Labor alone produces all wealth." This is the corner stone of the Socialist movement. Upon it the rest is built. From it flows the fact that idleness can be the producer of nothing, hence that the capitalist class—whether made up of gold bugs or silver bugs—being an idle class and being in possession of the bulk of the wealth in existence, is a sponging, a robber class.

It is hard, it is impossible to deny the Socialist premises or to escape its conclusion. Pressed to the wall, the capitalist class beats about for "arguments" to escape the conviction and sentence that are drawing close upon it. One of its "arguments" is that "mental labor" is as valuable as "manual labor," and they frequently refer to inventors as proof of their assertion. In doing this, however, the capitalist felon class gives itself more completely away. It helps to furnish an additional proof of its robbery, and a variety of proofs of its duplicity.

In the first place, the Socialist maxim that labor alone produces all wealth, not only does not exclude, but deliberately includes mental or intellectual labor; in the second place, the fate of the inventors helps to demonstrate how completely the capitalist class appropriates to itself the labor of society, how it fleeces the manual worker and squeezes the intellectual worker, how, by virtue of its ownership of the things needed to produce with, and which it stole from the working class, it is able to appropriate all the more fruits of labor of intellectual and of manual workers. More than once have we in these columns produced evidence of inventors who have been robbed of their inventions. We here produce another. A manufacturing firm in the vicinity of New York dictates these terms to the

inventors whom it employs:

"Dear Sir: Referring to our recent conversation with you, we are willing that you should enter our employ as ..... on a salary of ..... to have charge of ..... provided, however, that you agree that you will remain with us (unless we see fit to terminate the employment earlier) for at least ..... years.

"You are doubtless aware that we are, at the present time, as a part of our business, manufacturing ..... under the patents heretofore issued to Mr. .... for ..... and are now engaged in experiments which we hope will result in the issuance of further patents for similar subject-matter, in which we will become interested. It must be understood that in entering our employ we shall expect that you will fully recognize all our rights in these patents, and we shall expect that any improvements which may be invented by you in connection with these or other processes while you are in our employ, and in fact any and all other improvement which you make relating to ..... machinery or ..... manufacture while in our employ are to be considered as our property, and shall be patented at our request from time to time as we may see fit, and when patented shall be assigned to us without further consideration.

"It will be sufficient for you to write us a line accepting the terms of employment as above set forth."

Labor is the manual and intellectual effort of man set forth in producing the material comforts that civilized man needs and without which civilization is impossible. The wealth produced by labor does not fall into its hands. Under the

capitalist system, only so much falls to the working class as is barely necessary to keep body and soul together, with a steady tendency downward. The capitalist class absorbs the bulk of all of labor's products and it keeps labor in vassalage. All increased wealth brought on by machinery, and all the machinery invented by the inventors are stolen by the capitalists. Without means of production to apply his labor, the manual worker is compelled to sell his manual labor to the capitalist; without the means of production to apply his invention, the inventor must either submit to selling his invention for a song to the capitalist, or he must submit, as by the above contract, to have the capitalist class appropriate all the inventions he may make. For the sake of earning a crumb the manual worker signs away all civic rights that the law gives him to protect life and limb; for the sake of earning a crumb, the inventor or intellectual worker, signs away all the future children of his brain.

Given the capitalist system, an idle, loafing class—the capitalist class—fleeces the workers of the product of their labor. There is but one way, the overthrow of capitalism and of the system of wage slavery, to insure to the workers—intellectual and manual—the full returns of their labor.

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# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

**FROM AN ACTIVE MEMBER.**  
To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose money order for two Weekly People subs. I look after the German organ, got four subs for it this morning, besides the two subs I send you. There is no reason why the circulation of our paper should not be doubled, except that the comrades don't go at it. Let each Section buy copies for distribution and let the comrades muster up a little courage, go from house to house and they can get new readers.

A. Burkhardt.  
Indianapolis, Ind., September 22.

**CONDITION IN PORTO RICO.**  
To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find postal note for 25c. for renewal of my subscription for another six months, dating from the 30th of this month.

I have been trying to procure a few subscribers for the Weekly, but have signally failed.

The people here, the great mass of whom are Negroes and half-breeds, are very illiterate and have not the slightest idea of their interests; they are virtually slaves of the sugar planters.

The next generation will, no doubt, be more intelligent, as the public schools are well attended and the English language is taught in all of them, mostly by American teachers.

Fraternally, S. T.  
Arroyo, Porto Rico, September 16.

## THE SITUATION ON THE PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In view of the recent decision of the membership of the S. L. P. to increase the price of the Weekly People, and possibly of the Daily, the following facts are important, going to prove just what it means to issue a newspaper to-day. John Norris, the publisher of the New York Times and an authority on newspaper publications, in a talk a few days ago before a local publishers' association, said:

"There are over 23,000 newspapers in the United States and yet there is no branch of business in regard to which such dense ignorance prevails as to the cost and profit of production. After having made an exhaustive investigation into the subject, my brief, I believe, merits your earnest consideration as newspaper publishers.

"Right now let me say that in my opinion there is impending over the daily newspaper press of New York the most serious menace that ever confronted it. An additional burden of \$3,000,000 a year in the expense account of sixteen daily newspapers constitutes the menace to which I call attention. This \$3,000,000 a year of added expense includes \$2,160,000 for white paper, \$600,000 additional for compositors, \$200,000 additional for stereotypers, and \$100,000 additional for other labor. I believe, with my knowledge of the business, that no more than four papers out of sixteen which I have in mind could make both ends meet upon such terms.

"The cost to the local papers on account of organized labor is \$1,500,000 a year; that is to say, that is the additional cost of a closed shop over an open one. I am not antagonizing the closed shop, the principle of which we must accept, but how long, I inquire, can the newspapers meet these additional charges upon them? We are, in my humble opinion, approaching that limit where our necessities may force us to stop.

"Ninety per cent of all newspaper circulation in New York city is on the one-cent basis. The sale of advertising space is also on a declining rate. Since 1905 the earning power per column of most of the New York papers has been reduced. A powerful combination of dry goods merchants has operated to reduce the line charge. This dry goods combination stayed out of the 'World' for seven months, boycotted the 'Sun' at the time of its labor troubles, and as a result of the 'Times' for about four years. When the 'World' reduced the price of its paper from two cents to one cent, it gained 90,000 circulation in three weeks, but gave up \$1,000 a day, \$312,000 a year in revenue, and added about \$500 a day to its expenses. That meant a loss of \$450,000 a year in gross revenue."

Norris pointed out the fact that the 'Times' is prospering, but stated further that owing to labor troubles when the building was in course of erection,

the profit on its operation would not pay for the additional cost on its new structure for a long period.

"These labor quarrels cost the 'Times' about \$538,000 on the cost of construction," he said. "The 'Herald' is a three-cent paper and can afford many extravagances and submit to many exactions but there are extremes beyond which one-cent papers cannot go. These demands, I am convinced, will put up some newspaper shutters in New York city in the very near future. Take the 'World'—I understand it now pays out \$2,500,000 a year for labor. This is at the rate of \$50,000 a week, and the remarkable fact is stated that there are over 1,000 men now on its pay roll who receive over \$1,500 a year. The news-dealers make a profit of \$1,500,000 every year from its sale. The smallest share I figure out goes to the newspaper capital.

"My opinion is that the daily newspaper business is the most precarious venture that can be devised. The most highly prosperous in the city spends more than eighty per cent of its revenue in its operating expenses, while most of the papers continue to show growing deficits. The newspaper percentage of profits is less than that of any other manufacturing enterprise. For every \$1,000 of increased business gained by at least one paper more than \$1,000 has been paid out to get it. In a period of ten years the New York World's expenses increased forty per cent, and its earning power decreased fully as much.

"Such facts are staggering. Unless conditions change they point to very important changes in the character of the newspaper press. The liberty of the press at all times is, in my opinion, one of the safeguards of our civilization. Independence is best maintained by the operation of newspapers for profit. Joseph Pulitzer, when he learned the cost of cutting down the price of his paper from two cents to one cent, declared, 'We prefer power to profit.' To-day a newspaper must either be conducted for profit or else it becomes dependent upon some rich man like Pulitzer, who is willing to conduct it for the power it gives him, or else upon some rich man like Hearst for the political opportunity which it affords, or else the newspaper must be subsidized by the great corporations like the Standard Oil Company, and become, not the independent organ of public opinion, but the subsidized organ of corporation interest. This, gentlemen, is the greater menace."

Claudius.  
Jamaica, L. I., September 11.

## MISUSE OF RAILROAD TEACHES THAT WORKERS MUST GAIN CONTROL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The working class has been handed another lemon, and doped once again with that ancient capitalist subterfuge, viz., brotherly love between master and slave. Within the past fortnight the Long Island Railroad Company laid off 1200 of its wage-slaves. Evidently the management got orders to reduce expenses, so the corporation could show more profits, and thereby catch verdant suckers to buy its stocks. Furthermore, the company is contemplating extensive alterations throughout its system in the near future, which will necessitate the outlay of millions of dollars. Therefore, wages had to be reduced and easy marks fished. However, the worst feature is that those 1200 servile wage slaves got laid off without even a hint or a suspicion of a warning, and just think of it, some of these men were organized men with large families to support.

Right-thinking people wonder how much longer the working class will tolerate such tactics on the part of their capitalist masters. Of course, wise as is this corporation, it reserved an excuse for the wholesale slaughter of said poor and unfortunate innocents—it simply says: "Our summer traffic is over and it does not pay us to run trains unless large profits ensue."

But the commuters, especially those who bought property along the line of said railroad, tell a different story, and are sending up a terrific howl. They claim the taking off of so many trains prevents them from making the necessary time to and from their jobs and places of business—which likewise reduces the value of the property.

But wage slaves were not laid off in the traffic department alone. They were laid off in the construction department as well. Nevertheless, the whole affair affects the working class and proves to the workers of all industries that they must quit their craft unions which are controlled by their capitalist masters and join the union of their class, namely, the

# THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS

NOTES AND COMMENTS BY FRANK BOHN, DELEGATE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The International Socialist and Labor Congress was valuable to the Cause, first, as a powerful demonstration of the solidarity of the revolutionary forces; second, as a school in which nearly nine hundred delegates learned to know one another, and the World Movement; third, as a legislative body, which while incapable of passing binding laws for the national sections, still expressed the will of the Movement and laid out lines of its normal development. Through no other means could any large number of comrades get an idea of what the movement is and what its main tendencies are. There were 300 delegates from Germany, 120 from England, perhaps fifty or sixty each from Austria and Russia, forty from France, twenty-one from the United States, South Africa and Australia had one each. In the midst of such a gathering one felt indeed as though he were a citizen of the World.

The first impression of the personnel of the delegation was disappointing. As Helsewood aptly put it, "I also expected to find at this Congress more of the members of the wage-earning class than are here, instead I find a great number of intellectuals, including lords, authors, parliamentarians, and even lawyers who have in America issued injunctions against the workers for daring to strike against the master class. I hope that at the next congress the real workers will be here in greater numbers, instead of their agents, who do not understand the workers' wants or how to emancipate them."

The voice of the down-trodden in Europe has still the academic tone. No such body of working people as have developed in the S. L. P. and I. W. W., who attend conventions, write articles, make propaganda speeches, has developed in Europe. However, after spending a week at the Congress, I was forced to admit that the average European lawyer, teacher or artist in the Movement is quite unlike the same individual in America. That an American university professor should take the same revolutionary position as that held by Robert Michels and keep his lecture-ship, is inconceivable. And then, in Europe, the labor fakir, as we know him, has not yet been produced, and middle-headed clericals do not find their way into the organization. Imagine then, a gathering where there are many lawyers, but no Steadmans; labor leaders, by no Max Hayes; college professors, but none who have taken up Socialism as a business. While regretting that wage-workers bore so small a share in the proceedings, I came away with only the profoundest respect for the men and women I had met. They seem to be influenced by a deep sense of the meaning and dignity of the Class Struggle.

It was the work of the 1904 Congress at Amsterdam to put an end to "revisionism." It rescued the political movement and established it once more on the basis of the class struggle. The forces of the ensuing three years had prepared an even greater work for the International Congress. The first volume of the published reports of the affiliated Parties to the Congress contains the following significant statement in the preface: "The fact cannot be disputed, that the development of the labor unions is, for the working class, as important a fact as the conquest of the political powers.

"There was a time, in certain countries, when political Socialism was everything, and the economic organization was nothing, or nearly nothing. To-day the labor unions appear, on the contrary, as an essential factor in the struggle against capitalism. This is, without doubt, the most important phenomenon which has been produced in the Socialist world, since the Amsterdam Congress. The International is not only a federation of parties. It is becoming, more and more, a grouping of all the working class forces, political and economic, having for their object the liberation of labor and the expropriation of capital."

The great debate, itself, regardless of the wording of any resolution, was a victory for the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World. It made "neutrality" impossible. Every delegation in the Congress was forced to take Industrial Workers of the World, and likewise support the only political party of the working class, namely, the Socialist Labor Party.

Yours for the success of both,  
John Henry.  
Jamaica, N. Y., September 20.

a stand. And once started, we industrialists knew that victory would follow victory and that the discussion would not cease until the "burning question" was forever answered. But all of us asked ourselves and one another "How far is the present Congress prepared to go?" and, "Will a single non-American delegate endorse our position?"

An account of the battle in the Trades Union section has already been published in The People. It is perhaps needless to say that the little vanguard of 18½ votes were proud to defend the resolution, the merits of which will be better known and which will receive more votes at the next Congress.

Meanwhile the resolution which passed is not to be sneezed at. For instance, the opening sentence—"To enfranchise the proletariat completely from bonds of INTELLECTUAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SERFDOM, THE POLITICAL AND THE ECONOMIC STRUGGLE ARE ALIKE NECESSARY." This reads marvelously like an extract from the I. W. W. preamble. And if we add to this two other paragraphs it is hard to discern where the A. F. of L. Socialist will land if he agrees to accept them.

(1) "THE UNIONS WILL NOT FULLY PERFORM THEIR DUTY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKERS, UNLESS A THOROUGH SOCIALIST SPIRIT INSPIRE THEIR POLICY."

(2) "This resolution, of course, lacked the kernel which gave character to ours—a statement of the great principle that the industrial union must supersede the political state. But it was as much—more, perhaps, than any of us anticipated from the Congress, so many members of which came from countries where the capitalist system and hence the union movement, is so undeveloped. The resolution adopted, places the International Movement, political and economic, on the ground which the S. L. P. and S. T. and A. L. occupied five years ago. That's going some."

## A RANK INJUSTICE.

(Continued from page 4)

came out only a few hours late in a sixteen page magazine form.

This little experience reminds us of a story told by a Chicago lawyer a few days ago. A young law student was being examined for admission to the bar. The examining board consisted of a few legal lights, and the first question asked the young man by one of them was this: "Young man, do you know what a contract is?" "Yes, sir," he answered. Then the old, gray headed limb of the law turned to the other members of the board and said: "Gentlemen, let us admit him without further examination. He knows more than all of us put together."

The Nugget, like that examining board, evidently does not know what a contract is. It may be explained by the fact that a great legal light is shedding its midday splendor over the Nugget and its uncertain destiny.

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# ACHIEVING SUCCESS

Good Agitational Meetings in Philadelphia Result in Recruiting New Members.

Philadelphia, September 23.—Frank Young has been holding some successful meetings in this city. The first was on Saturday night, September 14, at 40th street and Lancaster avenue. The Salvation Army had already preempted the corner when we got there, but we waited patiently till the singing and playing was through and then Young started in. The praying was soon succeeded by swearing, for when Young began to show up the treachery of the Pennsylvania Railroad corporation, a neatly dressed individual, evidently a lawyer or clerk who imagined he was of the elect, broke out into curses—he fairly frothed with rage. The crowd shouted with delight as Young proceeded coolly to flay him; the more violent and abusive he became the cooler and deadlier became the logic of the speaker, until finally the interrupter fairly tore through the crowd and fled. It was an inspiring sight to see the representative and champion of the "best corporation in the country," as he called the Pennsylvania Railroad, take to his heels. A number of pamphlets were sold and many in the crowd asked questions and expressed great interest. There is a strong S. L. P. sentiment here.

Sunday night's meeting was at the north plaza of the City Hall. The S. P. held a meeting in the vicinity, which was unfortunate for both parties, as the speakers could be heard from both meetings. Some boys from the S. P. meeting came over and tried to start a discussion displaying, as is in usual in such cases, an ignorance that was only equalled by their presumption. One S. P. youth, in particular, Frank Young cross-examined to the confusion of the young man, as he soon got mixed up in a mass of contradictions. The older and more sophisticated members of the S. P. acted with great consideration and tact. After the S. P. meeting was ended the crowd gathered around the S. L. P. platform and discussed Socialism till past midnight.

Another successful meeting was held at the corner of Lancaster avenue and 40th street Saturday night, the 21st. The meeting was opened by Thomas Flynn, who, after a few preliminary remarks introduced Young. Young addressed the large audience for over two hours and held their attention throughout. The listeners were very much interested, evidently, for they frequently interjected exclamations of approval. Indeed, the remarks of assent at times became so numerous as to become embarrassing. Often a speaker is interrupted and discouraged by the disapproval of his audience but much more rarely does it happen that he is troubled by their approval. Young, however, overcame the difficulty very well, and we had the satisfaction of knowing that what he had said was heartily endorsed by those who heard him.

We will hold another meeting at Lancaster avenue and 40th street next Saturday night and at the East Plaza City Hall next Sunday night.

We have reorganized a mixed local of the I. W. W., and the brass workers at East Philadelphia have also organized a local and applied for a charter.

We have gotten a number of new men into the I. W. W. and also into the S. L. P.

Many friends are inquiring when Miss Flynn is coming back.

Fraternally yours,  
Secretary.

"The day will come," wrote Macaulay, the English historian, in 1857, "when in the State of New York a multitude of people, none of whom have had more than half a breakfast, or expect to have more than half a dinner, will choose a legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman, preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue, ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne, and to ride in a carriage when thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a workingman who hears his children cry for more bread?"

"Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, and your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by the barbarians in the twentieth century, as the Roman Empire was in the fifth; with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals, who ravaged the Roman Empire, came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country and by your own institutions."

Once it saw that its ravaging rule was certain of destruction, the capitalist class would very well like to have

# LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

F. C., NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ricardo, entered the House of Commons in 1819, as a member for Port Arlington.

J. H., LEOMINSTER, MASS.—The employees of the Coronet Worst Company of Mapleville, R. I., were organized in the I. W. W. They were on strike ten weeks without suffering a break in their ranks. The company was finally forced to a settlement highly satisfactory to the strikers.

J. S., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—The People published the letters received from Youngstown as to the Labor Day demonstration intended to be held there. Labor Day drew near, and your local no doubt became aware that its intended demonstration could not be held, but you furnished The People with no information of that fact. As a consequence The People has received some very severe criticism from men who traveled to Youngstown to attend the demonstration which had been so extravagantly announced, and which you failed to call off when you found you could not carry out the program. There is no doubt as to the sincerity and good intentions of any one, but the labor movement is very severe—it demands not only hard work and sincerity but also a high degree of responsibility in its workers. Correspondents to The People must cultivate the habit of giving facts, no exaggerations.

T. W., JAMAICA, L. I.—The Iron Moulders' Union is full of the corruption typical of craft organizations. As examples of their conduct witness: 1. In 1903, against the machinists went on strike against the General Electric Company, Local 120 of the Iron Moulders, together with several other crafts, went out in sympathy. But President Martin Fox of the I. M. U. immediately dispatched second vice-president "Mike" Keough to help drive the strikers back to scab on the machinists.

2. In the same year 1903, the laborers employed by the Rensselaer Valve Company of Cohoes, N. Y., went on strike; and local 108 of the Iron Moulders' Union walked out to assist the laborers. This time third vice-president John P. Frey was sent to force the moulders back in compliance with their "contract" that had been made for them. A settlement was reached, however, so soon that Frey arrived too late to do any immediate damage, but the May issue of the Iron Moulders' Journal commented on the affair as follows: "Fortunately, he (Frey) learned shortly after his arrival that the laborers had adjusted their trouble by agreeing to return at the former rate, but while in the city he took opportunity of enlightening some of 108's members on the suicidal effects of sympathetic strikes and the absolute necessity of living up to all agreements entered into with the foundry men, and impressed upon them the further fact

such a social catastrophe occur, rather than an orderly re-assumption of industrial power by the expropriated working class. Fishing in troubled waters is profitable, and the foundation for a new career of exploitation might be laid during the storm. It rests with the S. L. P. and the I. W. W., by their self-imposed discipline and their constructive education, to prevent any such outcome of the proletarian uprising.

**"The People"**  
Official Organ of and Owned by the AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE and SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.  
A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened into the dead things of the past.

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61 George Street West, SYDNEY, State of New South Wales AUSTRALIA.

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that the organisation would not tolerate the violation of its constitution."

3. The Iron Moulders' officials made an "agreement" for the rank and file who were employed by Russell & Erwin, New Britain, Conn. The agreement provided for a raise in the wages of the piecework men, and the recognition of the union. The company deliberately violated the terms of this agreement by reducing instead of raising prices. But in characteristic pure and simple "sacred contract" fashion, the officers of the Iron Moulders, since it was the employer who was violating the contract, took no action to compel the R. & E. Company to comply with their agreement.

4. During the recent I. W. W. strike in Schenectady in the General Electric, the I. M. U. has played a scabby role throughout. First, they scabbed upon the strikers. Second, they allowed the Company to discriminate against and discharge the stalwarts within their own ranks. Third, when the rank and file walked out for the reinstatement of 43 men who had been discriminated against, Vice-President Keough immediately appeared on the scene and made for them a "contract" for a year, not providing reinstatement, but providing the bribe of an increase of 25 cents per day for some of the men, and even those were afterwards "laid off" and their work done by cheaper men, after they had served the purpose of the company—all of which has been countenanced by the Iron Moulders' officers.

G. B., TAUNTON, MASS.—The main differences between the S. L. P. and the S. P. are: First, that the S. L. P. has set itself to the task of organizing the workers for the revolution, i. e., it has applied its energies to tearing down the barriers of craft unionism which keep the working class divided, and teaching and training the workers in the principles of organization on the basis of industrial solidarity with the purpose of taking possession of the means of production and distribution. Second, the S. L. P. is teaching and training the workers to organize a political party to voice at the ballot box the demands of all citizens who hold to the Socialist principle that the capitalists must surrender industrial authority to the organized workers.

In contrast to this position of the S. L. P., the S. P. does not realize that the workers must be organized into an industrial union to take control of industry, such union to form the structural basis for the Socialist Republic. The S. P. has some vague notion that casting a majority of votes for the S. P. ticket will emancipate the working class—what their leaders feel sure about, meanwhile is that if they can get themselves elected to office, at least they individually will have become emancipated.

F. C. R., NEW YORK, N. Y.; C. H. ST. PAUL, MINN.; E. J., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Matter received.

\$10.00 BOOK for \$1.00.



**EVERY READER OF The Weekly People**  
Can help extend its influence with a little effort. Write us if you would learn how.  
THE WEEKLY PEOPLE. P. O. Box 1576 New York

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

MEMBERS OF THE N. E. C.
Olive M. Johnson, 2313 Mitchell St., Fruitvale, Cal.
Joseph Marek, 17 Auburn St. New Haven, Conn.
C. A. Jennings, 1225a Missouri Ave., St. Louis, Ill.
Joseph Matz, 1228 Windsor St., Indianapolis, Ind.
J. H. Arnold, 3814 Bank St., Louisville, Ky.
Arthur E. Helmer, 401 E. 7th St., So. Boston, Mass.
Herman Ritcher, P. O., Hamtramk, Mich.
William Foy, 65 Twelfth St., No., Minneapolis, Minn.
U. M. Howard, 1604 Holmes St., Kansas City, Mo.
Julius Eck, 429 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
Peter Jacobson, 25 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
John Kircher, 2057-190th St., W. W. Cleveland, O.
L. E. Gilchrist, 48 Washington Ave., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. S. Dowler, El Paso, Tex.
Steve Brearell, Box 1040, Seattle, Wash.
Frank R. Wilke, 1245 Island Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
J. E. Schmidt, Crewe, Va.
The above is a complete list of the members of the N. E. C. at this date, September 24, 1907, published for information of the Party.
Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND.
The sale of the royal copper, silver, and Tiffany glass ink well, the gift of James T. Hunter to the National Agitation Fund, is now about to be conducted. All returns should be made to the office of the National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.
Frank Bohn.

PA. S. E. C.
The S. E. C. of Pennsylvania met September 22, at 2109 Sarah street with Kephart in chair.
Present: Weber, McConnell, Gray, Kephart, Clark, and Rupp. Absent: Male, Layton, Herrington, Clever, Drugmand, Thomas, and Markley.
Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.
Communications: From J. C. Butterworth of N. J., matter pertaining to state organizer. From Labor News Co. receipt for \$25 donation to Party Press Fund. From Paul Augustine, two, enclosing letter received by him from section Erie for information on state party matters, and an appeal to sections for support of the operating fund. From section Allentown, two, enclosing the nominations for seat of S. E. C. and state officers, also order for dues and assessment stamps, and donation to state agitation fund. From section Philadelphia, two, matter pertaining to party affairs, and nominations for seat of S. E. C. and state officers. From D. T. Lentz, declining to accept the nomination for the office of state secretary for the ensuing term.
On motion the communications were received, acted upon and filed.
On motion the secretary was instructed to secure state nomination papers for the coming state election, and forward same to all sections and members at large.
On motion the secretary was instructed to forward the sense of the appeal for support to the operating fund to all sections and members at large.
Motion was made that secretary be instructed to write to Miss Elizabeth Flynn, in care of W. E. Trautman for information pertaining to her terms and probable dates to lecture in Pittsburg. Motion lost.
On motion, the nominations for seat of S. E. C. and state officers were held over until next meeting, and that organizer of Allegheny County section be instructed to issue a call for nominations for the same, and have the result returned to the S. E. C. at their next meeting.
On motion the secretary was instructed to forward a copy of our state constitution to all sections and members at large.
On motion a warrant was drawn for \$55.75 to cover expense for months of July and August, 1907.
On motion the matter of secretary Lentz declining to accept the nomination for the office of state secretary for the ensuing term, was laid on the table.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.
Regular meeting of the above committee was held on Wednesday, September 25, at 8 p. m., Frank Bohmbach in chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.
Communications: From Section Holyoke, forwarding \$0 for due stamps; filed. From Section Lynn, requesting a speaker for Sept. 19. Secretary stated that on account of being out of town he was unable to procure a speaker; filed. From National Secretary, requesting returns on Stuttgart Congress stamps. Moved that the secretary be instructed to send \$10 on account; carried. From Labor News Co., sending proof of State leaflet; filed. From Section Pittsfield, stating their inability to participate in the city elections; filed. From Section Worcester, requesting a speaker for Sunday, Sept. 29; referred to agitation committee. From N. E. C. sub-Committee, calling for funds from the operating fund, and subscriptions to the Party press. Owing to Section's having received a copy of the appeal, no action was taken. From Section Fall River, sending in the following donations on subscription list No. 17: A. Barnes, 50c.; Friend, \$1; George P. Rigby, \$1; James Flekher, 50c.; F. J. Oatley, 50c.; Friend, \$1; Chas. Graham, 50c. Total, \$5.
Agitation Committee reported having ordered 50,000 of the State leaflet from Labor News Co. Report accepted.
Moved that the Agitation Committee make arrangements with speakers to hold meetings wherever possible in the State; carried.
Adjourned on motion.
F. Houtenbrink, Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.
Meeting of the N. Y. S. E. C. was held on Friday, September 27, at headquarters, 28 City Hall place. Comrade Lechner in the chair. Following members were present: Moren, Ebert, and Olpp. Absent, with excuse, Walsh; without, Kuhn and Augustine.
Minutes of previous meeting dispensed with.
Committee from Scandinavian section present requested the floor. Motion granted. The committee stated that the section had voted to disband, recommending that the members join the respective Assembly Districts and asking as to disposition of property. Motion that request be granted in reference to library, and excepting official records and documents.
Correspondence Bureau reports a request from Jamestown as to Miss Flynn speaking, answering that due to dates in Pennsylvania cannot fill same; also notified Organizer Carroll to go to Buffalo, which section has agreed to pay part of expenses.
Motion to approve of action of Secretary of Correspondence Bureau was adopted.
Communication from National Secretary requesting a settlement for Assessment Stamps; referred to Financial Secretary; also communication giving a statement of plant and requesting work on part of members, from manager of Daily People, was referred to membership.
Financial reports of Scandinavian section and Monroe County were received. Motion to adjourn carried.
Fred A. Olpp, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOTICE.
All readers of the Daily and Weekly People, and S. L. P. sympathizers are requested to attend a Mass Meeting to be held at Grun's Hall, 1800 So. 3rd street, SATURDAY evening, October 5th, at 8 p. m. sharp.
The following are the speakers of the evening: Joseph Schielder in English, C. F. Meir in German, and Carl Wiesz in Hungarian. Committee.

ALLEGHENY CO., ATTENTION.
Miss Elizabeth Flynn of New York will deliver an address on "Socialism and Unionism" in Central Turner Hall, Pittsburg, Pa., on SUNDAY, October 6th, at 2:30 P. M.
All working men and women will have the opportunity of their life to hear the girl orator who has drawn such large audiences in other cities. Admission free.

SECTION ALLEGHENY CO., NOTICE
A mass meeting of members of Section Allegheny Co., S. L. P., will be held at 2109 Sarah St., S. S., on SUNDAY, October 13, at 2 p. m. EVERY member is urgently requested to attend.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:—
One day, about one hundred and thirty-one years ago, in the City of Brotherly Love, there was great excitement. Then the sound of the old bell of the hall where the Continental Congress was meeting, rang out clear and strong announcing to the people, not only of Philadelphia, but to all the world, that Freedom was born into the new continent. There was great rejoicing, to all save those who profited by keeping the Colonies enslaved. Men like Washington, Franklin, Patrick Henry, Jefferson, were ready, and did offer their lives for what? A principle.
That principle, dear children, was that in these thirteen colonies, no man should enjoy any greater privileges than another, as far as outside treatment was concerned.
They so feared that this right of equality would be lost or destroyed in some way that they made it a law that no king shall ever rule the United States. And in order to keep the President from becoming connected in any way with the kings of any European country they framed a clause that no officer of the United States should accept any present, emolument, office, or title, or anything which might keep him under obligations to those people, or lead him to consider himself better than any one of his own people.
Then in 1862 the job was completed when the negro was given rights the same as those enjoyed by white people. The Americans were very proud of their country then, and they had a right to be.
Ever since that time the song of "Freedom" has been kept very sacred. Along comes a Socialist. He says something about "classes" in this country. He says that there, too, the "rich" or "capitalist class" is the "privileged" class. He also says that capitalism and the power of money is making the high officials of the country, such as the senators, congressmen, or president, consider the working class or wage-slaves or even the middle class as far inferior to themselves.
At this the so-called "American patriot," blinded by his jingoism, gets furious. He calls the Socialist a traitor. Here is just one little incident taken from the capitalist papers.
On a recent trip from the West, the president's daughter and her Congressman husband, Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, found themselves without a drawing room. Immediately some wage-slave porter, wishing by his extreme politeness to win favor in the eyes of three would-be kings, discovers the drawing room already occupied by two wealthy Russians who had paid for its use.
To show these men, I presume, that distance does not take from despotism, whether it may come from actual kings or their closely related kind, money-powered-royalty, these travellers were asked to vacate the drawing room. This they refused to do, protesting that they had paid for it and were entitled to its use. Then the wage slave porter put in the plea that Mr. and Mrs. L. were obliged to sit in the ordinary Pullman. "Why, even now poor Mrs. Longworth was standing waiting in the aisle." That was too bad, and so with much protesting the two Russians gave up their drawing room, and the lady who received all the presents and honors all

over the world, which her father as president of the United States did not dare to receive, again was shown that so long as capitalism reigns there will be a privileged few and an enslaved wage-class, the many.
Let us, dear children, not be blinded by names and colors. Let us study the principles of Marxian Socialism, so that we may be prepared to choose the right path towards true freedom, the freedom for all human kind. Oh, for that sweet time!

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.
The Earth and the Stars.
Chas. Mackay.
Said the Earth to the Stars—Oh my sisters,
Fellow-travellers through this dread immensity,
Send a voice to my spirit and declare,
If, serenely as ye smile on me, and fair,
Ye are dwellings for all miseries, like me?
Oh, tell me if in you, my glorious sisters,
Rules a tyrant like the one enthroned here?
If Death has ever entered in your climes,
And Suffering, and Calamity and Crimes
Ever rob you of the children that you rear?
Oh, tell me if in you, my myriad sisters,
The weak are ever trampled by the strong?
If Malice, and Intolerance, and Hate,
And Warfare, and Ambition to be great
Ever cause the Right to suffer from the Wrong?
Oh, tell me, silent sisters, are ye happy?
Are the multitudes that live beneath your skies,
Full of knowledge, unaccursed by such a ban
As man has ever issued against man?
Are they happy, are they loving, are they wise?
Said the Stars to the Earth—Oh, mournful sister,
Rolling calmly through the calm infinity,
We have toil'd for countless ages on our track,
Ever onward-pressing onward—never back—
There is progress both for us and for thee!
Thou wilt make, oh, thou foolish little sister,
The full cycle of thy glory in thy time;
We are rolling on in ours for evermore;—
Look not backward—see Eternity before,
And free thyself of Sorrow and of Crime.
God, who made thee, never meant thee, mournful sister,
To be fill'd with sin and grief eternally.
And the children that are born upon thy breast;—
Shall, in fullness of their destiny, be blest:—
There is Progress for the Stars and for Thee!

ENLIST, AND DO IT TO-DAY

THE INTERESTS OF THE MOVEMENT DEMAND YOUR BEST EFFORTS IN ITS BEHALF.

For the week ending Friday, September 27 we received 121 subscriptions to the Weekly People and thirty-three mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 154 as the result of a week's work by the militants of the S. L. P. Comrade Gillhaus sent nine from Salt Lake, Press Committee of Boston, 8, and Comrade Brown, Cleveland, 6.
All comrades who are not tired, who hold that there is work yet to do, and that they can give a hand at doing it are urgently requested to send their names and addresses to this office. When these names come in we will get together and see just how we can co-operate to the best advantage of the Party Press and the benefit of the Movement.
There is no valid reason why we should not be receiving 500 subscriptions a week

for the Weekly People, and all who so hold with us will join in demonstrating that it can and will be done. Let those who will stand idly by, the rest of us can go on. We are not going to wait until the working class come to us, we are going out to them as before, and as is the purpose of our organization.
Send on your names then, those who are not sunshine soldiers. Brooklyn is doing good work; the Massachusetts S. E. C. ordered 50,000 leaflets this week; Louisville, Ky., members are girding themselves for the fray. Others are rousing themselves, join in the forward move. Send on your names and addresses all who would be of use in furthering the cause, and we WILL get those 500 subscriptions a week.

LULL BEFORE THE STORM.

Comrade Thus Describes Present Inactivity.
A comrade of the Middle West writing on various matters says that he thinks the apathy among some Party members is like the lull before the storm, and he expects to see an activity begin soon that will compensate for the long period of inactivity. We are inclined to the opinion that the comrade's conclusion is correct—to some extent. There are indications of stirring here and there. Meanwhile those of us at headquarters have a tough time of it waiting for the expected activity. Whether the Party is active or not the expense of running the plant keeps at about the same. The expense must be met. If comrades cannot provide the funds that come through the carrying on of agitation then they should consider it a duty to provide them in some other way. If for any reason you cannot send subscriptions then it is a duty that devolves upon you as a Party member to collect for the sustaining fund. Party members have no right to throw all of the burden upon the comrades at headquarters. The work here under the best of circumstances is hard enough, do not make it harder by withholding support.
To all who are in earnest we would say do not ignore this call, pressing need compels us to make it. Under the conditions as we have set them forth from day to day and looking over the list of the contributions, aggregating a total of less than \$450 in over a month, we are surprised to see names lacking that should be there. Comrades, you, as well as we, have a duty to perform; we are doing the best that we can—are you?

LOUISVILLE, KY., ATTENTION!

Our nomination petition with our candidates for state and city offices has been filed. Our ticket will appear upon the ballot.
Now, we earnestly urge upon all members of the Party and its friends in this city to attend next business meeting of section without fail, as matters of vital importance to the organization are to be considered and acted upon.
The Party looks to and expects, and has a right to expect, Louisville Socialists to do their duty. I have several communications for National Headquarters to be read and considered. We must not permit it ever to be said that section Louisville ever shirked a duty, or failed to meet expectations. In the past Louisville has not been found wanting; and cannot now permit itself to be considered lacking in the performance of any serious duty.
We helped to save the life of Haywood. Now, we must help save the life of the Daily and Weekly People. Meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock sharp, SATURDAY EVENING, October 5, at Germania Hall.
James H. Arnold.

BAZAAR AND FAIR FOR DAILY PEOPLE NEXT THANKSGIVING DAY.

Taking effect October 1, the new price of the Weekly People will be \$1 per year; 50 cents for 6 months; 25 cents for 3 months.
This year as in the past the Socialist Labor Party will hold an entertainment and ball on Thanksgiving Day afternoon and evening at Grand Central Palace. The proceeds of this affair will go towards maintaining and strengthening the Daily and Weekly People. It is not our purpose to here elucidate upon the merit and quality of this coming affair. We will however say that it will be up to the usual mark or surpass it if possible. What we do wish to impress upon the minds of the Daily People readers and its supporters is the financial aid which is expected of them. In conjunction with this entertainment and ball a bazaar and fair will be given and we call upon our members and friends to donate some little object (large ones are also accepted) which we promise to turn into cash at this affair for the benefit of the S. L. P.'s Daily and Weekly organ. Contrary to the popular belief, the Daily People business management cannot be run on business lines. Let the readers of this paper bear in mind the fact that the Daily and Weekly People give expression to the revolutionary aspirations of the American proletariat. This fact is better understood by our enemies than by some of our friends with the result that outside aid is not to be expected. Other papers are aided through advertisements. On account of the principles for which the Daily People stands, advertisements we cannot get. In short the Daily People does not pay from a business standpoint. It remains therefore for those who realize the necessity of maintaining a paper that all the time and under all circumstances stands for the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, to come to its aid! We ask you to aid The People in every way possible and on this occasion we ask you to exercise your skill by making something to be disposed of at the fair given for the benefit of the Daily and Weekly People. Start to work now. Do the best you can and as soon as you can. Send all presents to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
The Entertainment Committee,
Section N. Y.,
A. Orange, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

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

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Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

Cloth, 400 Pages, Price \$1.00

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