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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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IN THE ARENA

SIDE GLANCES AT THE STRUGGLE.

"Danger over!"—Henry Clews.
"All safe now!"—Cortelyou.
"Clear weather ahead!"—Morgan.
"Confidence restored!"—Stillman.
Immediately whereupon more and more banks continue to fail. More and more establishments topple into bankruptcy. More and more people give less and less credit to the confidence game, and run upon the banks and prepare the downfall of these, to be followed by further bankruptcies. The Clewses, Cortelyous, Morgans and Stillmans are out of date Joshua. The Jesus managed to make the sun stand still upon Gibeon, and the moon in the valley of Ajalon, his would-be imitators are making a sorry mess of the attempt to cause a top-heavy system of fraud and plunder to defy the laws of social gravitation.

Can anyone explain how it happens that, just now, neither capitalist politician, professor, nor pulpiteer has anything to say about "workmen being the depositors of the large savings bank deposits"? Can the reason be that, just now, when savings banks are bursting, and the depositors are running around frantic, the workmen go about unconcerned—a proof that they are not "in it"? Can the reason be that these selfsame politicians, professors and pulpiteers realize that there is a time when even the oiliest mendacity has no show, and facts are too strong for fiction, truth too robust for falsehood to tackle?

On the principle that wine often brings out the truth, distress regularly wings from the bosom of the guilty the secrets there concealed. The financial and industrial panic has caused the capitalists throughout the land to ascribe their trials to the shaking of "confidence and credit, upon which alone the success of all business must ever depend." If "confidence and credit" are the foundation of business, life everlasting, what is business but a "confidence game"?—All of which the "crazy Socialists" knew before, and have all along been declaring.

One of the many savings banks, that just closed its doors upon the anxious depositors, declares it did so "to restore confidence." This beats Dr. Sanguedo in Gil Blas's story. The Doctor's method of cure was to bleed the patient and simultaneously pour water down his throat. The weaker the patient became the more was he bled, and more water was poured into him. The process was kept up until the undertaker took charge. So with our "confidence" folks, the banks. Their performances shake "confidence"; thereupon payments are suspended and "confidence" is given another set back—"in order to restore it."

Only the other day Roosevelt was denouncing the Socialists as "muck-rakers." Did the Socialists say: "We only uncover facts?" "Muck-rakers" all the same were they dubbed. And now comes a lot of trouble on the stock markets. The vultures, who had been fattening on carrion, cry out angrily against Roosevelt, whose wild talk, no doubt, is the immediate cause of all the trouble, and they denounce him for "a disturber of confidence." Thereupon Roosevelt very cleverly answers back: "I only turned on the light, I am not responsible for the facts it reveals." This is a long page stolen from Socialism. Let Roosevelt bravely commit some more such thefts. It will do him and the country good.

It is not, this trip, Martha Moore Avery and David Goldstein, better known to fame as "the Massachusetts brace of childless mother and father," who have "downed Socialism" at an A. F. of L. gathering called "convention of the State Federation of Labor." This trip the job was "done brown" at the Illinois convention of the State Federation of Labor in Rockford by a new star hitherto unknown—Eskridge. Impossible to withhold admiration from the valiant crew who never tire of "downing Socialism."

Now it is the "aristocratic" firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. that is indicted by the Federal Grand Jury of Santa Fe, N. M., on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States. These Grand Jurors seem to be making two pies out of the cherry. Why nibble at

the thing? Is there a single capitalist concern that is guiltless?
In parallel columns—a mere accident, of course, yet significant—the Rep-Dem. papers announce the arrest in St. Petersburg of the American citizens, William E. Walling and his wife, and the Washington rumors about the appointment of Roosevelt's son in law Longworth to the German embassy. The arrest of the Wallings, they being Socialists, will probably be followed by their expulsion from Russia. That Longworth will be accepted with open arms on Bo-Russian (Prussian) territory goes without saying. Thus is exemplified the oneness of estimate of Roosevelt and his contemporary rulers on "desirable" and "undesirable" citizens.

That to be in war paint against the Trust is not in itself an evidence of Socialist sense appears from the conduct of the "Trust-Busting" tobacco planters of Kentucky. The warehouses of these "Trust-Busting" planters are full of their leaf. Now they propose to "bust" the Trust by not raising a crop the next season. The "Trust-Busting," accordingly, is to be done by the method of raising the price of tobacco. The Trust, it is expected, will be compelled to pay the "Trust-Busters" the price they demand.—The aim of Socialism is not to raise prices for a few but to increase wealth for all.

Bryan's theory of society resembles the Ptolemaic theory of astronomy. The Ptolemaic scheme consisted of cranks and hooks according to which stars and moon moved about jerkily in a way that left astronomical phenomena unsolved. Ditto, ditto Bryan's social schemes. The social troubles are to be ended, so he pompously announced at his Cooper Union meeting, by a scheme of licensing corporations seeking to control twenty-five per cent. of the total output of a commodity, and limiting them to the control of fifty per cent. thereof. And such a clumsy, silly plan proceeds from the brain of "the Thomas Jefferson of the twentieth century!"

There is hardly an economic superstition that economic events are harder upon than the Single Tax. According to the Single Tax superstition the land-lord is the bold-bad man, the capitalist a persecuted angel. And now come the reports for this State showing that no less than 14,338 farms have been abandoned since 1880, and that farm values have declined by \$170,000,000, despite their continued fertility. The report also shows the flight of these one-time landlords, or their sons, to the cities. Can this be a case of the Sinner being pursued by his own sin—Land-lords by Land-lordism? Or is it a case of Facts crushing Fiction—Socialism knocking down Single Taxism?

Despatches from Paris report "a wealthy American" to have been robbed of his pocketbook containing \$1,200. The robbery was committed by two young women whom the wealthy American "took to be employes of a dressmaking establishment" before which he happened to stand, and who "suddenly ran away" while he was taking their addresses "in order to send them some picture postal cards from Milan." That the wealthy American in question declines to reveal his identity is only proof that our American capitalists carry abroad with them not only the virtue which distinguishes them at home, to wit, religious respect for their shop-girls, but also the equally characteristic virtue of modesty. In all such cases of generosity on their part, here at home, they are also found disinclined to "reveal their identity." As pillars of morality they would not have their left hand know the bounties their right hand bestows.

DE LEON'S LECTURE.
"Some Objections to Socialism" Wiped Off the Map by Eloquent Lecturer.

Daniel De Leon's lecture in Brooklyn Turn Hall on "Some Objections to Socialism" was a huge success in every way. The hall was crowded, the speaker's telling points were closely followed and appreciated and great good was undoubtedly done for the movement in Brooklyn. The S. L. P. was put in the right light to many who did not know it as it was, but as it had been slandered.

Half Truths and Worse

John D. Rockefeller, the reputed head of the Standard Oil Corporation, and admittedly "the world's richest man" is given an almost two-page interview in the "New York Times" of October 20th wherein the magnate expresses, at his Pocantico home, his candid opinions on economic matters. The salient opinions expressed deserve "looking into."
Mr. Rockefeller sneers at the epidemic of hostility towards the "idea of corporations." He says: "It must in good time be perceived by all that the centralized corporation is a necessity of progress." This is a half-truth. Socialism recognizes in the most concentrated Trust imaginable nothing but a contrivance of production. There is no essential difference between the Trust and improved machinery. The trend of civilization is to render wealth ample and easily producible. The Trust accelerates this result. It is not with regard to that fact that there is any difference of opinion. The difference of opinion between the swelling numbers of Socialists and the Rockefeller class is with regard to the answer to the following question: "What is the purpose of the trend of civilization in rendering wealth ample and easily accessible?" The Rockefeller class answer: "The purpose is to deposit such increased wealth in the hands of a few, who shall then, at their will, and obedient to such interpretation of honor, patriotism, humanity and religion as they may select, officiate as the people's guardian, responsible only to their own conscience." The Socialist answer: "The purpose is to free humanity from want and the equally debasing fear of want; to relieve them from the burden of excessive toil for mere physical sustenance; and to enable the people thereby to enjoy that leisure that will develop their intellect, and thereby make their condition on

earth dependent upon themselves, not upon the benevolence of any social guardian." The answer of the Rockefeller class implies that, because the centralization of productive powers is good, therefore the private ownership of the same is also ideal, and must be perpetuated. The Socialist answer implies that the powers latent in modern centralized means of production are distinct and separable from the system under which they are owned; that the former is beneficial and shall be preserved; while the latter is damnable and must be changed into public ownership. This is the answer the "good, sober sense of the people," which Mr. Rockefeller invokes, will cause to prevail over the vicious, wealth-drunken sense of the Rockefeller class, a class that has become too habitually vicious and wealth-drunken to perceive that their alleged wisdom only consists of half-truths—the worst falsehood.
Worse, even, than half truths are the following two opinions of Mr. Rockefeller. The gentleman said: "Let no man of spirit listen for a moment to the invertebrate, supine wail that the opportunities are all past"; the next instant he said: "We have come to a new economic era. In the future business is going to be carried on more and more by aggregations of capital. It cannot be otherwise. THE DAY OF INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION IS PAST AND GONE." The two statements do not square. If "opportunities are not past," then the day of "individual competition" cannot be "past and gone." If "the days of individual competition" are really "past and gone," as the Socialist maintains, then, to recognize the fact, and to assert it, that opportunities ARE past, is not an "invertebrate, supine wail," while to deny the fact places the denier, as Mr. Rockefeller has placed

himself, with his foot in his mouth, hopelessly contradicting himself—a type of the double-dyed capitalist hypocrite.
But Mr. Rockefeller does not always tumble into the falsehoods implied in half-truths, or that accompany contradiction. Occasionally he tells the truth. Here is one: "If the business of the Standard Oil Company were to be taken over by the Government and run by politicians, I would be the first man to sell my stock at any price." This is a robust, double-barreled truth. First, it is a truth that the running of business by politicians would be a disastrous affair. Hence it is that the Socialists propose to wipe out the political State, send the whole pack of politicians kiting—bag and baggage, and establish in their stead the Industrial State, run by the representatives of the Nation's Industries. Secondly it is no mean truth that the "politician" deserves all the contempt implied in Mr. Rockefeller's words. Now, then, neither the Standard Oil nor any other capitalist establishment could stand forty-eight hours without the support of these same vile things—the politicians. Hence luminous is the truth that leaps from the Standard Oil magnate's contempt for the "politician." Can that which is propped up by so vile a thing as the "politician" be any better than the prop itself?
It is not all superstition that attaches to the superstitious creation of "The Devil." His "Satanic Majesty" is said to mean evil and yet work good. The principle is correct. Meaning to do by its readers one of the greatest evils one man can do to another—bembur his intellect—the "New York Times," has, by the Rockefeller interview, afforded an extraordinary opportunity to expose the social system, which it stands for, along with the mental and moral caliber of his "Hero."

IN PHILADELPHIA

ELIZABETH FLYNN DOES GOOD WORK IN THAT CITY—THE S. L. P. HOLDS THE FORT AGAINST A LEATHER-LUNGED RENEGADE—HUMORS OF THE FIGHT—RANK AND FILE OF THE S. P. DO NOT BACK UP THOSE IN CONTROL OF THAT PARTY IN THE ATTEMPT TO RUIN MISS FLYNN'S MEETING.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23.—Miss Flynn arrived in this city from Pittsburgh last Sunday afternoon. We could hold no meeting that night on account of the rain, but on the following night we had a largely attended meeting on the east plaza of the City Hall. No announcements had been made and the audience was simply a spontaneous gathering, but the North American estimated, in the report in that paper on the following morning, that the crowd numbered about 300. This estimate was rather under the mark. There was fully 500 people by the time Miss Flynn had finished her speech.

Comrade Campbell acted as chairman, making a short and pithy speech, and introducing Miss Flynn. She spoke for about two hours, and was followed closely by the audience which pressed around the platform, seemingly loth to lose a single word. There was scarcely any applause; the people seemed so anxious to hear that they were impatient of any interruption. An interesting incident occurred when a tall dark man with a preoccupied air, and declaring that he was an inventor, showed his hand which had been maimed by his work on his invention. What the connection of this with the subject of the lecture no one could clearly make out. But he evidently seemed to see some such connection, for his manner was intensely earnest. Miss Flynn stooped over from the platform, her long cloak entirely enveloping her slight form, and looked sympathetically at the poor maimed hand. "Have you got rich out of your invention?" she asked. The inventor shook his head sadly and said "No." "Then you are a living example of the truth of what I have said," she replied. A wild burst of applause followed. A lady who was with the inventor, probably his wife, tapped him on the shoulder and led him away.

One fellow on the outskirts of the crowd created considerable comment by his actions. Like Falstaff he was a "gross fat man," great in girth if not intellect. He kept demanding of those around him, "What the h— does a little girl like that know about it?" (whatever it was). When the crowd paid no attention to him he went away, but not for long. He could not stay, it seems, and he could not keep away,

and the more he heard the more apologetic he got. He swelled up till I feared he would burst. I went and got Campbell, who knows most of the lights of the capitalist parties of Philadelphia, by sight at least, and I asked who the stout party was. Campbell recognized him as a local Republican politician who is connected with "the gang" which runs this "corrupt and contented" town.

I was amused to hear one fellow hold forth to a bored-looking individual that Miss Flynn would not live long. He said she had too much brain for her frail body. "Why," he said, "she is nothing but a brain, and she will not last any length of time."
One woman who did not seem to understand very much of what was said, or care, for that matter, and seemed rather jealous of another woman getting so much attention, kept remarking about Miss Flynn's manner of dressing. The manner in which Miss Flynn's hair was done up did not seem to please her, and she kept commenting on it. A young man in front of her seemed to get exasperated at her chatter, which prevented him from hearing the speaker. Anyway he turned around and removed his hat, displaying a short cropped head of hair, and said, "Miss, is my hair done up to suit you?" She gave a founce and a bounce and departed, leaving the young man to hear the remainder of the speech in peace. A large number of pamphlets and papers were sold, and after Frank Young had made a short speech at the end, the audience dispersed.

Tuesday night we held a meeting near the same place. I say near, because when a few of us got there and were waiting for the platform, three young men came and began erecting a platform on the very place where we had announced the meeting. Mr. Flynn went over and asked them what they proposed to do and they said they were going to hold a Socialist Party meeting.

Now a word of explanation. The Socialist Party holds forth each Sunday night on the north plaza and the Single Taxers on the east and when we held meetings at the north side the Socialist party men made a kick, saying that our speakers interfered with theirs—so rather than have strife we moved to

the east plaza, somewhat encroaching on the Single Taxers; but the latter, to be just to them, did not find any fault with the arrangement. But the leaders of the Socialist party, it seems, did not appreciate our friendly action. Having "driven" us from the north plaza, or imagining that they had driven us, they followed us around to the east plaza and put up their stand to drive a 17-year-old girl away. We went down the plaza about 300 feet where it was more exposed to the noise of the trolley cars and Chairman Campbell opened the meeting. He spoke for about half an hour while the crowd kept gathering in ever-increasing numbers and packing closer and closer around the platform.

Meantime a couple of undersized young men kept holding forth to a small knot of their own men further up. I could not see what their object could be, because they had no crowd and were only covering themselves with ridicule. Comrade Young followed Campbell and spoke for about half an hour; the audience knew him and received him very favorably. He stepped down and Miss Flynn was introduced. As she began to speak, I saw the object of the Socialist party "meeting."

A stout red-faced man mounted their platform and began, not to speak, but to shout at the top of one of the most powerful voices I ever heard. There was no connection in his "speech," no logical sequence, nothing but noise, made with the evident intention of disconcerting a frail little school girl. He had no audience except some S. P. men. He held no audience throughout. But in every break in the passing of trolley cars, in every pause of Miss Flynn's speech, the brazen, insistent voice pierced the air. I asked who he was and the comrades told me his name is Sam Clark, and he is the S. P. candidate for state treasurer. His voice is brass-mouthed, and his lungs must be of leather. It was an unmanly exhibition of impotent spite.

A word might be given here to the S. P. men. They would better not try to chase us off the earth. If they follow us around too much we might get interested. They did not drive us from the north plaza and they are not going to drive us from the east plaza. They

THE FINANCIAL PANIC

ITS CLAUSES, IN DETAIL, AND HOW LABOR'S PRODUCT IS FOOD FOR THE CANNON OF CAPITALIST EXPLOITERS AND GAMBLERS.

I.
It is my purpose to divide the Financial Panic now raging, and which has gotten beyond the control of J. Pierpont Morgan, Secretary Cortelyou or the Clearing House Committee into the following sections:

- 1st—Immediate cause of panic.
- 2nd—Overcapitalization (its role.)
- 3rd—Morgan, Rockefeller, Stillman and Secretary Cortelyou's position in allaying Monetary Stringency.
- 4th—New York as a Money Center. Clearing House, etc.
- 5th—The Wish—Its financial power.
- 6th—The Press. How it handled the situation.
- 7th—Knickerbocker Trust Co. failure. History of the Receivers. Political complexion, etc.
- 8th—Banks smash. The cause.
- 9th—Role played by N. Y. State and National political leaders in the busted institutions.
- 10th—Patriotism at 50 per cent.
- 11th—Stock Exchange. Part played by it in crisis.
- 12th—The Curb Market as a factor in the situation.
- 13th—New financial leaders.
- 14th—Effect of crisis on small banks, trust companies, etc.
- 15th—Real Estate. What it did to help smash things.
- 16th—Harriman. How it affects him.
- 17th—Retirement of J. P. Morgan. Why he can't quit.
- 18th—How the bank and trust companies paid depositors.
- 19th—Wall Street. Will it recover its financial prestige?
- 20th—General resume as the Socialist sees it.

Of course it is understood that my idea is not to waste a line of The People with long-winded remarks which our membership cannot hope to absorb, and so I shall be as concise as facts warrant. I begin my series with the "immediate cause" of the panic—F. Augustus Heinze, the Copper King, E. R. Thomas, Charles W. Morse (the Ice King), and C. T. Barney, a group of financiers who aroused the ire of the Standard Oil Company by their aggressive methods in Wall Street during the last five years.
Heinze, after graduating as a mining engineer from Columbia University, went to Montana about ten years ago, and began to tunnel under the properties controlled by the Amalgamated Copper Company, which H. H. Rogers and the group of capitalists with offices at No. 26 Broadway, New York, control. Heinze fought them in the courts of Montana where they sought to protect themselves by bribing judges and other officials, and so it got to be a game of the last briber being the victor, until the Standard Oil Company, finding that Heinze had unlimited capital and was a man of great fighting capacity, saw fit a few years ago to settle \$10,000,000 upon him upon a pledge that he would abandon the bulk of his ill-gotten properties to them.

But Heinze saved from the wreck the Minnie Healy mine, a splendid dividend payer and a very promising property. Subsequently Heinze merged the company into a combine with the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, the Butte Coalition, the Ohio Copper, the Stewart Mining, Bingham Consolidated, the Davis-Daly, and the Red Metal Mining Company, under the title of the United Copper Company, with a capitalization of \$80,000,000, part of which was preferred stock upon which dividends of six per cent annually have been declared. Heinze was the president of the merged companies and holds that position to this day. His brother, Arthur P. Heinze, he selected as vice-president of the company, and with connections in New York they hit the trail of the Greater City to do battle with the copper and stock market kings. From the moment that that idea located in their heads they were a "busted community," as they put it in the West.

Banks were organized in this city by the Heinzes; trust companies sprung up like fungus in a desert; insurance companies were strengthened by their funds; and finally the younger brother, Otto C. Heinze, joined

the Stock Exchange as head of the brokerage firm which went to smash a few days ago.
This firm tried to "corner" United Copper, the bulk of which was tied up in a pool in which F. Augustus Heinze and Charles W. Morse were the largest holders. A pool to work successfully must have unlimited credit and the pool members did not look for any such stringency as subsequently developed. This lightning of the money-bags was due in the first instance to OVERCAPITALIZATION, and in the second place to the tremendous gambling operations on the floor of the Stock Exchange the last three years.

Morse was the first to see breakers ahead, and to protect his interests in the National Bank of North America, in the Consolidated Steamship Co., and in about a dozen other financial institutions, dumped his holdings of United Copper on Heinze, who could not stand the financial strain. This action of Morse started the ball a-rolling. First Otto C. Heinze busted; then the Mercantile National Bank, headed by F. Augustus, had to be "aided" by the Clearing House; then the Knickerbocker Trust Company, headed by Charles T. Barney, a colleague of Morse's, closed its doors after a very nasty career. The Thomas Brothers, E. R. and O. P., felt the influence of the ban placed on the Heinze-Morse element and they had to quit as heads of the Consolidated National Bank and the Hamilton Bank, respectively, the latter of which, an uptown institution, closed its doors last Thursday.

The Clearing House, controlled by the heads of the big National Banks in this city, refused aid to the Heinze-Morse-Thomas concerns, unless these high financiers were eliminated. This the institutions were forced to do to save their credit and so F. Augustus Heinze (the copper king), late of Montana, who came to New York a few years ago with a brass band, Charles W. Morse (the ice king), and the Thomas "boys," were no longer factors in the situation.

Now, their undoing can easily be traced to Standard Oil influence, for back of the Clearing House stands James Stillman, head of the National City Bank, which is the banking asset of the Standard Oil Company. More-over Stillman is the bosom friend of H. H. Rogers, the very man who, a few years ago, paid the same F. Augustus Heinze, the sum of \$10,000,000, to keep out of the Montana copper field, whereupon F. Augustus Heinze had come rejoicing to New York, here to organize his \$80,000,000 copper company, form alliances with Morse, Thomas and Barney, start his chain of banks, organize trust companies, "butt" into the insurance company field, and amass his huge paper profits, which all have fallen into Rogers' hands at this writing.

Heinze says he is not broke, but Wall Street doesn't place much stock in that statement. Rogers has everything that Heinze ever owned with the possible exception of the Minnie Healy, and financiers understand that Heinze is in need of ready money and some of these days this property will change control, and Rogers "sure as shooting" will get it—at least the "wise men" in the financial district figure it out that way.

Besides, the United Copper Company, controller of the Minnie Healy, cannot survive a copper market short of seventeen cents per pound for its product. Copper now is quoted at thirteen cents and quiet at that figure. So the last week witnessed the passing of the group of financiers headed by Heinze and Morse from the scenes of their greatest activities—Wall Street.

But Rogers, where is he? The old cat and canary tale best solves that problem.

I started off by saying that the treasure space of The People was too valued to consume, and so I shall close this first section expressing the hope that it is clear enough. Stripped as it is of Wall Street terms, it will enlighten the readers of The People as to Wall Street. If I have hereby added a mote to their stock of information about the ways of the capitalist class, I shall consider my task not in vain. Claudius.

(Continued on page 6.)

ANCIENT SOCIETY AND THE I. W. W.

THE APPLICATION OF A GREAT FACT OF HISTORY TO PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS.

Much as they would like many of our readers have not the time to study Morgan's great work, and for their benefit the following few lines were culled from "Ancient Society." On the INSTITUTION of Roman Political Society, in summing up, Morgan says in part, and it bears out the Socialist Labor Party contention of to-day: Thus the transition from gentle into political society was gradually but effectually accomplished, and the second great plan of human government was substituted by the Romans in the place of the first which had prevailed from time immemorial.

After an immensely protracted duration, running back of the separate existence of the Aryan family, and received by the Latin tribes from their remote ancestors, the gentle organization finally surrendered its existence, among the Romans, to the demands of civilization. It had held exclusive possession of society through these several ethnical periods, and until it had won by experience all the elements of civilization, which it then proved unable to manage.

Mankind owes a debt of gratitude to its savage ancestors for devising an institution able to carry the advancing portion of the human race out of savagery into barbarism, and through the successive stages of the latter into civilization. It also accumulated by experience the intelligence and knowledge necessary to devise political society while the institution yet remained. (Just as we of the I. W. W. and S. L. P. are now doing, drilling our forces, and while the Political State yet remains, to carry us safely within the Industrial Commonwealth.) It holds a position on the great chart of human progress second to none in its influence, in its achievements and in its history.

As a plan of government, the gentle organization was unequal to the wants of civilized man; but it is something to be said in its remembrance that it developed from the germ the principal

governmental institutions of modern civilized states. Among others as before stated, out of the ancient council of chiefs came the modern senate; out of the ancient assembly of the people, came the modern representative assembly, the two together constituting the modern legislature. Out of the modern chief magistrate, whether a feudal or constitutional king, an emperor or a president, the latter being the natural and logical result. And out of the ancient CUSTOS URBS, by a circuitous derivation, came the Roman praetor and the modern judge.

Equal rights and privileges, personal freedom and the cardinal principles of democracy were also inherited from the gentes. When property had become created in masses, and its influence and power began to be felt in society, slavery came in; an institution violative of all these principles, but sustained by the selfish and delusive consideration that the person made a slave was a stranger in blood and a captive enemy. With property also came in gradually the principle of aristocracy, striving for the creation of privileged classes. The element of property, which has controlled society to a great extent during the comparatively short period of civilization, has given mankind despotism, imperialism, monarchy, privileged classes, and finally representative democracy. It has also made the career of the civilized nations essentially a property-making career. But when the intelligence of mankind rises to the height of the great question of the abstract rights of property, including the relations of property to the state, as well as the rights of persons to property, a modification of the present order of things may be expected. The nature of the coming changes it may be impossible to conceive, but it seems probable that democracy, once universal in a rudimentary form and repressed in many civilized states, is destined to become again universal and supreme.

NEW ORLEANS S. P.

Finds Candidate for its "Banner Ward," and Does the Brewers Dirt.

New Orleans, October 8.—I enclose an answer from J. B. Cameron, secretary and Poo Bah of Local New Orleans, Socialist party, to Comrade Jos. Duplain. You will note that the S. P. has at last found a candidate in "the banner ward" and that the boys in the 9th ward are now offered branch autonomy, where they can talk I. W. W. or anything else they please, so long as they stick to the party and vote the ticket. Mr. Cameron denies the "allegation that any party member is fighting the working class," whereas Comrade Duplain's allegation was that the S. P. was opposing the true form of working class economic organization; which allegation is fully borne out by the enclosed copy of a letter from Geo. F. Weller, State secretary of the S. P. of Louisiana, to Mr. Louis Kemper, International Secretary of the United Brewery Workers of America. Kemper having asked for a list of local secretaries of the S. P. so the Brewery Workers here, who are in a life and death struggle with the bosses and the A. F. of L., could send out to them their boycott literature and ask for their help; the list was refused him. The beautiful part of it all is that the leaders of the Brewery Workers are S. P. members, but the craven leaders of the S. P. would refuse help to their own voters if they thought it would cost a vote to give it.

The I. W. W. and S. L. P. boys, though, have been in the thick of the fight ever since it started, never stopping to ask what any man's politics were so long as he stood on the line of battle.

Everything is coming our way and the I. W. W. should send a first-class organizer down here as soon as possible; the sooner the better.

Covington Hall.

(Enclosure I.)

Hall of Local New Orleans, Socialist Party, 508 Carondelet St. New Orleans, Aug. 31, 1907.

Mr. Jos. Duplain, Dear Sir and Comrade:— Yours of 29th inst., came by special delivery to-day.

I can find nothing in the frank stand you take which would disqualify you from membership in our party. I do not think your sympathy with the I. W. W. would be considered a bar to membership by any one now a member. The stand which I have taken and which I believe is taken by a majority of those who voted against the endorsement of

ONE OF MANY LETTERS

Healthy S. P. Men Getting out, and Getting onto the Crooks.

Rochester, Pa., October 15.—Having lately left the S. P. after finding out it is the political refuge of all the labor fakirs and is merely the political expression of the A. F. of L., I send you enclosed one of my many reasons for deserting the dear old machine.

I receive the Weekly, and it is a real Socialist paper compared to the Chicago Daily, the Appeal, and our much mourned and late departed Union Sentinel. I am receiving the Worker in place of the unfulfilled subscription to the Sentinel, and, my, what a rotten sheet it is! No wonder the S. P.-ites run on anything and everything and sometimes with Hearst. It gave such a grand account of the I. W. W. in its Stuttgart Report that I really believe it lied, or was it a "mistake"?

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
Robt. Richardson.

[Enclosure.]

A. M. Simons:
Comrade:

In your editorial in the July number of the International Socialist Review you refer to Daniel De Leon as being a spy in the employ of the capitalist class. The comrades here, having heard similar assertions of this kind, that were speedily refuted by the S. L. P. and I. W. W. members in this vicinity, would like the necessary proof to back up the assertions you have made. We stand for justice and fair play for every man whether he be with us or against us. Hoping you will endeavor to present me with the facts at once, I am,
Robt. Richardson,
474 Adam St.,
Rochester, Pa.

September 7.

Chicago, Sept. 19, 1907.
Mr. Robt. Richardson,
Rochester, Pa.

Dear Comrade:
I did not state that De Leon was a spy in the employ of the capitalist class. I did state that he performs the same work for which the capitalist class would be willing to pay a spy and enumerated the work he is doing.

Yours fraternally,
A. M. Simons.

A. M. Simons:

Your answer was just what I expected. You simply made a lot of lying assertions about a man and the organization he represents that has done more for the working class than all the S. P.-A. F. of L. fakirs of your kind could do were you to live as long as the fabled Methuselah. To think that you who accuse De Leon of attacking the dear old S. P. would stoop to such methods as you are guilty of Poor old Dan, every oracle of the S. P. proceed to tell their followers how terrible he and his party are, till they tremble with fear at the sound of his name. But somehow or other the proof of their assertions are always lacking. Strange, isn't it? No other proof than the mere assertions of these tricksters who are trying to hide their own knavery. I suppose that you have Fred Heslewood on your bugaboo list by this time. What a bad man he must be to expose you before the delegates at the International Congress, after you had made such a good start with the scabby trade union movement in America! You were very quiet then, were you not? And why did you not show up De Leon, where he had the opportunity to face you? Oh, no, it's a great deal easier to slander a man behind his back, and then you stand some chance of crawling out of it. Well, that Congress learned something concerning the I. W. W. that would not have been heard if you, Hillquit and the rest of that bunch along with Mr. Pick, of Sherman fame, could have deceived them.

'Twas a pity to have somebody to nail the lies of you and the scholarly Hillquit. Oh, how rude this Heslewood must be; and he an S. P. man at that! Hat ha! Well, Simons, it will take more than you and your kind anticipate to keep the workers in ignorance; and lying and slandering will not help the S. P., as we want the truth at any cost. We had Jas. A. McConnell of the S. L. P. down here a few nights ago, and he swept aside some of the lies that have been made in this vicinity concerning the I. W. W. and S. L. P. We have the S. P. on the run, and in Monaca, where the S. P. oracles reside, it is down and out. Hoping you will print the truth once in a while, I am
Yours for Industrial Freedom,
Robt. Richardson.

September 26.

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

THE I. W. W. AND THE TELEGRAPHERS

HENRY JAGER ADDRESSES THE CHICAGO STRIKERS.

(Special Correspondence.)

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12.—At the request of some strikers, Henry Jager spoke to more than 800 striking telegraphers at their headquarters, Ulrich Hall, No. 27 N. Clark street, this city. He was greeted with rounds of applause as he scored point after point on the class struggle, Industrial Unionism, and the Industrial Workers of the World.

After the opening of the meeting the chairman made some statements regarding the telegraphers union throughout the United States and the dropping of the price of the stock of the Western Union. He urged the strikers to stick, saying that if they did so the strike would be won. He then introduced Jager as a representative of the I. W. W., who spoke as follows:

"The chairman says 'stick' and the strike will be won. Now it is necessary for you to know your position towards the working class and the working class toward you. If you are bound to stick to them and they to you, not only this, but every strike the working class goes into, will be won.

"My talk may seem dry but it is necessary for you to know to move intelligently and win your strike or any other you may be in. You are striking for more wages. Now, what are wages? Wages are that portion of the product of labor that the capitalist hands back to the working class and the rest that he keeps is called profits."

Taking a piece of paper, Jager continued: "Suppose this is the wealth that the working class produced." Tearing about one sixth off, he said: "This will represent the cost of raw material and wear and tear of machinery.

"The rest is divided between the capitalist and the working class. The more the capitalist gets, the less the working class gets, and you see, the more the working class gets the less the capitalist gets. There is a fight between the two classes to get the larger part of the product of labor.

CONVINCED AT LAST!

The Story of One Who Stuck to His Guns and Brought the Other Fellow into the Camp of Those Who Have Learned the Lesson.

(Special Correspondence.)

Bridgeport, Conn., October 8.—The Weekly People subscription blanks have arrived and are going already. Two have so far been sold. One of those subscribers is a member and staunch supporter of the International Association of Machinists; he firmly believes that that organization is the true Messiah of the working class and that there is none other beside it. He never wanted to listen to an argument, always tried to run the I. W. W. down, and to get him to subscribe to either The People or the "Bulletin" was out of the question.

Then several days ago something dropped; the whole work-room seemed to be agitated. My new subscriber came over to me and the following conversation took place:

New Subscriber:—Have you heard of the assessment in the I. A. M.?

Self.—No, I have heard nothing.

N. S.—Well, they assessed us one day's pay. What do you think of that?

S.—I think nothing about it! I gave up thinking about your union long ago.

N. S.—We pay now \$12 a year. I think that's enough.

S.—It is just \$12 too much.

N. S.—They claim that the salaries of the officers have been raised to the amount of \$27,000 in the aggregate, and the assessment of one day's pay of the whole membership will bring them about \$100,000. I would like to know what they do with all that money.

S.—They build houses, buy automobiles, live on the fat of the land, and more such.

No more was said; then appeared the article in the "Daily" about the machinists' strike in Pittsburg, by Jas. A. McConnell. I let the New Subscriber read it and the following passed between us:

N. S.—The man who wrote that article has them down fine!

S.—I am pleased to hear you own up to it. That is more than you were willing to do before the assessment.

N. S.—How much do you pay in the I. W. W.?

S.—25 cents a month.

This alone will prove to you that the people who say that the working class and the capitalist class are brothers have been deceiving you. They even tell you what they want is a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. From our standpoint there is nothing far short of the working class getting all that it produces.

The working man goes into the bowels of the earth, gets out the coal, iron, zinc, etc. He goes into the forest hews down the trees; builds the ships; builds the roads; grows the wheat; makes the machinery that grinds the wheat; makes the bread; puts up telegraph poles; puts up the wires which convey the messages. In short, labor creates all wealth, and the capitalist gets the cash. If the telegraphers were organized on industrial lines as advocated by the Industrial Workers of the World, the telephone operators and the messengers would not deliver any messages; the line men would not repair the wires, and if the message was in long hand the letter carrier would not deliver it.

"But the I. W. W. does not stop at a little better wages, but says that the working class should be so educated that it will not leave the mill, mine, factory, road or the telegraph key, if you please, but will stay right at work and continue producing wealth for itself and tell the capitalists if they want some to roll up their sleeves and get into the game."

What contributed to the success of Jager's address is the fact that during the I. W. W. convention, Delegates Williams, Speed and others, spoke on the street corners near the strikers' headquarters, and they were, in a way, prepared for the message of Industrial Unionism.

Speed and Miss Flynn spoke before them at headquarters, also, and the I. W. W. sent a committee composed of Trautmann, Edwards and Cole. These were followed by Arthur Mueller, of Cincinnati, who distributed leaflets and copies of the Industrial Union Bulletin and Weekly People.

W. E. Kern.

N. S.—But you do not get any strike benefit.

S.—We can not possibly get less than you get.

N. S.—We get \$5 a week.

S.—What are you talking about? There is not one of you here in the room that ever got a cent!

N. S.—I think the I. W. W. is a good union, all right. I guess I will subscribe to that paper.

S.—You remind me of a German proverb which says: "One out of every hundred will get wise through tuition, two through experience and through losses, three." Up to this time I thought you had been of the 94 about whom the proverb politely says nothing, but I see you are one of the three. I am that one that learned through tuition and my tutor was and is the Weekly People, the paper for which you time and again refused to subscribe.

N. S.—Well here is 50 cents. I will take it now.

S.—You are just three days too late with your 50 cents. The price has been raised. You have to dig up \$1.

N. S.—Well, here is the dollar.

J. C. Custer.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head will shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 350 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

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

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

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

PAMPHLETS

of the
**SOCIALIST
LABOR PARTY**
5 Cents Each.
\$ 5.00 a Hundred.
Complete Catalog Free

New York Labor News Co.
28 City Hall Place New York

second and fourth regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lesig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

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

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So. st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

"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.

Every Wage-worker Should Read It.
Written by Workingmen
Published by Workingmen

The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER Circulating in Australasia.

TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
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By KARL KAUTSKY

Each at \$2 Per Copy. Postage Prepaid.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
25 City Hall Place New York

WORCESTER, MASS., TOWN MEETING

S. L. P. HOLDS ALOFT THE FLAG OF THE REVOLUTION.

Worcester, Mass., October 18.—A town meeting was held here on Wednesday, October 9th, for the purpose of taking action and applying a remedy towards the Steel Trust "Minors Release," already published in *The People*, which reads in part: "For one dollar, and other valuable considerations, I, . . . do hereby emancipate my child, etc., etc."

The city charter provides a hall, i. e., if 50 voters demand it, to consider any issue that are before the public. Anson Reid, an "Independence League" agitator, secured the necessary 50 application for a "town meeting" which resulted in the city government granting Washburn Hall.

Considerable interest was manifested, as to what steps the meeting would take. The city clerk, W. Henry Towne, having called the meeting to order, stated the business, and the Rev. Elliott White was elected moderator.

The first speaker was Mr. Anson Reid, who said in part that the word "Emancipate," as stated in the release, should read "Enslave," as was meant.

"We are in slavery," said Mr. Cams, at this stage a set of resolutions were handed the moderator, which read:

"Whereas, Slavery exists where one person of society is dependent upon another for its subsistence; and
"Whereas, Wage slavery is the common inheritance of the masses of the American people, and thus renders any protest futile, as has been experienced in the . . . protests were made to better

the condition, but of no avail; and
"Whereas, Each class in its ascendancy must raise its own issues; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the citizens of Worcester, in town meeting assembled, do not protest, but stand loyally by the Socialist Labor Party, which raises the issue, in the interest of the working class, namely, the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class."

Rev. Mr. White, a pure and simple political Socialist, offered another set of resolutions, which read in part: "That the city fathers elect a committee to investigate whether or not the American Steel and Wire Company, in Worcester, are violating the blue laws, by over-working Sunday."

In supporting the first set of resolutions, George Lake, of the S. L. P., said in part "that the whole blame of the situation should not be put on the shoulders of the man or men that signed such a contract, but upon the citizens of Worcester for not sending strictly working class representation to the executive offices in the State." The speaker went on to say that the working class must realize its position now or never, and the present is the time to act.

After Lake concluded his remarks the bomb exploded, as was to be expected, from pure and simple Socialists.

Olaf Bokeland, member of the pure and simple Socialist Party, moved that the second set of resolutions, as presented by Rev. Elliott White be adopted, which was seconded and passed. M.

SOILING SOCIALISM

GRAFTERS TRAIL HONORED NAME IN THE DUST.

Haywood's Name As a Bait for Gudgeons—The Socialist Party Press Maintaining Its Role As a "Business" Enterprise—Trautmann Not to Be "Worked."

(Special Correspondence.)

Colorado Springs, Colo., October 20.—I am sending herewith copy of letter sent out by Richardson of the "Appeal to Reason" and one Anderson of Chicago, both telegraphers and prime fakirs in the Socialist movement. They are two of the many. This man Anderson has been running a typewriter exchange in Chicago, working the Order of Railway Telegraphers button on the outside of the lapel of his coat and the Socialist Party button on inside, as the exigencies of the moment required. You know what Richardson has done in the name of Socialism.

Anderson talked on Trautmann some time ago and endeavored to "bawl him out" on account of not "patronizing" the label and button, but Trautmann saw him first. These frauds should be exposed at every turn of the road.

H. Lynch.

HAYWOOD MINING & MILLING CO.

Organized Under the Laws of the State of Arizona.

Capital \$50,000.00.

President: O. T. Anderson, Chicago, Ill. Vice Pres. and Manager: Homer C. Smelser, Maumee, Ark.

Secretary and Treasurer: H. C. Smelser, Maumee, Ark.

O. T. Anderson, Chicago, Ill., prominent in Union, Socialist and O. R. T. circles.

H. C. Smelser, Maumee, Ark., formerly foreman "Appeal to Reason" plant.

E. N. Richardson, Girard, Kans., business manager "Appeal to Reason."

Homer C. Smelser, Maumee, Ark., practical miner and operator.

H. L. Kelton, Van Buren, Ark., operator.

The company owns outright forty acres of the best zinc land in Arkansas. The tract is on Water Creek, two miles from Maumee and six miles from Gilbert, Arkansas, on the Frisco System. Rich, paying mines are located on all sides.

No big promises are made in connection with this project. The zinc is there, and the mine is to be honestly and economically developed as rapidly as possible by experienced people.

No salaries will be paid to officers, and every dollar paid in will be used for no other purpose than labor and machinery.

Investors in the shares of this company may expect a fair interest return on their money, but the stock sold now at fifty cents per share (par value \$1.00) is not expected to go to par under a year or eighteen months.

Twenty-five thousand shares, of the par value of \$1.00 each, are now offered to Unionists and Socialists at fifty cents per share.

Applications for stock, or for any further information desired, should be made to O. T. Anderson, President, 728 Postal Building, Chicago, Ill. All remittances should be made out to the Haywood Mining and Milling Company and not to any individual.

Haywood Mining & Milling Co., Chicago, Ill. and Maumee, Ark.

CARROLL IN BUFFALO

S. L. P. State Organizer Reports—More S. P. Ballot Jugglery.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 21.—No doubt the Party members are looking for a word from the State Organizer, but I almost forgot that I was working in that capacity, so busy have we been here in Buffalo to get our signatures for the nomination papers. Two thousand names requires some work and the weather was simply horrible, but we turned in 2,100 names and our ticket will be on the ballot.

The Socialist party will also appear on the ballot. One of their candidates came to one of our members in the shop with his notice from the Election Commissioners, and said that he was not a member of their party, but yet they had placed him on their ticket.

The members here are to start their Labor Lyceum very soon.

Wm. H. Carroll.

SOCIALISM

A FEW REMARKS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY.

By W. R. Resce.

The object of this paper is to discuss one of the most important subjects of the day—a subject that is now agitating a considerable portion of the public mind, both for and against. Socialism is not a new idea, but it can be truthfully said that it is a very much misunderstood idea, a fact, however, which does not in the least militate against the validity of Socialism as it is in itself.

A man who is an honest truth seeker, when confronted with a new idea that is wholly at variance with those he is usually at home with, will hold his judgment in abeyance until he has subjected the new idea to a thorough examination.

This is what I ask you to do while reading this paper—to think for yourself, and to prove to John Locke that for once he erred when he said, "Most men are content to go with the crowd, and so go easily, which they think is going right; or at least serves them just as well."

I believe that I am safe in taking it for granted that the public in general has been grossly misinformed on the subject of Socialism; and further, that this misconception was fathered and fostered by what is commonly supposed to be the fountain head of public enlightenment. The average newspapers, magazines and periodicals unite in howling down Socialism as a destroyer of the home, a subverter of law and order, an overthrower of religion, verily, a plot of devils. That there is no excuse for such conduct by people who are supposed to be educated and to have upon their shoulders the responsibility of moulding public opinion aright, I propose to prove by referring you to only a few of the accredited sources of common knowledge, the encyclopedias and dictionaries.

Listen to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*: "The ethics of Socialism are identical (the italics are ours) with the ethics of Christianity." Or to Webster: "Socialism is a theory of society which advocates a more precise, orderly, and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed." Or to the *Standard Dictionary*, thus: "Socialism is a theory or policy that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor."

Also listen for a moment to the definition of Socialism of Prof. Ely, director of the school of economics and political science in the University of Wisconsin, himself not a Socialist: The answer of the socialist to the capitalist is, that society can now do without him just as society now does without the slave-owner and the feudal lord; both were formerly regarded as necessary to the well-being and even to the very existence of society." And to Herbert Spencer, saying: "The citizens of a large nation, industrially organized, have reached their happiness when the producing, distributing and other activities are such that each finds in them a place for all his aptitudes and energies, while he obtains the means of satisfying all his desires." Many other definitions of a like character and by prominent men might be quoted, but it would take up too much space, and for a clincher I shall give you the conclusion of Rev. F. M. Sprague, a writer of some note. Sprague says: "Socialism being the product of evolution, the only danger lies in obstructing it." It is to this last definition that your attention is expressly directed, for it contains in a nutshell the gist of the Socialist's contention, namely, that Socialism is the next step in the advancement of the human race, and is not, as some shallow-brained apologists for the present hellish system of iniquity would have you think, a mere squeak of rusty "cranks." Neither is it the lamentation of a few "social malcontents," but it is a science—a science that consists in a true interpretation of social phenomena, in an intelligent recognition of the laws underlying the economic formation of society. It says that if a case of sickness in an individual be not correctly diagnosed, intelligent treatment cannot be administered. So with society: if the causes of social ills are not recognized, all effort to cure them must be mere guess-work, criminal guess-work, for every mistake, all misdirected energy, cannot but prolong the misery and bring on further complications.

That the Socialist so clearly recognizes the true cause of social ills is a statement that must be proved; and we shall therefore consider a few of his reasons for making that assertion.

The Socialist recognizes with all historians that the human race passes through various stages of development, and further, that these stages correspond in a general way to the four periods of growth in an individual, viz., infancy, childhood, youth and manhood. Thus in the race as a whole we have these four periods of successive development: Barbarism, Feudalism, Capitalism and Socialism. We propose to outline in a brief way the correspondence between the individual and the race.

Society as at present constructed has not always so existed, but has reached its present condition only by passing through the trials and experiences of a long, painful period of time.

The first condition of mankind, of which we have any knowledge, is that of Barbarism; and the knowledge which we do possess of their state is not gleaned from books or stories, because at that time, the infancy of the race, writing was altogether unknown. Our knowledge then must be gained by a study of observation of such primitive tribes as are still in existence, for by this means alone can we gain an idea of how all peoples must have started.

By such study we shall perhaps be able to discover the dominating factor in life, the mover of progress, and then to trace that principle through all its various modes of expression. Now this dominating principle, it is evident to every intelligent student of history, is material interest. However men may wish to hide their actions behind the garb of disinterestedness, of religion, of unselfish altruism, it cannot be denied that the majority of men are selfish and look out for number one.

It is exactly this selfishness that has made for the progress of the human race. Call it selfishness, call it as does the Socialist, "material interest," the same force is hastening the inauguration of Socialism. While the Socialist would like and in all possible cases does appeal to higher motives, yet it will be enlightened self-interest that will bring about the happy state of Socialism. The Socialist cannot be charged with the crime of appealing to men's baser motives, as can the upholders and apologists of the present system, who lay to the "private property" as the only stimulus that ever awakened an emotion in the human heart. And this too in the face of the fact that the present system of society is built upon injustice and iniquity, and was, as Karl Marx says, "accomplished with merciless vandalism, and under the stimulus of passions the most infamous, the most sordid, the pettiest, the most meanly odious." (Capital, p. 486.)

Primitive man did not possess private property in land, houses, or manufactured articles. It was only after a long period of development man could conceive the idea of property in land. "Primitive man," says Paul Lafargue, (*Evolution of Property*, pp. 34, 35) "who does not till the soil and who supports himself by hunting and fishing, and lives on a diet of wild fruits, eked out by milk, must have access to vast territories for his sustenance and that of his herds. It has been computed, I know not with what accuracy, that each savage requires for his subsistence three square miles of land. Hence, when a country begins to be populous, it becomes necessary to divide the land among the tribes.

"The earliest distributing of land was into pasture and territories of chase common to the tribes, for the idea of individual ownership is of ulterior and tardier growth. The earth is like fire and water and cannot be sold," say the *Omahas*. . . . Among the Jews and Semite peoples there was no private property in land. The land shall not be sold forever, for the land is mine; for you are strangers and sojourners with me." (*Leviticus xxv, 23*) Christians set the commandments of their God at defiance. Full of reverence as they are for Jehovah and His laws, still greater is their veneration for almighty Capital!

With the advent of the monogamic family, whose interests are distinct from those of the tribe as a whole, we behold the parcelling of the arable land into lots. A division was accomplished in such a way as to apportion to each family a proportionate amount of the different descriptions of soil. It is but a step from the parcelling out of land to feudal society. In a warlike state of society, in order for agriculture to be carried on to any extent, a certain amount of military protection is necessary. There we see in these farming villages certain individuals elected chieftains, charged with the special duty of defending the community. This arrangement works very well for a time, but finally the power placed in the hands of the elected chief is turned against the very people who gave the power. Thus was the feudal lord created.

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(To be Continued.)

MY ISLAND

BY W. E. T. WEST PULLMAN, ILL.

[This little story has been used by the writer with success in illustrating the condition of the working class of today. Although it is not original, I believe it should be told to all unbelieving workers.—W. E. T. West, Pullman, Ill.]

I am a workman. I have been lucky enough to save a few dollars because I have no one but myself to care for.

Having a desire to view the scenery of "our new possessions," the Philippine Islands, I start on a trip across the Pacific.

The boat leaves San Francisco with all on board happy and joyous. Several days out we encounter a very severe storm. Our boat is wrecked. I, along with all others, rush for a life preserver and grabbing hold of a loose plank I start to float. The only hope I have is that I may keep my head above water until I am picked up by some passing ship.

But I start to drift, whether I know not. I am carried along by the wind, until at last, when my hope and strength are almost gone, I behold an island.

The wind soon carries me ashore and, upon landing, I find I am the only human being on that Island. After a careful survey I find that there is an abundance of everything, so I proclaim myself "monarch of all I survey." There is coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and tin, trees of all kinds, cattle, sheep, and horses, as well as fertile soil, all of which bounteous nature has given to mankind. I kill the cattle, eat the flesh, and use the hide for clothing. I cultivate the soil for grain, fruits and vegetables. The trees furnish me with lumber, and the coal furnishes me fuel. So I am happy. I have all I need and am independent of any boss or employer. I am producing for my own consumption and am exploited by none.

Finally, another boat is wrecked in the same place as the one I was on, and ninety-one men do just as I did: start to float with the hope of being picked up by some passing ship. Like myself they are finally drifted upon MY ISLAND.

I see them coming, and meet them at the shore. I forbid them to land because it is MY ISLAND. They plead with me, for they are cold, wet and hungry. They have no means of reaching either their destination or their starting place. So I make them this proposition: they may come upon my island and work ten hours a day. Two hours they may

UNPAID LABOR

GRAPHIC OBJECT LESSON FROM THE TEXTILE MILLS OF NEW ENGLAND.

By M. Ruther, Holyoke, Mass.

"Socialist or scientific economics prove that both taxes and champagne bills come from one and the same fund—the wealth produced by Labor, but never pocketed by Labor, being plundered from Labor in the shop, thanks to the capitalist system of wage slavery." Daily People.

Undisturbed for ages, the stately Connecticut River has flowed through the valleys of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, draining the surplus water of the hills and valleys of those States, affording a generous food supply in many varieties of choice fish to the inhabitants along its shore and the tributaries of the great stream, carrying freight and produce for the primitive merchants and manufacturers far and near. Then comes the embryo capitalist speculator and monopolist, whose greedy eyes see chances of gain by the bountiful flow of water in its course to the sea. The water being common property of all the people, it needed special privileges to stop its flow by a dam and direct it through canals into waterwheels to do men's work.

The privilege was given, and what was the result? The fish supply has ceased, and instead of lightening the burdens of Labor it has increased them and benefited immensely those whose private property the water became by the privilege granted to them by ignorant legislators. Here at Holyoke, the water power is estimated to represent 30,000 horsepower. A horsepower is said to repre-

have for themselves, to produce what they consume, and eight hours must they labor for me, because it is MY ISLAND.

They agree. I set them to work digging up the iron, coal, gold and silver. I then order them to build me a ship and to load the ship. Then they must man the ship and take it to some foreign port sell the cargo and bring me back the money. It is MY ISLAND, MY gold, iron and coal; hence, MY money. They do so.

Now, I want a palace, automobiles, private yachts, etc., and I get everything I can conceive of. The money is piling up so fast I cannot begin to spend it. I have more than I could spend, in actual cost of living, no matter how grand, in 1,000 years. Yet I make these ninety-one men continue to produce more and more, while they in the meanwhile are only getting what they eat, clothes to wear, and a place of shelter. They may save enough in a year to enjoy one week's vacation, but no more.

Now, my reader, as a fair-minded man judging a case impartially, if you were sitting on a hill or up in a tree watching those ninety-one men toiling eight hours every day for me, furnishing me with everything conceivable, piling up money I could never spend, would you not say they were a bunch of suckers? Certainly you would.

But is that not just what you and I are doing to-day? Are we not creating such vast fortunes that the Rockefellers, Morgans, Carnegies, Goulds, Hills, etc., can never spend them? Neither they nor their children for ten generations could spend their fortunes. Yet they do no work except the clipping of coupons.

The Creator of all things never gave them all the oil, iron or copper, but on the contrary placed them in the ground for the collective benefit of all mankind. Thus they are not only exploiting the workers but are robbing them of their just proportion of the fruits of bounteous nature.

This they will continue to do as long as the workers will continue to permit them so to do. But when the ninety-one per cent. of the population of this country (government figures) wake up and decide to stop this state of affairs the remaining nine per cent. will be as helpless as new-born babes.

Education is the weapon which, when put into action by organization, the power will emancipate the ninety-one per cent. from the bondage of wage slavery. Education is yours if you will study; emancipation yours if you demand.

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sent 2½ manpower. In other words, the water power flowing into the waterwheels does work which would require 75,000 men to equal. But man works not twenty-four hours daily but only ten, while the water flows constantly day and night without rest. Hence the water power really equals the work of 180,000 men.

Holyoke has an army of 15,000 active workers who are part and parcel of the machinery which is driven by the 180,000 man-water-power. But that is not all, the water power is not sufficient to drive all the machinery; hence there is additional horse-steam-power of 30,000 available. That means that altogether there 360,000 man-power available to assist the 15,000 workers operate the machinery for the production of wealth. This nature force, were it used as it ought to be, a re-enforcement to labor-power, would mean a force equal to 24 man-power for each of the 15,000 workers of Holyoke. Granting, for argument's sake, that each unit of native power has a value equal to the compensation labor receives (one dollar per day) it would mean that the compensation of Labor for a day's work would be \$25 instead of one dollar per day. Under our present capitalist system of work the forces of nature are private property granted by privilege to their owners. Is it any wonder then that the workers are doomed to everlasting poverty while the owners of the forces of nature are enabled to roll in wealth? The logic of Socialism, that all tools of production shall be owned and controlled by labor, is not only simple; it is sublime because of its simplicity.

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NO LOGROLLERS

Paterson Politicians Strike a Snag in S. L. P. Stalwart.

Paterson, N. J., October 17.—Here is a little experience that Comrade J. C. Butterworth, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor had recently and which is an all around illumination of the popular conception of politics in general, and of integrity in particular.

On a recent Thursday night Butterworth was on his way to attend a meeting of the I. W. W. District Council, of which he is the Financial Secretary-Treasurer, when an acquaintance came along. This man it happens belongs to a Fraternal order of which Butterworth is also a member. After an exchange of salutations the other asked Butterworth if the S. L. P. had a candidate for Alderman in the second ward. Butterworth answered no; then the gentleman asked if Butterworth couldn't use his influence to get his name on the ticket, arguing that a filled ticket "looks better" than one not complete. The gentleman, by the way, is the Republican candidate in the Second Ward. Butterworth told the would-be candidate that the first qualification of an S. L. P. nomination was that the candidate must have been a member of the Party for at least one year. The gentleman learned some other things about the S. L. P.—that it neither endorses nor accepts the endorsement of any other political party.

Still the would-be candidate was not satisfied. Oh, no, not a bit of it. He was out for votes, so he came back at Butterworth. If it couldn't be done the way he proposed, couldn't Butterworth induce the S. L. P. men in the ward to use Mr. Republican's pasters or vote for him on the voting machine. "No," said Butterworth, "that wouldn't work either. Why, the man among us who would broach such a thing to our members would immediately be brought under charges and without doubt be expelled." Butterworth explained to his friend that the S. L. P. is not anxious merely to capture a few offices, that its purpose is to further the Social Revolution and that this could not be done by compromise. The would-be candidate listened attentively and expressed himself as considering Butterworth a rather frank sort of a man.

On the following Sunday another friend of Butterworth's called and invited him over to a neighbor's. Butterworth went. There awaiting him was a Democratic politician from the Third Ward who asked what offices he held in the S. L. P. John told him. The Democratic politician with much deliberation said: "John, if you will do me a certain favor you need never work in a silk mill again." "What is the favor you want done?" asked John. "It is something you can do easy enough. As you are a prominent member of your party you can get the name of my man on your ticket. You see going it alone you can't elect a man, but if a man who is elected by a big vote is on your ticket it will make a good showing for your party. If you

get the name of this man on your ticket you can have one of the best situations that he can give; he is a man of his word and here's your chance to get out of the mill."

Butterworth started to tell his friend, and the politician what he had previously said to the Republican gentleman and when he had set forth the qualifications necessary to an S. L. P. candidate the politician with much warmth and an oath said: "Why, you've got enough influence to push the thing through!" John said to him that any S. L. P. man who whispered such a thought would find himself outside the organization just as quickly as a special meeting could be held to do the job—probably within twenty-four hours. "And," added John, "if any one tells you he can do what you have asked me to do put him down as a fakir and save your jobs or whatever you have to offer."

"Ah," said the politician, "you're off, for we had a Socialist party man make a deal with us. He delivered the goods, too, for we got the German votes. We gave him a job on the Election Board and some of our good Democrats kicked like the devil about him getting it." He said the S. P. man in question kept a paper store. He gets \$10 a day for three days for the "job." Shades of Judas!

Butterworth listened attentively, then said: "Well, even if I wished, I could not like the S. P. man, deliver the goods. I guess you have little or no knowledge of political history, or economics, and as little conception of the S. L. P.; otherwise you would not have wasted your time on this errand."

The politician took offense at this. He guessed he knew politics as "good" as any one, he hadn't been in it for so many years without learning something. Butterworth hopes he had added to his knowledge that afternoon and told him not to confuse the Socialist Party with the Socialist Labor Party.

To illustrate one of the differences between them, Butterworth told the Democrat how a few years ago an S. L. P. man had boasted that in the very ward of this politician he had fooled the Democrats by taking \$2 from them and then voting the S. L. P. ticket, anyway. This man was expelled from the S. L. P. for it. He then made application to the Socialist party and they, though warned of his conduct, took him in. The politician then went his way, no doubt wondering what manner of men are these Socialist Labor Party fellows, and as he is of a very "practical" turn of mind he no doubt summed it all up by muttering the word: "fanatics."

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1907.

What one generation solicits as a boon, the next generation demands as a right. When the right is pertinaciously refused, one of two things has always happened—either the nation has retrograded, or else the people have risen. —BUCKLE.

PREMONITORY SCENES.

A lie is a cheque drawn upon Nature's bank and returned with the endorsement "No Effects."

Carlyle's motto has been often quoted in these columns. It cannot be quoted too often. Just now, the top-most flower of American capitalism, Wall Street, is furnishing the latest proof of the truth of the motto.

Capitalism is a LIE. It starts with the Lie; it grows up with the Lie; its every turn is a Lie.

"Prosperity" was the recent capitalist cry. The Lie traveled unchecked, pushed along by tributary Lies from press, politicians, professors and even pulpitizers. Like all Lies this one came to the end of its tether. It was founded on "credit." The slightest concussion generates doubt. Runs started upon banks. The thing had been coming for some time. Every shake in "credit" was met by some fresh confidence game. Each successive confidence game became more difficult to carry through. The Secretary of the Federal Treasury was appealed to and hiked himself to New York, where he began to shovel out money from the Branch Treasury. And "restored confidence."

In other words, gave the Lie in fresh start.

The capitalist institutions of the land are "over-capitalized." What this means is that the continuously recurring shocks to "credit" are continuously effecting a shrinkage of the basis of money. Virtually we have been living in such times as the country would have experienced had free coinage prevailed. The wealth, expressed in money terms, was of the fiat money nature. The maw of such a gut is insatiable. No Cortelyou's shovel can fill it up.

The scenes of frantic distress in this city, just witnessed, will recur, and yet recur.

The Lie of Capitalist Society is bumping its head against the steel wall of Fate.

WORD FROM SUGAR PINE.

A correspondent from Sugar Pine, Cal., describes in this issue of The People the struggle for light going on in his region. The argumentative part of the letter—the need of the political, besides the economic action—needs no further discussion in these columns. The recent debate "As to Politics," since published in pamphlet form, throws upon the subject all the light needed. No sane man if he is honest, would deny the futility of the revolutionary ballot without the backing of the requisite organized physical force. Nor will any sober man imagine possible a military form of physical force organized by the working class for its emancipation. Good, sober sense, instructed by the knowledge which the facts convey, points to the integrally organized industrial organization of the working class as the one, the all-powerful and all-sufficient might that social evolution itself is driving us to. All this is perfectly plain. Equally plain is the other side of the medal—the wrong-headedness of the supposition that the citizen of the Twentieth Century could with impunity place himself outside of the pale of civilization; deny the theoretical possibility of a peaceful solution of the Social Question; repudiate the means to such peaceful solution, to wit, the opportunity afforded by the political field; and begin with an appeal to physical force, "direct action" so-called. Recognizing, on the one hand, the impotence of Right without Might, and on the other the fatalness of exclusive "direct action" agitation, the well balanced element, around which the Revolution is organizing, firmly couples political agitation with economic organization, and utterly repudiates both the

freak-fraudulency of the pure and simple political Socialist, and the cart-before-the-horse clamor of the "direct actionist." All this is fundamental. All the same, the rag-chewing still going on in Sugar Pine has thrown up a statement, which, however fallacious, is useful to examine.

Not all error is barren. Some errors wonderfully help to illumine things. Of this nature is the claim reported from the Sugar Pine as set up by the "direct action" advocates—"political parties render impossible the unification of the working class."

The Sugar Pine "direct actionists" err; nevertheless, credit should be given to them for drawing attention to a pregnant fact—a fact that might as well be faced and dealt with promptly. The fact is that the existence of two rival parties of Socialism does to-day balk the path of Labor-unification. The error of these "direct actionists" is not an uncommon one. It consists in defective analysis—"water and arsenic kills, therefore water and arsenic are poison"; "drunkards inhale air while they imbibe rum, therefore air and rum are intoxicants." The reasoning is obviously false; its falsetness results from failure to consider qualities. The "S. P." together with the S. L. P. unquestionably injects in Labor's ranks a rancor that disrupts instead of unifying. Analysis reveals the fact that the S. P. is an inoculator of A. F. of Hellism, whereas the very breath of the S. L. P. is I. W. W.-ism. Analysis teaches that, no more than water should be discarded because, together with arsenic, it kills, should the S. L. P. be put under one category with the S. P.—while the former must operate as a disrupter, the latter cannot choose but operate as a uniter. Analysis points to the fact that it is not as a "political party" that the S. P. disrupts, but that it disrupts as an exhalation of the false social conception which lies at the bottom of A. F. of Hellism—the social conception which ignores the revolutionary and permanent mission of Unionism. Analysis, accordingly, points, as the only correct conclusion from the premises, to the conclusion that it is the duty of the I. W. W. to pull by the root from its soil every vestige of A. F. of Hellish conception of Unionism.

That done, the various false political reflexes—Republican protectionism, Democratic free-tradism, S. P. pure and simple political Socialism—will no longer inject into Labor's camp the rancor-breeding slanders against the S. L. P. that are intended to disrupt the Labor Movement.

ANTICIPATED BY LA FONTAINE.

Addressing the Manchester Institute of Bankers, of which institution he was just elected president, Sir Frank Forbes Adams lectured the wicked world on what to do to be happy. The source of the prevailing unhappiness, said Sir Frank, was "a consuming passion for the gratification of material desires." If but this consuming passion were absent, and the craving were not for the gratification of material desires, then happiness would be universal, so sayeth Sir Frank.

Sir Frank Forbes Adams is a landlord of wide acres; his rent-roll is long, and fat in juicy tenants; besides that, the gentleman is a stockholder in railroads, factories, mines, and banks to a considerable extent. Neither the acres that Sir Frank owns and yield him large revenues in the shape of rent, nor yet the stock from which he draws handsome dividends grew on his body like the nails on his fingers, or the hair on his face. Acres and stock are external acquisitions, some inherited, most of them acquired. One wonders what the motive may have been that caused Sir Frank to keep and subsequently to add to his holdings. That the motive could not have been the "passion for the gratification of material desires" goes without saying. Does not Sir Frank condemn such passion?

One of La Fontaine's fables presents a fat and greasy mouse—with head stuck out of a hole, in a cheese into which the rodent had gnawed and established himself in comfortable quarters—addressing a squad of lean and hungry mice that were clamoring on the outside. Said the mouse from the window in the cheese to the mice outside. "Your leanness is the result of your temper, and your temper is the consequence of the consuming passion you are seized with to gratify the material desires. That is a bad mood to be in. Cut it out! Take an example of me, who, having learned wisdom, have no material desires, and, consequently, am not possessed of any consuming passion to gratify them"—or words to that effect.

The test of genius is that it is for all time. La Fontaine, the child of the age of Louis XIV, was not only posted on the past, could not only understand his own times, but could project himself into the distant future and photograph the pirate type that would ever reappear in society so long as class rule prevailed.

THE GILLETTE CASE.

Dr. Walker R. Gillette has just been convicted of perjury in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court in this city. At the investigation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Gillette, a vice-president of the concern, had falsely denied under oath the existence of a certain deposit, known as the Yellow Dog Fund in the Dobbs Ferry Bank as a special account of the Mutual Life. The amount of the fund was only \$5,000.

Gillette is a prominent member of a prominent—prominent because wealthy—family of New York. The Gillettes are among the "elites" of the city, State and country. Their holdings are princely. In Europe they are "received" by the aristocracy. The mere fact of a man, so situated and connected, being guilty of a crime, which betrays at once the secret of capitalist "law and order," and the essence of capitalist "religion," is nothing startling to the well informed. The fact is too common to be even instructive. There is that, however, in the Gillette case which raises it from the commonly known, and renders it peculiarly helpful. It is the circumstance of the smallness of the cash involved in the perjury.

Superficial observers of the phenomena of capitalism can not choose but wonder at the frequent instances of chicanery on the part of leading "Captains of Industry." When a Depew, as a Director of a financial institution, is discovered to have loaned \$20,000 to himself, people look up with amazement at the "nasty act." An even stronger instance of the same thing is the light thrown upon Harriman by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of the Alton Bonds, and the supplementary light thrown upon the "nasty" transaction by the "Wall Street Journal." Harriman had bought the worthless Alton Road; upon that paper concern he issued bonds; in order to realize upon the bonds, he enlisted the services of the subsequent Governor of this State, Odell, who was then chairman of the Republican State Committee; with the aid of Odell a bill was passed through the Legislature extending the permissible savings banks investments to the said Alton Bonds; last, not least, the then Governor of the State, Theodore Roosevelt, signed the bill. Through this nasty manoeuvre, in which so many leading capitalists, in and out of politics, were implicated, the worthless Alton Bonds, to the ruin of many, suctioned cash into the pockets of a number of "Captains of Industry." The hugeness of the sums thus purloined concealed the important economic fact at bottom of the transaction. The smallness of the sum involved in the Gillette perjury helps uncover that important economic fact.

It is this: Capitalism develops a special class of capitalists—the Plutocracy. The Plutocracy deals in money exclusively. Seeing that capitalist society requires metallic money for its existence, the class that handles that one central commodity acquires dominant power. Let the "Captain of Industry," or capitalist proper—the owner of factory, mine, or railroad—be ever so "rich," his "riches" need the quickening power of the Plutocrat. The rapid, untrammelled development of capitalism, from below upward, in the United States, for long rendered the capitalist amphibious, so to speak. He was at once "Captain of Industry" and "Plutocrat." So long as this stage lasted, he was neither to perfection. That stage being passed we now have the "Captain of Industry" a separate thing from the "Plutocrat." The present stage once reached there is no act of petty chicanery that the "Captain of Industry" will not stoop, or be driven to. It is the manifestation of his attempt to ESCAPE THE BLACKMAIL THAT CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT ENABLES THE PLUTOCRAT TO LEVY UPON HIM. Hence Depew manoeuvres; hence Alton Deals, with their wide swath of political corruption; hence perjury for the sake of a paltry \$5,000 by a "Captain of Industry" infinitely "richer" than the trifling amount for which he became a felon.

Socialism teaches that the capitalist class itself raises the recruits that will make its quietus—the Proletaire. It may be added that capitalism itself furnishes the proletaire with a priceless, however unwilling, ally—the Plutocrat. Ground between the upper millstone of the Plutocracy and the nether millstone of the Proletariat, the Captain of Industry will be triturated to dust. The Plutocrat being but a parasite upon the Captain of Industry, the triumphant Proletariat will at one blow lay prostrate both its hereditary foe, the Captain of Industry, and its unconscious, unwilling ally, the Plutocrat.

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NOTES ON THE STUTTGART CONGRESS

By Daniel De Leon.

IV.

PROGRESS IN SELF-RELIANCE.

At all the previous assemblies of the Int'l Congress, prior to Amsterdam, it was a sort of religious tradition, devoutly observed, to have a different chairman from a different nationality for each meeting. At Amsterdam the first deviation took place progressward, but it was only a slight deviation. The old habit was adhered to, and a different man, each time from a different country, was appointed for each sitting; he, nevertheless, was nominal chairman only. Above him, "in order to preserve continuity," Van Koll, who was of the Holland delegation, and had presided at the first meeting, was continued in actual chairmanship to the end. At Stuttgart a further step, the final one, was taken. The Amsterdam farce of nominal chairmen was discarded, and a chairman elected for the whole Congress. The Congress being in Germany, a German was chosen. The choice fell upon the veteran chairman of German national conventions, Paul Singer. There is more in this change than appears on the surface.

Undoubtedly, part of the reason for the former habit was the desire to allay national sensitiveness, and to satisfy vanities. Old nativistic suspicions of nation against nation rendered one time desirable a "rotation of presidential honors"; moreover, human nature not being excluded from the Socialist camp, the weakness of self-exhibition crept in. To officiate on the international stage as the presiding officer of an international Socialist gathering, if but for one day, was gratifying to the vainglory of many a delegate. Many a bizarre manifestation of this childishness was noticeable at Zurich, in 1893, and at Amsterdam, in 1904. Without denying the power of these sentiments, they were neither the originators, leastwise the cause, of the habit of changing presidents. The real cause lay deeper, and was even more discreditable. The practice was a concession to the demagogy of Anarchy.

The Socialist Movement has not only to beat its way athwart the opposition of the capitalist class, it also has to disentangle itself from the fallacies that blind hatred for capitalist rule engenders among the unthinking. The child angrily strikes the table against which he bumped his head. The child-mind imputes to the executive head of a nation the evils that the social system inflicts. In my Boston address "Socialism vs. Anarchy," the subject is treated extensively. As illustrated there by historic development, the day is gone by when a social revolution can be accomplished by the mere removal of the executive. Even the social revolution that ushered in capitalism was beyond that primitive stage. The impending social revolution, that is to usher in Socialism, or the Co-operative Commonwealth, is a whole social cycle still further away. The masses of the people have themselves stepped upon the stage of history, as stars, not "supes" in the performance. No longer is headship the source of social conditions. The center of gravity now rests with the people. Of all this An-archism knows nothing; its child-mind still lives in the past. The farrago of An-archism strikes at headship, unconscious of the fact that headship has changed in function, and that its present and future functions are not inevitable only, but useful and necessary. Co-operation implies organization; organization implies headship. He who says the first must imply the last; he who denies the last must deny the first.

It is the fate of all confusion of thought, or ignorance of facts, that the moment it comes face to face with practical problems it drops its false theory in practice. If the dropping were done absolutely, not much harm would come from the false theory. The fact, however, is that theories, wholly false, are never wholly dropped. The taint remains, and it manifests itself in a mischievous practice. It is so with An-archy. The absurdity, that is, irresponsiveness, of An-archist theory to facts, drives An-archy, the moment it faces practical work, into downright reaction. This curious mental phenomenon is strikingly illustrated in the An-archist practice regarding chairmanship. The leading An-archist intellectual, so esteemed by An-archists themselves, is Josiah Warren. Warren's parliamentary practice, extolled by An-archist luminaries, is a valuable contribution on the truth that false radicalism breeds reaction. Man has experienced that there can be no gathering of men, to transact business, without a chairman. Unity of action, and order to bring that about, is im-

possible without a chairman. But civilized man—having passed the stage when headship meant mastery, and having reached the stage when mastery resides with the mass—reserves to himself, the mass, all the power necessarily implied in mastery. Accordingly, chairmanship, at a gathering of civilized men does not mean mastery. With the election of a chairman the mass is not stripped of its mastery. If the chairman comports himself in a way that any individual in the mass objects to, the objector can raise a "point of order" and the chairman's decision is not final. If it runs counter to the objector he can "appeal to the house," and the "house's" decision is final. In other words, the "HOUSE" (the mass) is CHIEF. It is so with civilized man. Not so with An-archism. According to Josiah Warren, the decision of the chair on any point of order is final: no appeal is entertainable: the "house" (the mass) has nothing to say. Thus it is seen that An-archy, the moment it comes into practical operation, flies in the face of its own fundamental theory of "an-archy" (no-headship) by electing an "arch" (chairman); and, not satisfied with that, outstrips even capitalist tyranny by making its "arch" (chairman) an autocrat, in short, a dictator, which means REACTION—an inevitable consequence of the natal stain of confusion of thought.

However absurd, that is, irresponsible to social demands, An-archism is, and however glaring its inevitable contradictions, it enjoys a certain fascination—the fascination that usually attaches to demagogy. When the language of the demagogue is spoken by earnest men, as not infrequently happens with An-archy, it is all the more "taking." Against the flood-nonsense of Anarchy Socialism was constrained to raise high its dikes. It made one concession, however. It yielded in part to the an-arch, no-headship, clamor. To abolish headship wholly was so impracticable a vagary that the An-archist himself did not indulge in the whim. The whole vagary being out of all question, a portion was conceded. It is no uncommon thing to see Socialist conventions elect a chairman for each session, with the evil result of the confusion that flows from lack of continuity in methods. The evil practice was carried into the International Congresses. It was nothing but a concession to the demagogy of An-archy.

To yield an inch to reaction on the part of Socialism is to invite disaster. The Int'l Congress of Stuttgart took back the inch yielded. The act denotes that poise that is born of conscious vigor, and conscious ascendancy. It was a gratifying evidence of progress in self-reliance.

LABOR AND CAPITAL EQUAL?

Labor and capital, we are told, are one in the eyes of the government. Listen to the spokesmen of the powers that be and you will be led to believe that we are equal. Yes? Let us see! What is the story of the Coeur d'Alenes? Negro soldiers sent in by the regiment! What of Cripple Creek? What of Hazleton? Of Pullman? Pittsburgh? Homestead? What of a score of other fields red with the blood of labor? The government, county, state, and national, comes down on our class like a thunderbolt, whenever there's trouble.

And Capital? What is done when "our brother" is in straits? Read! Washington, Oct. 23.—Everything within the power of the Administration will be done at once to check the financial disturbances, and Government funds almost without limit will be deposited in the national banks throughout the country to support business interests.

This decision was reached by President Roosevelt immediately after his return to Washington at a conference with Secretary Root, Assistant Secretary Bacon and Postmaster-General Meyer, with Secretary Cortelyou taking part over the long-distance telephone. There is now an enormous cash balance of \$237,772,764 in the Treasury, and half of this amount can be deposited in the national banks temporarily without crippling the Treasury. All the aid necessary will be extended to the banks, as President Roosevelt will take heroic measures to prevent a commercial panic.

One hundred and twenty-six millions for the relief of men known to be thieves, and bullets, bayonets, built-pens and kidnapping for men whose only crime is that they stand by the working class.

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

THE BRONX RATIFIES.

Response to the Call of the S. L. P. Lazarus Abelson, organizer of Section New York, was greeted by a goodly audience when the meeting to ratify the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order in Hallfield's Academy, The Bronx, on Tuesday evening. F. A. Ojpp acted as chairman, and he, with a few remarks, introduced H. J. Brimble as the first speaker of the evening.

Brimble spoke of the Bryan boom of twelve years ago and compared it with the influence of that individual to-day. From a radical, Bryan has become conservative, and, in so doing, lost what hold he had on the masses of the people. His was the way of reforms and reformers. The Socialist Labor Party upheld the banner of the Revolution then, is doing it now, and would continue to do so until the workers shall be emancipated and the Socialist Republic established.

Soundness of principle and a capacity for growth mean more to the workers than size, and that the S. L. P. is sound on the score of principle and has profoundly affected the labor movement in America are established facts. It stands upon its record and asks consideration of the wage-workers in maintaining an organization which, when reforms shall have passed the way of all utilities, and our class stands face to face with the enemy will be able and willing to meet the issue.

At the close of Brimble's remarks, a collection was called for, the audience giving \$25.22. James T. Hunter was then introduced, and was well received. Hunter was in good form and took the crowd with his witty remarks on the political situation in city, state and nation. He dwelt at length upon the struggle now taking place between the big and little stockholders, remarking as he did so, that Roosevelt in coming to the rescue of his friends did no good, but acted like a bull in the political and industrial china-shop. "The reformer," said Hunter, "is a danger, an enemy to society. There's nothing for us in reform. What we want is a complete revolution. The industries of the nation are in the possession of our class, which does not own them. The I. W. W. was brought into existence to remedy this condition."

The speaker then adverted to Haywood, declaring that, in his case, the S. L. P. forced the hand of Hearst and the leaders of the S. P. and that, in leading for his liberation, our party had performed the greatest function of its career.

Hunter made way for Daniel De Leon, who received an ovation upon his appearance. The editor of the Daily People made one of his characteristic talks, talks which, as is well known, are so illuminating to those who hear him with open minds and so disconcerting to pseudo-Socialists and the enemies of the labor movement. The speaker touched briefly upon the financial crisis now in progress and then went on to discuss the position of the S. L. P. to-day, in contradistinction to all other parties.

To vote for the Republican or Democratic party, said he, is to vote for keep things as they were; a vote for the Socialist party is a vote worse than wasted, as it may contribute to bring about a catastrophe like that of the Commune of Paris, but on a larger scale and so much more disastrous.

A vote cast for the Socialist Labor Party is the only one that signifies anything of value to the working class, as it is the only vote that carries with it the force requisite to make it something more than a piece of paper—the industrially organized working class, an organization capable of backing up the political party, and, then, when the triumph at the polls shall have been accomplished, shall be able to "take and hold" the means of life; to be, in a word, the Socialist Republic.

Lacking the Industrial Union, the only alternative in the matter of giving force to the Socialist ballot is the military organization; and this the speaker ridiculed. The S. L. P. comes to the working class with the only program that will bear examination. What the future might hold in store for us the speaker did not care to say. It mattered not to him what would be the name of the party reflected by the economic organization, but of this he was sure: that it would be fitted for the service it must perform to the extent that the Socialist Labor Party stood by its principles to-day. This sally was greeted with rounds of applause, and when the speaker closed with an expression of assurance that the party which has fought through so much and still holds its place on the field, would continue to do until its mission shall have been accomplished, the response was such as to justify the confidence in the S. L. P. that it will do the work intrusted to it.

The ratification meeting was a success insofar as it brought out in bold relief the spirit of determination in the fighting S. L. P.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am a Socialist, but—

UNCLE SAM, (mockingly)—How familiar that tune is.

B. J.—Familiar or unfamiliar, 'tis a true tune. I am a Socialist, but the Socialist Labor Party is no good. I'm going to stay with the Democratic Party.

U. S.—I thought the tune was familiar; there isn't a fakir in the land but hums it; some with the variation that they are going to stay with the Republicans.

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

U. S.—Have you anything more to say?

B. J.—Yes, I have this more to say: The Socialist Labor Party is no good—

U. S.—You said that once before.

B. J.—And I was going to tell you why it is no good.

U. S.—Let us hear.

B. J.—It moves too slowly.

U. S. opens his eyes.

B. J.—You won't deny that, would you?

U. S. looks at him.

B. J.—Now, will you deny that?

U. S.—If you want to travel to a certain place, and there is only a stage-coach to take you, would you call stage-coach rapid travel?

B. J.—No; stage coach is slow travel.

U. S.—Would you say that the stage-coach is too slow a way of traveling?

B. J.—If there is no other conveyance, I wouldn't say that.

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

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—It is slow travel only if there is faster means of transportation available, er?

B. J.—Yes; but what has that got to do with your S. L. P.?

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

B. J.—No, I wouldn't.

U. S.—And you wouldn't call the stage no good, eh?

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

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

B. J.—But there is no train in that case!

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

B. J. looks suspiciously at U. S.

U. S.—I'll tell you. You would say of him that he had not made up his mind where he wanted to go—

B. J.—Exactly.

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

B. J.—Hem—hem—

U. S.—Out with it, yes or no?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—That's your case. Take your choice. Either you are not a Socialist and don't know where you want to go, or you are a Socialist, but being an elaborate blockhead gotten up regardless of expense, for the sake of more rapid travel you are willing to be taken to where you don't want to go. The S. L. P. doesn't move very fast, true; but, Socialismward, there is NOTHING ELSE moving at all. The only other things moving, do move more swiftly, but without exception they move away from Socialism, being all of them capitalist concerns. Now, what are you, a fakir who falsely claims that he is a Socialist, or a blockhead? (Gives B. J.'s hat a pull that brings it down over his eyes.) You may decide the question at your leisure.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealers must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

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.]

STALWART ON THE JOB.

To Manager Labor News,
Dear Comrade:—
Inclosed find receipt for \$100 loan which I donate to the cause.
E. A. O'Brien,
Eureka, Cal., Oct. 16.

JUVENILE SOCIALIST CLUB OF THE 25TH A. D.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
We have organized a boys' and girls' Socialist Club in the Twenty-sixth A. D. We ask members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. and readers of our press, who have children to send them to our club. If they can't come now, but would like to join, write to
Israel Goldstein,
58 E. 106th St., Manhattan.

IN CORRECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
As to the money collected on List No. 1 of Section Essex County, N. J., a correction should be made.

The \$15 from Machinists' Local No. 24, Newark, N. J., was not collected from individual members of said local, but donated at a regular business meeting by the local, in appreciation of the good services the Daily People has given the I. W. W., particularly at its most critical stages during and right after the second annual convention of the I. W. W.

A. Corbin,
Newark, October 20.

THE ELECTION IN NEW HAVEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
The campaign with us in New Haven is at an end. The S. L. P. was handicapped by a lack of funds and speakers and was able to circulate but 4,000 ballots and leaflets. The S. P., with plenty of cash, put out 15,000.
The election returns give the S. L. P. 87 for mayor, the S. P. 406. In 1904 the S. L. P. had 138, the S. P. 1425. While we lost 51 the S. P. dropped by 1,019.
An S. P. man said to me, after election, that when the vote of the S. P. here reaches that of the S. L. P., the parties will unite. At the rate they are going, the time is not far distant. But the main calculations are wrong. Unity cannot depend on a loss of votes. It can depend only on a loss of nonsense by the S. P.

Joseph Marek,
New Haven, Conn., October 19.

P. F. McCARTHY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Enclosed find resolutions on Fellow-worker P. F. McCarthy's death, passed by Local 92, in special meeting last night.
Eugene Krauss,
Portland, Oregon, October 16.

(Enclosure.)

Whereas, Fellow-worker P. F. McCarthy was a faithful and enthusiastic member and worker in the cause of Industrial Unionism for the emancipation of the working class; and

Whereas, Said fellow-worker was injured at Nolin, Oregon, four months ago which resulted in his death on the 15th of October; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 92, I. W. W., Portland, Oregon, hereby express its deepest regret at Fellow-worker P. F. McCarthy's death; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to Fellow-worker P. F. McCarthy's relatives and friends, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Industrial Union Bulletin and the Daily and Weekly People, and the Nevada Workman.

SOCIALISM AND MORALITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
The Weekly People, October 19th, 1907, answering a question of J. M. of Chicago, Ill., says that "Socialism, no more than astronomy, opposes religion," and adds: "If that which calls itself 'religion' is refuted by science it is not religion but immorality," and concludes by saying: "Religion is moral; morality is truthful. What is untruth is immoral, consequently irreligious. Socialism is true, hence it is deeply religious." Socialism, it seems to me, is to be a secular institution. A secular institution or a science does not have any relation with religion or morality.

The laws of mathematics are true, and the laws of chemistry are true and therefore both are secular. The truth

is secular, and Socialism being true is also secular, and to say that Socialism is "deeply religious" confuses the issue rather than makes it clear. Religion, morality, truth, and Socialism, are not synonymous terms. I can not see any sense in juggling with words.

Henry Frenette,
Chicago, Ill., October 19.

[No less a scientist than Huxley said: "Science considers immoral to accept as true anything that can not be proved."—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

ON STREET AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Are all the comrades throughout the country holding street meetings? If not, why not? Last night at the corner of Peoria and Madison streets we held one of the finest and most enthusiastic street meetings I ever saw. Jager was speaker and at each telling point he made he was greeted with a round of applause, showing that the workers are awakening to the state of affairs that exist under capitalism. Jager showed the futility of the workers organizing on craft lines as exemplified by the A. F. of L., and the necessity of organizing on industrial lines.

He also pointed out the utter uselessness of a pure and simple political organization. Many questions were asked of the speaker. We sold forty copies of the Weekly People, twenty-five pamphlets and not one sub to the Weekly.

Now comrades, everywhere, I am sure that it is not only in Chicago that the workers are interested in Socialism. Let us hear from the firing line; what are you doing to hasten the awakening of the slaves?

Robt. Thumann,
Chicago, Ill., October 20.

AS TO THE THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
We have been waiting long and patiently for the Young Socialists' Club to shout their leaflet little secrets and voice their plans and aspirations in regard to the "area of work they intend doing in connection with the friends and sympathizers of this year's Daily People Thanksgiving Festival, in order to help make it an unprecedented success.

The Socialists Women of Greater New York congratulate their young comrades on their enthusiastic efforts and wish them success in their fine "fishpond" enterprise and ledge their moral and also substantial support—in the shape of small articles of which the Socialist Women have quite a supply. Three cheers for our Young Socialists!

Now let us—our mothers and older sisters—tell you what we have done for the great festival of the Daily People. We have opened "A Fairy Shop," far out on Fox Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. There are works for weeks already on the sly—Miss Mox Sister Sweet, Miss De Green, Mother Dream, etc. Oh! who can describe the beautiful things these fairies have conjured up and charmed into existence! Ask those that have seen them! Ask "The Wild West," ask "The Shivering Noh," ask "The Bitter East"—they have seen it.

We will report later on about "The Cake Bakery" of the Socialist Women of Greater New York and hope to be able to treat our young friends to some very sweet specimens of our art, which young people—Socialists or not—can always appreciate.

Now let us ask our fathers and husbands: "What are you doing or going to do for the Daily People Thanksgiving Festival?"

We also hope to hear from our sisters in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago.

LOCKOUT IN FALL RIVER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
The capitalist press tells us that a strike is on of freight handlers at Fall River. I wish to inform the readers of The People how the affair started. The longshoremen were called together Friday, October 18th, and lined up by one of the officials to be asked all those who were willing to show up at 4 o'clock in the morning to leave the line and "volunteer"; if a man responded. They were then informed that all who did not show up at 4 a. m. Saturday morning would be discharged. Still none showed up. It involves 200 men. A congestion of freight has occurred at Fall River, as the usual method is resorted to to let the spirit of the men who have been locked out by the railroad officials.

Instead of freight being transported from Boston to Fall River it is sent by an extra freight train, on Boston

to Fox Point, and loaded on the New York boat at this point. The freight coming in to this point has made a great deal of extra handling of cars, especially a very busy day for Sunday, in line of freights.

The railroad worker, especially brakemen, conductors, engineers, firemen, towermen, telegraph operators, yard clerks and yard masters, are being used as strike breakers to complete the lock-out of the Fall River longshoremen.

I have pointed this fact out to many of them, and the point has not been denied. But their right arm is still palsied because contracts are held over their heads by "brotherhood" capitalist dope.

The longshoremen and dockworkers ought to be lined up in the I. W. W. A few of them did show up to an S. L. P. meeting and said they were going to join the I. W. W., as they recognized the need of it. But up to the present, however, they have not shown the sand. Now is the time to point out the road to them.

There will be a consolidation of divisions on this system in the course of time, which means fewer heads of departments and a more concentrated train service.

G. S. Transportation Worker,
Providence, R. I., October 20.

MILWAUKEE ON HAYWOOD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
In the Weekly People of October 19, under the heading "S. L. P. Ratifies," I read, in Hunter's speech: "Wm. D. Haywood was unhesitatingly signalled as the man able by his position in the world of labor to bring about a union of forces for the next Presidential campaign, of which the present fight is but a skirmish." When I read the above I could hardly believe my senses. Imagine, Haywood being towed around Chicago by Seymour Steadman and steered to the Press Club to get something to eat. When organized labor all over the country were holding protest meetings the workingmen in Milwaukee were asking: "Why don't they hold meetings here to protest against the Idaho outrage?" But the Social Democrats were afraid that if Haywood were found guilty, they would lose votes.

In February, when no more excuses were to be found they held protest meetings. When we read that Bistorius was successful in getting Haywood here to speak those of us who knew all the circumstances were thunderstruck.
Now for Haywood. His actions in Milwaukee just fitted "Berger's beer party." When Haywood drank a glass of water at the park when he was speaking, he remarked: "This is the first water I tasted since in Milwaukee." Of course that took with the audience. Then the reporters got hold of him and that was the limit. In the Milwaukee Journal of August 21, 1907, Haywood is quoted as saying: "Since I've been here I've walked along the streets and wondered where the policemen were. I've been out in what was called the workingmen's section of the city and I've wondered where the poor people were. You don't seem to have any. No tenements, no grinding poverty, no hurry and scramble."

As to Milwaukee having no police. The molders' strike is on since May, 1906. And the litigation the molders had on account of the police would fill a book and a big one at that. I ride on the street car within two blocks of the shop, and in those two blocks I meet from five to eight policemen. Some of them wear gold braids, too. A year ago a molder was shot to death by a policeman about one hundred feet from the shop. Vilters. And poverty! I'll let the capitalists do the quoting about Greek boys held by Padrones. Factory Inspector Lehnhoff said: "We are preparing to make a vigorous campaign against the employment of Greek children in boot-black stands, fruit stores and restaurants. We know that some of these little fellows who work twelve to thirteen hours a day are not more than eleven years old."—Milwaukee Free Press, August 27, 1907. And this: "I have met with more abject poverty in Milwaukee than I have in Europe," said Dr. Ralph Elmergreen who returned yesterday from a trip on the continent.—Milwaukee Daily News, October 14, 1907. I have the papers I quoted from.

N. N.
Milwaukee, Wis., October 20.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Saturday, November 2, will be a day long to be remembered with us. The West Side Branch, Section Chicago, S. L. P., will give a benefit on that evening at the International (Glickman's) Theatre, for the "Der Arbeiter," our Jewish organ.
A first-class play, with capable Jewish actors, will be given and there is no reason why every S. L. P. member and sympathizer should not get a supply of tickets to sell and come in person to

the show. We get half the proceeds of the tickets we sell, but nothing on those sold at the theatre. Get busy boys and girls! Show your mettle by making this affair a success.

By helping "Der Arbeiter" we perform a double task. We help our Jewish paper, and, at the same time help The People, to which it owes a large sum of money. We in Chicago have, in the past, done nothing for "Der Arbeiter," and now we propose doing something worth while.

We are not soliciting charity. In return for your money we give an evening's entertainment of the best kind. Get tickets of Henry Jager, at my address.

The S. L. P. in Chicago proposes to supplement the best summer's work in years with a better winter campaign, the first gun of which will be fired at Aurora Hall; Ashland Avenue and Division Street, on Friday, November 1, with Henry Jager as speaker. The hall will seat 500 or 600, and comrades living in that district should procure handbills at headquarters, Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues, and distribute them well.

On the third—Sunday—a meeting will be held in Workingmen's Hall, Twelfth and Waller streets. Then come meetings in Jewish with Joseph Schlossberg, of New York, editor of "Der Arbeiter," as speaker. We will secure the best halls obtainable in the Jewish districts, and if we do our part well, Schlossberg, we know, will do his, we may expect a most successful propaganda. Conditions for work among the Jews are ripe. Don't withhold your support. Success with this series of meetings means that much gained for the Revolution.

On the morning of Sunday, Nov. 10, Jaeger will lecture at the International Theatre, Wabash Avenue, near Harrison. The place will hold two thousand and must be filled. No excuses go. Tickets will be ten cents, and comrades should provide themselves with a supply at once, if they don't want to be left out in the cold. The subject to be discussed is of the greatest interest and it is our expectation that every progressive organization in the city will be represented at the affair.

The word now is "Work." Talk we have had in plenty, but now the thing which makes talk something more than just a noise is the order of the day. Chicago provides the opportunity for every man and every woman to do something toward bringing the Socialist Republic in our time. To the task, then, comrades! Put your shoulders to the wheel!

J. Billow,
730 West 13th St.
Chicago, October 20.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIGHT AT SUGAR PINE, CAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
I find in the mixed locals of the I. W. W., that is, locals which do not control a district or industry, men who call themselves "direct actionists." It seems to me they are more than that; they are opposed to political action. Their cry is: Down with political parties! They render impossible the unification of the working class. And yet, the "direct actionists" are the poorest of organizers. They debate, they hold street meetings, but do not, and, it seems, cannot—organize. With them the ballot is a "spitball" and the ballot-box a capitalist institution, the use of which is detrimental to the working class.

The "direct actionists" point to Goldfield. "There," they say, "we see the power of economic organization. It can order anyone to leave town." Yes! that union established itself during the administration of Constable Russell, who was elected on the Socialist ticket. Ask any old timer from Goldfield if the union has now the power it had when Russell was in office and he'll answer, No!

In the Tonopah and Reno labor troubles we know that police and judges, controlled by the old parties, were used against the I. W. W. If the I. W. W. can organize the workers in shop and factory in a certain district, and then gain political power, it is certain that the political would react upon and strengthen the economic movement.

The political party of our class works in a field which the economic organization does not reach, and, lacking it, capitalist politicians would stupidly confuse any new members we might bring into the organization. So long as the S. L. P. is not out for reform, as is the S. P., it cannot hurt the I. W. W., but, instead, has worked, and can and will continue to work, for Industrial Unionism.

The capitalist state is a fact and must be overthrown before the Socialist Republic can be established, and in this the assistance of the political phase of the movement is indispensable. When that is accomplished, we can take and hold the means of production and distribution with the economic organization.

The S. L. P. is not a rival of the I. W. W. It knows that it is not for the political movement to "take and

hold," but simply to overthrow the capitalist state and make way for the Socialist Republic and then go out of existence.

Most of us are active in the economic organization because it is to our immediate material interest as wage slaves. If we so elect, we can be direct actionists and make use of political action. The General Confederacy of Labor in France declares for direct action only, yet the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies come to its defense whenever the Government attacks it.

The court in which Haywood was tried may be called a capitalist court, and yet, shall we sacrifice Preston and Smith because we are not strong enough to use direct action?

What we need first is power, next revolution and then Industrial Democracy. To insure this we must utilize all the forces at our command.

Let us use what wisdom we possess and not give way to madness and prejudice. A capable general weakens the enemy as much as possible before making the final assault and that we should act upon the same principle is the belief of
John Panner,
Sugar Pine, Cal., October 15.

IN JERSEY CITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
What are the S. L. P. members doing in this city? With the means at our command and a small battery, we are firing away at the old enemy. At the different positions we take in delivering the message of Socialism we meet with the enemy in all his shapes and various colors, sometimes the fellow who can "get work whenever he wants it" and sees no one "out of work," at other times the fellow who is an American and gets desperate because the foreigner "come shere" to tell him who has the right to vote, the right to quit one boss and look for another, and a few more rights of the same character. We have, too, the fellow who is posted on arithmetic. He knows "the American dollar" is worth so much in Europe, but forgets that the dollar the American workingman gets cannot take him across the pond every night and morning to get cheaper lodging and food. He disposes of the good round money on the soil where he slaved for it and it exchanges for just so much American adulterated food and shoddy.

Another fellow wants to know where on God's footstool the workers are better off. And last is the fellow who says "you fellows are all right, but you will never win nor 'get in.'" Of course, he means in the chambers of officialdom and corruption. Ah! our "get in" is where the boss very seldom "gets in," or cares to go in, but holds the key to the "get in,"—our means of life. There is where we intend to "get in" and STAY IN. It is the key (ownership) that we "alright fellows" want, and once the workers understand that the key is ours.

In this city the Rep.-Dem. parties are in each other's hair. The Pennsylvania Railroad was, and remains IT, and the Rep.-Dem. parties must dance to its music. The Evening Journal, which, four years ago, had an abundance of praise for the undertaker-assistant Mark Fagan, now has employed a cartoonist to picture that very undertaker's assistant a horrible example of corruption. The valuation of property, the tax question have, it seems, been completely demoralized by the man. The campaign issue with the Republican and Democratic parties is "Who Said Chicken" and the muddleheads, labor skates, and wardheelers supply the Goose who is, for the time being, willing to be plucked. The workers in this as well as other cities have supplied the goose long enough and got in return the bones.

Our neighbors of Unity fame have now dumped (so they say) upon the scene of labor's cause an individual holding shows in various places of the city, preaching what he is pleased to term "scientific Socialism"; the rankest variety of rot one could listen to. Yet are not the S. P. getting more in numbers, stronger, popular and intelligent? Lord save us from such a school. We had arranged for a meeting at Jersey and Newark avenues last evening, but were told that the corner was being used every Saturday. Comrade Cull told us so. Well, rather than to show to fellow workingmen that the Socialist Labor Party wastes time with freaks we withdrew a block further, down Newark to Boston street, and held a very good meeting with Timothy Walsh, Harry Oaks and Wm. Woodhouse as speakers, and the undersigned as baggage master. We were pleased to note after an hour's time to see in our audience the speakers of the S. P. who "closed their meeting early"—for what they did not say. I spoke not wasting time on freaks. I have noticed that Jersey avenue is frequented every Saturday night by catarrh curist, corn curist, and social reform curist. The S. L. P. did well in moving away from there and may stay away from the sacred stronghold of freaks.
N. M. Hemberg,
Jersey City, October 20.

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.

W. J. NEW YORK—There is no such thing as a "capitalist ballot-box," any more than there is such a thing as a "capitalist right of organization." The one and the other are conquests of civilization—rights wrung by successive generations from the successive tyrant classes. As well refuse to organize in Unions on the plea that the right to organize is a "capitalist concession" than refuse to exercise political functions on the plea that the ballot is a "capitalist concession." There is no argument advanced by pure and simple fornicists that does not betray lack of information and hasty reasoning. These two qualities render a man a juicy mutton chop for the Orchards to feast upon.

A. S. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Bergerite naturally measures the value of Socialist literature by the standard commonly received in his party. According to its standard dress is better than gold. Inoculate the mass with improved knowledge. Then the standard will change, and gold will be preferred to dress.

J. F. M. PALENTVILLE, N. Y.—First—The Socialist who inherits property would be untrue to the best interests of the Movement if he did otherwise than operate and use such property for the purpose of overthrowing the social system which renders the private ownership of the means of production the instrument of oppression. Second—If a Socialist owns a factory he should operate the same on the principle laid down above. Wages should be regulated by the price in the Labor Market. If he paid a higher rate he could not hold his own with his capitalist competitors. The consequence would be bankruptcy; his property would flow into the hands of capitalists and these would then use it against Socialism. Of course there are many petty iniquities practiced in capitalist factories that a Socialist would not be guilty of, and need not be guilty of in order to use and operate the property in the interest of Socialism.

J. S. J. SEATTLE, WASH.—It is difficult, if at all possible, to refute with becoming gravity so absurdly extravagant a claim as that the upper class is "the Ark of Morality in these degenerate days."

A. E. OGDEN, UTAH—Only in the measure that a man is a good judge of evidence is he a reasoning being and reliable. The statement of a Labor Lieutenant of the capitalist class concerning "corruption in the S. L. P." is no evidence. None but an unreasoning man will accept such unsupported statements as truth. He who does is worse than useless in the Labor Movement. No man's, and no organization's, character would be safe in such a man's keeping.

A. D., TONOPAH, NEV.—The fact remains that it is The People that has knocked the bottom from under the superstition of pure and simple political Socialism. There is no sense in driving out one superstition to make room for another. The superstition of pure and simple "direct action" could never have done the feat. It could

have been the case over again of the man, who swallowed a mouse, swallowing a cat to swallow the mouse.

L. R. C., CHICAGO, ILL.—First—It is true that Roosevelt, as Gov. of New York, signed the special act extending the permissible savings bank investments to the Alton bonds, and that that law was essential to the corrupt manoeuvre for which the Inter-State Commerce Commission fulminated against Harriman.

Second—It is not true that, as the "Chicago Daily Socialist" claims, these revelations were published only by the "Appeal" or the "Daily Socialist." The full story was published in the New York "Wall Street Journal" last April 27, long before either "Appeal" or "Daily Socialist" took up the matter. Fact is the "Appeal" cribbed the "Wall Street Journal," and the "Daily Socialist" cribbed the "Appeal."

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—There was a young man in Buckeye, Ohio who was a poet aspirer; And when it was done Said he: O, by Gum! And so did we all in this shire.

W. H., NEW YORK—The decision of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, regarding the raising of the price of the Daily People, was that the matter be submitted to a general vote of the Party in New York City. The vote reported on the matter is not the vote of the Party in the whole country but of the Party in N. Y. City only.

G. A. R., NEW HAVEN, CT.—Do the S. P. pure and simple political Socialists say "The People is offensive"? Perhaps it is—to them; and what makes The People's arguments peculiarly offensive is that it is impossible to refute them.

G. M., S. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Neill, mentioned in The People in connection with the telegraphers' strike is, ten to one, the identical Neill who suggested the division of the Providence telegraphers' delegation so as to get a larger number of supporters for Powell.

E. B., HOLLAND, MICH.—Queen Liliuokalani was deposed in 1893 and the government was taken in hand by the descendants of the missionaries who had gradually appropriated the Islands.

O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—The People does not endanger its reputation for truthfulness if correspondence happens to appear in its columns containing untrue statements. The People would forfeit its reputation if it refused to publish the refutation of such correspondence. No paper can "lose it." Send the positive facts and they will publish them. Here are some for the proof.
A. D., TONOPAH, NEV.

T. A., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; G. G. J. PADUCAH, KY.; A. R., AUGUSTA, GA.; R. G., EDINBURG, SCOT.; G. W. B., GUTHRIE, OKLA.; V. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; D. N., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; W. K., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Matter received.

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

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.) at City Hall Place, N. Y. City. Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

THE ANNUAL FEAST.

Of Thanksgiving—Send on Your Articles for the Great Bazaar and Fair. The time is fast approaching for the Daily People's seventh annual Thanksgiving entertainment, bazaar and fair, that event of the Fall which is looked forward to with joy by every true revolutionist who is near enough to attend its merriment. To make the bazaar and fair features of the affair successful, articles for sale are needed—articles ornamental or useful, plain and homely, or beautiful and attractive, home-made or boughten—but articles at any rate with a value and an appeal about them which will make them go readily for the benefit of the Party's official daily organ. All who can make, invent, conjure up, or otherwise procure such articles are requested to send them in with the greatest convenient speed to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

FOR NEW YORK N. E. C. MEMBER.

Pursuant to a call issued by the National Secretary, the Sections and Membership-at-Large of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of New York, are hereby called upon to make nominations for Member of the National Executive Committee, to represent the State of New York on said Committee, for the term commencing January 1st, and ending December 31st, 1908.

Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution provides that the N. E. C. shall consist of one member from each State organized with a State Committee, and Section 8, same article, provides that the Committee shall meet twice a year in regular session, on the first Sunday of January and July, etc., etc.

In order, therefore, that ample time be had for voting after nominations are in, and candidates have accepted, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, is the date hereby set for closing such nominations, same to be sent to the undersigned at 28 City Hall Place, on or before the date mentioned.

Fraternally, Fred A. O'Connell, State Secretary, N. Y. S. L. P.

JEWISH PROPAGANDA TOUR.

The comrades in Chicago are arranging a Jewish propaganda tour between New York and Chicago, with J. Schlossberg as speaker, S. L. P., and I. W. O. organizations desiring to secure dates for mass meetings and lectures in Jewish will please communicate at once with J. Billow, 730 W. 13th St., Chicago, Ill. Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

JEWISH LEAFLET READY.

A Jewish campaign leaflet written by Joseph Schlossberg, is now ready and can be had at the office of the undersigned at 28 City Hall Place, Manhattan. Price of leaflet is .150 a thousand. Assembly district organizations in whose territory there is a large Jewish population should send in their order for this leaflet and make a thorough distribution of same. L. Abelson, Organizer.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, will lecture on "Socialism and Its Opponents," on SUNDAY, November 3, at 2:30 p. m. in Germania Hall. Admission, five cents. In addition, Bohn will speak before the Section, at Headquarters, in the evening. Members and sympathizers are urged to be present.

ST. LOUIS, ATTENTION!

The German Branch of Section St. Louis will give an Entertainment and Hop at Germania Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau Ave., SATURDAY, November 9th, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c. Readers of the Socialist Labor Party Press are cordially invited. We have arranged a fine program and assure everyone a pleasant time.

NEW SUE STORY.

The first instalment of The Brass Bell will begin in the Daily People, issue of November 10th, and will continue each Sunday thereafter until completed, about ten weeks. Subscribe now and read this thrilling tale. 3 months, \$1.00.

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

TO THE WORKINGMEN AND VOTERS OF RHODE ISLAND

AN ADDRESS BY THE ONLY WORKINGMEN'S PARTY, THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

"Let no man fear the name of Socialism."—Father William Barry.

"Workingmen of all countries, unite."—Karl Marx.

The Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island again appeals to you for your support. We ask you to support us by voting the ticket of the S. L. P. on election day. In making this appeal to you we do not seek your votes on the same grounds as the Republican and Democratic parties do.

The Republican party wants your support and votes in order that the hirelings of the Standard Oil may continue in office; that is to say, that the reign of Senator Aldrich and his henchmen may be perpetuated.

What was the Republican convention composed of. All capitalists—your enemies, workingmen. Whom did the Republican convention select as their candidate for Governor? Mr. Jackson, a capitalist. Mr. Jackson is pledged to support the Republican capitalists of Rhode Island, and thereby keep you workingmen in slavery.

The next in order is the Democratic party of Rhode Island. The Democrats held their state convention. Were the workers taken into consideration? No. A great deal of oratory was handed out to the people. Such talk as "the eternal principles of democracy," "reform," and "down with bossism" was played for all it was worth. It looks as if the Republican bosses were to die the Democrats would not have a campaign issue. The Democrats evidently need a boss in their business. Like the Republicans they demand a State bank examiner. One would think that the same brain dictated the writing of the platforms of the two parties, both Democratic and Republican.

As to the Prohibitionists the less said about them the better, except to remark that when you had the blue laws enforced, the condition of the workers was no better than it is to-day. In a great many instances it was worse.

Another reform party has sprung into existence, namely, the Socialist Party. You might ask: Are they not Socialists? No. A Socialist party, to be true to the working class and correctly express the revolutionary will of the workers; can not be a revolutionary and a reform party at the same time. In one of its campaign leaflets the Socialist Party makes a demand of the government that it loan the workers money and aid them in going into business. A capitalist government lend money to the workers! This is one better than the wildest dreams of the crazy Greenbackers or the reactionary but freakish Silver Democrats.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

(Continued from page 1.) will not drive us from any place. Miss Flynn was listened to by a large and ever-increasing audience, and the voice of Leather Lungs (Clark) only caused the crowd to press closer so as to hear better. A large number of books and papers were disposed of and connections were established with many new sympathizers.

Just before Miss Flynn stepped down the "brass bound" voice from the other platform ceased. In justice to the S. P. rank and file I must say that the meagre support that Clark got showed that he did not have even the sympathy of his own men. If he could have "seen himself as others saw him" that night, if he had any sense in his make-up, he would never speak again. Nothing more ridiculous can be imagined than to see that man standing on a lone platform shouting into empty space. Miss Flynn returns to New York to-day.

KATZ IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Rudolph Katz, member of the C. E. B. of the I. W. W., returned from Pennsylvania yesterday morning. While there, he visited Lancaster, Allentown, York and Philadelphia. He organized a local of silk workers at Lancaster with three hundred charter members. Winders, quillers, weavers, warpers, twistors, representatives from every branch of the trade, came into the union.

The situation in Pennsylvania is promising in the extreme for the I. W. W. Katz received invitations to speak in several towns to the coal miners. The body of the workers in the Keystone are not organized, and craft unionism having no hold upon them, the task will be so much the easier for the advocates of Industrial Unionism.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades: Have you ever discovered a potato sprouting in the cellar? You are delighted and leave it to grow. So it does long, thin and pale. Not at all like its sister or brother in the garden. Why? You remember the story Uncle David told you of the little East-side girl whose seeds would not grow in the building clay and also because they lacked the sunshine.

It is just the lack of sunshine that keeps the potato vine so thin and pale. It is just the lack of proper food, clothing, shelter, air and sunlight that keeps little human plants thin and pale. And with all these necessities, we human plants must have Love, Brotherhood and Sisterhood—real genuine love for all humanity. It grows more beautiful in ourselves and those who share it with us.

But, alas! To-day, under capitalism, Love cannot thrive, because men and women are all the time fighting among themselves to get all for their own. Now they fight for wealth and power among the rich, while the poor are fighting for jobs and little end-bits from the rich.

Under Socialism—that is, the Co-operative Commonwealth—all persons will be given an equal chance, opportunity, to get from Nature and her store-houses of wealth the needs of life. We will divide the working hours in half. One half of eight hours, the present legal working day, equals four. So in that way each person of working age between 21 and 45 will have a chance to work, and at what he or she is best fit for. Still better, the products of labor will not be stolen from any one, so there will be no need for fighting and scrambling. That will make plenty of room for that beautiful plant, Love to thrive. Then Sunshine will be free for all. No need for little children to be thin and pale. Hasten the day of Brotherly and Sisterly Love.

Go off into a little cosy corner and think, "What can I DO to bring that day nearer?" "Procrastination is the thief of time." Lovingly, AUNT ANNETTA.

HOW THE DIRTY WORK WILL BE DONE UNDER THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

(Prize Essay.) In speaking of how things will be managed under the Socialist Republic, the question of how the dirty work will be done arises. For, surely, no man or woman would choose to do dirty work, unless compelled by circumstances to do so. But this question may easily be answered. One method of judging the standard of civilization of a country is through its inventions. Since we at present are progressing, not retreating, under the Socialist Republic we will be more advanced than to-day, and our inventions will show it. There we see, that under that government we may safely rely upon machinery to do our dirty work.

Moreover, when a man does not need to worry about the means of gaining his livelihood, he will spend more time in following intellectual pursuits. Then more people who now-a-days have no time to devote to inventions will be interested in the making of machines.

Besides, we see that all inventions tend toward lessening manual labor. For example, some fifty years ago or so, the only way of washing clothes was to have them taken down to the river and pounded until they were clean. A few years later, with the aid of soap and a washboard, the work was made much less. To-day we have washing machines, which, if we have enough money we buy; if we have not, we must struggle along with the old washboards, until that system of government will be introduced, under which we shall have no money troubles so long as we are able and willing to work.

DON'T READ AT RANDOM

POPULAR SYSTEMATIC COURSE FOR AMERICAN YEAR JUST BEGINNING, in the C. L. S. C.: Four books. Twelve numbers of the Chautauquan Magazine. Annual Membership Write for particulars or send \$5.00 at once for Quarterly 19. CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION, Chautauqua, New York. System Brings Results Watch the label on your paper. It gives. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE WEEK'S RECORD

HOW DOES YOUR LOCALITY SHOW UP IN THE WORK PERFORMED?

For the week ending Friday, October 25th, we received 153 subs to the Weekly People, and 30 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 183, whereas our friends should certainly be good for 500 each week. Of the Weekly subs 41 were for the three months' term. New York State sends in the most this week—18; Colorado, 16; Washington State, 14; Connecticut, 13; Massachusetts, 11; California, 11; Ohio, 9; Indiana, 8; Utah, 8; Michigan, 5; Pennsylvania, 5; Louisiana, 5; New Jersey, 4; Illinois, 4; Texas, 4; West Virginia, 4; Nebraska, 3; Kentucky, 3; Arizona, 3; British Columbia, 8. The rest in ones and twos from Alabama, Minnesota, Nevada, Kansas, Montana, Indian Territory, Idaho and foreign.

Those sending five or more subs were: D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash., 5; F. P. Janke, Indianapolis, Ind., 6; Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, 5; J. White, Bridgeport, Conn., 7; Mrs. Ida F. Mercer, Denver, Colo., 5; C. Wahlgren, Denver, Colo., 7; R. Baker, Vancouver, B. C., 7; A. Gillhaus, Salt Lake City, 8.

Prepaid cards sold: Boston, \$20; Providence, \$10; Tacoma, Wash., \$10; Denver, \$4; 9th and 12th Assembly Districts, New York, \$2; Colo. Springs, Colo., \$1. We hope that each section will consider the matters set forth in this column each week. Has your locality done its share of the work? If not, take steps to have the work done. Raise the figures of your local list of readers and the result will be new men for the Party, more help for the work.

THE OPERATING FUND.

The comrades of Section Tacoma, Wash., in contributing to the Operating Fund, say they send all they had at the moment, but they considered it a duty to look out for the Party Press first, for without that there would be little use for Section Tacoma, and they would rather be a little behind in their own domain than see the Party Press suffer. Last week's receipts were:

Table listing contributions to the Operating Fund from various locations like Fall River, Mass., Section Pine Bluff, Ark., F. Herman, Lincoln, Neb., etc.

Extend the Propaganda

of the Movement, but that is not our purpose at the moment—what we are after now is the enlistment of the lone but inactive adherent of the Movement, wherever he may be, for the Active work of propaganda.

Give Out a Few Pamphlets,

or by circulating ThePeople. With all the men, who KNOW and have the WILL, engaged in this work it is in their power to turn themselves from a minority into a majority.

Push Them Out.

Socialist propaganda will only be extended by those who want Socialism. Let all such pull themselves together and a mighty Movement will result. No comrade should ever rest satisfied with the results of the propaganda. The slogan must ever be Onward! Onward! until the day when the flag of the Socialist Republic swells to the breeze. Happy all whose lot it is now to contribute their efforts in the struggle for that glorious day!

PETTIBONERIAL CONTINUED.

Boise, Idaho, October 27.—Attorneys for the Statand defence in the case of George A. Pabone, charged with complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg need a stipulation yesterday that trial which was set for next Monday shall be continued until November 15.

SCHLOSSBERG IN PHILADELPHIA

Addresses dies' Tailors on Industrial Unionism. Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—Joseph Schlossberg, editor Der Arbeiter, visited Philadelphia on Saturday on the invitation of the Lac Tailors who wished to be informed Industrial Unionism. The meeting was not thrown open to the

"All Alone"

Yet One Man May Become a Tower of Strength to the Movement.

The capitalist class is ever, unwittingly though it be, developing the very agencies which shall dig its grave. Workingmen are continually moving about seeking employment in one place when it gives out in another. This is especially so in the West. Among these workingmen there is, of course, a percentage of Revolutionists who, wherever they may go, scatter the Revolutionary seed.

Extend the Propaganda

of the Movement, but that is not our purpose at the moment—what we are after now is the enlistment of the lone but inactive adherent of the Movement, wherever he may be, for the Active work of propaganda.

Such a one may think he is the only Socialist in a town but he can, if he will but look around, find two or three others to help set up a flag-station, from which as a center, education—slow but steady, systematic and thorough—may be spread and thus gradually draw to itself increased numbers.

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public, as the organization wished to discuss thoroughly and digest the matter well before deciding what should be done in the matter of affiliation.